



Finance and Performance Committee

AGENDA

Notice of Meeting Te Pānui o te Hui:

An ordinary meeting of the Finance & Performance Committee will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 26 November 2025
Time: 9.30 am
Venue: Camellia Chambers, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Membership

Chairperson	Councillor Sam MacDonald
Deputy Chairperson	Councillor Jake McLellan
Members	Mayor Phil Mauger
	Councillor David Cartwright
	Councillor Melanie Coker
	Councillor Pauline Cotter
	Councillor Kelly Barber
	Councillor Celeste Donovan
	Councillor Tyrone Fields
	Councillor Tyla Harrison-Hunt
	Deputy Mayor Victoria Henstock
	Councillor Nathaniel Herz Jardine
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Aaron Keown
	Councillor Andrei Moore
	Councillor Mark Peters
	Councillor Tim Scandrett

20 November 2025

Principal Advisor

Bede Carran
General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / CFO
Tel: 941 8999
bede.carran@ccc.govt.nz

Meeting Advisor

David Corlett
Democratic Services Advisor
Tel: 941 5421
david.corlett@ccc.govt.nz

Website: www.ccc.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.

To watch the meeting live, or previous meeting recordings, go to:

<http://councillive.ccc.govt.nz/live-stream>

To view copies of Agendas and Minutes, go to:

<https://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/meetings-agendas-and-minutes/>



What is important to us?

Our Strategic Framework is a big picture view of what the Council is aiming to achieve for our community

Our focus this Council term 2022–2025

Strategic Priorities



Be an inclusive and equitable city which puts people at the centre of developing our city and district, prioritising wellbeing, accessibility and connection.



Champion Ōtautahi-Christchurch and collaborate to build our role as a leading New Zealand city.



Build trust and confidence in the Council through meaningful partnerships and communication, listening to and working with residents.

Adopted by the Council on 5 April 2023



Reduce emissions as a Council and as a city, and invest in adaptation and resilience, leading a city-wide response to climate change while protecting our indigenous biodiversity, water bodies and tree canopy.



Manage ratepayers' money wisely, delivering quality core services to the whole community and addressing the issues that are important to our residents.



Actively balance the needs of today's residents with the needs of future generations, with the aim of leaving no one behind.

Our goals for this Long Term Plan 2024–2034

Draft Community Outcomes



Collaborative and confident

Our residents have the opportunity to actively participate in community and city life, have a strong sense of belonging and identity, and feel safe.



Green and liveable

Our neighbourhoods and communities are accessible and well connected, supporting our goals to reduce emissions, build climate resilience and protect and regenerate the environment, especially our biodiversity, water bodies and tree canopy.

To be adopted by the Council as part of the Long Term Plan 2024–2034



A cultural powerhouse

Our diverse communities are supported to understand and protect their heritage, pursue their arts, cultural and sporting interests, and contribute to making our city a creative, cultural and events 'powerhouse'.



Thriving and prosperous

Our city is a great place for people, business and investment where we can all grow our potential, where enterprises are innovative and smart, and where together we raise productivity and reduce emissions.

Our intergenerational vision

A place of opportunity for all.

Open to new ideas, new people,
new investment and new ways
of doing things – a place where
anything is possible.



Ngāi Tahu has rangatiratanga over its takiwā – the Council is committed to partnering with Ngāi Tahu to achieve meaningful outcomes that benefit the whole community

Finance and Performance Committee of the Whole - Terms of Reference / Ngā Ārahina Mahinga

Chair	Councillor MacDonald
Deputy Chair	Councillor McLellan
Membership	The Mayor and all councillors are members of this committee.
Quorum	Half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even, or a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd
Meeting Cycle	Monthly
Reports To	Council

Delegations

The Council delegates to the Finance and Performance Committee authority to oversee and make decisions on the following matters:

Capital Programme and operational expenditure

- Monitoring the delivery of the Council's Capital Programme and associated operational expenditure, including inquiring into any material discrepancies from planned expenditure.
- Approving amendments to the Capital Programme outside the Long-Term Plan or Annual Plan processes.
- Approving Capital Programme investment cases, and associated operational expenditure, as agreed in the Council's Long-Term Plan.
- Approving any capital or other carry-forward requests and the use of operating surpluses.
- Approving the procurement plans (where applicable), preferred supplier, and contracts for all capital expenditure where the value of the contract exceeds \$15 million (noting that the Committee may sub-delegate authority for approval of the preferred supplier and /or contract to the Chief Executive, conditional on compliance with the procurement plan strategy).
- Approving the procurement plans (where applicable), preferred supplier, and contracts, for all operational expenditure where the value of the contract exceeds \$10 million (noting that the Committee may sub-delegate authority for approval of the preferred supplier and/or contract to the Chief Executive, conditional on compliance with the procurement plan strategy).

Non-financial performance

- Reviewing the delivery of services under s17A.
- Amending levels of service targets, unless the decision is precluded under section 97 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- Exercising all of the Council's powers under section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002, relating to service delivery reviews and decisions not to undertake a review.
- Exercising all of the Council's powers under section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002, relating to service delivery reviews and decisions not to undertake a review.

Council Controlled Organisations

- Monitoring the financial and non-financial performance of the Council and Council-controlled Organisations.

- Making governance decisions related to Council Controlled Organisations under sections 65 to 72 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- Exercising the Council's powers directly as the shareholder, or through CCHL, or in respect of an entity (within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Local Government Act 2002) in relation to:
 - (without limitation) the modification of constitutions and/or trust deeds, and other governance arrangements, granting shareholder approval of major transactions, appointing directors or trustees, and approving policies related to Council Controlled Organisations; and
 - in relation to the approval of Statements of Intent and their modification (if any).

Development Contributions

- Exercising all of the Council's powers in relation to development contributions, other than those delegated to the Chief Executive and Council officers as set out in the Council's Delegations Register.

Property

- Purchasing or disposing of property where required for the delivery of the Capital Programme, in accordance with the Council's Long-Term Plan, and where those acquisitions or disposals have not been delegated to another decision-making body of the Council or staff.

Loans and debt write-offs

- Approving debt write-offs where those debt write-offs are not delegated to staff.
- Approving amendments to loans, in accordance with the Council's Long-Term Plan.

Insurance

- All insurance matters, including considering legal advice from the Council's legal and other advisers, approving further actions relating to the issues, and authorising the taking of formal actions (Sub-delegated to the Insurance Subcommittee as per the Subcommittees Terms of Reference).

Annual Plan and Long Term Plan

- Providing oversight and monitoring development of the Long Term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plan.

Submissions

- The Council delegates to the Committee authority:
 - To consider and approve draft submissions on behalf of the Council on topics within its terms of reference. Where the timing of a consultation does not allow for consideration of a draft submission by the Council or relevant Committee, the draft submission can be considered and approved on behalf of the Council.

Limitations

- The general delegations to this Committee exclude any specific decision-making powers that are delegated to a Community Board, another Committee of Council or Joint Committee. Delegations to staff are set out in the delegations register.
- The Council retains the authority to adopt policies, strategies and bylaws.

The following matters are prohibited from being subdelegated in accordance with LGA 2002 Schedule 7 Clause 32(1) :

- the power to make a rate; or
- the power to make a bylaw; or
- the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan; or
- the power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report; or
- the power to appoint a chief executive; or
- the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under this Act in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement; or
- the power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.

Chairperson may refer urgent matters to the Council

As may be necessary from time to time, the Committee Chairperson is authorised to refer urgent matters to the Council for decision, where this Committee would ordinarily have considered the matter. In order to exercise this authority:

- The Committee Advisor must inform the Chairperson in writing of the reasons why the referral is necessary
- The Chairperson must then respond to the Committee Advisor in writing with their decision.
- If the Chairperson agrees to refer the report to the Council, the Council may then assume decision-making authority for that specific report.

Urgent matters referred from the Council

As may be necessary from time to time, the Mayor is authorised to refer urgent matters to this Committee for decision, where the Council would ordinarily have considered the matter, except for those matters listed in the limitations above.

In order to exercise this authority:

- The Council Secretary must inform the Mayor and Chief Executive in writing of the reasons why the referral is necessary
- The Mayor and Chief Executive must then respond to the Council Secretary in writing with their decision.

If the Mayor and Chief Executive agree to refer the report to the Committee, the Committee may then assume decision-making authority for that specific report.

Part A	Matters Requiring a Council Decision
Part B	Reports for Information
Part C	Decisions Under Delegation

TABLE OF CONTENTS NGĀ IHIRANGI

Karakia Tīmatanga	7
C 1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha	7
B 2. Declarations of Interest Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga	7
B 3. Public Forum Te Huinga Whānui	7
B 4. Deputations by Appointment Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga.....	7
B 5. Presentation of Petitions Ngā Pākikitanga	7

STAFF REPORTS

B 6. Key Organisational Performance Results - October 2025.....	9
B 7. Financial Performance Report - October 2025	53
C 8. Capital Programme Performance Report October 2025.....	69
B 9. One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha - Elected Members' Update	109
B 10. Christchurch City Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25	111
C 11. ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25	223
B 12. Council-controlled Organisations - Annual Reports 2024/25	309
C 13. Council-controlled organisations - Annual General Meetings by Written Resolution	511
C 14. Resolution to Exclude the Public.....	521

Karakia Whakamutunga

Karakia Tīmatanga

Whakataka te hau ki te uru

Whakataka te hau ki te tonga

Kia mākinakina ki uta

Kia mātaratara ki tai

E hī ake ana te atakura

He tio, he huka, he hau hū

Tihei mauri ora

1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

Apologies will be recorded at the workshop.

2. Declarations of Interest Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

3. Public Forum Te Huinga Whānui

A period of up to 30 minutes will be available for people to speak for up to five minutes on any issue that is not the subject of a separate hearing process.

Public Forum presentations will be recorded in the meeting minutes

4. Deputations by Appointment Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

Deputations may be heard on a matter, or matters, covered by a report on this agenda and approved by the Chairperson.

Deputations will be recorded in the meeting minutes.

5. Presentation of Petitions Ngā Pākikitanga

There were no petitions received at the time the agenda was prepared.

6. Key Organisational Performance Results - October 2025

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/2155052

Responsible Officer(s) Te Peter Ryan, Head of Corporate Planning & Performance

Pou Matua: Peter.Ryan@ccc.govt.nz

Accountable ELT Bede Carran, General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief

Member Pouwhakarae: Financial Officer

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 To provide Council with an overview of organisational performance towards delivering the second year of its Long-Term Plan 2024-34 (LTP), our 'contract with the community'.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives the information in the Key Organisational Performance Results - October 2025 Report.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

- 3.1 This is a standing report focused on a suite of the 'vital few' organisational performance targets and is a key component of the Council's Performance Framework and its reporting.

4. Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro

- 4.1 The key organisational performance targets include:
 - **Service Delivery** (levels of service (LOS)).
 - **Capital Projects** (both milestone delivery and planning).
 - **Value for Money** (finance – activity budgets and capital programme budgets).
- 4.2 This report provides the first year end performance forecasts and report for the new triennium against Executive Leadership Team (ELT) performance priority targets for year two of the LTP 2024-34.
- 4.3 The table below summarises performance against the targets.

Executive Leadership Team (ELT) Organisational Performance Priorities	Target	Forecast
Service Delivery		
Deliver 'Community' Levels of Service to Target	>=85%	88.6%
Deliver 'Management' Levels of Service to Target	>=85%	89.4%
Overall Resident Survey Result <i>Enhance or maintain survey result for "Overall satisfaction with Council performance"</i>	Achieve	
Capital Projects		
Watchlist projects delivered to 'delivery complete' milestones (whole of life)	>=85%	72.7%
Non watchlist projects delivered to 'delivery complete' milestones (whole of life)	>=85%	79.9%
Planning % of FY27 funding programme budgets allocated (Projects Initiated) by 31 March 26	>=90%	88.0%
Planning % of FY28/FY29 funding programme budgets drawn down in CPMS by 30 June 26	>=90%	89.9%
Value for Money		
Demonstrate Value for Money by actively managing Activity Budgets	100%	89.7%
Deliver overall Capital Programme within approved budget	0% to -10%	-10.9%

- 4.1 Community Level of Service delivery is forecast at 88.6%, it is showing improvement from management reporting for September, and slightly ahead of the year end (YE) position for 2024/25. This is tracking to achieve the ELT performance target of 85%.
- 4.2 Management Level of Service delivery is forecast at 89.4%, it is showing a slight decrease from management reporting for September but is slightly ahead of the YE position for 2024/25. This is tracking to achieve the ELT performance target of 85%.
- 4.3 Watchlist project milestone delivery is forecast at 72.7%, showing no change from management reporting for September and behind the combined year-end result for 2024/25 (80.2%). This is forecast to not achieve the ELT performance target of 85%.
- 4.4 Non watchlist project milestone delivery is forecast at 79.9%. This is an improvement from management reporting for September, and slightly behind the previous FY finishing position (80.2%). This is forecast to not achieve the ELT performance target of 85%.
- 4.5 FY2027 Capital programme planning is forecast at 88.0%, forecasting close to achieving the ELT performance target of 90% if current progress is increased incrementally.
- 4.6 FY2028/2029 Capital programme planning is forecast at 89.9%, also forecasting close to achieving the ELT performance target of 90% if current progress is maintained.
- 4.7 Activity budgets, actively managed to budget is forecast at 89.7%, and forecast to not achieve the ELT organisational target of 100% of activities are actively managed to budget.
- 4.8 Deliver Capital Programme within approved budget is forecast at -10.9%, forecast to not achieve the ELT target of 0% to -10%.
- 4.9 Additional detail and explanation on performance against targets for each of the categories is provided below.

5. Service Delivery

- 5.1 The table below provides a summary of forecast level of service achievement for the organisation (all activities) against the performance targets. Additional information provides context and background; whether the target is forecast to be met, percentage forecast variance and relative movement compared to the previous reporting period, a count of levels of service, and the last three years year-end performance results.

**B = Black, no data. R = Red, will miss target. A = Amber, requires intervention. G = Green, will achieve target.*

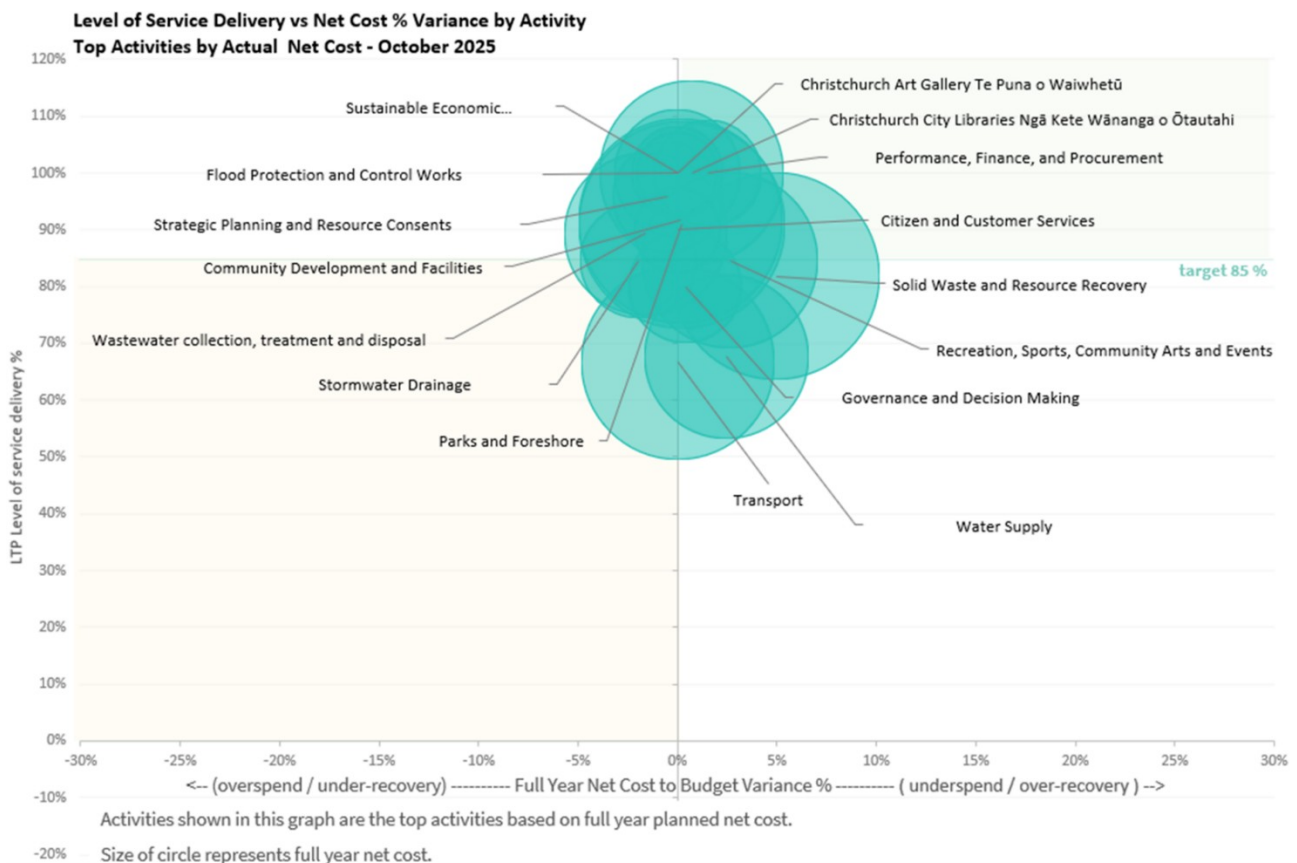
Service Delivery Community Levels of Service	2025/2026		B/R/A/G	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
	✓	88.6%					
	▲	1.6%	0/6/16/171	87.5%	82.2%	81.8%	≥85%
Service Delivery Management Levels of Service	2025/2026		B/R/A/G	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
	✓	89.4%					
	▼	-0.7%	0/4/26/253	89.1%	84.8%	83.2%	≥85%

- 5.2 Community Level of Service delivery is forecast at 88.6%, an increase of 1.6% from management reporting for September. At year-end June 2025 the result was 87.6%.
- 5.3 Management Level of Service delivery is forecast at 89.4%, a decrease of 0.7% from management reporting for September. The forecast remains consistent with the year-end position for 2024/25 (89.1%).
- 5.4 Attachment A, provides details for the level of service exceptions, including manager comments and remedial actions.

5.5 The scatter-diagram below shows forecast activity LOS delivery performance (Community and Management LOS), against forecast activity budget performance (over- or under-spend), noting:

- across all listed activities, level of service delivery forecasts range from 67.7% to 100%
- the vertical y-axis shows forecast service delivery (LOS) performance.
- the horizontal x-axis shows forecast budget over/underspend (scaled to relative budget).
- while some activities are unfavourable against budget overall Council is within budget.

5.6 The table below the scatter diagram provides further detail on all of Council's activities, and their level of service delivery against budget.



Performance by Activity - October 2025

Activity	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Budget	Carry Forward	Variance after Carry Forward	Variance % after Carry Forward	Delivery Percentage
Regulatory Compliance and Licensing	\$2,810,999	\$2,616,999	\$0	-\$194,000	-7.41%	92.3%
Stormwater Drainage	\$13,367,783	\$13,110,099	\$0	-\$257,684	-1.97%	84.6%
Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal	\$26,330,332	\$25,909,363	\$0	-\$420,969	-1.62%	89.3%
Strategic Planning and Resource Consents	\$11,957,996	\$11,900,907	\$0	-\$57,089	-0.48%	95.8%
Parks Heritage Management	\$1,158,879	\$1,158,845	\$0	-\$35	0.00%	100.0%
Programme Management Office	-\$187,500	-\$187,500	\$0	\$0	0.00%	100.0%
Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor (OARC)	\$587,175	\$587,175	\$0	\$0	0.00%	100.0%
Flood Protection and Control Works	\$6,507,120	\$6,507,120	\$0	\$0	0.00%	100.0%
Emergency Management & Community Resilience	\$1,706,984	\$1,706,984	\$0	\$0	0.00%	91.7%
Sustainable Economic Development	\$15,710,438	\$15,710,438	\$0	\$0	0.00%	100.0%
Citizen and Customer Services	\$7,399,706	\$7,399,706	\$0	\$0	0.00%	90.0%
Legal Services	\$4,426,981	\$4,426,981	\$0	\$0	0.00%	100.0%
Mayoral, Councillor and Executive Support, and Treaty Relationships	\$3,779,878	\$3,779,878	\$0	\$0	0.00%	100.0%
Transport	\$37,219,562	\$37,219,563	\$0	\$1	0.00%	66.7%
People and Capability	\$3,796,996	\$3,796,996	\$0	\$0	0.00%	87.5%
Building Regulation	-\$4,589,355	-\$4,589,355	\$0	\$0	0.00%	84.6%
Risk & Assurance	\$2,953,028	\$2,953,030	\$0	\$2	0.00%	100.0%
Christchurch Art Gallery Te Puna o Waiwhetū	\$8,268,988	\$8,268,995	\$0	\$7	0.00%	100.0%
Community Housing	-\$10,032,109	-\$10,031,121	\$0	\$987	0.01%	100.0%
Technical Services and Design	-\$4,147,411	-\$4,146,888	\$0	\$523	0.01%	33.3%
City Growth and Property	\$3,601,910	\$3,602,384	\$0	\$474	0.01%	100.0%
Vertical Capital Delivery	-\$353,529	-\$353,384	\$0	\$146	0.04%	100.0%
Akaroa Museum	\$460,715	\$461,268	\$0	\$553	0.12%	100.0%
Community Development and Facilities	\$41,689,228	\$41,751,234	\$0	\$62,007	0.15%	91.7%
Parks and Foreshore	\$42,604,806	\$42,695,182	\$0	\$90,376	0.21%	90.9%
Digital	\$58,670,560	\$58,817,451	\$0	\$146,891	0.25%	89.5%
Governance and Decision Making	\$12,580,682	\$12,630,684	\$0	\$50,001	0.40%	80.0%
Christchurch City Libraries Ngā Kete Wānanga o Ōtautahi	\$33,560,353	\$33,807,164	\$0	\$246,811	0.73%	100.0%
Facilities & Asset Planning	\$19,926,113	\$20,216,150	\$0	\$290,037	1.43%	85.7%
Performance, Finance, and Procurement	\$11,065,735	\$11,239,069	\$0	\$173,334	1.54%	100.0%
Water Supply	\$26,755,648	\$27,434,301	\$0	\$678,653	2.47%	67.7%
Recreation, Sports, Community Arts and Events	\$30,941,957	\$31,779,955	\$0	\$837,998	2.64%	84.6%
Communications and Engagement	\$5,086,458	\$5,266,459	\$0	\$180,001	3.42%	87.5%
Business Support & Continuous Improvement	\$3,272,151	\$3,405,656	\$0	\$133,505	3.92%	100.0%
Solid Waste and Resource Recovery	\$42,752,263	\$44,978,237	\$0	\$2,225,974	4.95%	81.8%
Civic and International Relations	\$921,156	\$971,156	\$0	\$50,000	5.15%	100.0%
Strategic Policy and Resilience	\$4,413,784	\$4,709,056	\$0	\$295,272	6.27%	100.0%
Strategic Asset Management	\$970,301	\$1,110,514	\$0	\$140,213	12.63%	100.0%
Land & Property Information Services	-\$2,447,794	-\$1,737,306	\$0	\$710,488	40.90%	100.0%

6. ELT Performance Priority: Capital Projects delivery

- 6.1 The table below provides a summary on the capital project delivery against milestones, noting that spend against budget are set out in the Financial Performance Report and the Capital Programme Performance Report.

Capital Projects Watchlist projects	2025/2026		B/R/A/G	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
	×	72.7%					
	↔	0.0%	0/6/0/16	80.2%	88.0%	100.0%	≥85%
Capital Projects Non watchlist projects	2025/2026		B/R/A/G	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
	×	79.9%					
	▲	2.1%	2/145/9/619	80.2%	86.0%	84.0%	≥85%

- 6.2 Capital Watchlist project milestone delivery performance is forecast at 72.7%. This is forecast to not achieve the ELT target of 85%.

- 6.3 Capital Non-Watchlist projects milestone delivery performance is forecast at 79.9%, which is forecast to not achieve the ELT target of 85%.
- 6.4 Both forecasts are presently behind the overall combined capital project milestone delivery result for 2024/25, 80.2%.

Capital project planning

- 6.5 Council also monitors capital project planning as a lead indicator of future capital project delivery. The table below summarises the forward view of project planning.

Capital Projects	2025/2026		2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
Planning % of FY27 funding programme budgets allocated (Projects Initiated) by 31 March 26	×	88.0%	90%	93%	90%	≥90%
	▲	0.4%				
Capital Projects	2025/2026		2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
Planning % of FY28/FY29 funding programme budgets drawn down in CPMS by 30 June 26	×	89.9%	88%	86%	90%	≥90%
	▲	1.1%				

- 6.6 Capital projects planning % for FY2027 is forecast at 88.8%, an increase of 0.4% from management reporting for September and remains forecast close to the ELT target of 90%.
- 6.7 Capital projects planning % for FY2028/2029 is forecast at 89.8%, an increase of 1.1% from September, also remaining forecast close to the ELT target of 90%.
- 6.8 Forecasts for both targets are in line with year-end for 2024/25, and ahead of the same point in time last year. There is sufficient time remaining this financial year for these ELT performance targets to be met if current progress is increased incrementally.
- 6.9 For further information and underlying project detail, refer to the Capital Programme Performance Report.

7. ELT Performance Priority: Value for Money

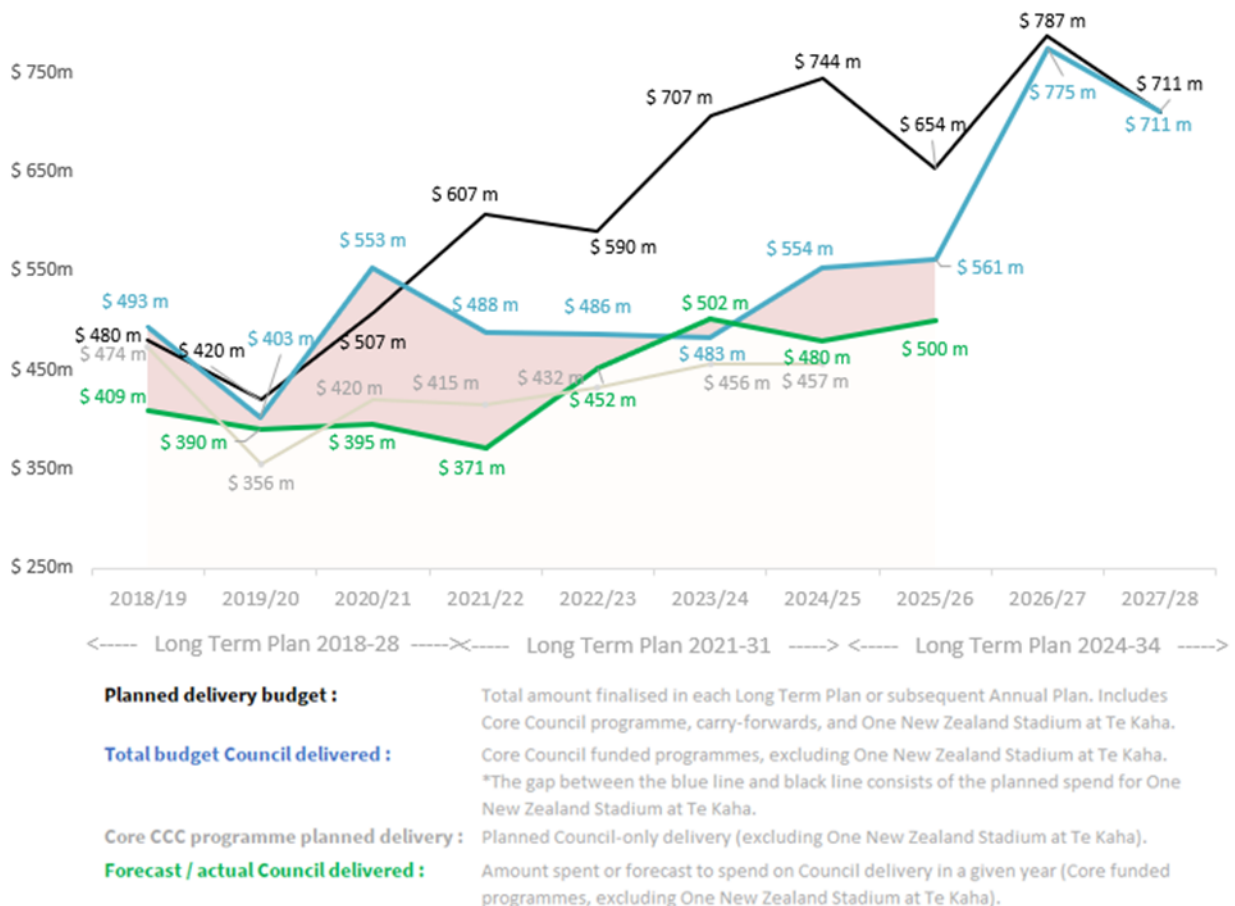
- 7.1 A key performance measure is value for money, and whether activities are operating within the budgets for controllable costs, and the forecast for the year end. The table below summarises the year end position based on current performance (note also the detail provided earlier in the report (refer to the table at Section 5 Performance by Activity)).

Value for Money	2025/2026		On Track	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
Activities Managed to Budget	×	89.7%	35 of 39	79.5%	New measure 2024/25		= 100%
	▼	-10.3%					

- 7.2 89.7% (35/39) of activities are forecast to achieve budget (nett controllable cost, after carry-forwards). While some activities are unfavourable against budget, overall Council is within budget. Attachment A (summary of performance targets for major Council activities, with detailed levels of service results, exceptions, activity budget results, with manager commentary) and the Financial Performance Report provide analysis of the exceptions and variances.
- 7.3 As part of determining value for money, capital expenditure against budgeted expenditure is also monitored. The table below summarises the forecast capital spend, and shows that capital expenditure is forecast to not meet the ELT's target of between 0% to -10%.

Value for Money	2025/2026		Forecast	Budget	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	Target
Capital Expenditure	×	-10.9%	\$500m	\$561.2m	\$480.3m	\$501.7m	\$452.1m	≤ 0%
	▼	-0.3%						

- 7.4 The ELT performance target reporting includes Council's core and externally funded work, regardless of funding source, but excludes One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha.
- 7.5 The current year forecast variance of -10.9% compares with the prior year's year end result of -13.3% (current year budget of \$561.2M / forecast underspend -\$61.2M, compares with last year-end budget \$553.7M / underspent by -\$73.4M).
- 7.6 More detailed information is available in the Financial and Capital Programme Performance reports.
- 7.7 Set out below is the forward view of capital delivery performance for the LTP 2024-34 (financial), which looks at commitments for the first few years of the LTP 2024-34, accompanied by confirmed capital delivery in preceding LTP-cycles against plan.



- 7.8 This view includes the adopted capital programme from the LTP 2024-34 as updated through the 2025/26 Annual Plan.
- 7.9 This also includes adjustments to budgets for years 2025/26 to 2027/28 for carry-forwards (-\$57.4M) [as approved through the Financial Performance Report – June 2025](#), by Finance and Performance Committee, Part C (3)).
- 7.10 The extended black line is the full planned delivery budget including One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha (as adopted through the Annual Plan 2025/2026) (including confirmed carry forwards).
- 7.11 The extended blue line shows the full Council planned delivery budget (excluding One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha, including confirmed carry forwards):
- from a consistent \$488M to \$483M planned budget for the previous three years (2021-2024);

- to \$554M for 2025, to between \$561M to \$775M (back to \$711M) planned budget for the years (2026-2028), noting that the Programme Management Office (PMO), as part of the 2026/27 Annual Plan preparation continues to review the capital programme for deliverability.
- 7.12 The Council capital delivery (green line) for 2025/2026 is forecasted at \$500M against the programme budget of \$561M (rounded) (blue line). This equates to 89.1% of budget spent.
- 7.13 It is important to note that the forecast capital programme for outer years does not yet incorporate the updates from the PMO's review of deliverability. Updates are applied once Council formally adopt the changes (generally at the draft AP and/or final AP adoptions).
- 7.14 Figures align with the Financial and Capital Programme Performance reports.

8. Responses to questions from Councillors

- 8.1 There are no outstanding questions from Councillors.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Service Delivery Summary (Levels of Service)	25/2327127	16

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Amber Tait - Performance Analyst Boyd Kedzlie - Senior Corporate Planning & Performance Analyst
Approved By	Peter Ryan - Head of Corporate Planning & Performance Bede Carran - General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Financial Officer

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Water Supply (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget $\neq$ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$26,755,648	\$27,434,301	\$0	\$678,653	2%	We are forecasting to be within budget	Monitor budgets.

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Water Supply - Level of Service Details

Council operates water supplies in a reliable manner



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Weekly average of the number of unplanned interruptions of greater than 4 hours duration each year (12.0.1.1)	M	≤ 1.2		5.22	During October 360 reactive water shut offs occurred across the network.	Continuing to work with maintenance contractor to improve results.

Council provides high quality water that residents are satisfied with



Council provides water supplies that are safe to drink and compliant with Drinking Water Standards



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules (Bacteria compliance) (DIA 1a) (12.0.2.9)	C	Compliant			The target was not met during FY24. In Christchurch City, apart from Main Pumps (and Tanner in the future) which are bacterially compliant via UV, we are unable to meet the bacterial requirements for treatment by chlorine that are listed in the DWQARs. Our current infrastructure does not allow for us to be able to provide the required amount of contact time.	We are working with Taumata Arowai on determining a pathway to compliance in this area (medium to long-term).

LTP/AP25: Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules (Protozoal compliance) (DIA 1b) (12.0.2.10)	C	Compliant		Partially met	The target was not met during FY24.	Once Tanner Treatment Plant UV upgrade is completed (expected by December 2025), the compliance status for this objective will improve even more.
LTP/AP25: Maintain a register of the location of all point of supply testable backflow prevention devices, device types, assessed risk levels and the results of testing (12.0.2.20)	M	100%		Unknown.	The backflow register is now operational, and we will be able to provide accurate reporting moving forward.	Continue to actively manage the backflow register. There is still risk that the LoS won't be met as we need 100% of all devices to have had an annual compliance check. If one is missed or late the measure won't be achieved.
LTP/AP25: To protect the network, annual testing of all testable backflow prevention devices installed is completed at point of supply (12.0.2.2)	M	100%		Unknown.	The backflow register is now operational, and we will be able to provide accurate reporting moving forward.	Continue to actively manage the backflow register. There is still risk that the LoS won't be met as we need 100% of all devices to have had an annual compliance check. If one is missed or late the measure won't be achieved.

Council staff and contractors respond to customers feedback and quickly resolve issues



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: The proportion of residents satisfied with Council responsiveness to water supply problems (12.0.1.14)	C	>=70%		Waiting on annual resident's survey results.		Continue with improvements being made within our water supply network, including equipment upgrades, as well as planned improvement in communications to the community. We will also continue to work on improving response time performance internally and with our contractors

Council water supply networks and operations are sustainable



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Average consumption of drinking water in litres per resident per day (DIA 5) (12.0.7)	C	<=210			The target was not met during FY24. This performance measure was updated last year, and Council is working on setting new targets to match the new requirements as well as updating the methodology for measuring it. The current target doesn't include water losses, while the new methodology to calculate this measure includes water losses. Current consumption (l/resident/day) = (Total volume of water abstracted - leakage from the public network)/ total population served New consumption (l/resident/day) = (D-EH4 Water supplied to the drinking water network - D-EH7 Non-residential water use)/ D-EH3 Total population served by the drinking water network	

LTP/AP25: Percentage of real water loss from Council's water supply reticulated network (DIA 2) (12.0.6)	C	<=25%			The target was not met during FY24. The Minimum Night Flow tests are still underway, and partial results will be provided since December 2025. This performance measure was updated last year, and Council is working on the new reporting requirements.	The Council is improving their existing Water Loss Contract to better measure and locate water loss, as well as developing the Smart Water project.
LTP/AP25: Annual average power (kWh of electricity) used to pump each cubic metre of water (12.0.4)	M	<=0.35		October result 0.39 against the target of <=0.35, year to date is trending above target		Have logged on the improvement register with the Planning and Asset Team to install power meters which will provide real time data to allow the data to be reviewed for optimisation opportunities to try and meet the target
LTP/AP25: Average Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) for all Council water loss zones (12.0.6.2)	M	<=3.28			The target was not met during FY24. The Minimum Night Flow tests are still underway, and partial results will be provided since December 2025.	The Council is improving their existing Water Loss Contract to better measure and locate water loss, as well as developing the Smart Water project.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$26,330,332	\$25,909,363	\$0	-\$420,969	-2%	We are forecasting to be within budget	Monitor budgets.

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal - Level of Service Details

Council has high wastewater discharge quality complying with resource consents



Council operates wastewater services in a reliable manner, minimising the number of complaints around wastewater issues



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Proportion of residents satisfied with the reliability and responsiveness of wastewater services (11.0.1.16)	C	>=70%		Waiting on annual resident's survey results.		Target was missed by 1% last FY. Continue to make improvements where we can across Three Waters. Quarterly report provides further insights to improvements being made.
LTP/AP25: Percentage of wastewater mains with high or very high consequences of failure inspected as scheduled in their lifespan (11.0.1.19)	M	>=80%		68.57%	At present 142.16 kms of high consequence of failure pipe are at a point in their lifespan where inspection is required with 97.48 kms of this length inspected. This equates to 68.57% performance against the target. To meet the current year's target 9.14 kms pipe requires inspection, costing \$292,517.44. There is an existing multi-year CCTV contract in place and based on the scope of the current years quantity of works, the actual score by June 2026 (or sooner) will be 72.3%. To meet the target of 80% an additional spend of \$346,496 of OPEX would be required.	Investigate provision of additional funding for increasing the amount of CCTV to be carried out within the existing contract.

Council operates wastewater services in a responsive manner following notification of an issue



Council wastewater networks and operations are sustainable



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Proportion of electricity used at the Christchurch wastewater treatment plant that is self-generated from treatment by-products (11.1.6)	M	>=30%		October result 50.4% against the target of >=30%, year to date is 34.7%	October's results are an improvement over the previous months, and has resulted in the YTD trend being above target. However, one of the co-generation engines has developed significant issues over the weekend, so more unplanned downtime is expected in November, which could bring the YTD trend down. Hence the rating has been set as "Requires remedial action"	Resources are being allocated to prioritise the return to service time of the co-generation which has gone down over the weekend. Support for the capital delivery programme is also ongoing.

Public health is protected from Council wastewater services by minimising dry weather overflows



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Transport (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$37,219,562	\$37,219,563	\$0	\$1	0%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Transport - Level of Service Details

Our networks and services are environmentally sustainable and increasingly resilient



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Increase the share of non-car modes in daily trips (10.0.2)	C	>=37% of trips undertaken by non-car modes		31.4% of trips undertaken by non car mode	This Level of Service comes from the results of the Life in Christchurch survey. This is undertaken once a year, usually towards the end of the year, with the results being made available in April 2026. Therefore this is not empirical usage data but self-reported data. The current year result was down from the previous year's survey by 1.1%. This was primarily due to a drop in the number of cycle users	The results here were inconsistent with empirical data: - Cycle counters had increased through the first half of FY25, then levelled off - Bus patronage numbers for FY25 were around 5% higher than in FY24 Remedial actions include: The completion of Shovel Ready projects to add to the MCR network: Nor™ West Arc Section 3 is on site with other sections about to be tendered, and South Express section 3 is currently out to tender Work to the Te Kaha surrounding streets is mostly complete, which will support non-car arrivals to the new stadium when it opens in 2026. Installation of new or improved bus lanes on Cranford Street and Lincoln Road (including Halswell Road, where NZTA are installing bus lanes) Working with strategic partners to ensure effective delivery of PT programmes including, improved infrastructure (shelters, stops, etc), enforcement and intersection priority.

Our networks and services protect the safety of all road users



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Limit deaths and serious injury crashes per capita for cyclists and pedestrians (10.5.1)	C	<=12 crashes per 100,000 residents		In FY26 Q1&2, there were 11 Death or Serious Injury crashes involving pedestrians/cyclists per 100,000 residents. All measures are on CCC controlled roads, based on Waka Kotahi Crash Analysis System (CAS) report (for period 1 April 2025 to 31 September 2025)	Between 1 April 2025 and 31 September 2025: Cyclists: 0 fatal crashes; 12 serious injury crashes Pedestrians: 0 fatal crash; 10 serious injury crashes This accounts for nearly half the D&SI crashes on CCC roads this year	Against growing cycle usage (as measured with the cycle counters), FY25 had been very encouraging as the number of DSIs for pedestrians and cyclists was extremely low. The first half of FY26 is trending more in line with historical averages for these groups. Design measures that support safe cycling and walking, in line with the safe system approach, would be expected to support further improvements to this number in the longer term. This comes from works such as the MCR programme, the safety programmes, intersection upgrades, and street renewals.
LTP/AP25: Reduce the number of death and serious injury crashes on the local road network (10.0.6.2)	M	Five year rolling average <95 crashes per year		To end September 2025, we are averaging 102.8 crashes per year as a five year rolling average All measures are on CCC controlled roads, based on Waka Kotahi Crash Analysis System (CAS) report (for period 1 April 2022 to 31 September 2025)	To get below 95 for the 5 year rolling average would require FY26 to have <62 DSI crashes. FY25 saw the lowest number of DSIs (93 crashes) since CAS records began. Therefore it is not realistically expected that below 62 DSIs can be achieved, particularly given the first half results (48 DSIs). Furthermore, it will be extremely challenging to meet the target in the next few years due to the relatively high number of incidents in FY23 & FY24. FY22: 95 DSIs FY23: 108 DSIs FY24: 116 DSIs FY25: 93 DSIs FY26: 96 DSIs (first half annualised) The longer run trend (over the past 15 years) has been a steady decline in DSIs, of around 3.5 DSIs per year.	Council will continue to develop and deliver intervention programmes to improve safety outcomes on the network. This includes some safety interventions at high-risk locations and schools, building safety measures into other projects, as well as maintenance and renewals programmes. Council continues its road safety education programme, with a particular focus on the safety of school children and other vulnerable groups. These remedial actions, even if successful, will take time to show in the numbers due to the 5-year rolling nature of the measure, and the high numbers of DSIs in FY23 & FY24.

Our networks and services support access for all, provide travel choices and contribute to a prosperous, liveable, and healthy city



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Improve resident satisfaction with footpath condition (16.0.9)	C	>=43%		39% - As per Performance Team guidance, the actuals of 39% will remain in place until the new residents survey results are collected for the year.	Footpath date completed. Council Transport Asset team reviewing and working with contractors to develop future work programmes. Rapid Reponse footpath crews continue to deliver well. Presented to Northland Residents Association on footpath fixes and in particular their issues with concrete paths.	Ensuring our programme is delivered from the asset team to allow the contractors time to review and plan their workforce and equipment requirements moving ahead.

LTP/AP25: Improve roadway condition, to an appropriate national standard, measured by smooth travel exposure (STE)(DIA 2) (16.0.2)	C	>=75% of the sealed local road network meets the appropriate national standard		CCC achieved 73% of the sealed local road network meeting the appropriate STE national standard, against a set target of >=75%.	We have transitioned to the Apopo Traffic Monitoring Estimation Guideline calculation methodology for STE calculation. We have a monthly reconciliation with TEAMS TRAFFIC to ensure that we accurately capture all actual traffic counts from our traffic count contractor and seek opportunity to increase our traffic counts (number per annum and rotational to cover total network over a 10-year period). We have improved administrative capturing of our statement of works from Beca and TEAMS, as well as a template of discoveries (located in AWM) by TAM for improvement of data quality.	Given that the STE result is affected by: i) pavement condition (cracking, potholes, and surface deformation); ii) traffic loading (high traffic counts and heavy traffic movements); iii) environmental conditions (freeze-thaw, heavy rain, uV exposure, temperature extremes, and moisture ingress into the structural layers); iv) construction quality (poor materials, poor designs, and poor-quality control); v) pavement age (oxidization and cracking); vi) drainage and subsurface conditions (poor drainage and subsurface water ingress) - it is imperative that strategies and maintenance measures are undertaken to improve all the above to allow for an improvement in this result to better match our minimum level of service set (increased routine maintenance (crack sealing, pothole patching, and edge repairs), increased heavy maintenance (rehabilitations), increased preventative maintenance (resurfacing), structural upgrades (full-depth reconstruction); regular condition ratings (algorithm development using live big data); targeted investment (prioritise high-volume roads and strategic routes that strongly influence the STE calculation improvement).
LTP/AP25: Maintain the condition of footpaths(on a scale of 1-5, 1 is excellent condition and 5 is very poor condition) (DIA 4) (16.0.8)	C	>=82% footpaths rated 1,2 or 3		51% of assessed footpath network was rated 1, 2 or 3, across 73% of the network. 80.2% of the footpath network has now been videoed to date and will have the AI machine learning applied to understand what the current % of the 80.2% is rated between 1-3.	The AI assessment methodology used to assess footpath network condition is aligned with the Apopo (Infrastructure Asset Management Professionals) Footpath Condition Rating Guide. It identifies individual faults and assigns a severity score to each, which it deducts from a base score of 100 to determine the overall condition. This methodology allows for more targeted maintenance planning and the ability to generate dispatches for high-priority sections based on real-time condition data. The footpath is now assessed every 5m (not the traditional 100m based on carriageway sections) and more fault types identified (machine learning) for the provision of focussed remedial strategies moving forward, i.e. cracking, or trip hazards, or edge fretting, etc.	Continue with condition-based assessments to develop appropriate renewals programmes for footpaths. Continue with current maintenance regimes, including rapid response crews, to ensure high risk sites are addressed quickly. Continue to monitor progress of footpath condition assessment and apply this methodology and application to our off-road and separated cycleways once completed.
LTP/AP25: Maintain the perception (resident satisfaction) that Christchurch is a walking friendly city (16.0.10)	C	>=85% resident satisfaction		Annual Resident Satisfaction Survey recorded 74% satisfaction.	Annual Resident Satisfaction Survey recorded 74% satisfaction and matches or exceeds all previous surveys from 2021. The 85% target satisfaction rate relates to a score in 2019 however a methodology change in 2021 means that only a loose comparison can be made between results recorded prior to 2021.	Council will continue the delivery of walking improvement projects across the city in line with the LTP. Maintenance and renewals programmes will continue across the city. Council will also continue its road safety education programme, with a particular focus on the safety of school children and other vulnerable groups. Following Council endorsement of footpath prioritisation method, several new footpaths have been initiated for delivery.

LTP/AP25: Respond to customer service requests within appropriate timeframes(The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the timeframe specified in the Maintenance contracts) (DIA 5) (16.0.13)	C	>=80% customer service requests are completed, or inspected and programmed within timeframes		83%		
LTP/AP25: Maintain roadway condition, to an appropriate national standard (16.0.19)	M	Average roughness of the sealed road network measured: <=118		127 was achieved for FY24/25, 7.6% short of the minimum level of service target set for FY25/26.	The latest roughness assessment for NAASRA of our sealed roads should be available end January 2026 thru NZTA's CCDC programme for comparison to the new target of <=118.	To reduce average street roughness the following factors need to be considered and budgeted for as part of the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan processes: Assess Current Conditions: Identify the areas with the highest roughness. Conduct a detailed survey to determine specific trouble spots. Prioritize Repairs: Focus on the worst sections of a street first. Consider patching potholes, resurfacing, or grinding down rough spots. Implement Regular Maintenance: implement and monitor the available maintenance schedule. This will include periodic inspections and repairs to prevent further deterioration. Use Quality Materials: When resurfacing or repairing, ensure high-quality materials are used to withstand wear and tear and provide whole of life value. Consider Pavement Treatments: Subject to budget provision, explore options like sealcoating or using smoother asphalt mixtures, which can help reduce roughness. Monitor Progress: this is undertaken through annual or bi-annual roughness surveys. Community Feedback: Utilise feedback received through multiple resident surveys and engagement loops.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Technical Services and Design (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget $\leq$ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	-\$4,147,411	-\$4,146,888	\$0	\$523	0%	This figure is expected to reduce over the Christmas period due to increased annual leave use.	

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Technical Services and Design - Level of Service Details

Deliver professional and technical support, including land (cadastral) surveying, pre-design advice, building and infrastructure design and construction contract management



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Define and agree briefs and key performance measures with the customer within 20 working days of request being received (13.7.25.2)	M	95%		96%	Currently exceeding target	LoS statistics are reviewed fortnightly as part of our Unit Leadership Meetings. Team Leaders continue to reinforce the importance of maintaining accurate and timely updates in the RPS system with their teams.
LTP/AP25: Deliver information within performance measure agreed with the customer (13.7.25.3)	M	95%		90% on budget 73% on time	The dataset size of completed requests for FY26 remains limited, which means the current results carry a degree of statistical uncertainty. Stats are currently trending upwards.	LoS statistics are reviewed fortnightly during our Unit Leadership Meetings. Team Leaders are working with their teams to ensure task holders enter scope changes into RPS system to capture revised delivery dates and fee estimates.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Strategic Planning and Resource Consents (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/ < \$0

						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
■	\$11,957,996	\$11,900,907	\$0	-\$57,089	0%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Strategic Planning and Resource Consents - Level of Service Details

Administer heritage grants and provide advice on resource consents and local area planning, as well as hold an annual heritage festival



Deliver a strategic vision for a safe, accessible, resilient transport system that shapes our city and contributes to a low carbon future



Guidance on where and how the city grows through the District Plan



Protect the health and safety of the community by ensuring Resource Management Act activities comply with legislative requirements



Provide timely and effective resource management public advice



Resource management applications are processed in a timely and legally defensible manner



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
--------------------	-----	--------	----------	--------	---------	-----------------



LTP/AP25: Resource management applications processed within statutory timeframes (9.2.1)	C	95% within statutory timeframes		90% of applications were processed in statutory timeframes in October. 90% of applications have been processed in statutory timeframes in the year to date.		Ongoing use of consultants and commissioners Ongoing methods to enhance processes incl. efficiencies in the processing of applications.
--	---	---------------------------------	---	---	--	--

Urban design advice is provided to improve and promote urban design outcomes to support city making partnerships and initiatives, and resource management act processes



Work with communities and Runanga in low-lying coastal and inland communities to develop adaptation pathways that respond to the current and future impacts of coastal hazards caused by climate change



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Stormwater Drainage (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/ < \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$13,367,783	\$13,110,099	\$0	-\$257,684	-2%	We are forecasting to be within budget	Monitor budgets.

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Stormwater Drainage - Level of Service Details

Council maintains waterway channels & margins to a high standard



Council manages the stormwater network in a responsible and sustainable manner



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Increase Land Drainage Asset Management Maturity towards agreed appropriate level (14.0.15.3)	M	>=77		Last partial maturity assessment carried out in 2023, with the 3 waters result being between 45-80.	A full AMMA review was carried out in September, with results expected to be provided to the business late Nov/early Dec. This will provide updated levels.	Nil.
LTP/AP25: Stormwater Service potential - 10yr rolling historic ratio of renewals to depreciation: The ratio of asset renewals to depreciation per year (14.0.15.2)	M	50%		This is a target that can only be confirmed at the end of the year	Capital Programme needs to be fully delivered to meet target.	Monitor delivery programme.

Council responds to flood events, faults, and blockages promptly and effectively



Implement Flood Plain Management Programme works to reduce risk of flooding to property and dwellings during extreme rain events



Reduce pollution of waterbodies and waterways from contaminants stemming from urban, stormwater and/or industrial discharge



Stormwater network is managed to minimise risk of flooding, damage, and disruption



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Percentage of stormwater mains with high or very high consequences of failure inspected as scheduled in their lifespan (14.0.11.10)	M	>= 80%		62.80%	At present 38.54 kms of high consequence of failure pipe are at a point in their lifespan where inspection is required with 24.2 kms of this length inspected. This equates to 62.8% performance against the target. To meet the current years target, 4.7 kms pipe requires inspection at an estimated cost of \$150,403.20. There is an existing multi-year CCTV contract in place and based on the scope of the current years quantity of works, the actual score by June 2026 (or sooner) will be 68.11% To meet the target of 80% an additional spend of \$146,624 of OPEX would be required.	Reviewing existing OPEX budgets to ascertain if funding can be reallocated to meet this level of service.
LTP/AP25: Percentage of total Stormwater waterway linings at condition Grade 5 (14.0.15.1)	M	<= 7%		The actual result can not be currently measured.	The data held about the condition and ownership of the waterway linings is old and unclear. When the data was collected in 2015/16, there was no differentiation in public vs private linings. Additionally, the information is almost 10 years old - for an asset with an estimated life of 40-50 years - so is becoming less reliable for being able to be used for assessing overall network condition. A data collection tool has been developed to carry updated condition information. A proposal has been submitted by Manager of Service Excellence for approval to engage students over the 2025/26 summer period. Awaiting results of proposal.	Nil. Processes are inplace.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Solid Waste and Resource Recovery (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$42,752,263	\$44,978,237	\$0	\$2,225,974	5%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Solid Waste and Resource Recovery - Level of Service Details

Collection and processing of waste, recycling, and organics either at the kerbside or through the provision of public transfer stations



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Recyclable materials collected by Council services and received for processing at the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) (8.0.1)	C	70kg (+40%/-10%) recyclable materials / person / year		71.63kg/person.	Tonnages of recycling received are lower in comparison to the summer months, which appears to be due to regular and anticipated seasonal fluctuations in consumption.	Council continues to promote the correct use of kerbside recycling bins, and diversion of recyclable material from landfill.

Effective and compliant management of current and closed landfill (including transportation) and landfill gas capture and reticulation.



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for: Council transfer stations and recycling centres, Material Recovery Facility, operation of Council's Organics Processing Plan, closed Council landfills, operations at Burwood Resource Recovery Park (BRRP) (8.1.9)	C	No major or persistent breaches of consents		Barry's Bay transfer station is currently non-compliant. All other sites are compliant	We have been systematically working to address the issues at Barry's Bay transfer station with the stormwater sampling being the final point to resolve. Accurate sampling depends on appropriate weather conditions. The contractor engaged to carry out this sampling is monitoring the weather to carry this out	
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for Council transfer stations and recycling centres (8.1.5)	M	No major or persistent breaches of consents		We are awaiting the Stormwater test results. They should be with us this week. Ecan require a test sample before they will lift the abatement notice. We hope to have this completed but the end of November		

Engaging with community and industry to encourage positive waste disposal behaviour



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Use of App (8.0.9)	M	35,000 Active users of the App		35,293 active users	This month was one of our most active with regard to push notifications with two messages going out within the same week (prior to Labour Day), however despite this overall engagement with the app is declining.	This highlights the need for promotion of the app in all marketing messaging as well as investigating the feasibility of a dedicated campaign on the app

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Regulatory Compliance and Licensing (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$2,810,999	\$2,616,999	\$0	-\$194,000	-7%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Regulatory Compliance and Licensing - Level of Service Details

All other premises holding a Health Licence are safe and healthy for the public (excluding food premises)



Animal Management Services prioritise activities that promote and protect community safety



Food premises are safe and healthy for the public



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Scheduled Food Control Plan verification visits are conducted (9.0.5)	C	98%		YTD 31% of verifications have been completed (542 of 1708)	LOS was not met last year	Following a resignation in September, the recruitment has been completed, and we are awaiting the arrival of the new staff member. The team will continue to closely monitor progress and if necessary early engagement with an external contractor will be undertaken.

Protect community safety through the timely and effective response to complaints about public safety



Protect community safety through the timely and effective response to notifications of public health incidences



Protect the health and safety of the community by Licensing and monitoring high risk alcohol premises



The community is not subjected to inappropriate noise levels



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Recreation, Sports, Community Arts and Events
(October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget $\leq$ \$0

Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget $\leq$ \$0						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$30,941,957	\$31,779,955	\$0	\$837,998	3%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Recreation, Sports, Community Arts and Events - Level of Service Details

Produce and deliver engaging programme of community events and support community-based organisations to do the same, including the arts.



Provide citizens access to a range of fit-for-purpose network of recreation and sporting facilities



Provide well utilised facility based recreational and sporting programmes and activities, and the support needed to develop and deliver recreation and sport in Christchurch



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Achieve a cost-efficient level of service for recreation and sport facilities per resident (7.0.9.2)	M	Less than \$24.65 per resident		Unlikely to meet target based on 2024/25 results. There have been further costs increases ie 4.2% increase on living wage. Ratio to be reset.		
LTP/AP25: Achieve a cost-efficient level of service for recreation and sport facilities per visitor (7.0.9.1)	M	Less than \$2.40 per visitor		Unlikely to meet target based on 2024/25 results. There have been further costs increases ie 4.2% increase on living wage. Ratio to be reset.		

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: People and Capability (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$3,796,996	\$3,796,996	\$0	\$0	0%	All units tracking under activity budget.	Monitor digital activity budget

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: People and Capability - Level of Service Details

Deliver effective and efficient general HR administration services, supporting the entirety of the employment life cycle



Deliver fit for purpose, streamlined day to day HR support



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Resolve employment relations problems using the lowest-level mechanism appropriate (13.0.16)	M	At least 90% of employment relations problems using the lowest-level mechanism appropriate within 30 working days of the reported issue		15 new cases were opened in October 2025, of which 8 (53%) are being resolved using lowest level mechanism appropriate for the issue. 3 of the 15 cases raised in October (20%) were able to be resolved within 30 working days. 12 remain open. This month there are a total of 32 open ER Cases, 13 of these are considered formal processes, and the remaining 19 are being managed at the lowest possible level. Formal cases are typically more complex and ongoing in nature and/or would reasonably take longer than 30 days to resolve.	Some matters are due to be closed within the next couple of weeks at lowest level mechanism. It is important to note that the nature of the matter does directly impact the ability for resolution within 30 days. Formal cases typically involve complexity and risk and require thorough investigation and careful navigation following due process and the requirement to demonstrate good faith and can take time. Informal cases (e.g. involving discussions around concerns raised, wellbeing matters and support for people leaders) can be ongoing in nature.	Our new Principal Advisor ER/IR is working with the P&C team (HR Business Partnering and Advisory functions) to identify opportunities to adjust and improve our ER processes/approach and better define the lowest level mechanisms for each type of ER matter (noting difference between informal and formal processes). We are also focused on improving our data and insights to support improved reporting in this area. Weekly ER meetings are now in place to discuss and review cases and ER strategy and fortnightly workshops to capture and share best ER practice and any lessons learned.

Ensure all pay is administered accurately and on time, in compliance with any relevant acts & legislation



Foster and build a high engagement, capable, diverse, equitable and inclusive culture within Council



Identifying, attracting, assessing, and hiring suitably qualified or experienced candidates for job openings within the Council



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Parks and Foreshore (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$42,604,806	\$42,695,182	\$0	\$90,376	0%	We are currently forecasting to budget as it's so early in the fiscal year. In better place with car park forecasting revised.	Budget in better place after forecasting change

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Parks and Foreshore - Level of Service Details

Deliver effective and engaging Environmental, Conservation, Water, and Civil Defence education programmes and opportunities



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Volunteer participation at community opportunities across parks network (6.3.7.4)	C	Volunteer hours - maintain or grow compared to previous year		September Actuals Volunteer hours year to date are 12473.75		

Deliver variety of Parks that are managed, maintained, and available for public use (including access, play, and sports) that contribute to Christchurch's ecological health



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Customer satisfaction with the presentation of Community Parks (6.0.3)	C	>=60%		Previous years goal not achieved, Measure is annual residents satisfaction survey, results later in the year	Timing of survey coincides with busiest spring flush, focus will be to hit mowing targets in all community parks. Winter renewal efforts through capital and operational maintenance should raise satisfaction as teams have had increased compliments and lower ticket numbers. Will continue to monitor tickets to inform any additional maintenance areas.	
LTP/AP25: Greenspace increases with intensified population growth in urban development areas (6.8.1.1)	C	Neighbourhood parks are provided in urban areas at a rate of at least 1.9 ha/1000 population		New population estimates have come out. With increased population our provision rate has dropped further to 1.75ha/1000 but GM has stopped delivery of LTP project to purchase new parks.		GM has requested a new land acquisition plan to reiterate existing plans of where parks are needed

Delivery of Red Zone Areas Action plans (excluding the Otakaro Avon River Corridor)



Extensive network of resource-based Parks that are of regional or ecological significance are provided, with opportunities to experience, protect, learn about, and enhance scenic, cultural, and environmental values



Manage and enable access to a network of public marine structures that facilitate recreational and commercial access to the marine environment for citizens and visitors



Propagating and growing eco-sourced natives and exotic trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants to meet the needs of Council



Provide quality garden, Inner City, and Heritage Parks including Botanical diversity, plant conservation and research, visitor facilities, hosted events, guided tours, and educational activities



Provide, maintain, and administer operational cemeteries in a clean, safe, functional, and equitable manner, and preserve the heritage and history of our closed cemeteries



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Governance and Decision Making (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$12,580,682	\$12,630,684	\$0	\$50,001	0%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Governance and Decision Making - Level of Service Details

Invest in governance capacity through implementation of a strategy for the development of elected members



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Elected member satisfaction that their governance capacity has increased from participation in learning experiences (4.1.34)	M	65%		No known counter indicators to meeting target.	A survey will go out to review compliance however, given the very low turnout to last year's survey, this target can only be met if more members take part.	

Provide and maintain robust processes that ensure all local elections, polls and representation reviews are held with full statutory compliance



Provide smart secretariat services, information, and support for Council decision-making processes at governance level



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Schedule, support, and record Council meetings unless committee structure provides otherwise (4.1.28.1)	M	Between 500 and 600 governance meetings are supported		October = 5 YTD = 107	Target not met, the LoS target will be amended in the next annual plan as the number of meetings fluctuates depending on the Council structure each year.	Target needs to reduce. The LoS target will be amended in the next annual plan as the number of meetings fluctuates depending on the Council structure each year.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Emergency Management & Community Resilience
(October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/ < \$0

						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$1,706,984	\$1,706,984	\$0	\$0	0%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Emergency Management & Community Resilience - Level of Service Details

Co-ordinates effective civil defence emergency management readiness and response



Development & delivery of local level training to ensure sufficient council staff, EOC personnel, emergency support team volunteers, and response team members are trained and available



Increase the capacity and resilience of the Council in the readiness, response and recovery from adverse events and emergencies



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Sufficient capacity within Council to maintain an Incident Management Team (IMT) or EOC response for 5 consecutive days (2.5.7.2)	C	An IMT or EOC is stood up a minimum of at least 3 times per annum either in response or to practice		In Oct the EOC was stood up over two days to respond to the severe wind weather event - declared state of emergency across the region.	An EOC will be set up to respond to a simulated fire event prior to the end of January 2026. An EOC will be set up to respond to a simulated wet weather event prior to the end of April 2026.	

Work collaboratively to increase community resilience through supporting communities to play, respond and recover from emergencies and adverse events at all levels



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Digital (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget $\leq$ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$58,670,560	\$58,817,451	\$0	\$146,891	0%	Tracking 60K under budget.	

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Digital - Level of Service Details

Council internal Customer Satisfaction: To build trust and an emotional connection to Digital by promoting positive internal customer experiences



Ensure IT Operational Resilience (availability and return to operation)



Manage Council's Corporate Records to Public Records Act (PRA) requirements



Manage the Councils assets and technology infrastructure, including the data network, capacity planning and availability, end user devices, software and license management, upgrades to hardware and software as well as the renewals and replacement programme for assets



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Digital Infrastructure asset management: Asset lifecycle compliance (13.2.34)	M	$\leq$ 1 year past		95% $\leq$ 1 year past warranty expiry.	There is a small percentage of machines that are outside of their warranty period of more than one year. This is due to location of devices or supporting solutions that are not easily switched to new hardware.	Continue to monitor hardware to ensure that the majority of assets are within 1 year of its warranty.
LTP/AP25: Software and applications: Renewal policy compliance and cycles (13.2.35)	M	90% of application licenses are within vendor support		85%	The % below target of 90% results from applications with multiple versions and software no longer in use.	Digital is working through removing unused software, balancing this with Windows 11 operating system upgrades.

Provide a range of digital and technology services to run and support the day-to-day operations of Council



Provide a safe and secure network



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Community Development and Facilities (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/ < \$0

						Activity manager financial comment	
Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$41,689,228	\$41,751,234	\$0	\$62,007	0%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Community Development and Facilities - Level of Service Details

Enable, encourage and support resilient, active, and connected communities owning their own future



Lead a collaborative volunteer -centric approach to keeping our city clean, safe, and free of graffiti



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Maintain partnerships and develop volunteerism related to graffiti management and mitigation (2.2.6.6)	M	Maintain and support a volunteer roster, 120 individuals, 40 groups, 9,000 hours		Oct: approx 350 volunteer hours, YTD 1965 hours 250 artist hours (paid) in October	Lower reported volunteer hours is primarily due to a change in reporting procedure whereby graffiti reported on certain non-council assets such as Orion junction boxes is sent directly to the owner and not recorded on the Council system. Another change is that the reporting of graffiti goes to "Snap, Send, Solve" app which means graffiti volunteers are no longer visibly reporting over 50% of graffiti. There are the same number of volunteers supported but we can no longer measure their reporting. These changes have increased efficiency, and our partners are satisfied. Another change is that we no longer classify community artists as volunteers as we know pay them a modest fee as opposed to providing compensation via a Prezzy Card	Discuss changes to how we measure LOS with Council

					(same value) These changes combined have contributed to the drop in recorded volunteer hours by about 60%, even though similar or increased levels of service are being delivered. The LOS target needs adjustment to reflect these changes. Until then we will be in the red.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Provide and manage Community grants, funding and community loans, on behalf of Council and other funding bodies to make Christchurch a place of opportunity for all



Provide and operate a network of community facilities to empower resilient, active, and connected communities owning their own future



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Communications and Engagement (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/≤ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$5,086,458	\$5,266,459	\$0	\$180,001	3%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Communications and Engagement - Level of Service Details

Develop and implement meaningful and effective internal communications at operational and strategic level that reach our staff and Elected Members/ Governance Managers



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Elected members and Governance Managers satisfied with content, format, and tone of information (4.1.14.6)	M	68%				We will work with the newly elected Mayor and Council regarding the best way to measure their satisfaction with content, format and tone of information. We will also talk to them about any suggested improvements they have around communications.

Provide opportunities for residents to give feedback and engage with Council decision-making processes (participation in and contribution to decision making)



Provide timely accurate, relevant, and clear external communications, marketing and engagement activities to ensure residents have information about Council services, events, activities, decisions and opportunities to participate



Provide timely, accurate, and relevant and clear responses to external queries by media or on social media



Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Citizens and Customer Services (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/ < \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$7,399,706	\$7,399,706	\$0	\$0	0%		

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Citizens and Customer Services - Level of Service Details

Provide a "first point of contact" Council customer service



Provide the organisation with insight and improvement support to enhance citizen experience and service delivery



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Service and Activity Reporting is provided (13.16.7.5)	M	Within two working days of month end or as negotiated		Service and Activity reporting provided within two working days of month end or as negotiated.	Regular and recurring reporting delivered as per SLA and Ad-hoc reporting also successfully delivered within the timeframes agreed.	Library Debt Report was out of SLA by one day, this has been discussed with stakeholder and signed off by them as okay with the one-day delay.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Building Regulation (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget $\leq$ \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	-\$4,589,355	-\$4,589,355	\$0	\$0	0%	Currently forecasting to be on budget at year-end	

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Building Regulation - Level of Service Details

Actively manage and respond to potential and actual negligence claims against the Council



Ensure public safety and confidence through requesting and reviewing seismic assessments, issuing EPB notices and updating the national register



Maintain and operate a quality assurance system to ensure continued accreditation as a building consent authority



Prevent drowning of, and injury to, young children by restricting unsupervised access to residential pools



Provide a public advice service to support building consenting customers



Receive and process project information memoranda applications in a timely manner



Receive and vet consent applications for acceptance and process applications for compliance with the building code in a timely manner



Undertake an audit regime of each building warrant of fitness, issue new and amend existing compliance schedules



Undertake inspections of building work to assess compliance with the consent, and process applications for code of compliance certification



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Grant Code Compliance Certificates within 20 working days (9.1.7)	C	Issue minimum 95% of Code Compliance Certificates within 19 working days from the date of acceptance		82% of Code Compliance Certificates issued within 19 working days for the month of October 2025 89% of Code Compliance Certificates have been issued within 19 working days for the year-to-date	There has been a slight drop in the response rate in October.	Continue with the restrained use of overtime to manage peak volumes and the ongoing improvement programme.
LTP/AP25: Carry out building inspections (9.1.12)	M	98%		100% of inspections were completed in the month of October and for the year-to-date.	93.1% of inspections were completed within three working days of customer request for the month of October. 94% of inspections were completed within three working days of customer request for the financial year-to-date. Both results exceed the statutory requirement of 80% of inspections completed within three working days of the customer requested date	Additional inspections resources are being engaged by way of contractors, and remote inspection technology continues to be promoted and utilised when requested by customers. This is resulting in an ongoing improvement in response times. We are also working with the industry to reduce the number of failed inspections, which will free up inspectors and decrease our response times.

Long-term Plan 2024-34

Activity: Asset management & Facilities (October 2025)

Overall Level of Service Forecast



Value for Money: Manage Activity to Budget =/ < \$0

Activity manager financial comment

Forecast	Full Year Forecast	Full Year Plan	Carry Forward	Variance After C/Fwd	% Variance After C/Fwd	Comment	Remedial actions
	\$19,926,113	\$20,216,150	\$0	\$290,037	1%	All Activities are currently forecast to be under budget	

(Controllable net cost of service after carry-forwards)

Activity: Asset management & Facilities - Level of Service Details

Council meets its legislative requirements for buildings (BWOE & Earthquake Prone Buildings)



Provide asset management and planning data to guide management of, and decision making about Councils facilities, including advice and projects that reduce the energy used in Council facilities



Measure of Success	C/M	Target	Forecast	Actual	Comment	Remedial Action
LTP/AP25: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, excluding methane (Based on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target for Christchurch, Option 1) (13.4.29.2)	M	At least 3.3% reduction year on year		Overall, CO ₂ e emissions across CIVIC, Turanga, Taioia QEII, Jellie, Pioneer, Te Pou Toetoe Linwood Pool, and other facilities (Graham Condon, Orauwhata Bishopdale Library, Lyttelton Library, Sumner Library, Upper Riccarton Library) decreased from 162.59 tCO ₂ e, in September 2024 to 152.29 tCO ₂ e, in September 2025, representing a 6.34% reduction. Key Observations: CIVIC Building: CO ₂ e emissions decreased significantly from 30.46 tCO ₂ e, to 22.73 tCO ₂ e, (- 25.40%), reflecting lower energy consumption and reduced diesel and electricity usage. Turanga: CO ₂ e decreased from 12.38 tCO ₂ e, to 11.39 tCO ₂ e, (-8.03%) due to system optimisations. Taioia QEII, Jellie Park, Te Pou Toetoe Linwood Pool, Graham Condon: CO ₂ e emissions remained within normal expected ranges, with Taioia QEII at 37.81 tCO ₂ e, (-1.19%), Jellie at 26.89 tCO ₂ e,		



				(+5.26%), Te Pou Toetoe Linwood Pool at 12.60 tCO₂e, (+2.48%), and Graham Condon at 14.17 tCO₂e, (+2.96%). Pioneer: CO₂e decreased from 24.16 tCO₂e to 21.46 tCO₂e, (-11.19%), slightly larger than the energy reduction (-3.16%), due to electrification completed in early 2025, which replaced fossil fuel use with cleaner electricity. Orauhata Bishopdale Library: CO₂e remained steady at 1.25 tCO₂e, (-2.19%), maintaining previous efficiency improvements. Lyttelton Library, Sumner Library, Upper Riccarton Library: CO₂e emissions continued to decrease due to system optimisations, with Lyttelton Library at 0.70 tCO₂e, (-11.93%), Sumner Library at 1.19 tCO₂e, (-8.57%), and Upper Riccarton Library at 2.10 tCO₂e, (-10.17%).		
LTP/AP25: We provide advice and projects that reduce the energy used in Council facilities (13.4.29)	M	1.7% reduction year on year	●	Overall, the energy consumption across CIVIC, Turanga, Taiora QEII, Jellie, Pioneer, Te Pou Toetoe Linwood Pool, Graham Condon, Orauhata Bishopdale Library, Lyttelton Library, Sumner Library, and Upper Riccarton Library decreased by 1.55% compared to October 2024. Note: Art Gallery data for October 2025 was not included due to data issues. This month, Sumner Library and Upper Riccarton Library have been added following the resolution of the problems identified by CopperTree. Key Observations CIVIC Building: Energy use decreased by 6.00%, likely due to changes in building occupancy and operational adjustments. Electricity import/export figures show a slight reduction in net consumption: 2024 Import/Export: 17,373 / 58,844 kWh 2025 Import/Export: 15,796 / 44,204 kWh Landfill consumption slightly decreased (2024: 28,084 L + 2025: 27,447 L), and diesel delivery reduced from 7,100 L to 4,400 L. Turanga, Lyttelton Library, Sumner, Upper Riccarton: All sites experienced reductions (ranging from -8.03% to -11.93%), reflecting system optimisations, improved HVAC, and ongoing operational improvements. Orauhata Bishopdale Library: Maintained energy efficiency, continuing from a significant 20.5% reduction achieved last year. Taiora QEII, Pioneer, Jellie, Te Pou Toetoe Linwood Pool, Graham Condon: Energy use remained within normal expected ranges.		

Provide the organisation with a safe, efficient, and well utilised vehicle fleet that supports Council to achieve its fleet emissions targets



7. Financial Performance Report - October 2025

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/2270164

Responsible Officer(s) Te
Pou Matua: Bruce Moher, Head of Finance

Accountable ELT Bede Carran, General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief
Member Pouwhakarae: Financial Officer

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee on Council's financial performance to 31 October 2025, which includes providing an updated year-end forecast.
- 1.2 This is a standing report that is presented to the Committee.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives the information in the Financial Performance Report - October 2025 Report.

3. Executive Summary Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 3.1 This is the first report for 2025/26 and the new triennium, and it includes quarterly information on the Treasury function, rates, excess water and general debt, and insurance claims. A breakdown of financial performance by Activity is also included (refer Attachment A).
- 3.2 The year-to-date operational surplus of \$60.3m is \$27.7m greater than budget. This is driven by: savings in insurance costs, reduced personnel costs due to staff vacancies, lower than budget landfill and resource recovery operations, a strong building market increasing consenting revenue, increased recreation and sports participation revenues and late rating growth.
- 3.3 The forecast year end operating surplus is currently \$14.3m. This is driven by: \$1.0m additional revenue (primarily related to rates and LIM & property files) and lower forecast costs of approximately \$13.5m primarily, \$7.2m of insurance renewal savings, \$2.6m personal costs due to vacancies, \$2.2m in landfill and resource recovery operations and reduced rates of \$1.7m on Council owned properties due to the rates reductions arising after budgets had been set.
- 3.4 The capital programme delivery is below budget year to date by \$37.5m, primarily in the areas of Transport (\$11.5m) and Three Waters (\$17.3m). The Project Management Office (PMO) forecasts the underspend to extend to \$71.4m by year end.

4. Operational Revenue and Expenditure

- 4.1 This covers day to day spend on staffing, operations and maintenance, and revenues to fund the operational spend.
- 4.2 Operational revenue exceeds expenditure as it includes rates revenue for capital renewals and debt repayment. This revenue is referred to below as 'Funds not available for Opex' and is removed to show the year to date and forecast cash operational surplus or deficit.

\$m	Year to Date Results				Forecast Year End Results				After Carry Forward		
	Actual	Budget	Var		Forecast	Budget	Var		C/ fwd	Var	
Operational											
Revenues	(501.4)	(495.6)	5.8		(1,145.0)	(1,144.0)	1.0		-	1.0	
Expenditure	304.7	327.7	23.0		878.1	891.6	13.5		-	13.5	
Funds not available for Opex	136.4	135.3	(1.1)		252.6	252.4	(0.2)		-	(0.2)	
Operating (Surplus)/Deficit	(60.3)	(32.6)	27.7		(14.3)	-	14.3		-	14.3	

- 4.3 After four months the year to date operating surplus variance is \$27.7m and forecast to reduce to \$14.3m by financial year end. Summaries of the material revenue and expenditure variances and changes are highlighted below.
- 4.4 **Revenue** is \$5.8m over budget year to date and forecast to be \$1.0m over budget at year end. Due to the large amount of corporate revenues within Council's budget, for which timing is well established, actuals are tracking closely to budget, with less than a 0.1% favourable variance forecast.
- 4.5 Key drivers of actual and forecast revenue variances to budget include (amounts in () are unfavourable variances, i.e. revenues below budget):

Revenue Variances	Annual Budget	YTD Var	Forecast Var
Building & Planning consent volumes (see cost variances)	37.2m	2.6m	-
Transport – NZTA, parking & commercial rent	48.0m	1.1m	-
Recreation & Sports pools and fitness centres increased participation	26.2m	0.9m	0.2m
Local Water Done Well transitional funding	-	0.8m	-
Rates penalties	5.5m	0.7m	0.3m
Rates – additional late growth	825.7m	0.6m	0.6m
LIM & Property File volumes	3.3m	0.4m	0.7m
Transwaste dividend	5.6m	0.1m	(0.2m)
Water Billing and Trade Waste revenue	13.2m	(0.7m)	-
Resource Recovery transfer stations, organics processing and landfills	24.4m	(0.9m)	(0.8m)
Other revenues	154.9m	0.2m	0.2m
Total	1,144m	5.8m	1.0m

- 4.6 **Expenditure** is \$23.0m under budget year to date and forecast to be \$13.5m (1.5%) under budget, after carry forwards, at year end.
- 4.7 Key drivers of actual and forecast expenditure variances to budget include (amounts in () are unfavourable variances, i.e. expenses are greater than budget):

Expenditure Variance	Annual Budget	YTD Var	Forecast Var
Insurance costs	37.3m	9.9m	7.2m
Personnel costs (units with vacancies which were planned to be filled)	292.4m	5.2m	2.6m
Waste Management lower recycling processing fees and organic processing fees, and landfill costs	67.7m	3.8m	3.0m
Three Waters – timing of reactive maintenance and operating costs	55.4m	2.8m	0.3m
Parks – timing of activity (pre-Spring) and no major fire or flooding events	20.7m	1.4m	-
Rates on Council owned properties	39.9m	1.1m	1.7m
Digital – timing of software renewals and portfolio delivery	35.0m	1.0m	-
Transport – timing of maintenance costs	67.7m	0.4m	(0.6m)
Riskpool insurance call	-	(0.4m)	(0.4m)
Governance – timing of remaining election costs vs budget phasing	6.5m	(0.9m)	-
Other minor variances	269.0m	(1.3m)	(0.3m)
Total	891.6m	23.0m	13.5m

- 4.8 Operational variances and explanations by Activity are shown in **Attachment A**.

5. Capital Expenditure and Revenue

- 5.1 This section covers the capital programme spend and funding relating to it (details on the delivery of capital projects is contained in the Capital Programme Performance Report).

\$m	Year to Date Results				Forecast Year End Results			After Carry Forwards		
	Actual	Budget	Var		Forecast	Budget	Var	Carry Fwd	Var	
Core Programme	125.9	164.5	38.6		516.6	561.2	44.6	29.5	15.1	
Less unidentified Carry Forwards	-	-	-		(16.6)	-	16.6	31.7	(15.1)	
Core Programme	125.9	164.5	38.6		500.0	561.2	61.2	61.2	-	
One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha	39.2	38.1	(1.1)		82.3	92.5	10.2	10.2	-	
Total Capital Programme	165.1	202.6	37.5		582.3	653.7	71.4	71.4	-	
Revenues and Funding	(124.3)	(143.7)	(19.4)		(310.4)	(310.4)	-	-	-	
Borrowing required	40.8	58.9	18.1		271.9	343.3	71.4	71.4	-	

Capital Expenditure

- 5.2 Capital expenditure is \$37.5m under budget year to date primarily due to Transport (\$11.5m) and Three Waters (\$17.3m)
- 5.3 The PMO's current core programme year end forecast is \$500m. This is \$61.2m (11%) lower than budget, most of which will likely be requested to be carried forward to future years. The project managers' forecast is currently \$16.6m higher than PMO's at \$516.6m. The primary reason for the variance is that the project managers forecast on a project-by-project basis. In contrast the PMO forecasts using a programme level analytical review and historic delivery trends of prior years.
- 5.4 The project managers core programme end of year forecast is \$44.6m (8%) under budget before carry forwards due to underspends on three waters (\$23.7m, 10% of its total capex) and mainly related to delays arising from dependencies on other project work proceeding, transport (\$13.5m, 9% of its total capex) and landfill and transfer station projects (\$4.5m, 68% of its total capex).

Capital Revenues and Funding

- 5.5 Capital revenues and funding is \$19.4m lower than budget year to date. This is largely due to the timing of New Zealand Transport Agency capex payments (\$9.4m) and the reversal of year end shovel ready accruals (\$5.8m). The balance relates to timing for Parakiore and Court Theatre funding and reserve drawdowns.
- 5.6 Capital revenues and funding are forecast to align with budget by year end.

6. Special Funds

- 6.1 The annual movements and balance of the Housing Account and Capital Endowment Fund are shown in Attachment A (page 6).
- 6.2 The balance of funds available, in the current financial year, for allocation from the Capital Endowment Fund is \$1,5m.

7. Treasury

Policy Compliance

- 7.1 Most Council debt is incurred to fund capital expenditure (capex). Council may also borrow and on-lend to related parties, to reduce overall Group interest costs. Policy parameters are designed to manage Treasury risks in a prudent and non-speculative manner, and to achieve an acceptable balance between low costs and low volatility of costs from one year to the next (noting that 22.3% of each year's rates revenue is spent on debt servicing). Current compliance with the four major policy risk areas is tabulated below:

Policy Risk Area	Compliance	Plain-language meaning
Liquidity Risk	Yes	(cash availability)
Funding Risk	Yes	(spread of debt maturities)
Interest Rate Risk	Yes	(managing interest costs)
Counterparty Credit Risk	Yes	(not all eggs in one basket)

Borrowing

- 7.2 Total gross debt is shown below – the current balance, projected for year end June 26, and a comparison to last year-end (all figures are \$ millions):



	Jun-25 Actual	Current	Jun-26 Projected	Full Year Change
Ratepayer-funded Debt	2,131	2,234	2,384	253
To fund Advances to Related Parties	702	692	522	-180
Gross Borrowing	2,833	2,926	2,906	73

7.3 Advances to related parties are primarily to Christchurch City Holdings Ltd (CCHL), currently \$594.4m (which has reduced by \$10m year to date).

7.3.1 Advances to CCHL will steadily decline to zero by 2032, as existing advances mature and CCHL funds its debt independently of Council.

7.3.2 Interest earned on advances fully off-sets the related borrowing costs – there is no additional interest rate risk for Council.

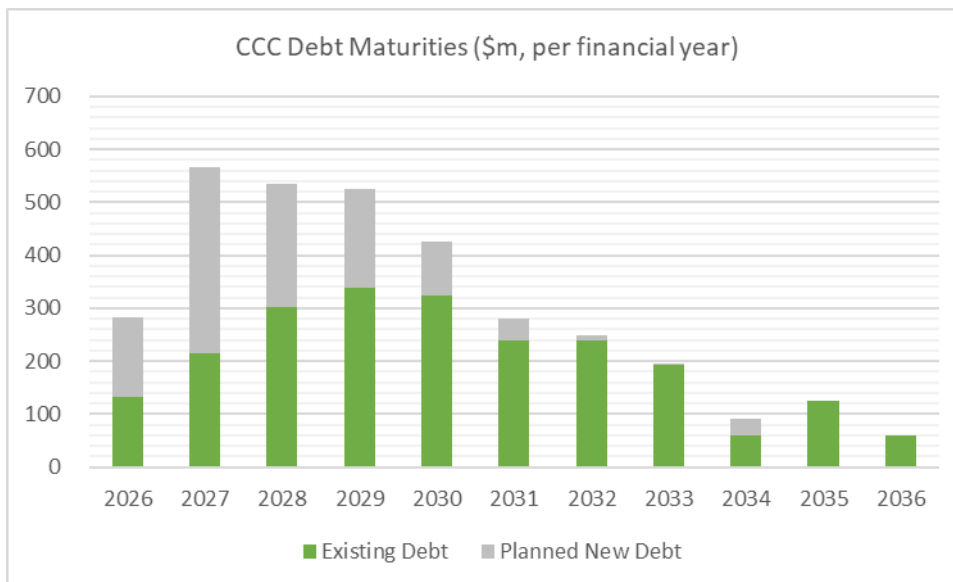
7.3.3 The table excludes cash and other financial investments, which can be significant and are held for working capital purposes.

Funding & interest rate risks

7.4 **Funding risk** is the risk that Council cannot access sufficient and/or cost-effective borrowing when needed. The chart below shows how much of Council's existing debt matures in each financial year (green), plus the amount of planned debt increase in each year (grey) – the combined total shows how much needs to be sourced from debt markets each year.

7.4.1 The green bars exclude amounts borrowed and on-lent to CCHL, because these will be repaid by CCHL as they mature (i.e. the funding risk is managed by CCHL, not Council).

7.4.2 Existing debt is spread over a long period (out to November 2036), and the borrowing requirement each year is considered comfortable.



7.5 **Interest rate risk** is the risk that Council's average cost of funding is unacceptably high and/or volatile. Interest rate risk and funding risk are managed independently – in practice, debt is normally incurred at a "floating" rate, with interest rates managed separately using derivative hedging instruments.

7.5.1 Most existing Council debt has been fixed for at least the next three years, which will limit the impact of market volatility on future borrowing costs.

- 7.5.2 Interest expense budgets include the impact of anticipated changes to market interest rates, so changes to headline figures such as the official cash rate do not normally result in significant variances between actual and budgeted interest expenses.
- 7.5.3 Council’s average cost of funding for last year (actual), and the next three years (projected) is presented in the table below:

	Jun-25	Jun-26	Jun-27	Jun-28
Ratepayer-funded Debt	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%

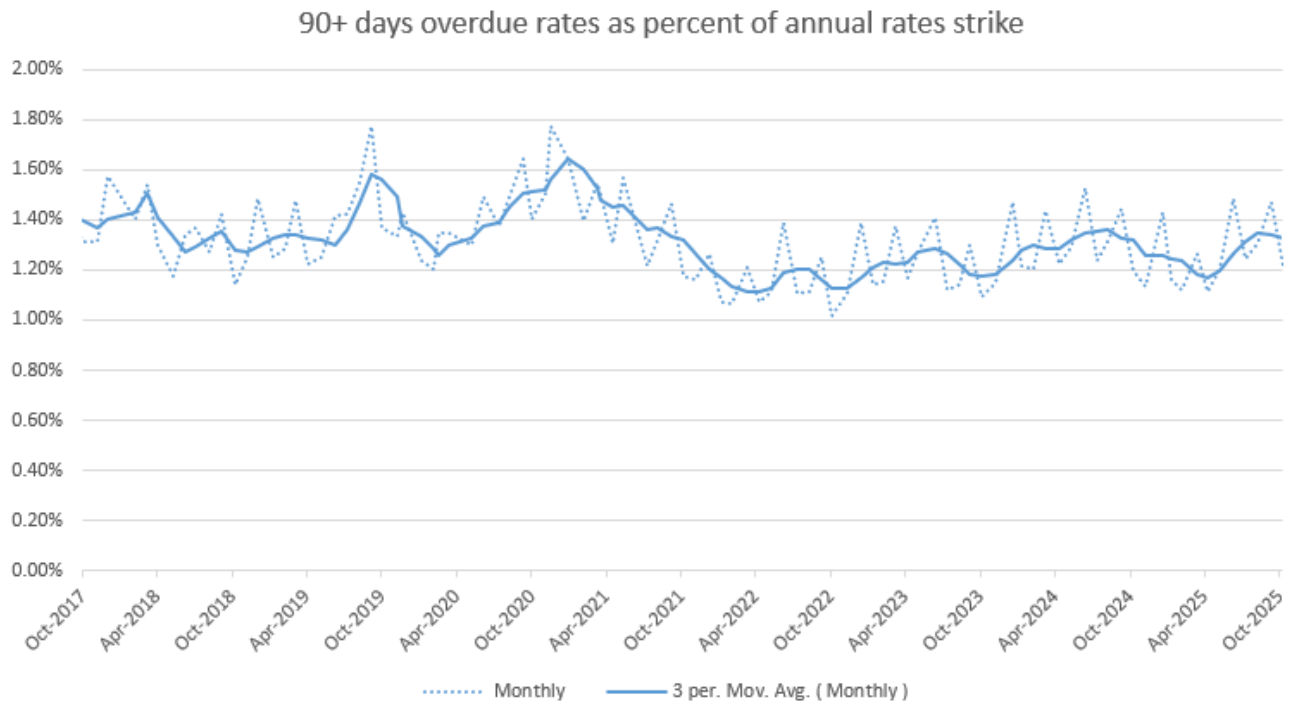
- 7.6 For context, Council’s average funding cost was 5.2% in 2018/19 (pre-Covid), and the long-term planning assumption is around 4.9%-5.0%.

8. Rates Debt

- 8.1 Rates debt decreased \$1.8 million in the October 2025 quarter, as shown in the table below. Rates debt is \$2.0 million higher than October 2024.

\$m	1 July 2025	Oct 2025	Change	Comment
Rates Debt	31.0	29.2	(1.8)	Total rates debt has remained stable this quarter.
Current year overdue		16.0	(16)	The change in the split of arrears. is due to the change in rating year.
Previous years arrears	31.0	13.2	17.8	
No. properties with arrears over \$20,000	62	70	8	Rates penalties added to outstanding rates.

- 8.2 The graph below shows 90+ day rates debt as a percentage of the annual rates strike for each respective year, using a three-month moving average to smooth the quarterly cycle. The graph also provides the trend in the management of rate arrears over time. Generally, as a percentage of total rates, debt remains relatively stable over the last one - two years and has trended down modestly from what it was four - five years ago.



9. General Debt

- 9.1 There has been a decrease in overdue debt in the last 4 months as outstanding disputes continue to be resolved. This also reflects that invoices and issues are being addressed in a timely manner.

\$m	June 2025	October 2025	Change	Comment
General Debt	15.4	7.8	-7.6	
3 – 6 months	0.2	0.2	0.0	
6 months +	1.2	0.9	-0.3	

- 9.2 General debt of \$62,870 has been written off this quarter (\$29,743 relates to write-off of debt for damaged traffic poles).

10. Insurance Claims

- 10.1 The table below outlines the number of events that have been notified by Council against its insurance policies as well as claims against Council from third parties for the July – September 2025 period. Any significant claims are reported to the Audit and Risk Management Committee by the Legal Services team.

	Policy	Claims / Notifications		Estimated Cost
		Above excess	Below excess	
Claims by Council	Motor Vehicle	0	8	\$8,500
	Material damage	0	0	\$0
Claims against Council	PI / PL	2	1	TBC

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by activity - Oct 25	25/2333124	61

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Mitchell Shaw - Principal Advisor - Finance Karthik MG - Reporting Accountant Steve Ballard - Group Treasurer Martin Zelas - Team Leader Rates Operations Adrian Seagar - Manager Insurance & Asset Management Nick Dean - Finance Business Partner
Approved By	Bede Carran - General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Financial Officer

Financial Performance Report October25

Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by Activities / Special Funds

Operations by Activity

Activity costs shown are directly controllable costs and revenues. Depreciation, insurance and rates costs are summarised separately at the bottom of the table.

\$000's	Note	Year to Date Results			Forecast Year End Results			After Carry Forwards	
		Actual	Budget	Var	Forecast	Budget	Var	C/F	Result
Akaroa Museum		136	156	20	461	461	1	-	1
Christchurch Art Gallery Te Puna o Waiwhetū		2,561	2,660	100	8,269	8,269	-	-	-
Christchurch City Libraries Ngā Kete Wānanga o Ōtautahi	1	11,146	11,945	799	33,560	33,807	247	-	247
Citizen and Customer Services		2,379	2,563	184	7,400	7,400	-	-	-
Community Development and Facilities	2	20,851	21,244	393	41,689	41,751	62	-	62
Emergency Management & Community Resilience		479	574	96	1,707	1,707	-	-	-
Recreation, Sports, Community Arts and Events	3	6,120	8,259	2,139	30,942	31,780	838	-	838
Communities & Citizens		43,671	47,403	3,731	124,028	125,175	1,147	-	1,147
Sustainable Economic Development		264	375	112	921	971	50	-	50
Civic and International Relations		5,227	5,233	6	15,710	15,710	-	-	-
Economic Development		5,491	5,609	118	16,632	16,682	50	-	50
Flood Protection and Control Works		1,915	2,161	246	6,507	6,507	-	-	-
Governance and Decision Making	4	4,816	4,002	(813)	12,581	12,631	50	-	50
Mayoral, Councillor and Executive Support, and Treaty Relationships		1,026	1,225	198	3,780	3,780	-	-	-
Ōtakaro Avon River Corridor (OARC)		-	35	35	587	587	-	-	-
Governance		5,842	5,261	(581)	16,948	16,998	50	-	50
Housing	5	(2,950)	(3,453)	(503)	(10,032)	(10,031)	1	-	1
Parks and Foreshore	6	12,485	14,444	1,959	42,605	42,695	90	-	90
Parks Heritage Management		211	385	173	1,159	1,159	-	-	-
Parks, Heritage & Coastal Environment		12,696	14,828	2,132	43,764	43,854	90	-	90
Solid Waste & Resource Recovery	7	12,982	15,872	2,889	42,752	44,978	2,226	-	2,226
Building Regulation	8	(3,046)	(2,400)	647	(4,589)	(4,589)	-	-	-
Land & Property Information Services	9	(1,028)	(621)	407	(2,448)	(1,737)	710	-	710
Regulatory Compliance and Licensing	10	(1,022)	(593)	430	2,811	2,617	(194)	-	(194)
Strategic Planning and Resource Consents	11	1,975	3,989	2,014	11,958	11,901	(57)	-	(57)
Regulatory & Compliance		(3,122)	376	3,497	7,732	8,191	459	-	459
Stormwater Drainage	12	4,108	4,358	251	13,368	13,110	(258)	-	(258)
City Growth and Property		1,028	1,152	124	3,602	3,602	-	-	-
Communications and Engagement	13	1,470	1,808	338	5,086	5,266	180	-	180
Strategic Policy and Resilience	14	1,194	1,469	276	4,414	4,709	295	-	295
Strategic Planning & Policy		3,692	4,430	737	13,102	13,578	476	-	476

Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by Activities / Special Funds as at 31 October 2025

\$000's		Year to Date Results			Forecast Year End Results			After Carry Forwards	
		Actual	Budget	Var	Forecast	Budget	Var	C/F	Result
Transport	15	12,105	14,203	2,098	37,220	37,220	-	-	-
Wastewater	16	9,170	8,790	(380)	26,330	25,909	(421)	-	(421)
Water Supply	17	8,304	9,849	1,545	26,756	27,434	679	-	679
Corporate Revenues and Expenses	18	(388,473)	(388,711)	(238)	(803,514)	(802,983)	531	-	531
Internal Services	19	30,777	33,873	3,095	100,393	101,278	885	-	885
Corporate		(357,696)	(354,839)	2,857	(703,121)	(701,705)	1,416	-	1,416
Total Opex Controllable Net Cost of Service		(243,791)	(225,153)	18,638	(338,015)	(332,100)	5,916	-	5,916
Vested Assets	20	(20,723)	-	20,723	(245,713)	(245,713)	-	-	-
Non-Controllable Internals		(18)	(37)	(19)	63	82	18	-	18
Insurance & Rates	21	45,896	56,499	10,604	68,694	77,186	8,492	-	8,492
Depreciation Expense	22	121,179	122,950	1,771	368,850	368,850	-	-	-
Net Non-Controllable Costs		146,334	179,412	33,079	191,894	200,405	8,510	-	8,510
Total Opex Net Cost of Service		(97,457)	(45,741)	51,717	(146,121)	(131,695)	14,426	-	14,426

Note: Net Cost of Services differs from the Operating result due to the inclusion of items funded via special funds and operational spend funded via borrowing.

Notes

- Christchurch City Libraries Ngā Kete Wānanga o Ōtautahi has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.80 million. This is primarily driven by higher-than-planned grant revenue of \$0.25 million from the Griffin Estate Trust and Gammik Estate, personnel cost savings of \$0.23 million due to pending settlements of individual and collective employment contracts, and reduced maintenance expenditure of \$0.34 million, largely attributable to the timing of the Turanga bore project completion. The favourable year-end variance of \$0.25 million is expected to result from the additional grant revenue received from the Griffin Estate Trust and Gammik Estate.
- Community Development and Facilities favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.39 million is primarily due to:
 - \$0.11 million additional facility hire revenue due to timing differences during the transition from Intelli to Optimo, with system-related transactions spanning two financial years.
 - \$0.28 million underspend on Strengthening Communities projects, grants, and staffing costs due to budget timing / phasing.
- Recreation, Sports, Community Arts and Events has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$2.14 million, primarily driven by a combination of increased revenue and reduced expenditure. Revenue across the existing network—comprising pool operations, fitness, swim education, camping grounds, and He Puna Taimoana—is \$1.50 million above budget, reflecting higher-than-anticipated community participation. This is partially offset by a \$0.56 million shortfall due to a delay in revenue generation from Parakiore, which was originally budgeted to commence in October but is now expected to begin in December. Expenditure is also lower than planned, with year-to-date savings of \$0.58 million in personnel costs resulting from the timing of corporate salary increases and staff vacancies, along with a \$0.79 million underspend due to delayed staffing for Parakiore. The year-end favourable variance of \$0.84 million is expected to be driven by continued personnel cost

Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by Activities / Special Funds as at 31 October 2025

savings related to Parakiore staffing delays (\$0.61 million) and higher-than-budgeted participation at camping grounds and He Puna Taimoana, contributing an additional \$0.23 million in revenue.

4. Governance and Decision Making has an unfavourable year-to-date variance of \$0.81 million, largely a timing difference, and is primarily due to election-related postage and printing costs of \$1.17 million, whereas the budget was split partly to November. These costs have been partially offset by \$0.26 million in personnel savings resulting from staff vacancies.
5. Housing has an unfavourable year-to-date variance of \$0.50 million, primarily due to a timing-related reduction in housing rental income of \$0.31 million, which is influenced by lease payment schedules and OCHT's operational and capital expenditure. Additionally, maintenance expenditure exceeded budget year-to-date by \$0.19 million, reflecting the timing of works undertaken.
6. Parks and Foreshore has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$1.96 million, primarily driven by the following factors:
 - a. Personnel cost savings of \$0.53 million, resulting from vacancies within Community Parks and Metropolitan Parks. Recruitment of permanent and casual seasonal staff is currently underway to meet increased demand during the Spring and Summer months.
 - b. Underspends in operating expenses (\$0.42 million) and maintenance costs (\$0.16 million), largely due to timing, with a significant uplift in activity anticipated over Spring and Summer.
 - c. Higher-than-anticipated internal recoveries of \$0.39 million, reflecting increased staff time allocated to capital projects
 - d. Term rental revenues exceeding budget by \$0.23 million, driven by lease renewals for the Botanic Gardens, garden parks, and regional parks at rates higher than originally planned.
7. Solid Waste & Resource Recovery has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$2.89 million, driven by several contributing factors:
 - a. Burwood Landfill recoveries exceeded expectations, resulting in a positive variance of \$0.45 million.
 - b. Maintenance cost savings of \$0.95 million were achieved through lower utilisation of machinery hire for landfill operations and the timing of transfer station maintenance. The Burwood Landfill maintenance savings are expected to be \$1.23 million by year-end.
 - c. Operating cost year-to-date reductions totalling \$1.56 million (forecast favourable variance of \$0.59 million at year-end) were realised across multiple areas, including:
 - Recycling collection and contamination management,
 - Residual waste disposal,
 - Organics processing,
 - Landfill operations timing.
8. Building Regulation has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.65 million predominantly resulting from additional fee revenues (\$1.14 million), representing a 10% increase compared to the same period ending Oct 2024. These were achieved despite marginally lower overall volumes. This uplift is largely attributed to higher income from the processing of consents, Building Warrant of Fitness (BWof), and Certificates of Acceptance (COA)/exemptions. A one-off revenue recognition gain was realised following a correction in the BC Processing Consent Invoicing via the Power BI Report Server, which resolved previously missing data linkages. The increase in year-to-date revenue is partially offset by additional costs including the use of external inspection providers to manage higher volumes within required timeframes (\$0.33 million), and higher than anticipated costs being incurred from engineering specialists.
9. Land & Property Information Services has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.41 million, driven by stronger-than-anticipated revenues. Actuals have exceeded budgeted figures each month throughout Q1 of the 2025/26 financial year. Notably, October delivered the highest revenue for that month in the past three years, reinforcing the positive trend. Year-to-date performance is tracking well ahead of plan, reflecting sustained demand and supporting a favourable outlook for

Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by Activities / Special Funds as at 31 October 2025

the remainder of the financial year. The favourable forecast year-end variance of \$0.71 million is a result of strong trends in the Christchurch property market. As a result, the revenue forecast surplus has been revised to anticipate that income will continue to exceed budget, despite expected seasonal fluctuations.

10. Regulatory Compliance and Licensing has a favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.43 million, primarily driven by:
- a. \$0.13 million in additional revenue from increased issuance of animal management infringements.
 - b. \$0.06 million in alcohol licensing revenue due to timing differences.
 - c. \$0.28 million in personnel cost savings, resulting from staff vacancies and the timing of remuneration increases.

Despite the favourable year-to-date position, a forecast year-end unfavourable variance of \$0.19 million is anticipated. This is attributed to:

- d. A projected \$0.12 million reduction in alcohol licensing revenue following the implementation of the new Local Alcohol Policy (effective 25 October 2025), which lowers fees as approximately 200 off-licenses transition to medium risk. This includes potential pro rata refunds.
 - e. A \$0.07 million decline in food safety revenue following the revocation of hairdresser licensing regulations on 31 July 2025.
11. Strategic Planning and Resource Consents favourable year-to-date result of \$2.01 million is primarily due to:
- a. \$1.59 million additional revenue from Resource Management Applications (RMA) after record volumes were received in Sept 2025 due to the DC Policy review, particularly multi-unit residential consents.
 - b. \$0.72 million saving in personnel costs due to vacancies in the district plan team, RMA team, and strategic transport team.
 - c. \$0.63 million saving in external consultant costs relating to budgeted spend on council driven plan changes, transport planning and the coastal hazards adaptation programme.

Partially offset by:

- d. \$0.86 million overspend on resource consent external contractors to ensure statutory timeframes are met, due to higher volumes and staff vacancies.
12. Stormwater Drainage favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.25 million is the result of \$0.30 million lower operating costs (service contracts, consent fees and electricity) due to timing and budget phasing, \$0.27 million saving on professional advice due to timing and a \$0.10 million saving in maintenance costs due to seasonality of the works. The year-to-date savings are partially offset by a \$0.20 million overspend on grants & levies due to late processing of 2024/25's Environment Canterbury levy and early invoicing by Taumata Arowai for the water services levies, and a \$0.17 million overspend on personnel costs primarily due to use of contractors filling staff roles. The year-end unfavourable forecast variance of \$0.26 million primarily relates to the updated timing of the Environment Canterbury and Taumata Arowai levies.
13. Communications and Engagement favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.34 million results from a \$0.26 million underspend on personnel costs due to ongoing vacancies and the timing of remuneration increases, and \$0.10 million of additional staff cost recoveries, due to support being provided to Transport for Better-Off Funding project related works. The year-end favourable forecast variance of \$0.18 million results from recognising the savings of the current staff vacancies incurred year-to-date.
14. Strategic Policy and Resilience favourable year-to-date variance of \$0.28 million is the result of a \$0.21 million underspend on personnel costs due to staff vacancies, and the timing of remuneration increases, \$0.14 million underspend on professional advice, due to the timing of climate resilience projects partially offset by a \$0.17 million timing overspend on biodiversity grants, which were

Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by Activities / Special Funds as at 31 October 2025

planned to be paid in November. The forecast year-end favourable variance of \$0.30 million is the result of recognising the year-to-date personnel vacancies savings (\$0.24 million) and \$0.06 million reduced professional advice being required, based on historic trends.

15. Transport favourable year-to-date variance of \$2.10 million is the result of \$1.12 million of additional revenues relating to additional parking fees, parking infringement fines and NZTA opex subsidies, \$0.62 million of personnel cost savings due to vacancies and timing of the remuneration adjustment, \$0.57 million maintenance cost savings due to the timing of traffic signals maintenance, tree maintenance and non-contract city street maintenance and \$0.12 million of transport planning and delivery consultant cost savings due to budget timing / phasing.
16. Wastewater unfavourable year-to-date variance of \$0.38 million is due to a \$0.44 million under-recovery of trade waste charges, due to a budget timing issue, a \$0.23 million overspend on personnel costs, due to overtime at the wastewater treatment plant and the use of contracts to fill planned staff positions, a \$0.27 million overspend on operating costs (refuse disposal, electricity and service contracts) due to incorrect budget timing, partially offset by a \$0.77 million underspend on maintenance, due to lower than anticipated reactive maintenance occurring in the first quarter of the 2025/26 financial year. The forecast year-end unfavourable variance of \$0.42 million is the result of an overspend on external professional advice and an under recovery of staff time on capital projects.
17. Water Supply favourable year-to-date variance of \$1.55 million is the result of a \$1.65 million increased in staff time recoveries against capital projects and other waters services related activities, a \$0.57 million underspend of professional advice costs, due to a mix of timing and changes to how contractors and consultants are utilised, a \$0.20 million saving in operating costs due to budget timing/phasing, partially offset by an additional \$0.56 million of increased maintenance costs, related to Better-Off-Funding projects, \$0.32 million of additional personnel costs due to the use of external contractors in staff planned roles and a \$0.58 million under-recovery of excess water charges due to seasonality. The year-end favourable forecast variance of \$0.68 million is primarily the result of anticipated underspends in maintenance (\$0.55 million), professional advice (\$0.44 million), partially offset by a forecast \$0.30 million overspend on personnel costs due to the ongoing use of contractors in staff roles.
18. Corporate Revenues and Expenses has recorded an unfavourable year-to-date variance to budget of \$0.24 million, primarily due to the timing of a \$2.45 million payment to VO, which was originally planned for December but was brought forward to September. This impact was partially offset by:
 - a. \$1.30 million in additional rates revenue, resulting from overstrike adjustments, late rating growth, and higher rates penalties income
 - b. \$0.30 million in lower net interest costs, driven by a higher opening cash balance for the financial year
 - c. \$0.13 million in additional final Transwaste dividend revenue.

The forecast favourable year end variance of \$0.53 million is the result of:

- a. \$1.00 million additional rates revenue due to the overstrike / late rating growth, partly offset by a potential \$0.40 million rates reassessment for Crown carparks, lowering rates revenue,
 - b. \$0.28 million additional rates penalties revenue based on actual penalties charged in the first quarter of the 2025/26 financial year,
 - c. Partially offset by reduced forecast dividends from Transwaste of \$0.21 million. Transwaste issued a final statement of intent lowering their dividend projections for the 2025/26 financial year after the Annual Plan was set.
19. Internal Services have a favourable year-to-date variance of \$3.10 million, primarily driven by:
 - a. \$1.04 million underspend in personnel costs due to ongoing vacancies and the timing of the remuneration review.
 - b. \$0.98 million underspend on professional advice within the Digital Portfolio, resulting from the timing of external spend.

Attachment A – Operational & Capital breakdown by Activities / Special Funds as at 31 October 2025

- c. \$0.27 million underspend on October software licence fees, due to the late receipt of invoices.
- d. \$0.34 million in additional staff time recoveries to capital from the Technical Services and Design unit, attributed to increased productivity and unbudgeted contractor recoveries.
- e. \$0.32 million in additional staff time capital recoveries within the Vertical Capital Delivery unit, driven by unbudgeted contractor recoveries and development staff costs.

A forecast year-end favourable variance of \$0.89 million is expected, primarily reflecting \$0.84 million in personnel cost savings due to ongoing vacancies.

- 20. Vested Assets received are \$20.7 million higher than budgeted year-to-date. Vested assets are budgeted and forecast to exceed historical levels by year-end, primarily due to the anticipated vesting of the Crown's portion of Parakiore to Council. Vested Assets is non-cash revenue recognising the assets built by developers and gifted to the Council to maintain, such as stormwater basins, roads and parks. The greater than budgeted vested assets, does not impact the Council's operating cash surplus as it is not a cash revenue and has no funding impact.
- 21. Insurance costs are projected to be \$6.81 million below budget by year-end, primarily reflecting the positive outcomes of Council staff's engagement with insurance brokers, which resulted in expanded insurance coverage. Final costs for insurance related to Parakiore and the One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha remain outstanding. Additionally, rates on Council-owned properties are forecast to be underspent by \$1.67 million at year-end.
- 22. Depreciation expenses are currently \$1.77 million below budget year-to-date. This variance is attributable to the timing of new assets, which are expected to commence depreciation during the current financial year. The year-to-date underspend on depreciation does not impact the Council's operating cash surplus as it is not a cash expense (has no funding impact).

Capital by Activity

\$m		Year to Date Results			Forecast Year End Results			After Carry Forwards	
		Actual	Budget	Var	Forecast	Budget	Var	C/F	Result
Communities & Citizens		12.3	13.8	1.5	50.6	53.5	2.9	2.4	0.5
Flood Protection and Control Works		12.7	12.0	(0.7)	37.8	40.9	3.1	1.0	2.1
Housing		1.1	1.4	0.3	5.1	5.1	-	-	-
Parks, Heritage and Coastal Environment		25.7	25.3	(0.4)	78.7	76.4	(2.3)	(5.3)	3.0
Solid Waste & Resource Recovery		1.0	3.0	2.0	4.2	12.1	7.9	7.4	0.5
Regulatory & Compliance		-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Stormwater Drainage		5.8	12.4	6.6	20.2	34.4	14.2	11.7	2.5
Strategic Planning & Policy		0.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	-	0.1
Transport		27.5	39.0	11.5	136.0	149.5	13.5	12.6	0.9
Wastewater		17.6	24.8	7.2	86.4	97.9	11.5	9.7	1.8
Water Supply		19.4	23.5	4.1	80.1	75.1	(5.0)	(7.6)	2.6
Corporate Capital		41.8	45.8	4.0	98.2	107.1	8.9	7.8	1.1
Gross Capital Spend	1	165.1	202.6	37.5	598.9	653.7	54.8	39.7	15.1
Unidentified Carry forwards		-	-	-	(16.6)	-	16.6	31.7	(15.1)
Capital Programme Expenditure	2	165.1	202.6	37.5	582.3	653.7	71.4	71.4	-
Development Contributions		(10.5)	(8.1)	2.4	(24.6)	(24.6)	-	-	-
Less DC Rebates		-	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Crown Recoveries	5	(0.5)	(6.3)	(5.8)	(18.8)	(18.8)	-	-	-
Waka Kotahi NZTA Capital Subsidy	6	(1.6)	(11.0)	(9.4)	(33.0)	(33.0)	-	-	-
Misc. Capital Revenues		(7.2)	(11.0)	(3.8)	(17.1)	(17.1)	-	-	-
Asset Sales		(0.3)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	-	-	-
Capital Revenues		(20.1)	(37.2)	(17.1)	(95.7)	(95.7)	-	-	-
Rates for Renewals		(105.0)	(105.0)	-	(209.6)	(209.6)	-	-	-
Reserve Drawdowns		0.8	(1.5)	(2.3)	(5.1)	(5.1)	-	-	-
Other Available Funding		(104.2)	(106.5)	(2.3)	(214.7)	(214.7)	-	-	-
Borrowing Required	7	40.8	58.9	18.1	271.9	343.3	71.4	71.4	-

Capital Expenditure

- For detailed commentary on gross Capital spend variances please refer to the Capital Project Performance Report.
- Gross capital expenditure of \$165.1 million has been incurred in the 2025/26 financial year to date compared to a budget of \$202.6 million. Of this amount \$125.9 million relates to Core/External Funded delivery, while \$39.2 million relates to the One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha.
- The 2025/26 capital programme expenditure is forecast to be \$582.3 million at year end an underspend of \$71.4 million (10.9%).
- Proposed carry forwards of \$71.4m are intended to be allocated across the remaining years of the 2024 Long-Term Plan, the timing and deliverability of the capital programme is currently being re-evaluated through the 2026/27 Annual Plan to ensure alignment with delivery capacity and strategic priorities.

Capital Revenues

- Crown Revenues are \$5.8 million lower than budgeted year to date due to timing of works and funding drawdown requirements related to better-off funding projects and water services capital infrastructure funding.
- Waka Kotahi NZTA capital subsidy is \$9.4m lower than budget year to date, due to the timing of the drawdown of funding.

Borrowing

7. The year-end borrowing requirement of \$271.9 million, is \$71.4 million lower than budgeted. This reduction is attributable to the forecast capital programme expenditure underspend. At this stage \$30 million has conservatively been estimated in current 2026/27 Annual Plan assumptions.

Special Funds

\$000's	Year to Date Results						C/F	Result
	Actual	Budget	Var	Forecast	Budget	Var		
Housing Development Fund								
1 July Opening Balance	3,623	3,623	-	3,623	3,623	-	-	-
Income	5,345	5,663	(318)	17,377	17,394	(17)	-	(17)
Operating expenditure	(7,670)	(8,821)	1,151	(14,359)	(14,628)	270	-	270
Capital expenditure	(1,139)	(1,379)	240	(5,058)	(5,058)	-	-	-
Asset Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on fund balance	32	82	(50)	51	247	(196)	-	(196)
Balance	190	(833)	1,022	1,634	1,578	57	-	57
Capital Endowment Fund								
Capital Balance	103,962	103,962	-	103,962	103,962	-	-	-
Income Distribution								
1 July Opening Balance	2,569	2,569	-	2,569	2,569	-	-	-
Income	1,574	1,584	(10)	4,700	4,700	-	-	-
Less: Expenditure								
Community Partnership Fund	-	-	-	(480)	(480)	-	-	-
Christchurch NZ	-	-	-	(1,584)	(1,584)	-	-	-
Enviro/Climate Change Partnership Fund	(528)	(528)	-	(300)	(300)	-	-	-
Upper Riccarton Domain Development	-	-	-	(70)	(70)	-	-	-
Santa Parade	-	-	-	(125)	(125)	-	-	-
Orana Wildlife Park	(125)	(125)	-	(260)	(260)	-	-	-
Arts Centre Funding	(260)	(260)	-	(250)	(250)	-	-	-
Rainbow Project	(250)	(250)	-	(100)	(100)	-	-	-
Watch This Space - Street Art Programme	-	-	-	(250)	(250)	-	-	-
The Youth Hub Events Space	(250)	(250)	-	(1,030)	(1,030)	-	-	-
Christchurch Foundation	(1,030)	(1,030)	-	(220)	(220)	-	-	-
Banks Peninsula and Recreation Inc	(220)	(220)	-	(50)	(50)	-	-	-
Te Hapu Ngati Wheke	(50)	(50)	-	(150)	(150)	-	-	-
Heathcote Valley Community Association	(150)	(150)	-	(100)	(100)	-	-	-
Te Whatu Manawa Maori-Tanga o Rehua Trus	(100)	(100)	-	(75)	(75)	-	-	-
Issac Theatre Royal	(75)	(75)	-	(313)	(313)	-	-	-
St John- Banks Peninsula Area Committee	(313)	(313)	-	(400)	(400)	-	-	-
Unallocated funds	(400)	(400)	-	(1,757)	(1,757)	-	-	-
Balance	392	401	(10)	(246)	(246)	-	-	-

8. Capital Programme Performance Report October 2025

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/2307450

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua: Paul Dadson - Senior Capital Programme Advisor Parks & Facilities

Accountable ELT Member Pouwhakarae: Brent Smith, General Manager City Infrastructure

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Finance and Performance Committee with the Capital Programme Performance Report for October 2025. This report provides Elected Members with oversight on the performance of the Capital Programme.
- 1.2 The draft set of FY26 Watchlist projects is also submitted to the Finance and Performance Committee for feedback and confirmation.
- 1.3 These reports have been prepared by the Programme Management Office.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives the information in the Capital Programme Performance Report October 2025.
2. Confirms the draft set of FY26 Watchlist projects (as set out in **Attachment B**).

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

- 3.1 This is the first monthly Capital Programme Performance Report for the Finance and Performance Committee for the current Financial Year 2025/26 (FY26), following the recent Elections period.
- 3.2 As of October month-end, the FY26 year-end forecast for the overall capital programme is **\$582.3m**, or 89% of budget. This is based on the PMO Forecast for CCC Capital, and the year-end forecast for One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha.
- 3.3 For CCC Capital (excluding One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha):
 - 3.3.1 The PMO Forecast for FY26 year-end is **\$500m**, or 89% of budget, which is 5% lower than the aggregated project management forecast of \$525.3m.
 - 3.3.2 Financial year to date expenditure has been well aligned with monthly forecasts overall.
 - 3.3.3 Current FY26 year-end forecasts for major areas of CCC Capital range between 78% - 107% of budget. Delivery in FY26 is strongly dependent on the two core infrastructure areas - Three Waters and Transport - which together account for 71% of CCC Capital budget (44% and 27% respectively).
- 3.4 Full results are provided in the Capital Programme Performance Report for October 2025 (**Attachment A**). This includes the Watchlist Report as Appendix 1, and the quarterly Transport Christchurch Regeneration Acceleration Facility (CRAF) Report as Appendix 2.
- 3.5 Since the prior Watchlist Report presented to the Finance and Performance Committee (May 2025 month-end), the following updates have been made to the set of Watchlist projects:
 - 3.5.1 Three late-stage projects have been retired from the Watchlist Report:

- 64048 - Performing Arts Precinct - Court Theatre Building (open to the public)
 - 924 - Halswell Junction Road Extension (practical completion issued)
 - 64671 - Major Cycleway - Northern Line Route (Section 1) Railway Crossings (practical completion issued).
- 3.5.2 For Improving Bromley's Roads, the Stage 1 project 67989 (which is largely complete) has been replaced with the Stage 2 project 82587 (which is now underway).
- 3.6 Active risks / issues affecting Watchlist projects include budget shortfalls and risks, consenting timelines and uncertainty, some programme delays, third-party interdependencies, contaminated land, and ground conditions.
- 3.7 The three Watchlist projects below have had a change in Overall Status flag since the May 2025 month-end report, from 'Amber – At Risk' to 'Red – Critical':
- 66000 - SW Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Anzac Drive to Waitaki Street Stopbank (OARC) due to delays during the design phase
 - 61615 - SW South New Brighton & Southshore Estuary Edge Flood Mitigation due to consenting delays, and the ongoing uncertainty on the consenting outcome
 - 596 - WW Akaroa Reclaimed Water Treatment & Reuse Scheme due to the updated cost estimates and budget shortfall.
- 3.8 A draft set of FY26 Watchlist projects has also been prepared in consultation with Heads of Service for major areas of capital and the Executive Leadership Team (Attachment B). The paper includes three tables for Finance and Performance Committee feedback on any changes required and confirmation:
- 14 projects proposed to remain in the Watchlist from last financial year
 - 9 projects proposed for removal from the Watchlist from last financial year
 - 8 projects proposed to be newly added to the Watchlist.
- 3.9 The Monthly Change Report is included in the public excluded section due to contract commercial sensitivity.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Capital Programme Performance Report - October 2025 - Final	25/2318960	72
B 	Proposed FY26 Watchlist Projects - Draft for Finance and Performance Committee	25/2317745	106

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Lauren Barry - Senior PMO Business Analyst Paul Dadson - Senior Capital Programme Advisor Parks & Facilities
Approved By	Brent Smith - General Manager City Infrastructure

Capital Programme Performance Report

October 2025

Introduction

Data refreshed 7 Nov 2025

This report provides a monthly status update on capital programme performance in the current Financial Year (FY26), including the overall capital programme, CCC Capital (excluding One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha), and each major area of capital delivery grouped by activity.

All forecasts in the report are aggregated project management forecasts, except for the Programme Management Office (PMO) Forecast in the CCC Capital section. The PMO Forecast is a top-down forecast based on programme analysis, including year to date actuals, historical trends, and the current outlook.

The variance tables on the area dashboards provide an indication of projects in the current financial year that are being delivered slower than originally budgeted (positive variance - possible carry forward at year end) or faster than originally budgeted (negative variance - possible bring back at year end). The variance relates to current financial year budget only; it does not necessarily indicate an overall project over or underspend.

The report contains status updates on key Watchlist projects (Appendix 1). Projects are selected for the Watchlist based on the following principles: Scale and significance, strategic importance, public profile, cost, immediacy (construction in current financial year), delivery risk, and balance across the portfolios. In the area dashboard commentary, Watchlist projects are denoted by the '(+)' symbol for reference.

This month's report also includes the quarterly update on the Transport Christchurch Regeneration Acceleration Facility (CRAF) programme (Appendix 2).



*The new Lancaster Park Pavilion, which will open to the public in late November.
The new facilities include changing rooms, a community centre with function and meeting spaces, and public toilets.*

Christchurch City Council
Overall
CCC Capital
Three Waters
Transport
Parks, Heritage & Foreshore
Citizens and Communities
Other Activities
Watchlist

Capital Programme Overview

The overall capital programme budget for FY26 is \$653.8m, a decrease of -\$90.2m on the prior year. The reduction reflects the smaller FY26 budget for One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha (+), with the project on track to complete in April 2026. Other major changes to capital budget profiles this financial year include (see dashboards for details):

- An increase (+\$37.8m) in Three Waters budget, driven primarily by the Wastewater activity
- A reduction (-\$24.9m) in Digital budget due to the recent funding model change. Digital is now reported within the 'Other Activities' dashboard.

Year to date expenditure has been well aligned with monthly forecasts for the capital programme overall. Key project expenditures for the financial year to date include One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha (+), Ōmōkihi (South Library Replacement) (+), the Pūharakekenui Styx Centre Cost Share (stormwater), Traffic Signals Renewals, and Parks Maintenance Depots Development.



Month Highlight

The **Antigua Street Cycle Connection** between Moorhouse Avenue and St Asaph Street was completed ahead of schedule in October.

The new connection features separated cycleways in both directions and connects several existing routes, including the busy Quarryman's Trail from Halswell. It provides convenient cycle access to the adjacent Parakiore Recreation and Sport Centre (+), ahead of the facility's opening in late 2025.

As part of the project, the western footpath has also been renewed and widened (pending opening in November), to accommodate the expected increase in pedestrian use. A raised pedestrian/cycle crossing has also been installed just south of Halkett Street.

The street design supports a slower speed environment to improve safety for all users, and a report regarding the speed limit of Antigua Street (Moorhouse Ave to St Asaph St) will be coming to Council for a decision in December 2025.

To limit disruption to the community, a water supply main renewal was also undertaken in coordination with the Transport works.

Year Budget

\$653.8M

Year Forecast

\$607.6M

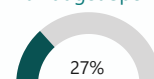
Forecast Result

93%

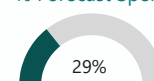
Year Actuals

\$173.7M

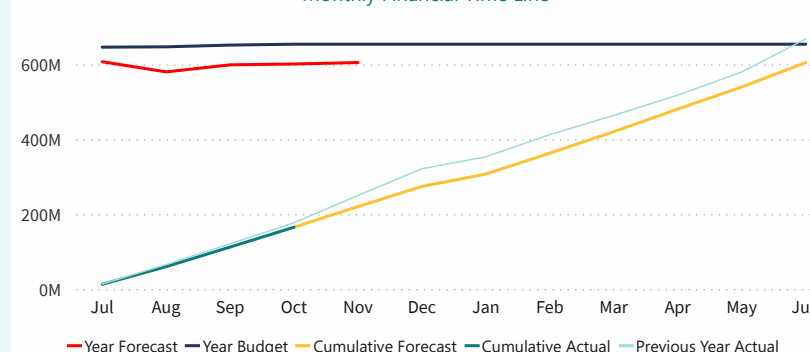
% Budget Spent



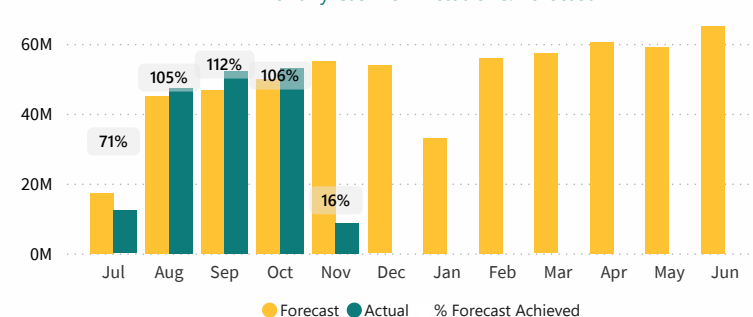
% Forecast Spent



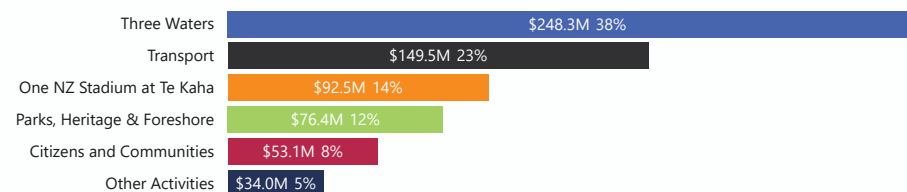
Monthly Financial Time Line

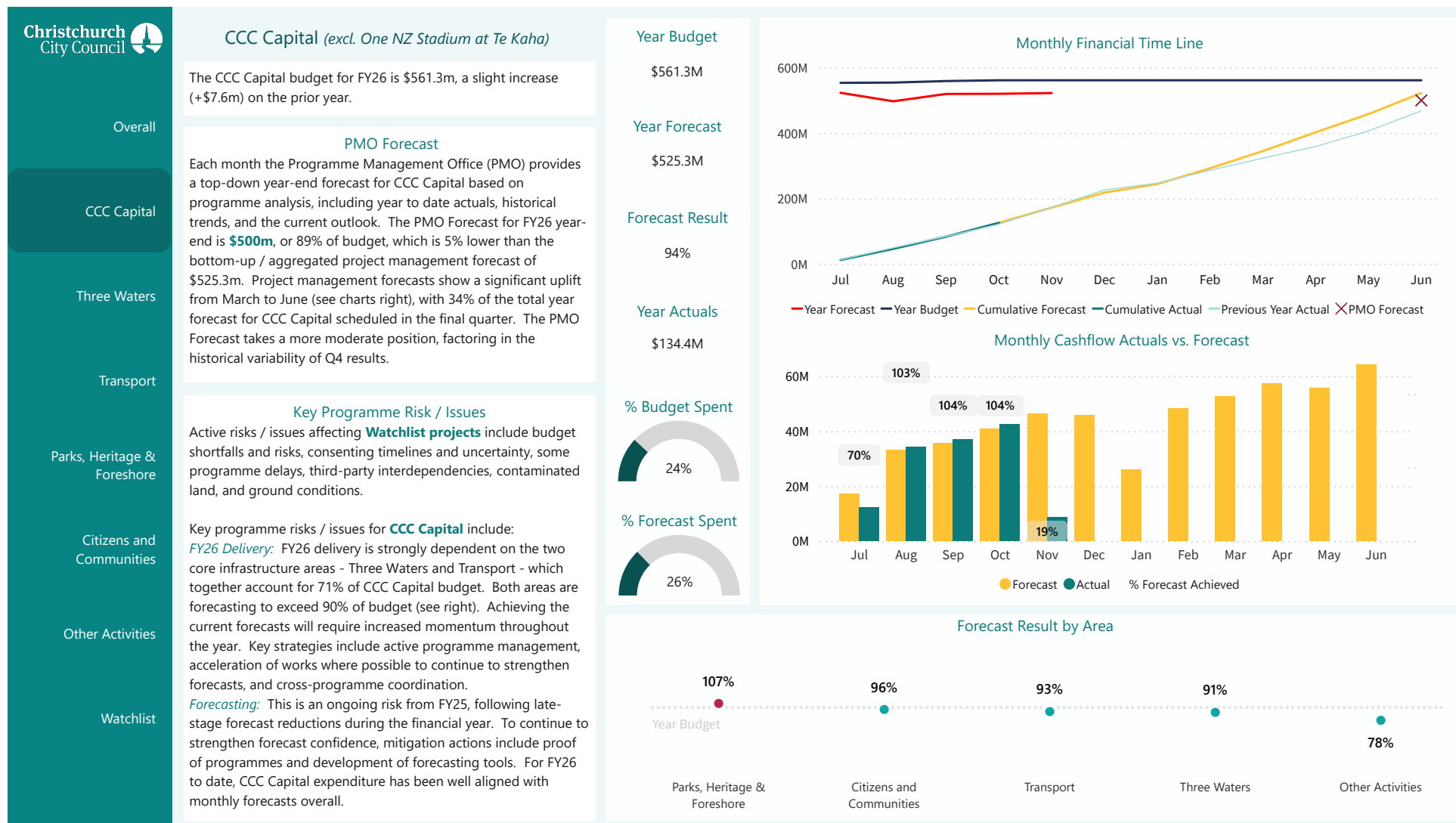


Monthly Cashflow Actuals vs. Forecast



Year Budget by Reporting Area





Three Waters

Three Waters' FY26 budget is \$248.3m, an increase of +\$37.8m on the prior year. The majority of the budget uplift is in the Wastewater activity (+\$23.4m), with major projects including the CWTP Activated Sludge Plant (+), Riccarton Interceptor main (+), Selwyn Street Pump Station, Pressure Main and Sewer Upgrades, and a large reticulation renewals programme.

Three Waters' expenditure against monthly forecasts for FY26 to date has been strong overall, and at the end of October is tracking ahead of the prior year (see graph top right). To achieve the current year-end forecast of \$227.2m, the increase in momentum will need to continue throughout the year, with 37% of the total year forecast scheduled in the final quarter.

Some of the key project expenditures for the financial year to date include:

- A lump-sum \$3.8 million payment for the SW Pūharakekenui Styx Centre Cost Share. This is an Infrastructure Provision Agreement where the Council reimburses the developer on completion. The expenditure relates to first flush basin and wetland construction at 470 Main North Road.
- The CWTP Activated Sludge Plant (+), where design work is complete and the tender has recently closed. The FY26 forecast variance (below left) reflects the change in timing for the start of construction.

Major projects recently completed have included the Stormwater Quarry Road Drain Conveyance Improvements & Sutherlands Road Culverts, and the Addington Brook to Hagley Park South Timber Lining Renewal.

Activity	Year Budget	Forecast Result
Water Supply	\$75.1M	107%
WW Collection, Treatment & Disposal	\$97.9M	90%
Flood Protection & Control Works	\$19.3M	88%
Stormwater Drainage	\$56.1M	74%

Year Budget

\$248.3M

Year Forecast

\$227.2M

Forecast Result

91%

Year Actuals

\$59.4M

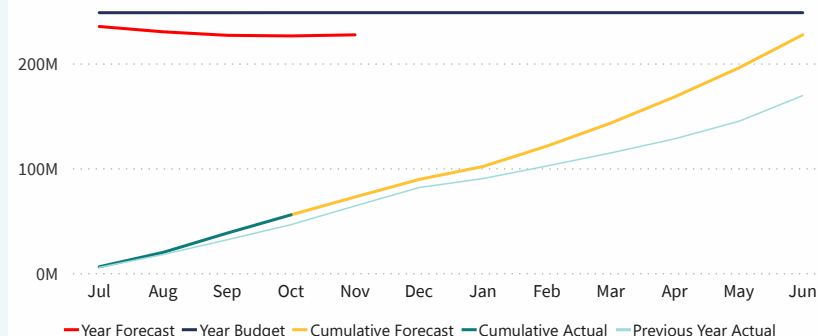
% Budget Spent

24%

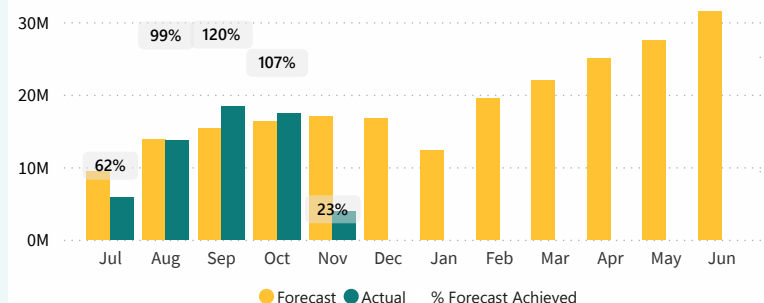
% Forecast Spent

26%

Monthly Financial Time Line



Monthly Cashflow Actuals vs. Forecast



Project Forecast Variances FY26 (Top / Bottom 5)

Project	Year Budget	Year Forecast	Variance	Project	Year Budget	Year Forecast	Variance
67806 - CWTP Activated Sludge Plant	\$18.2M	\$11.1M	\$7.1M	71996 - WW Grassmere Wet Weather Storage Facility	\$2.2M	\$6.4M	(\$4.2M)
69533 - WW Langdons Rd Mains Renewal	\$2.9M	\$0.0M	\$2.9M	60309 - CWTP Wastewater Clarifier Mechanical Renewals (Cla...)	\$3.0M	\$6.7M	(\$3.7M)
77702 - WS Mains Greers, Wairakei, Sealy, Guildford, Cottes...	\$3.5M	\$1.3M	\$2.1M	74863 - WS Reactive Water Supply Reticulation Renewal (Mai...)	\$0.1M	\$3.6M	(\$3.6M)
81691 - WW Northeast Relief ANZAC Renewal	\$2.0M	\$0.1M	\$1.9M	57808 - WS Duvauchelle Membrane Filtration	\$0.2M	\$3.6M	(\$3.5M)
30172 - WW Riccarton Interceptor (Upper Riccarton)	\$5.1M	\$3.2M	\$1.9M	74865 - WW Reactive Wastewater Reticulation Renewals (Mai...)	\$0.2M	\$3.0M	(\$2.8M)

Overall

CCC Capital

Three Waters

Transport

Parks, Heritage &
Foreshore

Citizens and
Communities

Other Activities

Watchlist

Transport

The Transport budget for FY26 is \$149.5m, a small increase (+\$3.5m) on the prior year. The year-end forecast is \$138.7m (93% of budget). At the end of October, Transport expenditure is tracking slightly behind the prior financial year, but is increasing steadily month-on-month (see charts right). The monthly forecast profile shows peak expenditure during Q2 / Q3; this reflects the major programme of road resealing / renewals planned this summer season. Some priority works (including Road Pavement Rehabilitations, table bottom right) are being brought forward from future years into FY26. Design for the work on the recently revoked roads from NZTA (Main North Rd, Halswell Junction Rd, Johns Rd, QEII Dr) (table bottom left) is also underway, and delivery will be confirmed once payment is received and legalities are completed from NZTA.

Other key projects for Transport in FY26 include the Marine Parade Street Renewal, which is anticipated to commence construction in late November, the ongoing construction of the Nor'West Arc cycleway Section 3 (+), and upcoming works at the Harewood/Gardiners/Breens Intersection and Harewood School.

Key project expenditures for the year to date include the Traffic Signals Renewals delivery package where some high priority works have been brought forward into FY26, the Nor'West Arc cycleway (+), and the recently completed Antigua Street Cycle Connection.

The quarterly CRAF report is also provided this month as Appendix 2.

Activity	Year Budget	Forecast Result
Transport Access	\$100.6M	99%
Transport Safety	\$22.7M	89%
Transport Environment	\$26.1M	71%

Year Budget

\$149.5M

Year Forecast

\$138.7M

Forecast Result

93%

Year Actuals

\$28.4M

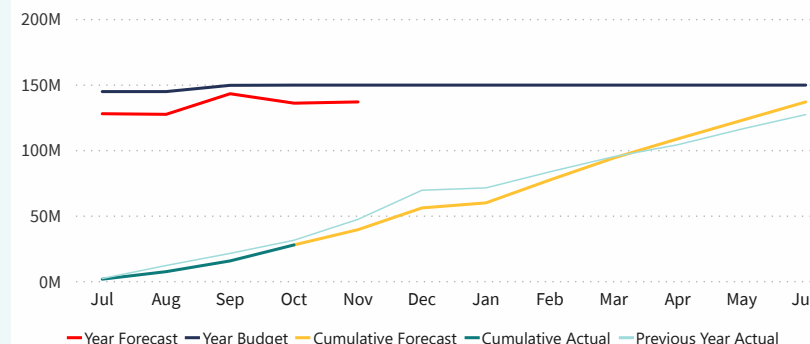
% Budget Spent

19%

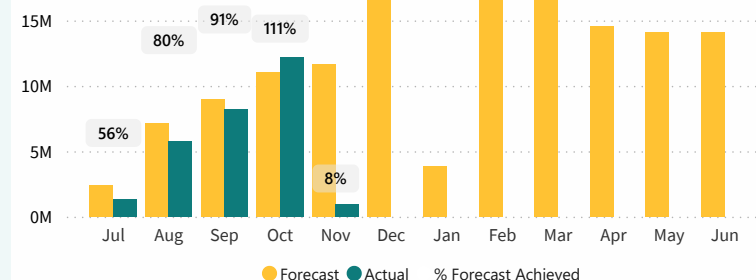
% Forecast Spent

20%

Monthly Financial Time Line



Monthly Cashflow Actuals vs. Forecast



Project Forecast Variances FY26 (Top / Bottom 5)

Project	Year Budget	Year Forecast	Variance	Project	Year Budget	Year Forecast	Variance
82585 - Road Revocation Projects - Resurfacing and Pavem...	\$4.0M	\$0.0M	\$4.0M	185 - Road Pavement Rehabilitations	\$5.0M	\$9.4M	(\$4.4M)
61020 - Linwood Woolston CRAF - Area Project Planning & ...	\$2.1M	\$0.0M	\$2.1M	37293 - Delivery Package - Traffic Signals Renewals (Up to FY...	\$3.3M	\$6.0M	(\$2.7M)
75054 - Programme - Speed Management Plan	\$2.0M	\$0.0M	\$2.0M	17088 - Christchurch Northern Corridor Downstream Effects ...	\$1.0M	\$3.2M	(\$2.1M)
78851 - PT Futures - Intersections - PT Priority	\$2.2M	\$0.4M	\$1.9M	42010 - Mairehau Road Corridor Improvement (Burwood to ...	\$0.0M	\$1.4M	(\$1.4M)
40414 - Bryndwr Road Street Renewal	\$2.1M	\$0.3M	\$1.8M	50462 - Delivery Package - Minor Road Safety Improvements	\$0.1M	\$1.3M	(\$1.3M)

Christchurch
City Council

Overall

CCC Capital

Three Waters

Transport

Parks, Heritage & Foreshore

Citizens and Communities

Other Activities

Watchlist

Parks, Heritage & Foreshore

The Parks programme budget for FY26 is \$76.4m, a reduction (-\$9.0m) on the prior year. The year-end forecast for Parks is \$81.8m (107% of budget). Early FY26 expenditure has been strong, with the year budget 38% expended and actuals tracking ahead of the prior year (see graph top right).

Major projects in the Parks programme this financial year include:

- City to Sea Pathway (+), where the construction of the West section is largely complete (pending lighting) and the East section is out to tender
- Cuninghame House Renewal, where construction works are on track to programme, with forecast completion in FY27 Q2
- The final Council funding contributions towards strengthening and base isolation works at Robert McDougall Gallery, which are now almost complete
- Parks Maintenance Depots Development, where the Wigram Road depot is now operational, and the Pages Road depot is forecast for completion in November
- Akaroa Wharf Renewal (+), where the Resource Consent has been publicly notified with hearings anticipated in early 2026
- Construction of the turf nursery for One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha, which is well underway.

Activity	Year Budget	Forecast Result
Parks & Foreshore	\$63.3M	110%
Parks Heritage Management	\$13.1M	93%

Year Budget

\$76.4M

Year Forecast

\$81.8M

Forecast Result

107%

Year Actuals

\$28.8M

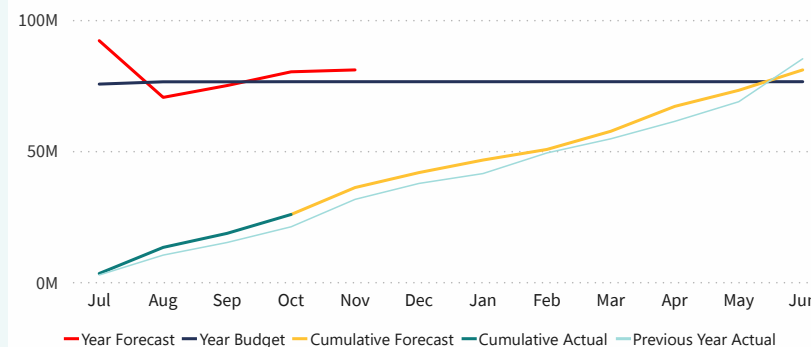
% Budget Spent

38%

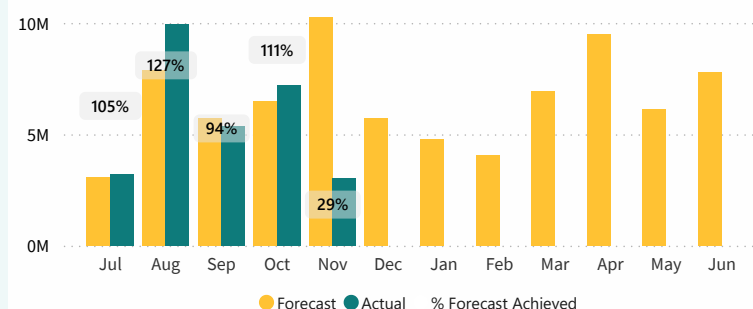
% Forecast Spent

35%

Monthly Financial Time Line

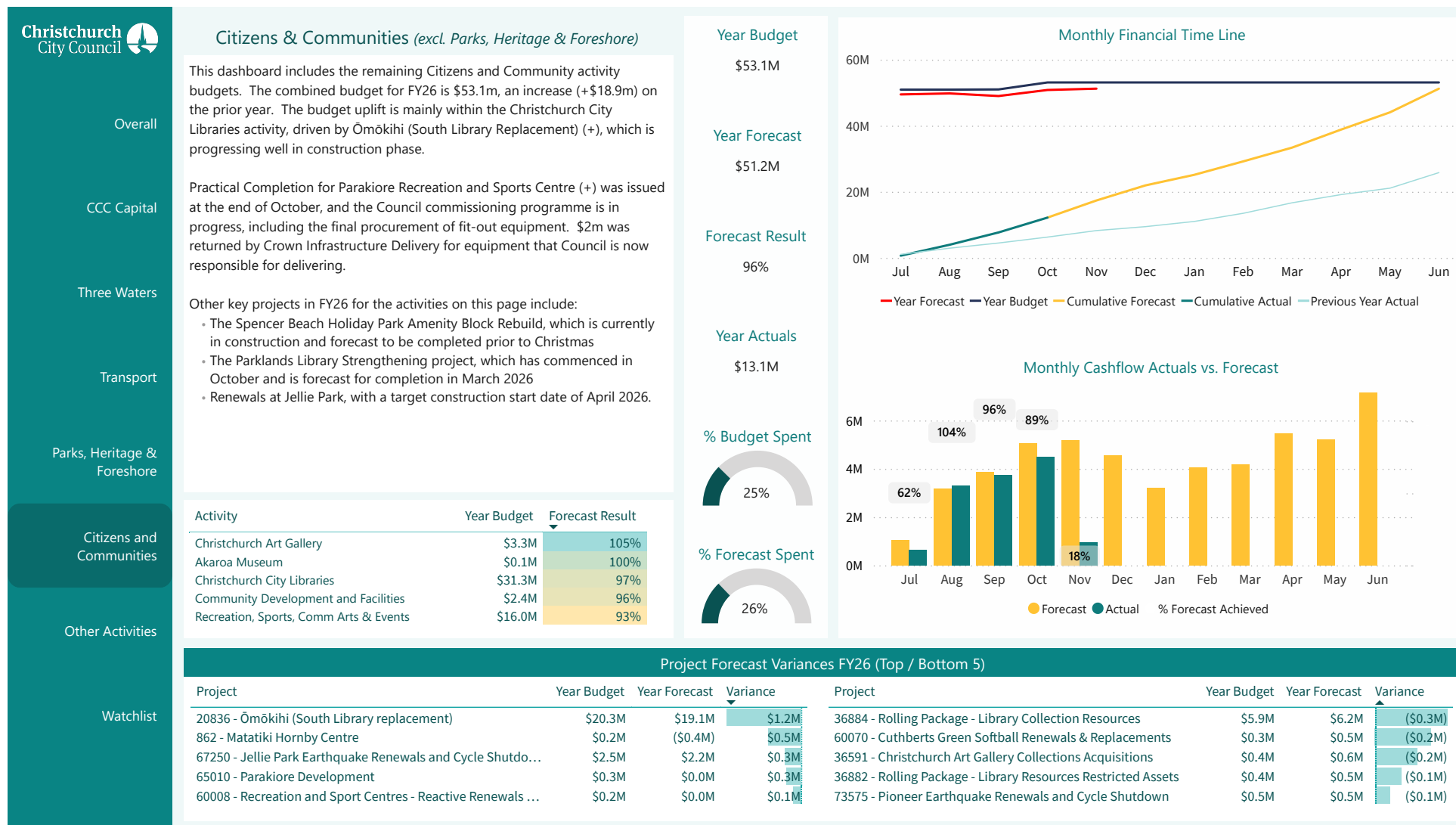


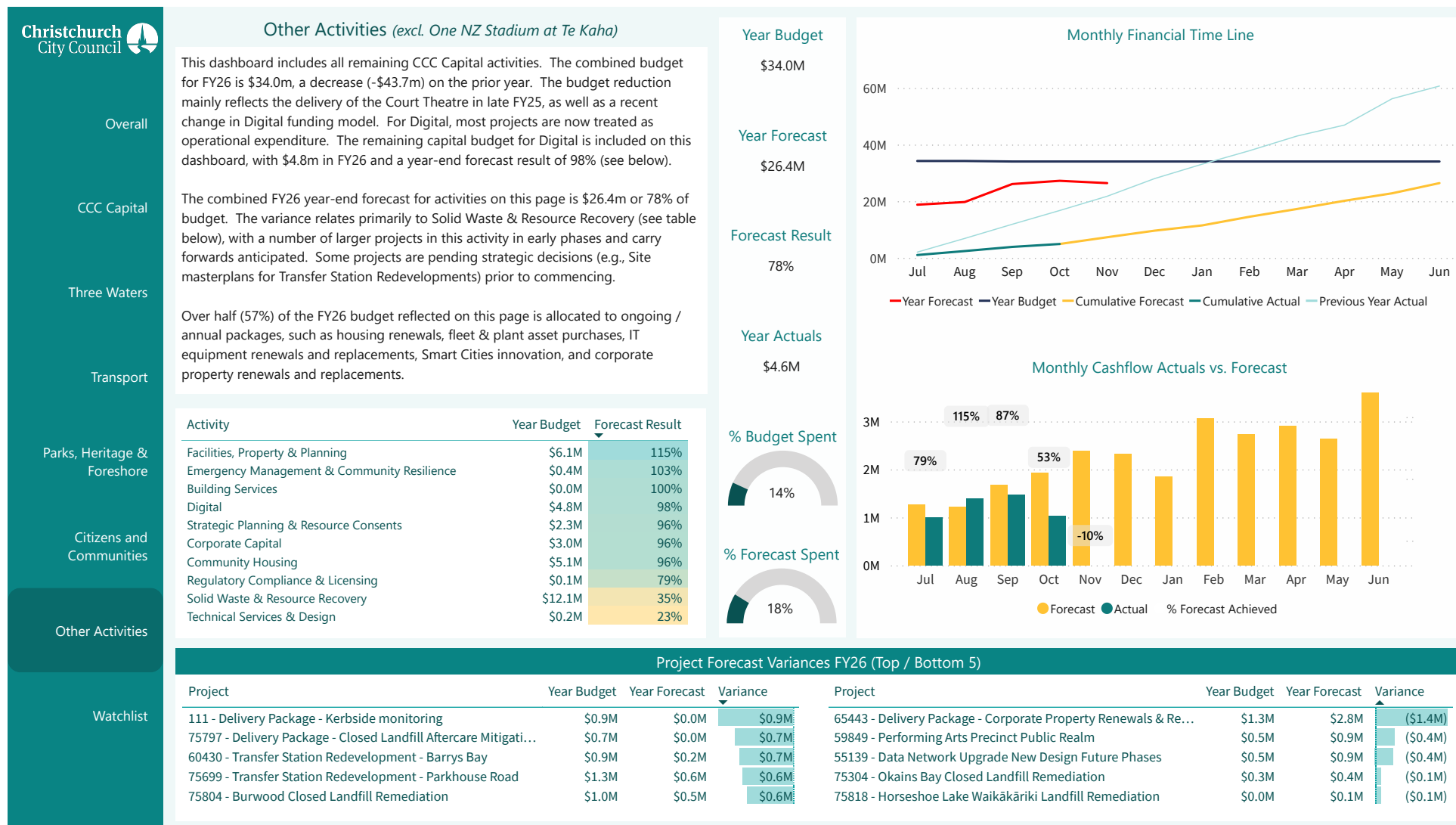
Monthly Cashflow Actuals vs. Forecast



Project Forecast Variances FY26 (Top / Bottom 5)

Project	Year Budget	Year Forecast	Variance	Project	Year Budget	Year Forecast	Variance
61821 - Cuninghame House Building Renewals (Heritage)	\$6.7M	\$5.8M	\$0.9M	3177 - Development Funded Neighbourhood Parks Greenfield...	\$0.4M	\$3.3M	(\$2.9M)
74022 - Hoon Hay Sports Pavilion and Toilets	\$1.1M	\$0.2M	\$0.9M	61805 - Parks Maintenance Depots Development	\$3.9M	\$6.0M	(\$2.1M)
61713 - Hagley Park Planned Buildings Renewals	\$0.9M	\$0.1M	\$0.8M	63952 - Ōtākaro-Avon River Corridor Ecological Restoration (...)	\$0.5M	\$1.5M	(\$1.0M)
68173 - Ōtākaro-Avon River Corridor City to Sea Shared Us...	\$9.8M	\$9.0M	\$0.8M	61787 - QEII Park Development	\$0.3M	\$1.3M	(\$1.0M)
55278 - Park Maintenance Facility Planned Renewals	\$0.7M	\$0.1M	\$0.6M	78667 - Te Nukutai o Tapoa - Naval Point - Jumping Jetty	\$0.1M	\$1.1M	(\$0.9M)







Appendix 1 Watchlist Report

Watchlist Projects

The three following late-stage projects are no longer reported within the Watchlist:

- 64048 - Performing Arts Precinct - Court Theatre Building (open to the public)
- 924 - Halswell Junction Road Extension (practical completion issued)
- 64671 - Major Cycleway - Northern Line Route (Section 1) Railway Crossings (practical completion issued).

For Improving Bromley's Roads, the Stage 1 project 67989 (which is largely complete) has been replaced with the Stage 2 project 82587 (which is now underway).

Project	Activity	Overall Status	
		Current (Oct 2025)	Prior (May 2025)
1026 - One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha	Corporate Capital	On Track	On Track
41987 - SW Addington Brook & Riccarton Drain Filtration Devices	Stormwater Drainage	On Track	On Track
66000 - SW Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Anzac Drive to Waitaki Street Stopbank (OARC)	Stormwater Drainage	Critical	At Risk
61615 - SW South New Brighton & Southshore Estuary Edge Flood Mitigation	Flood Protection & Control Wor...	Critical	At Risk
76081 - WS Tanner PS1095 Treatment Equipment & Controls	Water Supply	On Track	On Track
67806 - CWTP Activated Sludge Plant	WW Collection, Treatment & Di...	On Track	On Track
596 - WW Akaroa Reclaimed Water Treatment & Reuse Scheme	WW Collection, Treatment & Di...	Critical	At Risk
30172 - WW Riccarton Interceptor (Upper Riccarton)	WW Collection, Treatment & Di...	On Track	On Track
82587 - Improving Bromley's Roads - Stage 2	Transport Safety	On Track	
27273 - Pages Road Bridge Renewal (OARC)	Transport Access	Critical	Critical
18396 - Te Kaha Surrounding Streets	Transport Access	On Track	On Track
917 - Lincoln Road Passenger Transport Improvements (Curletts to Wrights)	Transport Environment	At Risk	At Risk
23101 - Major Cycleway - Nor'West Arc Route (Section 3) University to Harewood	Transport Environment	At Risk	At Risk
26601 - Major Cycleway - Ōtākaro Avon Route (Section 1) Fitzgerald to Swanns Road Bridge ...	Transport Environment	On Track	On Track
26608 - Major Cycleway - South Express Route (Section 1) Hei Hei to Jones	Transport Environment	At Risk	At Risk
26611 - Major Cycleway - Wheels To Wings Route (Section 1) Linking Nor'West Arc And Nort...	Transport Environment	On Track	On Track
2356 - Akaroa Wharf Renewal	Parks & Foreshore	At Risk	At Risk
68173 - Ōtākaro-Avon River Corridor City to Sea Shared Use Pathway (OARC)	Parks & Foreshore	On Track	On Track
20836 - Ōmōkihi (South Library replacement)	Christchurch City Libraries	On Track	On Track
1017 - Parakiore Recreation and Sports Centre (formerly Metro Sport Facility)	Recreation, Sports, Comm Arts ...	On Track	On Track

Overall Status	Watchlist Key Financial Status (All Years)	Time Status
Green - On Track	Forecast within budget	< 30 days delay
Amber - At Risk	Forecast overspend < 5%	31 - 60 days delay
Red - Critical	Forecast overspend > 5%	> 61 days delay
Set by Project Manager	All Years Forecast vs. Budget	Project Delivery Complete Milestone Forecast (or Actual) vs. Baseline

1026 - One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

A major community facility as an anchor project under the Central Christchurch Recovery Plan. The new stadium is a replacement for the previous stadium at Lancaster Park, destroyed in the earthquake. It will have a seating capacity of 30,000 for sports events and will hold around 37,300 spectators for large music events. Note: The budget of \$671.1m excludes site decontamination and project governance allocations. The total approved project budget is \$683.2m.

Primary Ward

City Wide

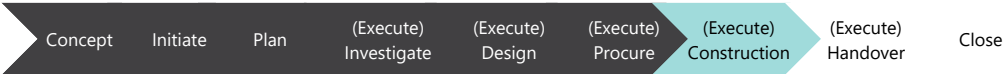
Activity

Corporate Capital

Year Budget	Previous FYs	567.1M
	Current FY	92.5M
	2027	11.6M



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Work is progressing very well on site and is on track for the completion date of 20 April 2026. The main structural elements of the roof are now in place. The solid roofing, ETFE roofing and facade cladding have been completed. Seat installation to the stands, along with stairs and handrails, are well underway. The installation of services to the stands (electrical/communications, mechanical, hydraulics and fire) are progressing well, and the escalators and the passenger & goods lifts have been installed. Final touch-ups to the structural steel framework have been completed. The landscaping/siteworks are progressing well, along with the Field of Play base, including ventilation, drainage and irrigation. The off-site growth of the Field of Play is continuing.

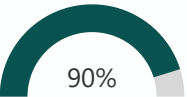
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$671.1M	671.1M	\$606.4M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$92.5M	\$82.3M	\$39.3M	\$10.2M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Apr 2026	Apr 2026	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 1026 - One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha





41987 - SW Addington Brook & Riccarton Drain Filtration Devices

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

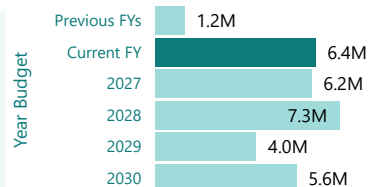
Addington Brook is a spring-fed waterway that passes through heavy industrial land in Addington, before flowing through Hagley Park to join the Ōtākaro-Avon River near the Botanic Gardens. It is a priority catchment due to poor water quality and catchment health. This project is designing and constructing stormwater filtration devices, including filters, civil works, associated pumping and ancillary equipment, to improve water quality in line with the CCC Surface Water Strategy and stormwater discharge consents.

Primary Ward

Central

Activity

Stormwater Drainage



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

The two project sites will be delivered independently, with Addington Brook to be constructed first and Riccarton Stream following. This allows for additional consultation time for the Riccarton site. Design work is continuing for both sites. For Addington Brook, detailed design is forecast for completion in November 2025, with construct award anticipated in early 2026, cost to complete has increased due to additional works identified for retaining the bioscapes on the site's small footprint as well as additional under drainage required by Stormwater 360. For Riccarton Stream, the forecast completion date for detailed design is March 2026, the estimate has also been increased to allow for additional under drainage. The extended detailed design periods reflect the additional time that was required to agree and finalise preliminary design, as well as complexities with the Riccarton site (requirement for a fish screen, and location within Hagley Park). The project remains on track to the overall completion date of July 2028.

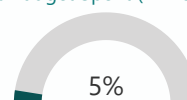
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$30.6M	30.6M	\$1.5M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$6.4M	\$5.1M	\$0.4M	\$1.2M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jul 2028	Jun 2028	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

41987 - SW Addington Brook & Riccarton Drain Filtration Devices





66000 - SW Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Anzac Drive to Waitaki Street Stopbank (OARC)

Overall Status
Critical

Project Description

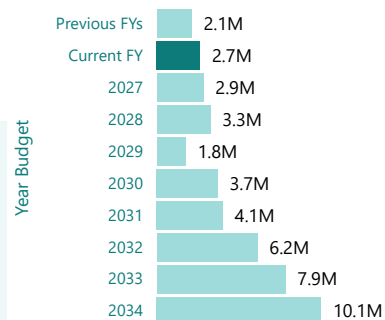
The project aims to design and construct a stopbank between Wainoni Bridge and Waitaki Street Stopbank Realignment Project. Priority has been given to the replacement of the temporary stopbank with a new long-term stopbank.

Primary Ward

Coastal

Activity

Stormwater Drainage



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Detailed design has commenced and resource consent application preparation is ongoing with application planned to be submitted in November. Construction is now forecast to commence mid 2026 and will be subject to weather risks. Sector 14 cable relocation is well underway and should be complete mid November. There are still risks associated with consenting (including reuse of contaminated fill material and discharge of treated stormwater to area outside of stop bank), incorporating City to Sea path within flood protection works, raising of Wainoni Road and engagement with Waka Kotahi. Overall status is red due to delays in relation to current baseline. A change request has been prepared to update baseline now that design changes have been resolved.

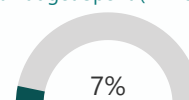
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$44.7M	44.4M	\$2.9M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$2.7M	\$2.0M	\$0.8M	\$0.7M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jun 2027	Sep 2028	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

66000 - SW Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Anzac Drive to Waitaki Street Stopbank (OARC)





61615 - SW South New Brighton & Southshore Estuary Edge Flood Mitigation

Overall Status
Critical

Project Description

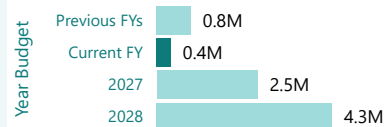
This project addresses two separate but geographically connected issues in South New Brighton and on the Southshore peninsula: 1) estuary edge erosion issues and; 2) construction of a new bund to tackle local inundation.

Primary Ward

Coastal

Activity

Flood Protection & Control Works



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

The joint consent hearing is confirmed for the week commencing 8 December, approximately two months later than the original programme and the project team is preparing evidence. The programme forecast reflects the known statutory timeframes related to the notification process, but this remains a risk. The overall status flag is red due to the impacts of the consenting delays, and the ongoing uncertainty on the consenting outcome. There is also a risk that the project budget will be insufficient due to cost escalations since project initiation, and the additional effort that has been required in the early stages. Cost estimates will be updated at detailed design when consenting is complete.

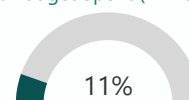
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$8.0M	7.9M	\$0.9M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$0.4M	\$0.3M	\$0.0M	\$0.0M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jun 2026	Dec 2027	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

61615 - SW South New Brighton & Southshore Estuary Edge Flood Mitigation





76081 - WS Tanner PS1095 Treatment Equipment & Controls

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

This project will provide UV treatment and chlorination equipment and controls at the Tanner water supply pump station in Woolston. The objective is to achieve Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules compliance by providing a protozoal barrier for water sourced from the two wells on site, to enable, manage and control residual disinfection.

Primary Ward

Linwood

Activity

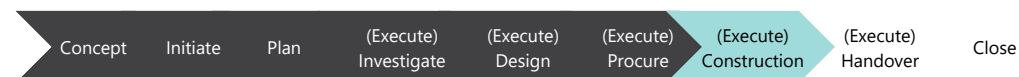
Water Supply

Year Budget

Previous FYs	0.9M
Current FY	1.8M
2027	1.0M
2028	1.8M



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Treatment building electrical and equipment fitout has progressed well. New underground raw and treated water mains outside of the building have been laid. Other civil works completed include the reinstatement of the southern and western boundary fence. Automation and integration support are progressing well, automation software Factory Acceptance Testing and commissioning workshop have been held. Progress has fallen behind programme due to some construction delays earlier on in the construction phase (due to inclement weather and the constrained nature of the site it was not possible to undertake concurrent works). Furthermore, in October, the failure of the butt welds on the stainless steel pipework failing factory quality assurance inspection contribute to a 3-week delay to the first planned shutdown; it is expected that some other works will proceed in parallel (e.g. ongoing electrical and instrumentation fitout) to minimise the overall impact of the delay. Construction timeframe has been updated and is now forecasting to complete in late November 2025.

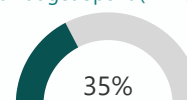
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$5.4M	2.5M	\$1.9M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$1.8M	\$1.6M	\$1.0M	\$0.2M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Sep 2025	Nov 2025	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

76081 - WS Tanner PS1095 Treatment Equipment & Controls





67806 - CWTP Activated Sludge Plant

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

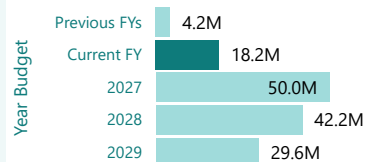
Design, construction and commissioning of a new activated sludge treatment plant at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant. The objective is to replace the trickling filter and secondary contact tank system that were damaged in the CWTP fire of November 2021.

Primary Ward

City Wide

Activity

WW Collection, Treatment & Disposal



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

The tender is now closed, and the evaluation is in progress. It is expected that the contract will be awarded before the end of this year. The forecast adjustment aligns with the project milestones. When the project was approved last year, there was an emphasis on starting construction quickly through a staged design approach. However, this posed a risk that was considered too high, leading us to opt for a more traditional method - completing the design first before tendering. This change has delayed the start of construction and increased related costs. Despite this, the overall project completion date is unlikely to be significantly impacted, given the timeline. The contractor can begin some tasks concurrently instead of waiting for all design packages to be finalised.

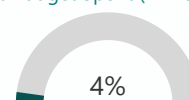
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$144.2M	144.2M	\$6.3M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$18.2M	\$11.1M	\$2.1M	\$7.1M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jun 2029	Jun 2029	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 67806 - CWTP Activated Sludge Plant





596 - WW Akaroa Reclaimed Water Treatment & Reuse Scheme

Overall Status
Critical

Project Description

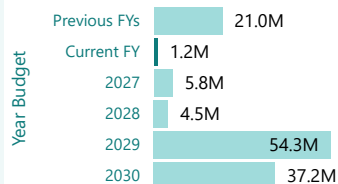
This project will provide alternative and improved treatment and disposal of wastewater at Akaroa, to meet cultural considerations and long term resource consent conditions. The new wastewater treatment plant will replace the existing plant at Takapūneke Reserve and the outfall discharging treated water to Akaroa Harbour. Pumping, piping, treatment and disposal of wastewater from Duvauchelle was combined into this project through the 2025/26 Annual Plan Process.

Primary Ward

Banks Peninsula

Activity

WW Collection, Treatment & Disposal



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Council staff are currently compiling additional consent applications to support the Akaroa consent, which are expected to be submitted at the end of 2025 / early 2026. The consent hearing is expected to reconvene in the first half of 2026, to hear the Akaroa and Duvauchelle wastewater irrigation consents, treated wastewater release consent application to Childrens Bay, and raw wastewater overflow consent from the Akaroa and Duvauchelle reticulation consent applications. Based on the draft preliminary design, Council staff have completed an updated estimate of the remaining project costs to complete at around \$165m. This is significantly over the existing available project budget (est 2023), much of which is attributed to the poor ground conditions at the proposed treatment plant location, additional storage requirements at Robinsons Bay, construction inflation and treated water release infrastructure. Council staff will not progress detailed design until such time as a resource consent is granted and budget has been made available.

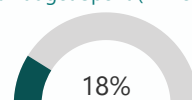
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$123.9M	187.2M	\$22.0M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$1.2M	\$1.8M	\$1.0M	(\$0.6M)

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jul 2029	Sep 2030	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

596 - WW Akaroa Reclaimed Water Treatment & Reuse Scheme



Christchurch City Council 30172 - WW Riccarton Interceptor (Upper Riccarton) Overall Status On Track Project Description A new 600mm diameter gravity main along Maidstone Road, Creyke Road and Clyde Road from the intersection of Maidstone Road and Waimairi Road to the intersection with University Drive and Clyde Road. The objective of the project is to increase capacity in the Riccarton Interceptor catchment to reduce overflows to the environment and provide for growth in the upper catchment (airport, Dakota Park, Memorial Avenue Investments Ltd and Hawthornden Road greenfield residential area). Primary Ward Riccarton Activity WW Collection, Treatment & Disposal Year Budget Previous FYs8.7M Current FY5.1M 20272.2M Project Phase Concept Initiate Plan (Execute) Investigate (Execute) Design (Execute) Procure (Execute) Construction (Execute) Handover Close Overall Status Commentary On Clyde Road, the texture seal is programmed to be laid in late spring, and all works will be completed at night to allow for a two-lane shut down. On Maidstone Road work is progressing well, and Maidstone Rd from Farnham Street to Ilam is now two-way traffic. The last stage of the heavy works commenced in October on Maidstone through to the intersection of Waimairi; these are expected to continue until 19th December. The final phase of the project will then follow in early 2026, with the main focus being minor tidy up works. The Maidstone Road westbound one-way system may be required for a short time if work on Maidstone Road isn't complete, but the contractor is aiming to finish there before Christmas. Financials - All Years <table> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Forecast</th> <th>Actuals</th> <th>Financial Status</th> </tr> <tr> <td>\$16.0M</td> <td>11.9M</td> <td>\$10.1M</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> % Budget Spent (All Years) 63% Financials - Current Financial Year <table> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Forecast</th> <th>Actuals</th> <th>Variance</th> </tr> <tr> <td>\$5.1M</td> <td>\$3.2M</td> <td>\$1.4M</td> <td>\$1.9M</td> </tr> </table> Project Delivery Complete Milestone <table> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Forecast</th> <th>Time Status</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul 2026</td> <td>Jul 2026</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status	\$16.0M	11.9M	\$10.1M		Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance	\$5.1M	\$3.2M	\$1.4M	\$1.9M	Baseline	Forecast	Time Status	Jul 2026	Jul 2026	
Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status																			
\$16.0M	11.9M	\$10.1M																				
Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance																			
\$5.1M	\$3.2M	\$1.4M	\$1.9M																			
Baseline	Forecast	Time Status																				
Jul 2026	Jul 2026																					



82587 - Improving Bromley's Roads - Stage 2

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

The Bromley community has raised ongoing concerns about traffic safety, including vehicle speeds, heavy truck volumes, and limited pedestrian facilities. This project aims to improve safety for all road users, provide safer access to Bromley Primary School and the community centre, deliver traffic calming and active transport measures, and support future upgrades through planned funding. The work builds on community feedback and the Community Board's advocacy for safer, more people-focused streets.

Primary Ward

Linwood

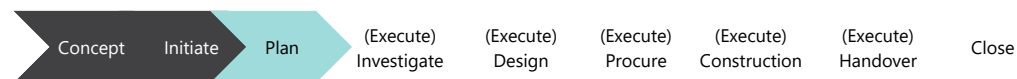
Activity

Transport Safety

Year Budget



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Project team is working on the next steps for the additional scope that can be delivered with the \$5M approved as part of the annual plan. Scope to be determined over the coming months in collaboration with the local working group (involved with Bromley Roads 1) and with the Community Board at their December workshop. First stage of construction is hoping to start in the first half of 2026.

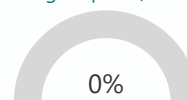
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$5.0M	5.0M	\$0.0M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$1.0M	\$1.0M	\$0.0M	\$0.0M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Dec 2027	Dec 2027	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

82587 - Improving Bromley's Roads - Stage 2





27273 - Pages Road Bridge Renewal (OARC)

Overall Status
Critical

Project Description

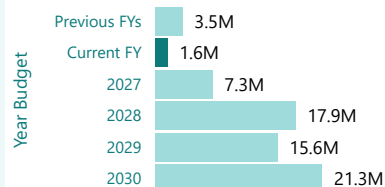
To construct a resilient replacement of the Pages Road bridge in New Brighton, including improvements to the approach roads. The design is being developed with an awareness of its potential as an important emergency evacuation route.

Primary Ward

Coastal

Activity

Transport Access



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Central government funding up to \$38.5M was confirmed by the Transport Minister in August for works including the new bridge, approaches, and changes to the surrounding street intersections. The Procurement Plan for design and construction services was approved at the Finance & Performance Committee Meeting in August, and detailed design is forecast to commence in April 2026. Current estimates indicate a significant budget shortfall for the project. The current forecast includes contingency relating to ground contamination, increased construction rates, compliance, overhead costs, and inflationary risks. There are opportunities in the detailed design phase for investigations with a contractor-led approach to get certainty on key risks and work through the evolving cost estimates in the next Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes. There is a requirement at the end of detailed design to confirm construction costs before executing the construction contract and Staff will report to Council if additional funds are required. Non-NZTA funded parts of the surrounding streets renewals have been removed from this project separated into its own project #82924, approved via a change request. The Overall Status flag remains red due to the financial status, and other project risks including consenting timelines.

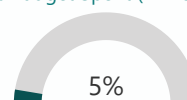
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$67.2M	83.5M	\$3.5M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$1.6M	\$0.5M	\$0.1M	\$1.0M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jun 2028	Aug 2029	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 27273 - Pages Road Bridge Renewal (OARC)



18396 - Te Kaha Surrounding Streets

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

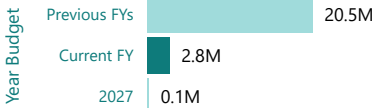
This project is for a suite of upgrades to the streets surrounding One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha, in preparation for increased activity once the stadium opens. Upgrades include widening footpaths, slower speed limits, landscaping, pedestrian crossings, parking changes and changing the travel direction of some streets. The project includes significant upgrades to Lichfield St between Manchester St and Madras St, to provide safe pedestrian connectivity to the bus interchange and central city, activation of the area, and support traffic management during larger events.

Primary Ward

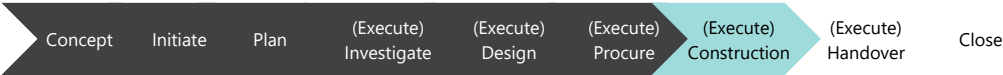
Central

Activity

Transport Access



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

A large proportion of the construction contract has been completed. Construction of the footpaths immediately surrounding the stadium have commenced. This includes the installation of the remaining street furniture, signal lanterns, bollards and seating. The work is planned for completion by Christmas 2025. Once completed the site fencing will be relocated off the road and onto the footpaths, allowing normal traffic flow to resume. The fencing will remaining in place until near the opening in April 2026. Project is forecast to be completed within budget. Final invoices are yet to be received, and variations confirmed, as the contingency has been mostly utilised budget remains a risk.

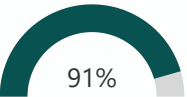
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$23.4M	23.4M	\$21.3M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$2.8M	\$1.7M	\$0.8M	\$1.0M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Mar 2026	Mar 2026	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 18396 - Te Kaha Surrounding Streets





23101 - Major Cycleway - Nor'West Arc Route (Section 3) University to Harewood

Overall Status
At Risk

Project Description

The Nor'West Arc Te Ara O-Rakipaoa cycleway provides a safer route for cyclists to get to school, university, work and local shops. Making it safer for people to bike helps reduce congestion, lowers emissions and makes it easier for cyclists to get around. This project is for one of the three sections of this cycleway, and runs along Ilam Road, from the University of Canterbury to Aorangi Road, near Jellie Park. The cycleway will eventually extend to Harewood Road.

Primary Ward

Fendalton

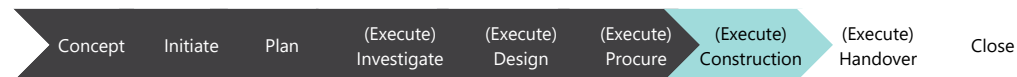
Activity

Transport Environment

Year Budget	Previous FYs	17.2M
	Current FY	3.6M
	2027	3.7M
	2028	3.0M
	2029	0.5M



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Section 3B (Aorangi to Harewood Road) is in progress. Key risks include service clashes, ground conditions and budget. Ground investigation works have now been completed and analysed. Deterioration of roading assets within certain areas have forced design and value engineering decisions to be considered in order to minimise budget change. Any design amendments will consider stakeholder and community feedback previously received during consultation. A delay of six months is expected to finalise the amended design and gain any approvals (if required). Current timelines for the three parts of Section 3B are as follows: 1) Section 3B - Brookside to Condell; now in construction with forecast completion December 2025, 2) Section 3B - Ilam to Brookside; detailed design to be completed, forecast commencement of construction mid-2026 and 3) Section 3B - Condell to Harewood; detailed design to be completed, forecast commencement of construction early 2026. All Section 3 works are forecasted to be completed by Dec 2026. Change request to be submitted for project completion milestone change.

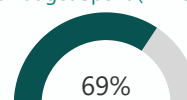
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$28.1M	28.3M	\$19.3M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$3.6M	\$3.6M	\$2.1M	\$0.0M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jul 2026	Dec 2026	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

23101 - Major Cycleway - Nor'West Arc Route (Section 3) University to Harewood





26601 - Major Cycleway - Ōtākaro Avon Route (Section 1) Fitzgerald to Swanns Road Bridge (OARC)

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

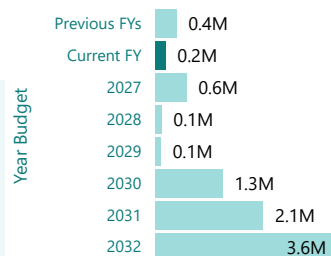
The Avon-Otakaro Route or Puari ki Te Karoro cycleway connects New Brighton to the Central City. This is one of three sections of the route and runs from Fitzgerald Ave to Swanns Road Bridge.

Primary Ward

Central

Activity

Transport Environment



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Preliminary high level draft route assessment has been completed. This was undertaken early so that decisions around the red zone and the Pages Road Bridge renewal could be further informed. The majority of project funds for construction are allocated to FY30 - FY32. Budget is allocated in FY26 and FY27 to complete the route assessment and prepare a business case for consideration for funding in the next NLTP.

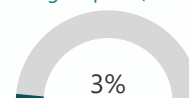
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$8.4M	8.4M	\$0.3M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$0.2M	\$0.1M	\$0.0M	\$0.1M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jun 2032	Jun 2032	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

26601 - Major Cycleway - Ōtākaro Avon Route (Section 1) Fitzgerald to Swanns Road Bridge (OARC)



Christchurch
City Council

26608 - Major Cycleway - South Express Route (Section 1) Hei Hei to Jones

Overall Status
At Risk

Project Description

Puari ki Niho-toto South Express cycleway connects Templeton in the west to the Central City, via Islington, Sockburn, Upper Riccarton and Riccarton.

Primary Ward

Hornby

Activity

Transport Environment

Year Budget

Previous FYs

Current FY

2027

2028

2029

2030

6.2M

2.2M

3.9M

1.7M

5.7M

4.5M



Project Phase

Concept

Initiate

Plan

(Execute)
Investigate

(Execute)
Design

(Execute)
Procure

(Execute)
Construction

(Execute)
Handover

Close

Overall Status Commentary

The full completed route currently stands at approximately 10km of uninterrupted cycleway and shared path. The next package to be constructed has gone out to tender with an anticipated contract award before the end of the calendar year. This contract will include the physical construction of the cycleway through Templeton, and linemarking and signage through Waterloo Business Park. The Parker Street level crossing is subject to ongoing discussions with KiwiRail regarding scope and phasing. Once this is agreed, Council will request a formal estimate and programme, and design work will recommence. The Overall Status flag remains amber to reflect the ongoing uncertainty relating to KiwiRail's design timelines, and the risk of contaminated land for the Templeton package of work.

Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$24.1M	23.3M	\$6.6M	

% Budget Spent (All Years)

27%

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$2.2M	\$1.3M	\$0.4M	\$0.9M

Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Dec 2027	Dec 2027	

Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 26608 - Major Cycleway - South Express Route (Section 1) Hei Hei to Jones

Item 8
Attachment A

Item No.: 8

Page 95

Christchurch
City Council

26611 - Major Cycleway - Wheels To Wings Route (Section 1) Linking Nor'West Arc And Northern Line MCRs

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

The Wheels to Wings Major Cycle Route, Papanui ki Waiwhetū is a 4.5 kilometre cycleway that runs down Harewood Road from Papanui Road to the existing cycle and pedestrian underpass at Johns Road near the airport, and connects to the Nor'West Arc and Northern Line cycleways in Papanui. This is one of three sections to this route and the total budget for all three sections is \$31.1m.

Primary Ward

Papanui

Activity

Transport Environment

Year Budget

Previous FYs

6.5M

Current FY

1.3M

2027

1.0M



Project Phase

Concept

Initiate

Plan

(Execute)
Investigate

(Execute)
Design

(Execute)
Procure

(Execute)
Construction

(Execute)
Handover

Close

Overall Status Commentary

Section 1 works will connect the Nor'West Arc MCR (near Matsons Avenue) to the Northern Line MCR (railway line). The project is currently in the detailed design phase, which is 85% and is being finalised and prepared for tender. Section 1 is currently proceeding as per the Council decision on 10 December 2024, with delivery of Sections 2 and 3 deferred until later in the LTP period. Harewood/Gardiners/Breens intersection, and the Harewood School crossing have been removed from the MCR scope and combined into a joint project for delivery. Detailed traffic resolutions for the Section between the Northern Line MCR and Nor'West Arc MCR were approved by Council 03/09/25.

Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$8.7M	8.7M	\$6.5M	

% Budget Spent (All Years)

75%

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$1.3M	\$0.2M	\$0.0M	\$1.0M

Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jun 2027	Dec 2026	

Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 26611 - Major Cycleway - Wheels To Wings Route (Section 1) Linking Nor'West Arc And Northern Line MCRs

Item 8
Attachment A

Item No.: 8

Page 96



2356 - Akaroa Wharf Renewal

Overall Status
At Risk

Project Description

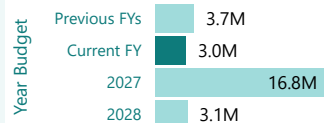
The iconic Akaroa Wharf, originally built in 1887, is being replaced as it is nearing the end of its usable life. The new wharf will not be a replica of the existing one but will be its own structure – using the best materials available for the conditions, which complement the local environment and take into account long-term maintenance costs. The design is being developed in partnership with Ōnuku Rūnanga and will incorporate mana whenua design elements, reflecting the bicultural history of the area. To ensure marine infrastructure remains available to the community while the main wharf is closed for the rebuild, Drummonds Jetty has been rebuilt, and Daly's Wharf has been strengthened.

Primary Ward

Banks Peninsula

Activity

Parks & Foreshore



Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Detailed design is underway with final details being confirmed. Early Contractor Involvement (ECI) with HEB Construction has delivered \$3.55 million in savings, reducing the forecasted overspend to \$120,000. Opportunities to reduce this further are being actively explored. The Resource Consent has been publicly notified and is open for submissions. Public hearing for the Resource consent is expected in early 2026 with construction beginning once consents are granted. Site works are expected to run from April 2026 through to mid-2027. Key risks remain around resource consent processing times and any conditions that may be imposed. Another risk is securing agreement from the owners of the two privately owned buildings currently structurally connected to the wharf. These buildings will be decoupled during the rebuild and modified to stand independently. The project will continue to be reported as At Risk until consent is granted and signed agreements are in place with both building owners.

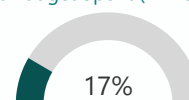
Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$26.6M	26.8M	\$4.5M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$3.0M	\$2.6M	\$0.7M	\$0.3M

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Jul 2027	Jul 2027	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project: 2356 - Akaroa Wharf Renewal



Page 98

Christchurch City Council	20836 - Ōmōkihi (South Library replacement) Overall Status On Track																						
Project Description The South Library and Service Centre building was badly damaged in the 2010/2011 earthquakes, and a rebuild is now underway. The new facility, which has been gifted the name Ōmōkihi, will remain on the same site, and have approximately the same floor area as the previous building. The concept design focuses on reconnecting the building with the landscape, and improves how the space can be used, providing greater flexibility for the future. The new building will include a library, customer services hub, a learning centre, café, governance spaces and meeting rooms.	Project Phase Concept Initiate Plan (Execute) Investigate (Execute) Design (Execute) Procure (Execute) Construction (Execute) Handover Close Overall Status Commentary Work is progressing well onsite. The steel super structure is complete. Internal wall framing is underway, continuing to provide spatial context to the new spaces. Mechanical plant is now starting to be installed, taking the build phase into another chapter. A focus remains on maintaining a good team culture, with the team continuing to work well together. The project budget is \$32 million including landscaping & carpark improvements. The South Christchurch Farmers' Market remains open every Sunday morning.																						
Primary Ward Cashmere Activity Christchurch City Libraries	Year Budget Previous FYs 3.8M Current FY 20.3M 2027 8.0M																						
	Financials - All Years <table> <tr> <th>Budget</th><th>Forecast</th><th>Actuals</th><th>Financial Status</th></tr> <tr> <td>\$32.1M</td><td>32.1M</td><td>\$8.7M</td><td></td></tr> </table> % Budget Spent (All Years) 27% Financials - Current Financial Year <table> <tr> <th>Budget</th><th>Forecast</th><th>Actuals</th><th>Variance</th></tr> <tr> <td>\$20.3M</td><td>\$19.1M</td><td>\$5.0M</td><td>\$1.2M</td></tr> </table> Project Delivery Complete Milestone <table> <tr> <th>Baseline</th><th>Forecast</th><th>Time Status</th></tr> <tr> <td>Jan 2027</td><td>Dec 2026</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status	\$32.1M	32.1M	\$8.7M		Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance	\$20.3M	\$19.1M	\$5.0M	\$1.2M	Baseline	Forecast	Time Status	Jan 2027	Dec 2026	
Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status																				
\$32.1M	32.1M	\$8.7M																					
Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance																				
\$20.3M	\$19.1M	\$5.0M	\$1.2M																				
Baseline	Forecast	Time Status																					
Jan 2027	Dec 2026																						
Back to Main Report	Watchlist Project: 20836 - Ōmōkihi (South Library replacement)																						



1017 - Parakiore Recreation and Sports Centre (formerly Metro Sport Facility)

Overall Status
On Track

Project Description

The Parakiore Recreation and Sport Centre will be the largest aquatic and indoor recreation and leisure venue of its kind in New Zealand, accessible to people of all ages and abilities. This outstanding sports facility will cater for the recreational community of the Canterbury region, as well as educational and high-performance communities. Construction is being managed by Crown Infrastructure Delivery, and is jointly funded with the Crown, with the Council being the operator of the facility after completion.

Primary Ward

City Wide

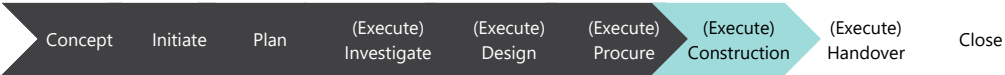
Activity

Recreation, Sports, Comm Arts & Events

Year Budget

Previous FYs	150.6M
Current FY	0.8M

Project Phase



Overall Status Commentary

Practical Completion was granted to CPB Contractors on 31 October 2025. This marks the transfer of operational control from Crown Infrastructure Delivery (CID) to Christchurch City Council who will now run a commissioning programme to test systems, train staff, finalise operating procedures and support tenants as they move in. Parakiore will open to the public later in the year, and the opening date will be confirmed as the commissioning progresses.

Financials - All Years

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Financial Status
\$151.5M	151.5M	\$151.1M	

Financials - Current Financial Year

Budget	Forecast	Actuals	Variance
\$0.8M	\$0.8M	\$0.5M	(\$0.0M)

% Budget Spent (All Years)



Project Delivery Complete Milestone

Baseline	Forecast	Time Status
Dec 2025	Nov 2025	



Back to Main Report

Watchlist Project:

1017 - Parakiore Recreation and Sports Centre (formerly Metro Sport Facility)



Appendix 2 Transport CRAF Report

Introduction

The Christchurch Regeneration Acceleration Facility (CRAF) was announced in 2017, as part of the 'Plan for Canterbury' to accelerate Christchurch's recovery after the earthquakes. Council worked with the Treasury on an Investment Case to secure CRAF funding for transport projects in 2020. This funding is allocated across seven programmes. This report provides a quarterly status update on the delivery of the Transport CRAF programmes.

Riccarton – Brockworth Place Street Renewal



Richmond – Slater Street Renewal



Report Key

Overall Status

Green - On Track

Amber - At Risk

Red - Critical

Set by Project Manager

Forecast (All Years)

Forecast within budget

Forecast overspend < 5%

Forecast overspend > 5%

All Years Forecast vs. Budget

Project Delivery Forecast

< 30 days delay

31 – 60 days delay

> 61 days delay

Project Delivery Complete
Milestone Forecast (or Actual)
vs. Baseline

CRAF Quarterly Programme Updates

Linwood and Woolston: Five of the six projects are complete. The Chelsea Street Renewal was taken to the Board for approval in August. At the meeting the Board requested a workshop with the project team at the start of the new election term, and postponed making a decision on Chelsea Street until after the workshop.

New Brighton: The Marine Parade (Hawke to Bowhill) Street Renewal is the only active project in the New Brighton programme. Construction is expected to commence in November.

Riccarton: Four of the six projects are complete, with the Brockworth Place street renewal now complete. Four safety improvements from the Package of minor cycle, footpath and traffic calming improvements project will be coming to the Board for approval early in the new election term. There is enough remaining budget in the Pedestrian Improvements project to complete another small improvement and the design for this is underway.

Richmond: Three of the four projects are complete. Construction on the Slater Street renewal is almost complete, five weeks earlier than anticipated. Additional improvements will be added to the Intersection Upgrades project with the remaining programme funds.

Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham: Four of the six projects are complete. All work in the Colombo, Somerfield, Selwyn Street project has been approved and construction will begin after adjacent projects are complete. All work in the Barrington, Milton, Lyttelton Street project has been approved. Some construction is underway, and the remainder will be completed early in 2026.

Public Transport Network Improvements: On 10 September 2025 Council approved the reallocation of \$3.3 million CRAF Public Transport funds to the Lincoln Road (Curletts to Wrights) Bus Priority project. This reallocation fully utilises the remaining budget in the PT CRAF programme. The reallocation maintains the funding on the Lincoln Road public transport corridor and reflects delivery priorities that maximise benefits to public transport. The Lincoln Road bus priority project is expected to go out for tender in November.

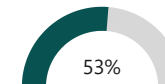
Road Safety Priorities: All 21 city-wide projects in the programme are complete and all programme budget has been allocated.

Total Budget (All Years)

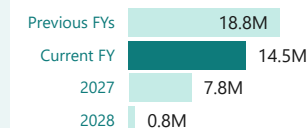
Total Budget

41.9M

% Total Budget Spent

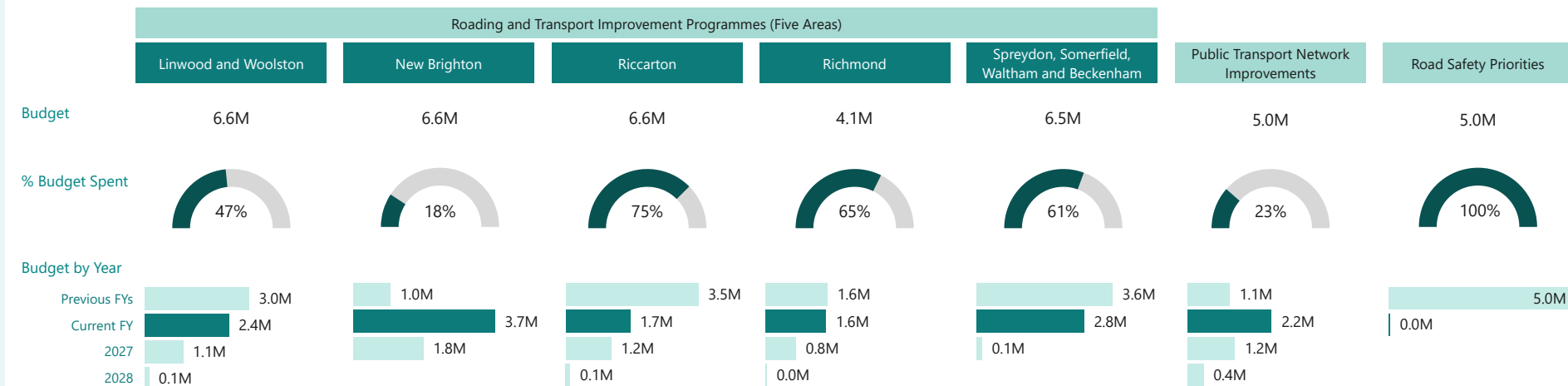


Total Budget by Year



CRAF Programme Budgets (All Years)

Funding is allocated to the seven programmes as below. A further \$1.6m (CRAF Subsidy) is held at overall CRAF programme level. Staff will report to the Finance & Performance Committee for approval as to where this is distributed.



Five Area Programmes - Roading & Transport Improvements

Linwood & Woolston Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
61020	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Area Project Planning & Funding	(Execute) Investigate	8%		3.2M	1.6M	0.2M	Jun-27	Sept-27	Sept-27
71636	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Chelsea Street Renewal	(Execute) Investigate	42%		0.8M	2.4M	0.3M	Jan-27	Jun-26	Apr-27
77989	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Rhona Street Pedestrian Improvements	Close	94%		0.4M	0.4M	0.4M	Oct-24	Mar-25	Dec-24
71637	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Linwood Avenue School Slip Lane Upgrade	Close	95%		0.7M	0.7M	0.7M	Apr-24	Jun-24	Jun-24
71638	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Smith Street Cycle & Pedestrian Improvements	Close	98%		0.8M	0.8M	0.8M	Oct-24	Jun-25	Dec-24
71640	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Wyon Street and Hulbert Street Renewal - (Not Proceeding Via CRAF)	Closed	100%		0.3M	0.3M	0.3M			
72239	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Worcester Street Renewal	Close	100%		0.3M	0.3M	0.3M	May-24	Jun-26	Aug-24
72240	Linwood Woolston CRAF - Tilford Street Pedestrian Improvements	Closed	100%		0.1M	0.1M	0.1M	Feb-24	Jun-24	Jun-24
Total			47%		6.6M	6.5M	3.1M			

New Brighton Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
72242	New Brighton CRAF - Marine Parade (Hawke to Bowhill) Street Renewal	(Execute) Design	15%		6.3M	6.2M	0.9M	Nov-25	Jun-27	Jun-26
61030	New Brighton CRAF - Area Project Planning & Funding	(Execute) Design	100%		0.3M	0.3M	0.3M		Jun-26	Jun-26
Total			18%		6.6M	6.5M	1.2M			

Riccarton Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
61031	Riccarton CRAF - Area Project Planning & Funding	(Execute) Investigate	28%		0.9M	0.7M	0.2M	Jun-27	Jun-26	Jun-26
73673	Riccarton CRAF - Package of minor cycle, footpath and traffic calming improvements	(Execute) Investigate	31%		0.3M	0.3M	0.1M	Mar-26	Jun-26	Jun-26
73567	Riccarton CRAF - Pedestrian Improvements	(Execute) Investigate	71%		0.6M	0.5M	0.4M	Feb-26	Jun-26	Jun-26
73573	Riccarton CRAF - Brockworth Place Street Renewal (Deans Avenue to #23)	(Execute) Handover	74%		2.3M	2.3M	1.7M	Jul-25	Dec-25	Nov-25
73572	Riccarton CRAF - Bradshaw Terrace Street Renewal	Close	98%		1.5M	1.5M	1.5M	Mar-24	Apr-25	Aug-24
73676	Riccarton CRAF - Waimairi Road pedestrian improvements	(Execute) Handover	99%		0.8M	0.8M	0.8M	Aug-24	Dec-24	Dec-24
73677	Riccarton CRAF - Package of tactile pavers	Close	100%		0.2M	0.2M	0.2M	Feb-24	Apr-24	Apr-24
Total			75%		6.6M	6.4M	4.9M			

Five Area Programmes - Roading & Transport Improvements

Richmond Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
71496	Richmond CRAF – Neighbourhood greenway cycleway	Close	51%		0.3M	0.3M	0.2M	Mar-25	Jun-25	Jun-25
71497	Richmond CRAF - Slater Street renewal	(Execute) Construction	54%		2.3M	2.3M	1.3M	Sept-25	Mar-26	Nov-25
71495	Richmond CRAF - Intersection upgrades	Close	81%		1.0M	1.0M	0.8M	Nov-23	Jun-25	Mar-24
61036	Richmond CRAF - Area Project Planning & Funding	(Execute) Investigate	93%		0.3M	0.3M	0.3M	Jun-26	Jun-26	Jun-26
71498	Richmond CRAF – Speed Restriction	Closed	100%		0.1M	0.1M	0.1M	Aug-23	Dec-23	Dec-23
Total			65%		4.1M	4.0M	2.6M			

Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham & Beckenham Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
61037	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Area Project Planning & Funding	(Execute) Investigate	20%		1.1M	1.0M	0.2M	Jun-26	Jun-26	Jun-26
73818	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Colombo St, Somerfield St, Selwyn St improvements	(Execute) Investigate	27%		1.5M	1.5M	0.4M	Nov-25	Mar-26	Mar-26
73836	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Barrington St, Milton St, Lyttelton St Improvements	(Execute) Construction	37%		0.7M	0.7M	0.3M	Nov-25	Mar-26	Mar-26
73821	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Package Of Pedestrian, Cycle, Minor Intersection Imp	(Execute) Handover	96%		1.0M	0.9M	0.9M	Jan-25	Dec-25	Apr-25
73678	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Speed restrictions	Close	97%		0.9M	0.9M	0.8M	Dec-23	Jun-25	Sept-24
73679	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Sefton Place street renewal	(Execute) Handover	98%		1.1M	1.1M	1.1M	Apr-25	Dec-25	Aug-25
73697	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Dominion Ave(Milton St to ChCh Sth) (Not Proceeding)	Closed	100%		0.1M	0.1M	0.1M		Apr-25	Apr-25
73699	Spreydon, Somerfield, Waltham, Beckenham CRAF - Package of footpath resurfacing improvements	Close	100%		0.2M	0.2M	0.2M	Oct-24	Dec-24	Dec-24
Total			61%		6.5M	6.4M	4.0M			

Public Transport Network Improvements & Road Safety Priorities

Public Transport Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
65814	Programme - Public Transport Network Improvements Programme (CRAF)	Concept			0.0M	0.0M	0.0M		Jun-26	Jun-26
83114	Public Transport CRAF - Lincoln Road (Curletts to Wrights) PT Improvements	(Execute) Design	1%		3.3M	3.3M	0.0M	Feb-26	May-28	May-28
78857	Public Transport CRAF - Colombo Street Bus Priority	(Execute) Investigate	10%		0.1M	0.1M	0.0M		Jun-26	Jun-26
66289	Public Transport CRAF - Advance Bus Detection	(Execute) Design	14%		0.6M	0.6M	0.1M		Jun-26	Jun-26
66294	Public Transport CRAF - Bus Priority, Lincoln Road (Whiteleigh Ave to Wrights Road)	(Execute) Design	100%		0.2M	0.2M	0.2M		Jun-30	Jun-30
66288	Public Transport CRAF - Bus Priority Scheme Design, Riccarton Road (Matipo Street to Waimairi Road)	Closed	100%		0.3M	0.3M	0.3M		May-25	Jan-25
66290	Public Transport CRAF - Intersection Improvements, Bus Transfers	Closed	100%		0.0M	0.0M	0.0M		Jun-25	Jan-25
66291	Public Transport CRAF - Bus Priority Scheme Design, Gloucester Street	Closed	100%		0.1M	0.1M	0.1M		Jul-24	Jul-24
66292	Public Transport CRAF - Bus Priority Scheme Design, Shirley Road	Closed	100%		0.1M	0.1M	0.1M		Jun-24	Jun-24
66296	Public Transport CRAF - Bus Priority Scheme Design, Ferry Road	Closed	100%		0.2M	0.2M	0.2M		Jun-24	Jun-24
66295	Public Transport CRAF - Bus Priority Scheme Design, Cashmere Road	Closed	100%		0.1M	0.1M	0.1M		Dec-24	Dec-24
Total			23%		5.0M	5.0M	1.1M			

Road Safety Priorities Programme

ID	Project	Phase	% Budget Spent (All Years)	Overall Status	Budget (All Years)	Forecast (All Years)	Actuals (All Years)	Construction Start Forecast	Project Delivery Baseline	Project Delivery Forecast
62329	Road Safety Priorities Delivery Package (CRAF)	Close	100%		5.0M	5.0M	5.0M	Feb-23	Oct-24	Oct-24
Total			100%		5.0M	5.0M	5.0M			

Draft FY26 Watchlist Projects

The Watchlist Report provides a monthly update for the Finance and Performance Committee on the status and health of up to 25 key projects in the capital programme. It is produced by the Programme Management Office (PMO) as part of the Capital Programme Performance Report. Watchlist projects are also reported on via the organisational performance target $\geq 85\%$ of *Watchlist Projects delivered to 'delivery complete' milestones (Whole of Life)*.

Projects are selected for the Watchlist based on the following principles:

- Scale and significance
- Strategic importance
- Public profile
- Cost
- Immediacy (construction in current financial year)
- Delivery risk
- Balance across the portfolios.

The set of projects included in the Watchlist is due to be updated for the current financial year (FY26). A draft set has been compiled in consultation with Heads of Service and the Executive Leadership Team.

Three tables are provided for Finance and Performance Committee consideration:

1. **Projects to Remain (x14):** These projects were included in the FY25 Watchlist and are proposed to continue in FY26 Watchlist Reporting.
2. **Projects to Remove (x9):** These projects were included in the FY25 Watchlist and are proposed to be removed from FY26 Watchlist Reporting with rationale as noted.
3. **Projects to Add (x8):** These are the proposed new additions for FY26 Watchlist reporting.

1) Projects to Remain (x14): These projects were included in the FY25 Watchlist and are proposed to continue in FY26 Watchlist Reporting.

ID	Project Title	Activity	Phase	FY26 Budget	Total Budget FY26 onwards
1026	One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha	Corporate Capital	Construction	92.5 M	104.0 M
41987	SW Addington Brook & Riccarton Drain Filtration Devices	Stormwater Drainage	Design	6.4 M	29.5 M
61615	SW South New Brighton & Southshore Estuary Edge Flood Mitigation	Flood Protection & Control Works	Investigate	0.4 M	7.2 M
67806	CWTP Activated Sludge Plant	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Procure	18.2 M	140.0 M
596	WW Akaroa Reclaimed Water Treatment & Reuse Scheme	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Design	1.2 M	102.9 M
30172	WW Riccarton Interceptor (Upper Riccarton)	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Construction	5.1 M	7.3 M
27273	Pages Road Bridge Renewal (OARC)	Transport Access	Investigate	1.6 M	63.7 M
917	Lincoln Road Passenger Transport Improvements (Curletts to Wrights)	Transport Environment	Design	0.2 M	12.3 M
23101	Major Cycleway - Nor'West Arc Route (Section 3) University to Harewood	Transport Environment	Construction	3.6 M	10.9 M
26608	Major Cycleway - South Express Route (Section 1) Hei Hei to Jones	Transport Environment	Construction	2.2 M	17.9 M
26611	Major Cycleway - Wheels To Wings Route (Section 1) Linking Nor'West & And Northern...	Transport Environment	Design	1.3 M	2.3 M
2356	Akaroa Wharf Renewal	Parks & Foreshore	Design	3.0 M	22.9 M
68173	Ōtākaro-Avon River Corridor City to Sea Shared Use Pathway (OARC)	Parks & Foreshore	Construction	9.8 M	14.4 M
20836	Ōmōkihi (South Library replacement)	Christchurch City Libraries	Construction	20.3 M	28.3 M

2) Projects to Remove (x9): These projects were included in the FY25 Watchlist and are proposed to be removed from FY26 Watchlist Reporting.

ID	Project Title	Activity	Phase	FY26 Budget	Total Budget FY26 onwards	Rationale for Removal
64048	Performing Arts Precinct - Court Theatre Building	Corporate Capital	Close	2.0 M	2.0 M	Opened to public May 2025.
66000	SW Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Anzac Drive to Waitaki Street Stopbank (OARC)	Stormwater Drainage	Design	2.7 M	42.6 M	Replace with project 67421 Pages Road to Bridge Street Stopbank, which is further advanced (construction phase).
76081	WS Tanner PS1095 Treatment Equipment & Controls	Water Supply	Construction	1.8 M	4.5 M	Project is approaching completion of construction (forecast late Nov 2025).
67989	Improving Bromley's Roads - Stage 1	Transport Access	Construction	0.0 M	0.5 M	Stage 1 project largely complete. Replace with larger Stage 2 project 82587.
924	Halswell Junction Road Extension	Transport Access	Close	1.6 M	1.6 M	Practical completion issued.
18396	Te Kaha Surrounding Streets	Transport Access	Construction	2.8 M	2.9 M	Majority of works complete.
64671	Major Cycleway - Northern Line Route (Section 1) Railway Crossings	Transport Environment	Handover	0.6 M	3.5 M	Practical completion issued.
26601	Major Cycleway - Ōtākaro Avon Route (Section 1) Fitzgerald to Swanns Road Bridge (OARC)	Transport Environment	Investigate	0.2 M	8.0 M	Project in early phase; majority of budget from FY30 onwards.
1017	Parakiore Recreation and Sports Centre (formerly Metro Sport Facility)	Recreation, Sports, Comm Arts & Events	Construction	0.8 M	0.8 M	Majority of construction complete. On track to open to the public by end of 2025.

3) Projects to Add (x8): These are the proposed new additions for FY26 Watchlist reporting.

ID	Project Title	Activity	Phase	FY26 Budget	Total Budget FY26 onwards
67421	SW Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Stopbank from Pages Road to Bridge Street (OARC)	Flood Protection & Control Works	Construction	2.4 M	39.4 M
42154	WW Selwyn Street Pump Station (PS0152), Pressure Main and Sewer Upgrades	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Procure	4.6 M	51.0 M
71996	WW Grassmere Wet Weather Storage Facility	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Design	2.2 M	29.6 M
77561	WW Wairakei Collector Renewal	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Procure	2.0 M	10.3 M
70633	WW Fitzgerald Ave Brick Barrel Mains Renewal	WW Collection, Treatment & Disp...	Investigate	2.5 M	20.9 M
41663	Harewood Road Traffic Signals - Harewood/Gardiners/Breens Intersection & Harewood School	Transport Safety	Procure	3.9 M	4.0 M
82587	Improving Bromley's Roads - Stage 2	Transport Safety	Plan	1.0 M	5.0 M
80775	Delivery Package - School Speed Zones	Transport Safety	Construction	4.2 M	4.2 M

9. One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha - Elected Members' Update

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/2308919

Responsible Officer(s) Te David Kennedy, Chief Executive Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited
Pou Matua:

Accountable ELT
Member Pouwhakarae: Andrew Rutledge, General Manager Citizens and Community

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update elected members on the progress of the One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha project.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives the information in the One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha - Elected Members' Update Report.

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	David Kennedy - Chief Executive Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited Mark Noonan – Project Director
Approved By	Barry Bragg – Chairperson, Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Attachment to report 25/2308919 (Title: Te Kaha - 26 November 2025 Finance & Performance Committee update report)	25/2308924	110

One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha

SCOPE

One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha will position Central Christchurch and the Canterbury region as a world class option for attracting and hosting events. Its main purpose will be to host major sporting and entertainment attractions to an international level.

One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha is located over three city blocks between Hereford and Tuam Streets, bounded by Madras and Barbadoes Streets. This location is well connected with main transport routes and within easy walking distance of the central city accommodation, hospitality and transport facilities.

CURRENT UPDATES

There are no issues that Council needs to be aware of on the project.

Work is progressing very well on site and is on programme for the Contract Completion Date of 20 April 2026. The project is on budget, and any minor quality issues are being actively managed.

The roof installation was the most challenging aspect of the project, but has now been completed apart from minor seals and flashings, including the solid roofing at the southern end and the ETFE clear roofing at the northern end.

The main structural elements of the roof and installation of the secondary steel have been completed, along with the final touch-ups to the paint finish to the structural steel framework. The installation of cladding to the facades has also been completed.

The Board and Project Team continue to maintain very strict control of the Project Contingency and the risks which the Council are responsible for under its contract with BESIX Watpac.

The installation of the stairs and handrails to the stands are well underway, along with the installation of the seating to the stands. The black and grey kowhaiwhai pattern to the seating is inspired by the hammerhead shark - a symbol of strength, tenacity, speed and agility.

The current delivery programme, is as follows:

The installation of services to the stands (electrical/communications, mechanical, hydraulics and fire) are progressing well, and the escalators and the passenger & goods lifts have been installed.

Fit-out work is progressing well to the internal spaces, including the toilet areas, main Lounge on Level 1, corporate suites, players' areas and kitchens, along with the installation of kitchen joinery and fittings. The construction of the Food & Beverage and bar areas are almost completed.

Preliminary Defects inspections are continuing to completed areas, together with any required remedial work. Testing & Commissioning of the services is also continuing.

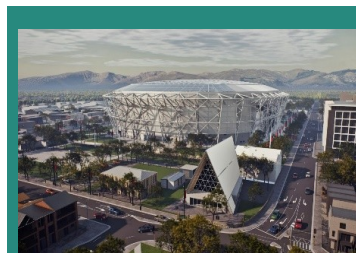
The two replay screens have been installed, and the installation of ribbon boards, which will be located at both Field of Play and Level 1, is underway with the ribbonboards to Level 1 progressing well. Work is also progressing well on the installation of the cabling for the Distributed Antenna System which will ensure reliable, high-capacity mobile phone coverage during events within the stadium.

Inside the stadium, work on the Field of Play is continuing. The under-pitch ventilation and pop-up irrigation systems have been installed, and the subgrade layers are being added. This work has finished at the southern end of the stadium, where a layer of sand is now being added. The turf has been growing off-site since March and will be delivered to the stadium and laid in the summer, allowing it plenty of time to acclimatise ahead of the Super Rugby Super Round from 24 to 26 April 2026.

Around the site, the planting, lighting, pathways and exterior stairs are well advanced, and the connection of the grounds to the surrounding footpaths is underway which will complete the precinct.

The Project Team continue to liaise with stakeholders, including regular quarterly meetings with the local community, and the next Community meeting is scheduled for 8 December 2025.

BESIX Watpac continue to track ahead of all their Sustainability targets for the project.



Elected Member Update
One NZ Stadium at Te
Kaha Budget
\$683.17M (CCC/Crown)

Current Phase:
Construction



ENABLINGWORKS				EARLY WORKS				CONSTRUCTION															
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			

Delivery timetable as of 07 November 2025. Disclaimer – All timeframes are accurate at the time of publication and are dependent on public sector delivery mechanisms.

10. Christchurch City Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/1865337

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua: Linda Gibb, Performance Advisor, Finance

Accountable ELT Bede Carran, General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Member Pouwhakarae: Financial Officer

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present Christchurch City Holdings Ltd's (CCHL) Annual Report and audited financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2025.
- 1.2 This report has been written following receiving CCHL's Annual Report on 30 September 2025, (refer **Attachment A**).

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives Christchurch City Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25.

3. Executive summary Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 3.1 CCHL has submitted its Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2025, meeting all statutory requirements under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and receiving an unqualified audit opinion. The report was delivered within the required timeframe on 30 September 2025.
- 3.2 Financial highlights include:
 - Normalised net profit after tax (NPAT): \$159m (vs \$111m prior year; Statement of Intent (SOI) target \$96m)
 - Dividends to Council: \$55m (target met)
 - Financial position continues to strengthen
 - Performance exceeded targets, driven by strong results from Christchurch International Airport Limited (CIAL), Orion New Zealand Limited (Orion), Enable Networks Limited (Enable), and Lyttelton Port Company Limited (LPC).
- 3.3 CCHL is a climate reporting entity and is required to produce climate statements, in addition to its commitment to emissions reduction set out in its SOI with Council. CCHL has recorded a 12% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions since 2022. Most subsidiaries met climate targets, noting that Orion, which did not, advises that it remains on track for its 2030 goal.
- 3.4 Some SOI targets were not met, largely in respect to gender diversity, gender pay gap, staff engagement, and health & safety (recorded injury frequency rate and serious harm incidents). CCHL advises that improvement plans are in place.
- 3.5 CCHL will hold its Annual Meeting (AGM) on 28 November 2025 where further information on it and the subsidiaries performance will be presented.

4. Background/Context Te Horopaki

- 4.1 The CCHL group comprises the following companies:

Orion New Zealand Limited (Electricity lines) 89.3%	Lyttelton Port Company Limited (Port)	Christchurch International Airport Limited (Airport) 75%	Enable Networks Limited (Broadband Network)	RBL Property Limited (Investment Property)	City Care Limited (Contracting)	EcoCentral Limited (Waste Recycling)	Development Christchurch Limited (Investments)
---	--	--	--	---	------------------------------------	---	---

- 4.2 Section 67(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires the board of a CCO to submit an annual report to shareholders within three months of the end of the financial year (by 30 September).
- 4.3 CCHL's 2024/25 Annual Report complies with section 67(2) of the LGA by including: a comparison of performance with the SOI, explanations of material variances, and an auditor's report on the financial statements and performance measures (sections 68 and 69 of the LGA). CCHL received an unmodified audit opinion, confirming the information in its financial and performance statements is fairly presented.
- 4.4 CCHL also provided its Full Year Results Announcement (unaudited) to the NZX on 29 August 2025 as required by NZX Listing Rule 3.5.

5. Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro

Profitability

- 5.1 The CCHL group's net profit after tax (NPAT) for the year was \$206 million (2024: \$68 million). This includes a non-cash revaluation uplift of \$47 million relating to Lyttelton Port Ltd's (LPC's) property, plant and equipment. To reflect operating profitability on a business as usual basis and to enable meaningful comparisons against SOI targets and prior periods, NPAT is normalised at \$159 million (\$206M - \$47M).
- 5.2 In the prior year (FY2024), NPAT was \$68 million which included a \$43 million non-cash expense reflecting the Government's removal of depreciation as a tax-deductible expense on commercial buildings. Normalised NPAT for FY 2024 the CCHL group was \$111 million (\$68M + \$43M).
- 5.3 The analysis in this report is based on normalised NPAT in both years. A summary analysis is set out below.
- 5.4 The table below reports the CCHL group's normalised financial performance in 2024/25, compared with SOI targets and the prior year's performance:

CCHL Group	2024/25 Actual \$m	2024/25 SOI target \$m	Prior Year Actual \$m
Normalised NPAT	159	96	111
Dividends to CCHL	95	-	93
Dividends to Council	55	55	51
Interest paid on group debt	108	-	108
Total Assets	6,314	-	6,029
Debt	2,392	-	2,346
Gearing (debt: debt + equity)	44.9%	-	45.0%
Return on Equity (normalised)	5.6%	3.6%	2.5%
Shareholders Funds % Total Assets	46%	45%	46%

- 5.5 The table above reflects CCHL's dividend income from its subsidiary companies is broadly applied to meeting its own operational costs of around \$5 million, debt servicing of

approximately \$56 million (note the above table shows interest paid of \$108 million which is on Group debt and includes Orion and CIAL debt which they hold independently of CCHL, the servicing costs of which are met by the companies prior to their dividends being made to CCHL) and dividend distribution to the Council of \$55 million.

- 5.6 Note that while debt increased by \$46 million across the group, interest costs held at 2023/24 levels reflecting the reduction in rates between years.
- 5.7 The contributions to normalised NPAT made by each of CCHL's subsidiary companies are shown in the following table:

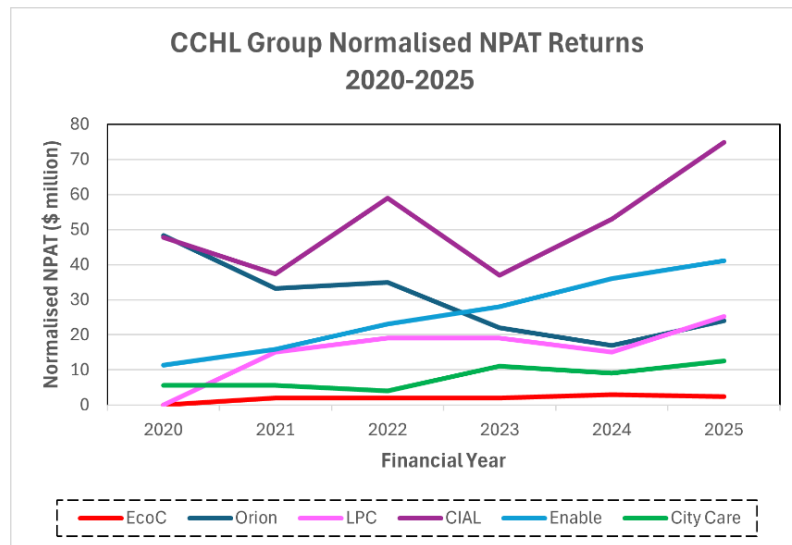
Normalised NPAT*	2024/25 Actual \$m	2024/25 SOI target \$m	Variance \$m	Prior Year Actual \$m	Variance \$m
Orion	24	16	+8	17	+7
CIAL	75	49	+26	53	+22
LPC	25	23	+2	15	+10
Enable	41	35	+6	36	+5
City Care	13	12	+1	9	+4
EcoCentral	2	1	+1	3	-1

*The numbers in this table do not sum to the Group's normalised NPAT target due to the exclusion of the CCHL parent, other minor subsidiaries and intragroup eliminations.

- 5.8 **Against target**, normalised NPAT is higher by \$63 million reflecting:
- (i) CIAL (+\$26 million) which is a non-cash value increase of CIAL's investment property portfolio;
 - (ii) Orion (+\$8 million) due to a number of factors including lower network maintenance expenditure as a result of fewer storms and higher demand for electricity due to colder Autumn 2024 as well as higher capital contributions for future works;
 - (iii) Enable (+\$6 million) from cost control; and
 - (iv) Group transactions including lower finance costs of \$7 million.
- 5.9 **Against the prior year**, normalised NPAT is higher by \$47 million. As a percentage of operating revenue, operating costs reduced across the group by around 3.5%. Other material increases are attributable to:
- (i) Orion (+\$7 million) from higher demand for electricity in Autumn 2024 due to colder than average temperatures for that period, as well as recovery of under-charged revenue from 2022/23 under the Commerce Commission's revenue framework);
 - (ii) CIAL (+\$22 million) from a greater increase in the value of the investment property portfolio by \$13 million (2024/25 +\$26 million; 2023/24 +\$13 million), an increase in passenger numbers through the airport by around 142,000, higher returns from the new retail offerings in the terminal, and increased property rental income due to high occupancy and expansion of the freight and logistics precinct; and
 - (iii) LPC (+\$10 million) from a 24% increase in bulk imports and price increases.
- 5.10 **Total assets** for the Group increased by approximately \$285 million (4.7%) mostly attributable to CIAL (+\$141 million) from revaluation of investment land and airport terminal assets, Orion (+\$50 million) from investment in the electricity network), and LPC (+\$71 million) from revaluation of the Port assets). Debt across the group increased by \$46 million to support reinvestment in the assets, an increase of 2%, which is less than the asset growth.

Profitability trends

5.11 The following chart presents the trend in NPAT (normalised in 2024 and 2025) of the CCHL subsidiary companies since 2020:



5.12 Note that:

- (i) Orion's declining returns over the five year period reflects the five-year regulatory price-path that has been set by the Commerce Commission; and
- (ii) CCHL's NPAT has included non-cash fair value gains on investment land of \$148 million in total over the six year period.

5.13 A five year comparison of total asset value is shown below:

	2019/20 \$m	2020/21 \$m	2021/22 \$m	2022/23 \$m	2023/24 \$m	2024/25 \$m
Total assets	4,548	4,793	5,252	5,830	6,029	6,314
Shareholder equity	1,849	2,053	2,434	2,707	2,777	2,936
Debt	2,045	2,081	2,130	2,283	2,346	2,392
Dividends to the Council	22	34	16	32	51	55

Return on Equity	-2.9%	4.8%	5.4%	3.9%	2.5%	5.6%
Growth in asset value	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	11%	3.4%	4.7%
NZGS 10 year bonds (for comparison)	1.1%	1.2%	2.7%	4.2%	4.8%	4.5%

Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reductions

5.14 Across the group there has been a gross 12% reduction in scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions since 2022 and a 1% reduction on the previous financial year.

5.15 Each of CCHL's subsidiaries have specific climate-related performance targets in their respective SOIs. All but Orion have met those targets in 2025/26. Orion did not achieve its emissions reduction target (year on year reduction) as signalled to the Council earlier this year. However, its emissions are a reduction on its 2020 baseline. Orion advises it has reviewed its overall target set for 2030 and considers it is still achievable as it expects initiatives from 2027 to more than offset the shortfall to date, which includes reducing carbon emissions from its fleet.

- 5.16 CCHL is a Climate Reporting Entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and is therefore required to publish annual climate statements in accordance with Climate Standards. The climate statements reflect the short-, medium-, and long-term risks and opportunities that climate change presents for the activities of the CCHL group and how they are considering those risks and opportunities (refer Attachment B for the Climate Statements). CCHL will present its progress on meeting its climate change goals in relation to the Group's Emissions Reduction Plans at a workshop in early 2026.

Non-financial performance targets

- 5.17 CCHL has 16 performance targets in its SOI, excluding climate change targets. The subsidiary companies each have individual targets tailored to their operations. CCHL has not met several of its targets this year, as follows:

- (i) Introduction of a group capital allocation framework has not been delivered and reflects that each of the subsidiary company boards is responsible for their capital structure/capital allocation. CCHL reviews and influences through the SOI process.
- (ii) A best practice gender diversity ratio of 40/40/20 male/female/any was not achieved with 22.6% female against a target of 40%. The nature of the work that several of the subsidiary companies undertake have traditionally been male dominated (e.g. Orion, LPC and City Care) and it is taking time to reach the gender diversity goals. CCHL advises that it will continue to support the subsidiaries to implement initiatives to improve and retain diversity across the group, such as working with subsidiaries to identify barriers to entry and ways to reduce these barriers.
- (iii) Associated with the above, the CCHL group has been unable to close its gender pay gap.
- (iv) Staff (via engagement index) either 'strongly agree' or 'agree' to five standard questions which are used to gauge levels of workplace engagement – not achieved. Each of the subsidiary companies has its own frameworks for evaluating staff levels of workplace engagement. In its 2025/26 SOI, CCHL included a new target to receive (for monitoring purposes) annual staff engagement outcomes from the subsidiary companies. CCHL advised (at that time) that the subsidiary companies committed to providing this information to it and updates as they are available through quarterly reporting.
- (v) Zero serious harm incidents was not achieved due to LPC having experienced a higher than usual number of manual handling incidents which required either medical treatment or absence from work due to injuries. LPC has implemented a plan that includes enhancing leadership, improving work practices, increasing training and upgrading assets to ensure a healthy safe workforce. In its Annual Report for 2025, LPC notes that (refer to page 12 of LPC's Annual Report):

Our core focus Health and safety performance remained a top priority for LPC in FY25. The Board and management have focused on driving significant improvements, with a comprehensive plan that includes enhancing leadership, improving work practices, increasing training and upgrading assets to ensure a healthy, safe workforce. A major focus of the Container Terminal restructure has been to deliver better health and safety outcomes across the terminal and workforce. The period has also presented challenges. In FY25 our long-term injury frequency rate was up due to a complex interplay of factors ranging from fitness to work to behaviours and practices. We are working hard to understand this issue so that we can address it effectively. Other actions taken this year have included a reduction in tolerance for unsafe behaviours, implementation of a new Homesafe Safety Management system, strengthened leadership and consequences, CEO-led



townhall meetings with all staff, safety-related infrastructure improvements and a maturing safety mindset.

- (vi) Reduction in total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) – this did not decrease due to a high number of sprain and strain injuries across the CCHL subsidiaries. CCHL notes health and safety will continue to be a priority.

6. Next steps Ngā Mahinga ā-muri

- 6.1 CCHL will speak further to the Annual Report and the financial and non-financial performance results at its AGM to be held on 28 November 2025.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Christchurch City Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25	25/2247945	117
B 	Christchurch City Holdings Ltd - Climate Statement 2025	25/2308244	193

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Linda Gibb - Performance Monitoring Advisor CCO
Approved By	Chris Walthew - Group Financial Controller Bede Carran - General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Financial Officer



Christchurch
City Holdings
Limited

A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

Annual report 2025

Te Pūrongo ā-Tau 2025

Item 10

Attachment A

Table of contents

Rārangi Upoko

CEO and Chair’s report	4
Strategy	6
The portfolio	8
CCHL’s role in supporting Ōtautahi Christchurch and the Banks Peninsula	11
Value creation through responsible ownership	12
Responsible Ownership Framework	13
Our value creation model	14
Materiality assessment	16
Performance	18
FY25 Performance highlights	20
Financial capital	22
Intellectual capital	26
Social & relationships capital	30
Natural capital	34
Governance	40
CCHL board	42
Strategic risk	44
Financial statements	46
Notes to the financial statements	55
Audit report	122
Sustainable finance report	130
Sustainability in focus	132
Assurance report	138
Statutory information	140
Ownership and principal activities	142
Corporate Governance	146
Investor relations	148
Directory	149

Additional photography: ChristchurchNZ



CEO and Chair's report

Te Pūrongo a te Heamana me te Kaiwhakahaere Matua

In a challenging economic environment, the CCHL Group provided welcome stability over the past year. In fronting up to the questions about how we prepare for the long-term development of our region, that stable foundation will become increasingly important.

In 2025 financial year (FY25), the CCHL Group has performed well across the board, with each business either meeting or exceeding their targets. This year's achievements have reinforced the financial strength of the group, providing the ability to prudently manage our long-term commitments, pay down earthquake recovery debt and return dividends to the ratepayers of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula – as committed to in Council's 2025–2035 Long Term Plan.

This also reflects the approach to responsible ownership. It is striking the balance between dividend payments and debt management, while investing in resilience and ensuring the assets can meet the long term needs of a growing region and contribute to positive environmental and social outcomes.

Commercial value was provided to Council of \$69m through dividends (\$55m) and distributed tax losses (\$14m), together with an exceptional 2025 portfolio capital appreciation of \$635m. While noting capital appreciation is non-cash, it represents an independent valuer's increasingly positive outlook for the portfolio, reflecting a combination of commercially enhancing investment within the subsidiary businesses, prudent debt management, and market data.

Rebuilding stability and understanding

For CCHL itself, the year has seen the re-establishment of stability within both our board and management. Our ability to attract a breadth of experience and diverse capability to the board – especially in key areas such as infrastructure management, investment and strategy – has ensured we have the capacity to meet current demands and navigate the future. Our management team, too, has been renewed, providing a new range of professional expertise to support the needs of the group.

What has also been significant this year are the deliberate steps we have taken to rebuild our key stakeholder relationships. This enabled a foundation of common understanding and purpose, and a shared appreciation of the strategic issues we face across the portfolio. As Chair and CEO, we have been pleased by the sense of goodwill and reciprocity in the commitment to work together as a group, from across the subsidiaries and Council, in the best interests of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula.

This common understanding and purpose allows us to make considered responses to some of the bigger issues we face over the coming years, and brings heightened objectivity to decision making.

Meeting the needs of our region

In doing so, the key question for us – not only as a group but as a broader community – is how do we use our valuable portfolio to make an even greater contribution to meeting the growing needs of Christchurch and Canterbury?

Christchurch has invested well in our social infrastructure, and we know that our region is experiencing strong population growth. As a result of the rebuild, Christchurch has been able to establish an extraordinary foundation. We have very strong, publicly-owned infrastructure. We have a positive and optimistic commercial environment. We have significant natural assets providing recreation and wellbeing benefits. We have great social infrastructure. We have major events which are having a material impact on the local economy and community. And we have an enduring commitment to our heritage and the arts.

As a result, people are flocking to our region in their tens of thousands.

But all of these elements represent an opportunity for the future – not the finished product. To meet the evolving needs of the Canterbury community, we can't rest on what we have achieved to date. We have to continue to invest, grow and develop, so in the coming decades we don't look at this moment and realise we missed an enormous opportunity.

Proud of our assets

The conversations we need to have as a community about the future of our city and region reflect the vital considerations we must face about the future of our asset portfolio.

At \$6 billion, this is a significant portfolio – not only in terms of scale but in its potential to have a positive impact for our community over the long term.

Just ensuring that the portfolio remains fit for purpose is a considerable challenge. In the near future, we know there will be opportunities to further grow these assets. That will also create new demands to fund the development of our infrastructure in a way that is appropriate for the long term.

At the same time, we are considering the future of our portfolio against the background of significant global economic and environmental change. In particular, as a group, we cannot afford to ignore the significance of climate change. As owners of major infrastructure assets, we must remain focused on the impacts climate change could have on their operation and the steps that may be needed to adapt to a broad range of climate effects – from changing energy demands, to rising sea-levels.



Exactly how these needs are addressed is something that we at CCHL, and our colleagues across the group and at Council, are very focused on. This reinforces the investment we are making in establishing a foundation of common understanding about these opportunities and challenges.

Striking the right balance

As we have highlighted, the essence of responsible ownership is about getting the balance right. That is not only a consideration for the present moment, but something that must be addressed at an intergenerational level. Taking that long view is something that has characterised the ownership and management of the portfolio over past decades and is one of the key reasons why Christchurch has retained its assets.

Fundamentally, that balance is between what is a fair return for the ratepayers today through dividends, which help reduce rates, and what's required to invest for those assets to meet the needs of future generations. We have to front into these decisions now, in order to make the most of the opportunities we have before us – while being fully cognisant of the risks and challenges we face.

Because what we have before us is a true, once in a generation opportunity. One that we will all – as the people of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula – have a role to play in responding to.



Bryan Pearson
BRYAN PEARSON
Chair



Matthew Slater
MATTHEW SLATER
CEO

Strategy

Rautaki



The portfolio

Te kohinga



Ownership/Investment Value²

Orion New Zealand Limited



Lyttelton Port Company Limited



Christchurch International Airport Limited



City Care Limited



Enable Networks Limited*



EcoCentral Limited



Other

Development Christchurch Limited



RBL Property Limited



* Enable Services Limited name change (refer p56 Note 1 financials)

²Independently valued as at 30 June 2025



CCHL’s role in supporting Ōtautahi Christchurch*

Te wāhi ki a CCHL hei tautoko i a Ōtautahi,
i a Te Pātaka-a-Rākaihautū hoki

Established in 1993, CCHL holds Council’s shares in major economic infrastructure assets and service providers. This includes four 100% owned companies, Lyttelton Port Company Limited (LPC), Enable Networks Limited (Enable), City Care Limited (Citycare) and EcoCentral Limited (EcoCentral), as well as two organisations that are majority owned, Orion New Zealand Limited (Orion) (89.275 %) and Christchurch International Airport Limited (CIAL) (75 %). In addition, CCHL also holds investments in RBL Property Limited and Development Christchurch Limited (including a majority shareholding in the Christchurch Adventure Park).

What we do

CCHL’s strategic intent reflects Council’s desire to establish independent oversight and management of these commercial entities. CCHL’s mandate and annual performance targets are established by Council through an annual letter of expectation and CCHL’s Statement of Intent.

CCHL takes an active and prudent approach to managing the subsidiaries within the CCHL Group. This reflects the expectations of Council and the ratepayers of Christchurch, while managing the assets with an intergenerational approach – balancing the needs of today with the demands of investing for the future.

CCHL has developed a Responsible Ownership Framework to guide its direction and programme of work.

How we work

At CCHL, we support the current and future growth of Christchurch through our stewardship of Christchurch City Council’s investments in local infrastructure companies that are commercially, environmentally and socially sustainable.

We take our role as stewards of these intergenerational investments seriously. We understand that how we operate and behave as an organisation matters, and that the decisions we make today will have impacts for our community and region, well into the future.

Our approach is built on a foundation of strong leadership and long-term value creation that balances financial and non-financial performance with evolving social, ethical and environmental considerations.

Our actions and decisions are guided by our Responsible Ownership Framework. The Framework aligns with the UN’s Principles for Responsible Investment (see following page) that promotes long-term thinking and establishes a broad view of stakeholder value creation.

It supports the strategic priorities and community outcomes outlined in Council’s Long Term Plan and is aligned with the ‘Christchurch Economic Ambition’ report, further detailing the pathway to intergenerational prosperity and well-being for Ōtautahi Christchurch.

* Includes Banks Peninsula

Value creation through responsible ownership

Te waihanga wāriu mā te pupuritanga haepapa



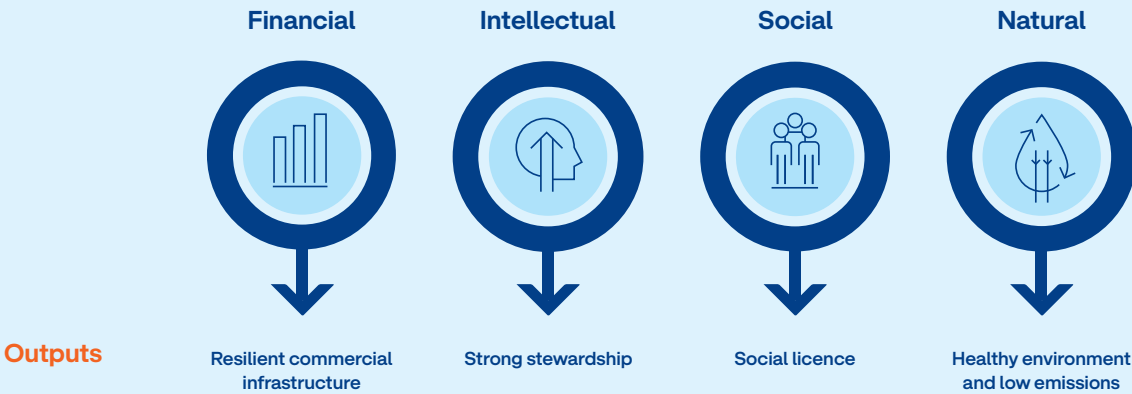
UN Principles for Responsible Investment

- Principle 1** We will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.
- Principle 2** We will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices.
- Principle 3** We will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest.
- Principle 4** We will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.
- Principle 5** We will work together to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the Principles.
- Principle 6** We will each report on our activities and progress towards implementing the Principles.

Responsible Ownership Framework

Te Anga o te Pupuritanga Haepapa

- Objective** Shape resilient, sustainable and accountable businesses that enhance long-term value and positively contribute to Christchurch's economic, social and environmental well-being.
- Purpose** Establish the guidelines for responsible corporate behaviour for CCHL and the subsidiaries by balancing Economic, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations in their corporate practices and culture that aligns financial performance with positive community impacts.
- Inputs** Decisions and behaviours are guided by four core capitals based on our value creation model. These reflect our values, culture and ambition as a responsible owner. They align with what we, our owner – Christchurch City Council – and our subsidiary companies care about:



Our value creation model

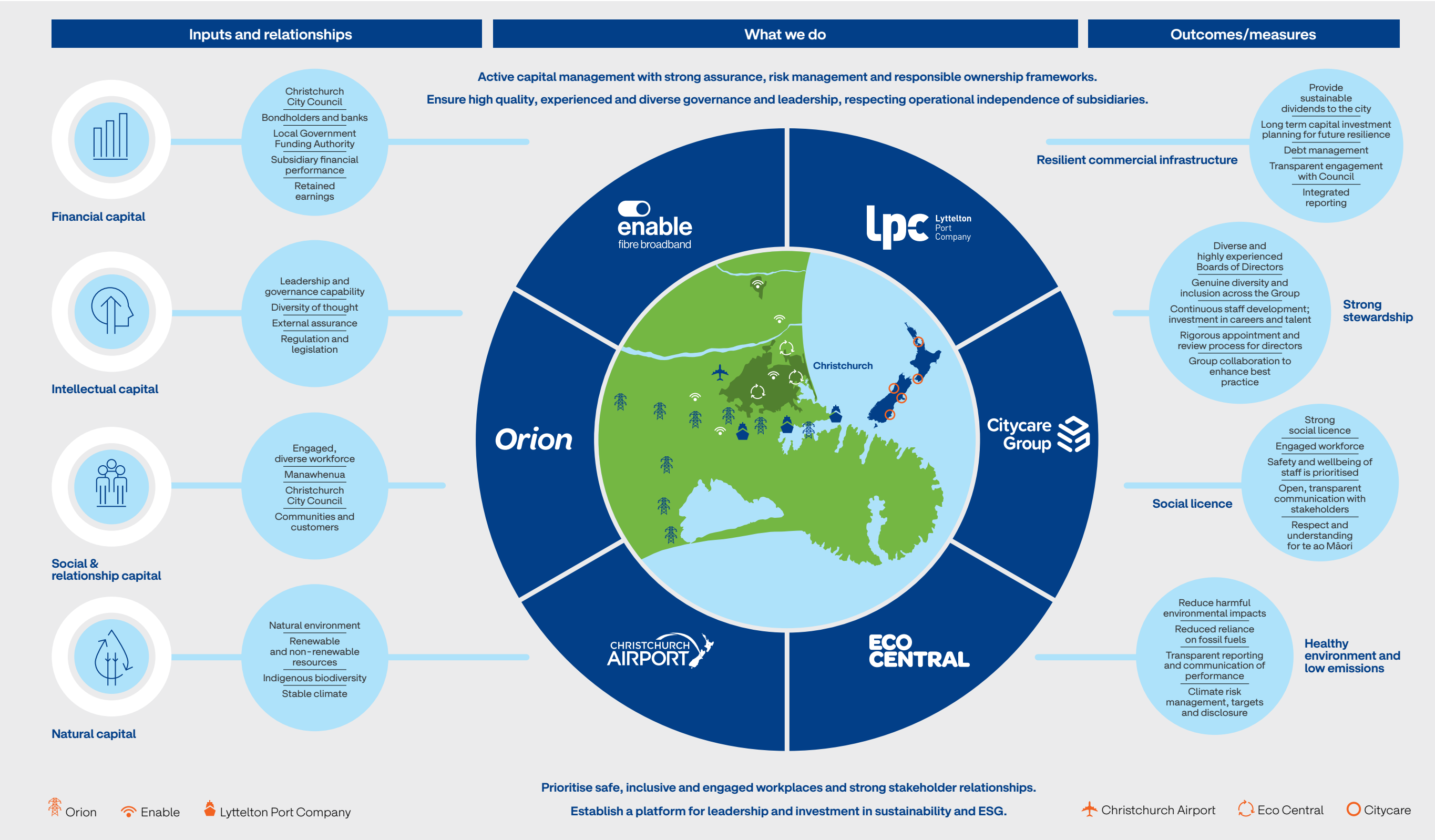
Tā tātou taura hei waihanga wāriu

Vision

Creating value from publicly owned infrastructure for the people of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula.

Mission

To support the future growth of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula by investing in key infrastructure assets that are commercially viable and environmentally and socially sustainable.



Materiality assessment

Te aromatawai hiranga

To understand and prioritise the environmental, social, governance and economic areas that matter most to our stakeholders and our business, CCHL carries out comprehensive stakeholder engagement. In late 2024, CCHL completed a materiality assessment.



To complete the materiality assessment, CCHL invited important stakeholders – internal and external – to contribute material topics that they consider as most important for our business.

CCHL identified a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including Group employees, subsidiary board members, service providers to CCHL, councillors, former directors and community board members, to provide a diverse range of viewpoints and gain insights from individuals or organisations affected by CCHL’s activities. In total, more than 50 local people were interviewed as part of the assessment process.

The key material topics identified in this process included:

Governance and strategy: Accountability, transparency and credibility to achieve positive ESG outcomes. Maintain CCHL’s social licence to operate through responsible and ethical investment and practices. This topic also includes meeting statutory obligations and responding to changing requirements through proactive leadership.

Sustainable financial performance: Ensuring sustainable financial performance and returns as a key component of the triple bottom line (economic, environmental, and social). Business continuity planning including risk management and reliance on key holdings and assets.

Resilient future (and emissions reduction): Understanding and adapting to direct and indirect impacts on the business from – and of the business on – climate change (double materiality). Advocate for long-term sustainability and societal impact through portfolio management, utilisation and investments. Consider the low-carbon transition in CCHL’s portfolio and financial decisions. Support our subsidiaries to drive carbon reduction.

Relationships and partnerships: Actively engage with all our stakeholders through communication that is genuine, transparent and timely. Building positive and lasting relationships with key stakeholders, the community, and our staff. Foster alignment and forge partnerships to achieve shared outcomes for the future of the region.

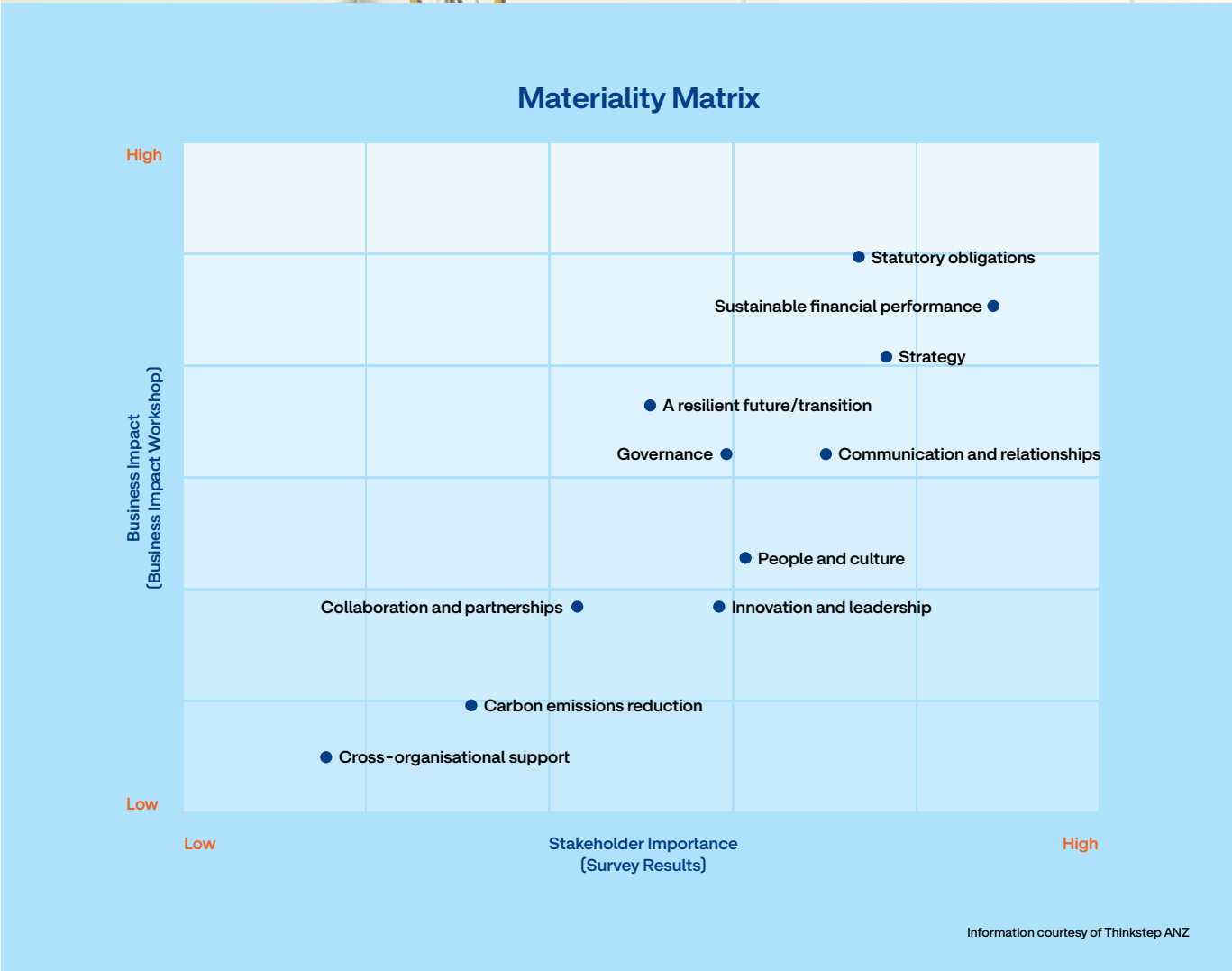
People and culture: Empowering our people and creating environments where people can thrive and share a purpose. Ensuring everyone can confidently bring their skills, values, backgrounds, and experiences to work.

Innovation and leadership: Forward looking leadership for the region. Understanding what a possible innovative future could look like and working with partners to align growth with future community needs.

Understanding what matters most to our stakeholders is an essential element of ensuring a future-proofed sustainability strategy that captures the most important ESG issues raised during the materiality assessment. CCHL is using the results of the materiality assessment to build sustainability into our ongoing business strategy and ensure we are communicating the information that is most important to our stakeholders. This will help to strengthen relationships with internal and external stakeholders, improve decision making and develop a robust sustainability strategy.

Subsidiaries also engage with stakeholders through their business operations. Meaningful engagement with communities, iwi, employees and the supply chain is critical for operating sustainable, successful businesses over the long term. To support this engagement, all subsidiaries develop, implement and maintain a stakeholder engagement plan. The purpose of this plan is to clearly describe the stakeholders that are important to them and whom they impact on, the needs and expectations of those groups, the policies and processes for delivering on, maintaining and strengthening those relationships, and the people responsible for such activities.

Many subsidiary businesses also undertake and report a materiality assessment to formally rank and prioritise material issues.



Performance

Tutukinga



FY25 Performance highlights

Ngā tutukinga me ngā kōrero matua o te tau ā-ahumoni 2025

Financial

EBITDA

\$506M

FY24: \$450M

SHAREHOLDER DIVIDEND

\$55M

FY24: \$50.7M

NORMALISED NPAT*

\$159M

FY24: \$111M

PORTFOLIO VALUE

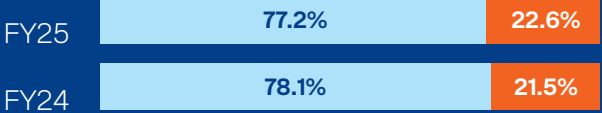
\$4.1B ↑17%

FY24: \$3.5B

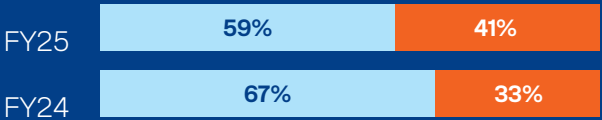
* FY25 NPAT normalised by \$47m, which adjusts for the non-cash after-tax fair value gain related to the revaluation of Lyttelton Port Company's property, plant and equipment.

Intellectual

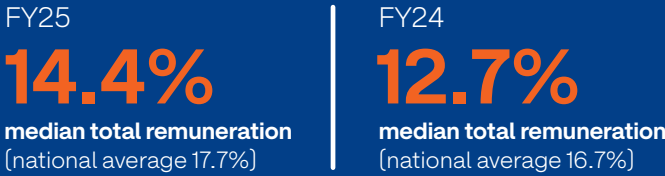
Group gender diversity*



Board Gender diversity



Gender pay gap



● male ● female

* Diversity metrics reported exclude Spencer Henshaw and Apex Water.

Social

TE REO

129 Employees

across the group took part in te reo classes

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

5/6 Subsidiaries

hold a stakeholder engagement plan and report against it

WOMEN'S NETWORK

1,123 Attendees

over ten events throughout the year

H & S INDICATORS

5/6 Subsidiaries

reported an improvement in lead H&S indicators, including near miss reporting, engagement, leadership and safe work observations

Natural

GHG COMMITMENT

1.5° GHG

declared Group commitment to 2030 GHG target aligned with 1.5° of warming

GHG REDUCTION

3/6 Group subsidiaries

reported year on year reduction in GHG emissions

SCOPE 1 + 2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

↓12%

gross reduction since 2022

↓31%

net reduction since 2022

* Emission reduction targets have been developed using information from www.sciencebasedtargets.org, and going forward, CCHL (and its subsidiaries) will review GHG emissions reduction targets in-line with the best available science that states what is needed to limit warming to within 1.5 degrees of warming above pre-industrial levels. CCHL is not making any claims that targets will be submitted to or validated by external parties such as the Science Based Targets initiative but will utilise publicly available tools and resources from the Science Based Targets initiative to model target requirements.



Financial capital

Pūrawa ā-Ahumoni

Intergenerational Investment

CCHL is focused on long-term value creation through prudent financial management and responsible ownership.

This means managing assets transparently and sustainably to deliver long-term value, while balancing current operational needs with growth to benefit generations of the people of Christchurch*.

* Includes Banks Peninsula



Strong contributions from across the portfolio have delivered a solid result for the CCHL Group for FY25.

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the Group was \$506 million in FY25, compared to \$450 million in FY24, driven by strong revenues and effective cost control across the Group in an environment of challenging economic conditions.

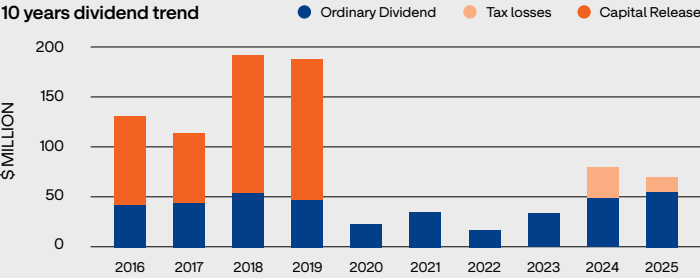
The value of CCHL Parent increased \$635m (17%) across the year, growing from \$3.5 billion to \$4.1 billion at the end of FY25, reflecting the positive outlook for the Group, and contributing to the commercial value that CCHL provides to Council, alongside dividends and distributions of tax losses.

NORMALISED NPAT

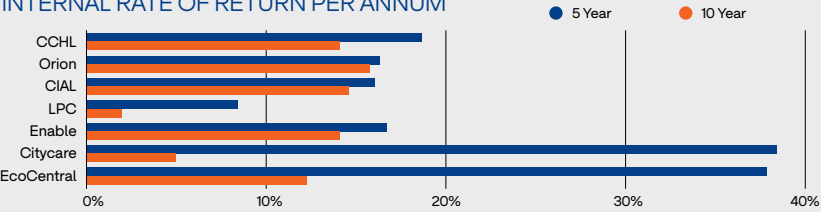
\$159M FY25 SOI TARGET **\$96M**
FY24: \$111M

DISTRIBUTIONS TO COUNCIL

\$55M DIVIDEND AS PER SOI TARGET



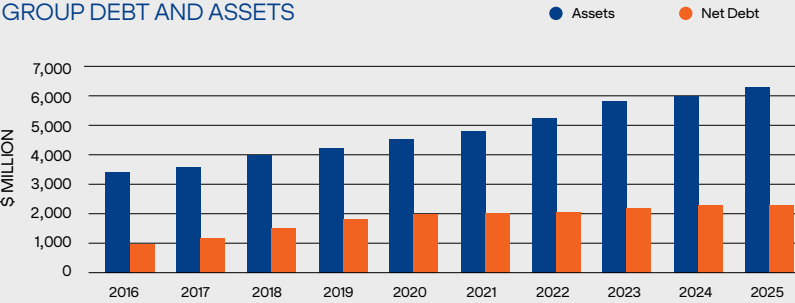
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN PER ANNUM



Return on investment

- This chart shows what CCHL has earned on its investments over the last 5 and 10 years.
- The chart uses an annualised internal rate of return (IRR) methodology, which includes dividends received and changes in the value of each investment, noting the valuation of each investment is an important, but subjective, input in the IRR calculations.
- CCHL believes that IRR is a good indicator on investment returns over long periods.

GROUP DEBT AND ASSETS



* Net Debt is Group debt, (consisting of CCHL Parent debt (core debt plus on-lending to subsidiaries) and subsidiary debt from external parties), less cash and cash equivalents.



Te Awaparahi Bay project

Te Awaparahi Bay project is a proposed expansion of Lyttelton Port's container berth capacity, designed to solidify the port's position as the South Island's main hub port and ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of the region's economy and environment.

Currently, LPC can only berth a single large container vessel at a time. A new berth would allow two large vessels to berth simultaneously. This will enable Lyttelton to handle up to 850,000 TEU's (twenty-foot equivalent units) per year and accommodate the largest vessels that visit New Zealand.

The land development is a continuation of the Port Lyttelton Recovery Plan, under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011, and has been fully consented since January 2018. The land development is being carried out under a comprehensive construction environmental plan and a sustainability framework based on international best practices developed specifically for Te Awaparahi Bay project.

Having completed the first two stages of the project, covering 16 hectares, by December 2020, the current seven hectare stage is expected to take two years to complete.



Building network resilience

In September 2024, Orion marked another milestone in its major works programme to upgrade the electricity network in Ōtautahi Christchurch with the official opening of the Milton Street Switching Station.

The first stage in a programme of work to replace older oil-filled power cables in the city, this is the largest cable project Orion has ever undertaken. The switching station allows Orion to switch between power circuits, meaning the electricity provider has alternatives in an outage and can restore power more quickly.

On the outside of the new switching station building, artist Hori-Te-Ariki Matakī from Ariki Creative has designed a special piece of cultural art telling the story of the natural environment of Ōpāwaho Heathcote River. Ōpāwaho was also an important travel route connecting peninsular settlements with Ōtākaro and north to Kaiapoi.

Located next to Faraday Street, the switching station is a purpose-built, secure building housing high voltage switchgear. Native trees and shrubs have also been planted around the switching station, to enhance biodiversity on the site and complement the tukutuku pattern on the building's facade. Information boards on the site share the kōrero behind the artwork.





Intellectual capital

Kete ā-Whakaaro

Governance and Leadership

CCHL is dedicated to providing and fostering strong, diverse governance and leadership with a commitment to transparency and accountability, nurturing talent and with strict adherence to compliance, regulations and ethical standards.

The reset of the Board in 2025 has not only brought renewed stability to the governance of the organisation but also a diverse range of skills and experience to the table. That focus on the benefits of diversity, as well as the value of bringing a breadth of viewpoints to our governance, is also reflected in an increased level of diversity among the group’s directors.

Creating pathways for development is key to providing opportunities for a wider group of people to have their skills and talents recognised. For CCHL, the success of programmes like Te Puna Manawa, both in terms of engagement and retention, reinforces the importance of establishing more opportunities for women in leadership. Developing a pipeline of talent has also been the focus of CCHL’s Associate Director Programme. Alumni of the programme have regularly joined the group’s governance network, reinforcing the importance of the programme in recognising and supporting local talent at this level.

Climate change is an issue we cannot ignore – both as owners of key infrastructure assets and as a leader in a community and economy that will increasingly need to grapple with its effects. How those impacts will be directly felt by each organisation, and how they can be managed in the future, is an increasing focus for leaders across our group.

GROUP BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY

 **41% Female**

FY24: 37%

FY25 GOVERNANCE APPOINTMENTS (ACROSS THE GROUP):

9	6	41
New Appointments	Reappointments	Total Directors across the group

STAFF ENGAGEMENT

3/6 Subsidiaries

increased staff engagement scores from FY24

DIRECTOR CLIMATE CHANGE TRAINING

80% of directors

completed climate change training course





Te Puna Manawa

First established as a pilot in 2023/24, Te Puna Manawa is a leadership development programme for women across the wider CCHL Group. Run by leadership development experts, The Female Career, for this year’s programme 16 participants were chosen for their aspiration and potential to become influential leaders within their organisations.

The programme is designed to improve retention, engagement and performance of women leaders in their organisations. It also supports their career development and improves opportunities for women from across the Group, particularly in leadership roles.

Te Puna Manawa offered a wide range of activities over a six month programme, including workshops, mentoring and coaching as well as expert sessions and networking with external speakers and CCHL leaders.



Associate Director Programme

In September 2025, CCHL will relaunch its Associate Director Programme across the CCHL Group of Companies for the 2026/27 period, with ChristchurchNZ and Venues Ōtautahi joining the programme. This next intake will welcome nine new participants, building on the 41 Associate Directors who have taken part since the programme’s inception in 2016.

CCHL is proud to partner with Sheffield South Island to deliver this programme, which is designed to strengthen governance capability in Christchurch and enhance the pipeline of future directors across the CCHL Group boards.

Director Learning and Development

The IOD Climate Governance Essentials course was offered as a professional development opportunity for Group directors, aimed at promoting best-practice climate governance across the organisation.

Thirty-five Group directors participated in the course, gaining a comprehensive understanding of their responsibilities and accountabilities in the climate governance space.





Social capital

Pūmanawa ā-Tangata

Culture, Values and Partnerships

CCHL invests in people, culture, safety and relationships to create engagement and support a strong social license to operate within the communities we serve.

As one of the largest employer organisations across the region, CCHL plays a major part in not only meeting the needs of our community but also ensuring there are opportunities for fulfilling and engaging roles for each of our employees.

In particular, it is vitally important that we appropriately reflect the make-up of our increasingly diverse and evolving population. This means not only supporting improved living standards, by providing a living wage and taking up the challenge of reducing gender pay inequality, but also ensuring we are creating a welcoming and inclusive environment for people of all cultures, backgrounds and abilities.

At the same time, our organisations meet a variety of needs across the region, and beyond – providing essential services, supporting economic development and protecting the environment. In doing so, they are finding a range of ways to support the community, including providing pathways to employment for young people, protecting the value of the assets owned by our ratepayers, and supporting those in need.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

5/6
Subsidiaries

Reported improvement
in H&S indicators



LIVING WAGE

Maintained

across group

GROUP GENDER DIVERSITY

↑22.6% Female

FY24: 21.5%

GENDER PAY GAP

14.4%
median total
remuneration

NATIONAL
AVERAGE **17.7%**

FY24: 12.7% median
total remuneration
(national average 16.7%)

TE AO MĀORI
TRAINING

129 employees

across the group took part
in te reo classes





Diverting waste,
supporting communities

Whether it’s for students looking to fitout their flat, a family in need of help to get back on their feet, or a local business seeking a good home for old goods, the EcoShop team is passionate about diverting reusable items from landfill and giving them a second life.

Part of EcoCentral, the EcoShop recovers a broad variety of used materials – from furniture and homewares, to building supplies and garden tools. In the last year, the shop has diverted fifty 40-foot containers of material collected from EcoCentral’s resource recovery centres as well as almost 60 tonnes of stock donated directly to the shop.

The collected materials all go to good use, with the 38 staff employed by the EcoShop not only running a profitable operation but also supporting many local people. EcoShop is well known by local community support agencies for its ‘care packages’, in support of local people looking to restart their lives, which provides a houselot of furnishings for only \$350.

Neuroinclusion Network

To reflect its support of diversity, inclusion and belonging, this year CCHL convened a steering group on neurodiversity which aims to increase awareness of neurodiversity in the workplace.

Neurodiversity refers to the natural variation in how human brains are wired, leading to differences in thinking, learning, and processing information. Examples of neurodivergence include ADHD, autism, dyslexia, dyspraxia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia, and Tourette Syndrome.

The Neuroinclusion Network offered four events, including webinars, panel discussions and guest speakers this year that were open to all staff.



Latest technology
to detect fire risk

Facing an increasing risk of fire from a growing number of discarded lithium-ion batteries, EcoCentral engaged an expert team of project managers, fire engineers and environmental engineers to develop a new system for the safety of the organisation’s recently redeveloped materials recovery facility.

Having been extensively upgraded in 2022, the impact of a major fire within the facility would not only be measured in rebuild costs – estimated to be up to \$40 million – but also in the likely delays and disruption to the city’s recycling operation. Although an uncontrolled fire was most likely to occur within stored materials overnight, staff health and safety was also a key concern.

Working with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ), the project team identified that early warning, rather than specialised and expensive fire suppression systems would be the most cost-effective protection against a fire caused by a damaged battery. The result was the installation of a thermal imaging system, which can detect hot spots and smoke. Directly connected to FENZ, the system can alert local fire crews quickly, who have a requirement to be onsite in less than eight minutes.

Along with the protection system, EcoCentral has also been supporting public education and providing dedicated battery disposal containers at each of the transfer stations around the city.

Citycare supporting youth

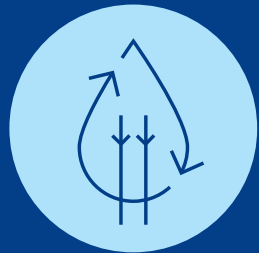
Citycare Property is supporting young people from around the country, often from challenging backgrounds, through involvement in the Limited Service Volunteer (LSV) programme, designed to help trainees move on to jobs or study.

The LSV course is a free, six-week residential trainee course for young people between the ages of 18 and 25, which is run in collaboration between the Ministry of Defence, NZ Police and the Ministry of Social Development.

In the last year, two members of Citycare Property’s executive leadership team have been patrons of the LSV programme, providing leadership guidance and supporting participation. A team from Citycare Property also attended the LSV Career Expos events in Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland, which are held towards the end of the programme as the graduates look towards their next steps.

Citycare Property recently launched a cadetship programme, “Bright Futures”, in partnership with LSV to connect trainees with local job opportunities. Three LSV Bright Future cadets have joined the organisation this year, with Citycare Property looking forward to welcoming more outstanding LSV Graduates in the future.





Natural capital

Toitūtanga ā-Taiao

Tiaki

CCHL recognises the impact and dependency of the Group's operations on the natural environment. Our aim is to protect and enhance natural infrastructure assets, while leading and promoting the Group's transition to a healthier environment and low-emission economy.



In 2025, CCHL will publish its second Climate Statement, focusing on climate risks and the key strategies employed by the group to manage the ongoing impacts of climate change. In developing the report, the Board is supported by two subcommittees, the Audit and Risk Management and Impact committees, as well as the Sustainability Working Group – made up of representatives from across the group, which oversees the operational implementation of the group's climate response.

The significance of CCHL's approach to climate risk is also underscored by the declaration of a science-aligned target, to ensure the group's greenhouse gas emissions are consistent with a target of no-greater than 1.5degrees of warming by 2030. Progress against this target is continually measured across the group, as well as by the individual organisations.

As well as meeting their broader emissions targets, the group is also demonstrating leadership in a range of environmental impact mitigations. From reducing water sediment in the Cashmere Stream and controlling weeds in some of Canterbury's iconic river environments, to establishing native planting and supporting biodiversity, over the 2025 year, a diverse range of projects have demonstrated measurable results across the region.

Looking to the future, the group is also pursuing a renewable energy strategy, by employing battery technology across a wide range of vehicle fleets. Increased energy demand is also being supported by Orion's focus on a resilient network, as well as as Christchurch Airport's creation of a renewable energy hub to help meet future requirements.

Second
publishing

of Climate Statement

GHG INVENTORY BY SUBSIDIARY

3/6 Subsidiaries

reported year-on-year reduction in GHG emissions

GHG INTENSITY

5.22 GHG tCO₂e/\$M

Reduced GHG intensity based on asset value

GROUP COMMITMENT TO
SCIENCE-ALIGNED TARGET

1.5° of warming

declared 2030 target

GROSS REDUCTIONS IN
SCOPE 1 + 2 GHG EMISSIONS

12%

since 2022



ABSOLUTE REDUCTION IN SCOPE 1 + 2
GHG EMISSIONS (year on year)

↓ 1%

on FY24

Activities across the Group

Reducing emissions, improving environmental outcomes and restoring natural landscapes.



Electric fire truck a regional first

As part of the organisation's commitment to sustainability, Christchurch Airport has introduced the first electric fire truck to be operated by an airport in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Rosenbauer RT (Revolutionary Technology) fire truck will serve as the airport's primary first-response vehicle, replacing the existing diesel truck that handles most emergency call outs across the airport campus. While the RT is a 100% EV it has a small back up range extender generator that can top up the batteries in exceptional circumstances, ensuring continuous operations even in prolonged emergency situations. The truck is fast, highly manoeuvrable, and packed with innovative

technology to help make the airport's fire team's response times even more effective.

The new vehicle is part of the airport's broader fleet transition programme. With the corporate fleet already 100% electric, the airport is now transitioning its emergency response vehicles as part of its commitment to a zero-emission fleet by 2035.

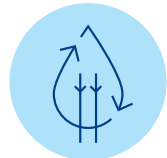


Tautoru Mautai

Mahi has continued at pace on Orion's Tautoru Mautai, an inter-generational reforestation partnership kaupapa with Wairewa Rūnanga to recloak farmland at Te Kaio Tumbledown Bay. The project is entering its third year and over 133,000 trees have now been planted, with 59,000 planted in the 2025 financial year alone.

While the project partners had some challenges with sheep in the planting area, once the stock was removed and grass sprayed around the seedlings to allow them more space and light to grow, tree growth and survival has been good. While not all seedlings survived, enough were planted to ensure a successful outcome.

[Visit the website for more information](#)





Activities across the Group

Reducing emissions, improving environmental outcomes and restoring natural landscapes.

Enhancing seawall biodiversity

With the smooth surfaces of seawalls around the Port offering little opportunity for life to take hold, in late 2023, LPC constructed and installed four artificial tidal pools.

Now in place for over 18 months, the pools have been showing signs of life, with organisms that typically live between the high and low tide zones beginning to colonise them. Constructed using textured concrete, each pool offers a variety of habitats.

Testing air quality

Following a year-long study of air quality impacts from its bulk cargo loading operation, in 2025 LPC undertook a comprehensive air quality monitoring programme to assess the environmental impact of cruise ship emissions in Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour.

The study was designed to validate previous modelling and respond to growing community interest and concerns about emissions from visiting vessels. The monitoring programme was structured to capture data during peak cruise activity (December 2024 to April 2025) and a post-season control period (April to May 2025), enabling a comparison of emissions with and without cruise ships present.

LPC partnered with Mote Ltd to deploy solar-powered monitors capable of real-time data collection. The monitoring programme focused on key pollutants associated with marine fuel – sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide.

The study found that sulphur dioxide levels were compliant with relevant guidelines, and there were no higher levels of nitrogen dioxide measured during the cruise vessel season.

Protecting local habitats

Members of the Citycare Property Ecological Team have been delivering pest and weed control services in the Upper Waimakariri and Rakaia Gorge on behalf of Environment Canterbury, which is committed to weed control as part of their biodiversity strategy. Their vision is to make these areas weed-free, to keep the rivers wild, to protect and restore native plant and wildlife communities, and to allow their enjoyment by the community.

In addition to the weed clearing, Citycare Property is also involved in planting restoration work on the lower to mid reaches of Te Waikēkēwai/Waikēkēwai Stream. The stream has important whakapapa/genealogical connection for Te Taumutu whānau. The area was once a mahinga kai site flowing through rich wetlands before reaching Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere.

Te Waikēkēwai/Waikēkēwai Stream project is about establishing riparian plantings on the stream including planting of sedges, rushes and other lowland species. Eventually it is hoped that this will improve water quality and as a result improve biodiversity.

Citycare Property has a team of 14 biodiversity specialists working across these three sites.

Improving city waterways

The Christchurch Adventure Park undertook a new stream contouring project for the tributary of the Cashmere Stream that runs through the park, to reduce the impact of sediment on the catchment and the waterways downstream.

Suspended sediment is the biggest water quality issue for the Cashmere Stream. Erosion in the hill catchments, caused by increasing rainfall intensity, changes in vegetation cover and the impact of development, has been increasing the volume of fine soil particles in the stream. Excess sediment can alter water chemistry, block light and smother habitats – all of which can cause a decline in aquatic life.

In the Christchurch Adventure Park, stream bank sediment is a significant sediment source. The new contouring project, which includes rock ‘armour’ to lower the stream bank and floor and the planting of a riparian edge with a range of native plant species, is designed to reduce the impact of sediment on the local waterways.



Governance

Mana Urungi



CCHL Board

Te Poari o CCHL



BRYAN PEARSON (Chair)

Bryan is a governance professional with more than 25 years' experience in chief executive and board chair roles in the corporate, private, and public sectors across New Zealand and Australia. His experience spans across a range of sectors including professional services, retail, manufacturing, global distribution, events, healthcare, and education.



GILL COX (Deputy Chair)
NZOM, DistFInstD, CAANZ – Life Member

Currently, Gill serves as Chair of Venues Ōtautahi Ltd and holds board positions with Te Kaha Project Development Ltd and Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd, alongside roles in several privately held companies. Gill was previously a partner in the Christchurch office of Deloitte for 25 years before embarking on a career in corporate governance.



BRIDGET GIESEN (Independent Director)
LLB, BCom, CA, MInstD

Bridget is a strategy and transformation expert with a robust commercial background in airports, airlines, and investment roles, including positions at Ngāi Tahu and NZTE. She currently serves as a director for Puketeraki Limited and MEA Fragrance. Bridget brings strong financial oversight as a Chartered Accountant and holds an LLB.



SAM MACDONALD (Director)
BCom, CA, CMInstD

Sam is a second-term City Councillor and brings experience as a chartered accountant in both public and private sectors. He currently serves as a director at Civic Building Limited, an Independent Trustee at Development West Coast, and is the Chair of Te Rūnanga o Waihāo Holdings Limited. Sam's focus on Council includes financial governance oversight and effective capital programme management, aimed at delivering meaningful investment into the Christchurch community. He maintains a strong interest in infrastructure and its effective delivery.



ANDREW BASCAND (Independent Director)
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) Agriculture and Finance

With over 40 years of investment management experience, including roles with the RBNZ, the Bank of England and Merrill Lynch, Andrew is a founder, Co-CEO and Chief Investment Officer of Harbour Asset Management. Established in 2009, Harbour is one of New Zealand's most trusted asset managers. Andrew is passionate about the opportunity to contribute his extensive asset management experience to a region where he holds deep connections.



DR MELANIE COKER (Director)
Bachelor of Science (Hons), PHD

Spreydon Ward Councillor, Dr Melanie Coker was elected to Council in 2019. Melanie is deputy chair of the Council's Finance Committee and holds a Resource Management Act accreditation. Prior to her election, Melanie also spent 6 years representing Spreydon as a community board member. Canterbury born and raised, Melanie worked for a decade as a research scientist, before completing her PhD in biochemistry in 2010. She also founded education company AHeadStart Ltd in 2009, to support local students in reaching their academic goals.



DR SINA COTTER TAIT (Independent Director)
Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) (Civil), MBA (Dist) and PhD

Drawing on more than 20 years' experience as a civil engineer, Sina is the founder and director of local engineering consultancy, Collective Success. An alumnus of CCHL's associate director programme, Sina has extensive governance experience, including current roles on the boards of Te Waihangā, the New Zealand Infrastructure Commission, Ōtautahi Community Housing Trust, KiwiRail and Whitestone Contracting Limited. Sina also sponsors the Cotter Tait scholarship for Māori and Pasifika engineering students at the University of Canterbury. Appointed March 2025.

With our thanks

We would like to thank departing director, Sara Templeton (retired January 2025), for her years of commitment and governance to the organisation. We also extend our gratitude to Paul Silk for his contributions as Acting Chief Executive.

CCHL strategic risk

Te tūraru ā-rautaki a CCHL

CCHL’s decisions and behaviours are guided by our four capitals – Financial, Intellectual, Social and Natural, which reflect our values, culture and ambition as a responsible owner.



Along with our capitals, CCHL’s strategic risk profile is also informed by multiple macro drivers which continue to shape both the profile itself and where we focus our mitigation strategies. These drivers include:

- An increasing understanding of the impact of **climate change**, and the implications of this for our current and future portfolio
- The nature and velocity of **geopolitical uncertainty**, and our ability to build appropriate resilience across our portfolio
- The impact of **macroeconomic shifts**, and the direct and indirect impacts this may have at a subsidiary and portfolio level.

Strategic Risks Summary:

Category	Strategic risk
Portfolio	Portfolio composition exposes CCHL to multiple concentration risks – geography, climate, risk of obsolescence
Finances	Sustained (or acute) underperformance of subsidiaries, or other core financial constraints impacting our ability to deliver on expectations
Regulatory	Limitations on CCHL and/or subsidiary performance due to regulatory framework
Governance	Misalignment between CCHL and CCC on strategic direction, priorities and expectations
People and Culture	Lack of awareness or understanding of the status of core people and culture systems across subsidiaries
Stakeholders	Lack of awareness or understanding of the status of key stakeholder relationships across subsidiaries
Disruptive events	Significant disruptive event (e.g. natural disaster, cyber/IT or global supply chain) impacting one or more subsidiaries
Climate change	Lack of awareness, understanding and/or coordinated action across our portfolio to adequately address our climate change exposure

Statement of Intent 2026 Priorities:

Priority	Description	Strategic Risk Category
Align the Group’s strategic approach to responsible ownership	A framework including the principles underpinning our conduct as responsible owners is now in place. The next step is ensuring Group alignment and embedding across operational matters.	Governance, Finance, Stakeholder, Regulatory
Retain resilience in our infrastructure	Strong financial management is required through a deep understanding of Group capital needs over coming years to achieve balance between sustainable dividends, asset quality, resilience and growth.	Finances, Climate Change, Disruptive Events
Build shared understanding of commercial risks and opportunities across the portfolio	This is inherent to navigating the challenge we face in balancing financial returns with a long-term view of evolving infrastructure threats and needs to best serve our communities now and into the future.	Portfolio, Climate Change, Stakeholders
Protect our natural capital as part of our commitment to kaitiaki	CCHL is committed to Council’s targets to reduce emissions in Christchurch and the district, and this is reflected in the Group’s Climate Strategy and a focus on fulfilling our climate-reporting obligations.	Climate Change, Regulatory, Portfolio
Prioritise people and impact with a focus on health and safety, equity, diversity and inclusion	Uphold our commitment as a good employer and honour the communities we are connected with across the Group, through CCHL’s Impact programme.	People and Culture, Stakeholder, Regulatory





Directors' responsibility statement

Full year financial statements

These financial statements are for Christchurch City Holdings Group (Group). The Group comprises Christchurch City Holdings Ltd and the entities over which it has control.

Christchurch City Holdings Ltd is registered in New Zealand under the Companies Act 1993. The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Group financial statements present fairly in all material respects:

- the Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025
- the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statements of changes in equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
- the Statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025 (refer to Note 31).

The directors consider that the financial statements of the Group have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates, and comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and IFRS as appropriate for profit-oriented entities.

The directors consider that proper accounting records have been kept, which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Group.

The directors are pleased to present the financial statements of the Group, set out on pages 51 to 120 of the annual report, for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The Board of Directors of Christchurch City Holdings Limited authorises these financial statements for issue on 30 September 2025.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Bryan Pearson
Chair
Christchurch
30 September 2025

Gill Cox
Deputy Chair
Christchurch
30 September 2025

Contents

Financial Statements	46	16 Creditors and other payables	85
Statement of comprehensive income	51	17 Borrowings	86
Statement of financial position	52	18 Other financial assets and liabilities	89
Statement of changes in equity	53	19 Goodwill and other intangible assets	91
Statement of cash flows	54	20 Lease assets and liabilities	94
Notes to the Financial Statements	55	21 Share capital and dividends	97
1 Reporting entity	55	22 Reserves	98
2 Significant items during the period	57	23 Other liabilities	99
3 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions	58	24 Areas of financial risk and fair value	100
4 Segment reporting	60	25 Non-controlling interests in subsidiary companies	107
5 Operating revenue and other income	62	26 Related party disclosures	108
6 Expenses	64	27 Capital commitments	110
7 Other gains and losses	65	28 Contingent liabilities and assets	110
8 Income and deferred taxes	66	29 Events after the reporting period	111
9 Reconciliation of profit to net cash operating flows	68	30 New and issued accounting standards	111
10 Property, plant and equipment	69	31 Statement of Performance	112
11 Investment property	78		
12 Cash and cash equivalents	80	Independent auditor's report	122
13 Debtors and other receivables	81		
14 Inventory	83		
15 Contract assets and contract liabilities	84		



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Operating revenue	5	1,576	1,562
Other gains	7	26	17
Operating expenses	6	(1,096)	(1,128)
Other losses	7	-	(1)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment		506	450
Depreciation and amortisation	6	(190)	(193)
Impairment and revaluation movements	2,10	52	(5)
Finance costs	6	(109)	(108)
Interest income		8	9
Net profit before income tax expense from continuing operations		267	153
Income tax expense	8	(61)	(87)
Net profit after income tax expense from continuing operations		206	66
Net profit after income tax expense from discontinued operations		-	2
Net profit after income tax expense for the year		206	68
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss:</i>			
Revaluation of assets		120	137
Income tax effect of above items		(33)	(25)
<i>Items that may be recycled to profit or loss in future:</i>			
Fair value gains/losses on cash flow hedges		(68)	(24)
Income tax effect of above items		19	6
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		38	94
Total comprehensive income for the year		244	162
Net profit for the year is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		21	5
Owners of the parent		185	63
		206	68
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Continuing operations		30	20
Discontinued operations		-	-
Non-controlling interests		30	20
Continuing operations		214	140
Discontinued operations		-	2
Owners of the parent		214	142
Total comprehensive income		244	162

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$m	Restated 2024 \$m
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	83	77
Debtors and other receivables	13	132	126
Prepayments and other current assets		27	24
Contract assets	15	32	34
Finance lease receivable	20	4	2
Inventory	14	34	32
Other financial assets	18	9	25
Total current assets		321	320
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,896	4,665
Investment property	11	871	799
Other financial assets	18	31	58
Goodwill and other intangible assets	19	104	97
Inventory	14	-	6
Right-of-use assets	20	44	37
Finance lease receivable	20	40	41
Prepayments		7	6
Total non-current assets		5,993	5,709
Total assets		6,314	6,029
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	17,30	308	615
Other financial liabilities	18	1	-
Creditors and other payables	16	160	143
Provisions		2	2
Contract liabilities	15	13	15
Current tax liabilities		39	30
Lease liabilities	20	8	10
Other liabilities	23	51	48
Total current liabilities		582	863
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	17,30	2,084	1,731
Other financial liabilities	18	17	2
Net deferred tax liabilities	8	606	573
Provisions		2	3
Lease liabilities	20	82	74
Other liabilities	23	5	6
Total non-current liabilities		2,796	2,389
Total liabilities		3,378	3,252
Net assets		2,936	2,777
Equity			
Share capital	21	94	94
Reserves	22	1,281	1,250
Retained earnings		1,071	959
Shareholder interests		2,446	2,303
Non- controlling interests		490	474
Total equity		2,936	2,777

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Share Capital	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Hedging Reserve	Retained Earnings	Attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non- controlling interests	Total
Note	21 \$m	22 \$m	22 \$m	\$m	\$m	25 \$m	\$m
Balance at 1 July 2023	94	1,116	57	974	2,241	466	2,707
Net profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	63	63	5	68
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	97	(18)	-	79	15	94
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	97	(18)	63	142	20	162
Transfer on impairment of revalued assets	-	(2)	-	3	1	(1)	-
Dividends paid or provided for	-	-	-	(51)	(51)	(11)	(62)
Distribution for tax losses utilised	-	-	-	(30)	(30)	-	(30)
Balance at 30 June 2024	94	1,211	39	959	2,303	474	2,777
Net profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	185	185	21	206
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	73	(44)	-	29	9	38
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	73	(44)	185	214	30	244
Acquisition of non-controlling interest without change in control	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	(2)	(6)
Dividends paid or provided for	-	-	-	(55)	(55)	(13)	(68)
Distribution for tax losses utilised	-	-	-	(14)	(14)	-	(14)
Adjustment	-	2	-	-	2	1	3
Balance at 30 June 2025	94	1,286	(5)	1,071	2,446	490	2,936

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$m	Restated 2024 \$m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and other sources		1,582	1,570
Interest received		8	7
Payments to suppliers and employees	9	(1,086)	(1,149)
Interest and other finance costs paid		(108)	(108)
Income tax paid		(30)	(11)
Subvention payments		(18)	(34)
Net cash from operating activities	9	348	275
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1	2
Proceeds from bank deposits maturing		281	46
Proceeds from sale of business		1	2
Proceeds from repayment of advances		-	9
Payments for investment properties		(42)	(12)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	(236)	(235)
Payments for intangible assets		(15)	(12)
Payments for investment into bank deposits		(278)	(57)
Other payments		(9)	(5)
Net cash used in investing activities		(297)	(262)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		462	532
Dividends paid	21	(55)	(51)
Repayment of borrowings		(432)	(474)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(7)	(9)
Dividends paid - non-controlling interests		(13)	(11)
Net cash used in financing activities		(45)	(13)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		77	77
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	12	83	77

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Reporting Entity

Christchurch City Holdings Ltd (CCHL) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Christchurch City Council (CCC), formed for the purpose of holding investments in subsidiary organisations. CCHL is a registered company under the Companies Act 1993 incorporated on 12 May 1993, and commenced operations on 14 May 1993.

CCHL is an issuer for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 as its issued debt securities are listed on the New Zealand Debt Exchange (NZDX) and is a climate reporting entity.

The financial statements are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the CCHL Board of Directors on 30 September 2025. The Board of Directors has the power to amend the financial statements after issue.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared:

- In accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP), comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), other New Zealand accounting standards and with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP the entity is a Tier 1 for-profit entity, and reports in accordance with Tier 1 for-profit accounting standards,
- In accordance with the requirements of Part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013,
- Using accounting policies set out in these financial statements, which have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements,
- On the basis of historical cost, modified by revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments,
- In New Zealand dollars (NZD), with all values rounded to millions (\$m) unless otherwise stated, and
- Exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables that are shown inclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

Group structure

The Group financial statements comprise the financial statements of CCHL and its subsidiaries, as shown in the table below.

Group	Business	Balance date	Effective ownership
Christchurch City Holdings Ltd	Holding company	30 June	100%
Christchurch International Airport Ltd ¹	Airport	30 June	75%
City Care Ltd	Contracting	30 June	100%
Apex Water Ltd		30 June	100%
City Care Property Ltd		30 June	100%
City Care Water Ltd		30 June	100%
Spencer Henshaw Ltd		30 June	100%
Development Christchurch Ltd ²	Holds assets and investment in Christchurch Adventure Park	30 June	100%
EcoCentral Ltd	Waste recycling	30 June	100%
Enable Networks Ltd	Ultra-fast broadband network	30 June	100%
Lyttelton Port Company Ltd	Port	30 June	100%
Orion New Zealand Ltd ³	Electricity network	31 March	89.275%
Connetics Ltd		31 March	100%
RBL Property Ltd	Investment property	30 June	100%

¹ Minister for State-Owned Enterprises 12.5% ownership share
Minister of Finance 12.5% ownership share

² Port Hills Leisure Limited (PHLL) is the trustee of Leisure Investments NZ Ltd Partnership (LINZ), trading as Christchurch Adventure Park

³ Selwyn District Council 10.725% ownership share

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Reporting Entity (continued)

Additionally, CCHL has four wholly-owned companies which hold no assets and have not traded. These are CCHL (2) Ltd, CCHL (4) Ltd, CCHL (5) Ltd, and Christchurch City Networks Ltd.

On 20 December 2024, City Care Ltd acquired a further 25% interest in Apex Water Limited, increasing its ownership from 75% to 100%. The consideration paid amounted to \$5 million and resulted in a decrease in equity attributable to owners of the Group of \$4 million as shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

On 30 June 2025, Enable Networks Limited amalgamated with its parent entity, Enable Services Limited and continue as one company under the name Enable Networks Limited.

Section 461(3) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act requires the reporting entity and all its subsidiaries to have the same balance date. As noted above, Orion New Zealand Ltd (Orion) and its subsidiary has a 31 March balance date. CCHL applied for and has received an exemption from this obligation from the Financial Markets Authority until 27 August 2028.

Accounting policy – subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries (other than Orion New Zealand Ltd (Orion) – see below) are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company (CCHL, parent or company), using consistent accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-company balances and transactions, income and expenses, and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Orion has a 31 March balance date. When the balance dates between a subsidiary and group differ, NZ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statement (NZ IFRS10) requires the subsidiary to prepare financial statements as at the Group's balance date for consolidation, unless this is impracticable to do so. Orion is subject to distinct legislative and regulatory regimes governing electricity distribution businesses (EDBs). Under the electricity industry regime, EDB's must demonstrate compliance with price-quality path requirements, and make extensive audited financial information disclosures assessed against a 12 month period ending on 31 March each year. It would be unduly burdensome, highly inefficient and therefore impractical for Orion and its subsidiaries to duplicate accounting and audit practices and resource to run two different balance dates for its financial and regulatory reporting. Consequently Orion's twelve month results to 31 March are consolidated into the Group's financial statements to 30 June, as they are within three months of the Group balance date. Adjustments are made to the 31 March information for effects of significant transactions or events that occur between 31 March and 30 June each year, where applicable.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to CCHL and cease to be consolidated from the date control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the consolidation of subsidiaries.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, which involves recognising at acquisition date, separately from goodwill, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition date fair values. The difference between the above items and the fair value of the consideration (including the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree) is goodwill or a discount on acquisition.

Common control transactions are accounted for using the book value method. Assets and liabilities transferred in a common control transaction are recognised by the receiving entity at the controlling party's book values. No new fair value is established, and no new goodwill arises from such transactions. The receiving company includes the transferred company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses in its financial statements retrospectively from the beginning of the earliest period presented (as if the receiving company and transferred company had always been combined, with pre-combination information restated).

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. The difference between the carrying value of the non-controlling interests and the consideration paid is recognised directly in equity attributable to the Parent, in accordance with the requirements of NZ IFRS 10.

Non-controlling interests are allocated their share of net profit after tax in the statement of comprehensive income and are presented within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

2. Significant items during the period

Revaluation of Lyttelton Port Company

In 2020, LPC changed its accounting policy from carrying property, plant and equipment at historical cost less depreciation and impairment to carrying property, plant and equipment at fair value as one cash generating unit (CGU) using the income approach. The change in accounting policy aligned LPCs carrying values with the amount they expected to earn from them and resulted in a negative fair value adjustment through profit and loss of \$190m. For the Group, the change in accounting policy reduced the value LPCs property, plant and equipment assets, and impacted the profit and loss as a negative revaluation movement of \$155m (Property) and an impairment loss of \$35m (Plant, Equipment and vehicles).

In 2025, the assets in LPC were revalued using the same approach as the previous valuation in 2020. The assessment indicated a partial recovery in expected future cash flows of \$79m. As a result, a reversal of the impairment loss of \$19m relating to assets held at cost (previously impaired in 2020) and a reversal of revaluation decrement of \$35m (previously recognised in 2020) relating to assets held at fair value were recognised in profit or loss (\$54m total through fair value adjustment in profit and loss). Additionally, a revaluation adjustment increase of a \$25m was recognised in other comprehensive income for assets that were not subject to the prior movements through profit and loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparing the financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at balance date, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In applying the Group’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, estimates and assumptions that have had the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Valuation of property, plant and equipment and investment property (note 10 and note 11)

Management of most of the subsidiary companies use independent valuers to determine the fair value of certain assets. The valuation process requires the use of assumptions and estimates which are based on market conditions at the time. Any changes in market conditions subsequent to balance date will impact future valuations. A movement in the fair value of an asset is subsequently recorded within the statement of comprehensive income, depending on the asset classification.

The assets of Lyttelton Port Company (LPC) have been deemed as being inextricably linked and are therefore treated as a single cash generating unit (CGU) for valuation and impairment purposes.

Impairment assessments are completed annually on various asset classes. An impairment assessment measures the recoverable amount of an asset based on projections and estimates of future cash flows specifically related to the asset. An impairment charge is recognised for any asset with a carrying value in excess of its recoverable amount.

Classification of investment property (note 11)

The identification by Christchurch International Airport Limited (CIAL) of which components of property, plant and equipment are to be reclassified to investment property involves the use of judgement. A key factor for this classification is whether the property is used for aircraft-related activities. The classification has implications as to whether revaluation gains and losses are recognised through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income.

Valuation of investment in subsidiaries (note 4)

The carrying value of CCHL’s investment in subsidiaries is \$4,730m (\$4,085m at June 2024).

CCHL’s investments in its subsidiary companies are reflected in total assets for the segment note but are not reported on the consolidated statement of financial position due to being eliminated on consolidation. These investments are measured at fair value for the purposes of this note. The investments in all of the trading subsidiaries were revalued as at 30 June 2025 by Deloitte Limited (on behalf of the Deloitte Trading Trust) (“Deloitte”). The mid-point of the valuation range has been applied for each subsidiary.

When measuring the enterprise value of the Parent’s investments in subsidiaries, Deloitte uses observable market data as much as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques. As there is a significant portion of unobservable inputs included in the valuations, all investments in subsidiaries are reported at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Deloitte has applied a range of valuation methods across the subsidiaries including discounted cash flows (DCF), market multiples, and net asset value approaches as was determined appropriate for each subsidiary. Deloitte assessed a valuation range for the fair value of CCHL’s investment in subsidiaries of \$4,447m to \$5,019m as at 30 June 2025. Details about the valuation methodology for each subsidiary at the valuation date of 30 June 2025 are provided in the following table.

Subsidiary	Valuation methodology	Key inputs
Christchurch International Airport Ltd	Discounted Cashflow	Forecast cashflows, discount rates
City Care Ltd	Discounted Cashflow	Forecast cashflows, discount rates
Enable Networks Ltd	Discounted Cashflow	Forecast cashflows, discount rates
Lyttelton Port Company Ltd	Discounted Cashflow	Forecast cashflows, discount rates
Orion New Zealand Ltd	Discounted Cashflow	Forecast cashflows, discount rates
EcoCentral Ltd	Discounted Cashflow	Forecast cashflows, discount rates
Development Christchurch Ltd	Realisation of assets	Cash balances, receivables and investment in CAP
RBL Property Ltd	Realisation of assets	Independent valuations of property assets and assumed recovery rates for other assets and liabilities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Changes in Valuation Techniques

During the year ended 30 June 2025, there were changes in the valuation techniques for certain subsidiaries:

Orion

For the prior year ended 30 June 2024 Deloitte applied a market-based valuation methodology, using market multiples and regulated asset base values to value Orion. At 30 June 2025, Deloitte have used a discounted cash flow methodology as the primary valuation approach for Orion.

Citycare

For the prior year ended 30 June 2024 Deloitte valued City Care Water and Apex Water separately, and the City Care Water business using a realisation of assets methodology. At 30 June 2025 Deloitte have adopted a sums of parts approach utilising discounted cash flow as the primary approach to value Apex Water, City Care Property, City Care Water and Spencer Henshaw.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Segment reporting

The Group’s operating segments are identified on the basis of the nine significantly different businesses whose individual operating results are received on a quarterly basis by the Group chief operating decision maker (CCHL Board) to assess and monitor performance.

These nine businesses make up seven reportable segments of the Group as follows:

- (i) Christchurch City Holdings Ltd (Parent) – does not trade in its own right, its primary assets are its investments in and advances to its operating subsidiaries.
- (ii) Christchurch International Airport Ltd (CIAL) – provides airport facilities and services to airline and airport users at Christchurch International Airport, and holds investment property (land and buildings) from which it generates rental income.
- (iii) City Care Ltd (Citycare) – provides construction, maintenance and management services for water and property infrastructure sectors throughout New Zealand.
- (iv) Enable Networks Ltd (Enable) – owns and operates the ultra-fast broadband fibre network across greater Christchurch and parts of Waimakariri and Selwyn districts.
- (v) Lyttelton Port Company Ltd (LPC) – primarily involved in providing and managing port services and cargo handling facilities over three sites in the Canterbury region.
- (vi) Orion New Zealand Ltd (Orion) – owns and operates the electricity distribution network in Christchurch and central Canterbury.
- (vii) Other - comprises business not considered reportable segments including:
 - EcoCentral Ltd (EcoCentral) – manages the processing of refuse and sorting of recycling throughout Canterbury;
 - Development Christchurch Ltd (DCL) – holds assets and investment in Christchurch Adventure Park; and
 - RBL Property Ltd (RBL Property) – holds investment property from which it generates rental income.

All Group assets are domiciled and operated in New Zealand.

The Group’s revenue from external customers by geographical location are not allocated to operating segments as they are not reported at a Group level.

Major customers:
Revenue from CCC amounted to \$124 million (2024: \$114 million) mainly from sales by Citycare, EcoCentral and Orion (refer to note 26).

Segment reporting explanation:

- Revenue from external customers reflects the revenue of each reportable segment excluding revenue earned from other Group entities.
- Segment profit/(loss) represents the actual profit/(loss) of each segment.
- Parent total non-current assets and total assets includes advances to subsidiaries and the investments held in subsidiaries which have been measured at fair value as at 30 June 2025 per independent valuations completed by Deloitte. These have been eliminated in Intra-group for the Group total.
- Intra-group transactions between segments have been eliminated on consolidation and recognised in ‘Intra-group’.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Segment reporting (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Parent \$m	CIAL \$m	Citycare \$m	Enable \$m	LPC \$m	Orion \$m	Other \$m	Intra- group \$m	Total \$m
Segment revenue	95	245	576	128	207	368	60	(103)	1,576
Inter-segment revenue	(95)	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	103	-
Revenue from external customers	-	245	568	128	207	368	60	-	1,576
Interest income	32	-	2	1	1	-	1	(29)	8
Finance costs	(56)	(29)	(3)	(14)	(8)	(27)	(1)	29	(109)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	(45)	(19)	(32)	(22)	(69)	(5)	-	(192)
Net gains/(losses)	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54
Tax expense	-	(25)	(5)	(13)	(16)	(8)	(2)	8	(61)
Segment profit/loss	66	75	13	41	72	24	2	(87)	206
Total non-current assets (excluding derivatives and deferred tax)	5,313	2,472	105	870	707	1,768	42	(5,302)	5,975
Total assets	5,347	2,507	217	894	754	1,839	82	(5,326)	6,314
Total liabilities	1,227	893	130	420	298	982	22	(594)	3,378
Additions to non-current assets	-	87	16	22	33	136	-	-	294

The results of CIAL, Citycare, Enable, LPC and Orion are deemed significant to the Group as they provide 96% of total revenue and 98% of total assets (2024: 96% of total revenue and 98% of total assets).

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Parent \$m	CIAL \$m	Citycare \$m	Enable \$m	LPC \$m	Orion \$m	Other \$m	Intra- group \$m	Total \$m
Segment revenue	93	233	622	122	194	334	69	(105)	1,562
Inter-segment revenue	(93)	-	(9)	-	-	(2)	(1)	105	-
Revenue from external customers	-	233	613	122	194	332	68	-	1,562
Interest income	34	1	1	1	1	-	2	(31)	9
Finance costs	(58)	(33)	(3)	(13)	(9)	(23)	-	31	(108)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	(44)	(19)	(30)	(22)	(62)	(21)	-	(198)
Net gains/(losses)	-	13	1	-	-	1	1	-	16
Tax expense	-	(52)	(3)	(16)	(13)	(11)	(1)	9	(87)
Segment profit/loss	62	23	9	34	10	12	2	(84)	68
Total non-current assets (excluding derivatives and deferred tax)	4,673	2,338	109	847	620	1,703	48	(4,675)	5,663
Total assets	4,732	2,366	213	864	683	1,789	83	(4,701)	6,029
Total liabilities	1,247	830	130	421	300	913	25	(614)	3,252
Additions to non-current assets	-	35	9	46	25	142	1	-	258

Accounting policy - segment reporting

The Group applies NZ IFRS 8 to its consolidated financial statements as it has fixed rate bonds traded in a public market. The core principle of NZ IFRS 8 is for an entity to disclose information to enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Operating revenue and other income

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Contracting	347	315
Construction contract revenue	286	351
Sale of goods	35	37
Gross telecommunications revenue	119	113
Electricity distribution	258	236
Airport services	112	106
Port services	207	194
Waste and recycling services	43	41
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,407	1,393
Other operating revenue		
Rent and lease income	41	39
Rental income from investment property	57	55
Other	71	75
Total other operating revenue	169	169
Total revenue	1,576	1,562

During the year, EcoCentral received \$0.2m (2024: \$12m) in funding from Ministry for the Environment for a materials recycling facility upgrade.

Gross telecommunications revenue is required to be disclosed in accordance with the information disclosure requirements under section 83 of the Telecommunications Act 2001.

Accounting policy – revenue

Airport and port services

Services are provided on demand and the transaction price recognised as revenue based on their stand-alone selling price. The stand-alone selling price is based on published prices, and calculated as a price per unit of the service. Revenue is recognised over time as the customer simultaneously obtains the benefits from the service as it is being performed. Where applicable, separate incentive or rebate agreements are signed with individual customers and associated adjustments are made to the transaction prices recognised as revenue. These charges are invoiced monthly in arrears and payment is generally expected within 30 days.

Electricity distribution revenue

Electricity delivery service revenue relates to the provision of electricity distribution services to both electricity retailers and directly contracted customers. Electricity retailer delivery services are performed on a daily basis and are considered as a series of distinct services provided over time. Prices are regulated and retailers are charged through a combination of fixed charges and variable charges based on the quantities delivered. Revenue is recognised over time using an output method based on the actual quantity of delivery services provided on a daily basis.

For directly contracted customers, Orion has determined that the individual construction contracts and individual delivery service agreements were negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective, to provide the required delivery capacity to the customer. This performance obligation has been assessed as being satisfied over time based on the duration of the contractual arrangement. The contract term is the period during which the parties have present and enforceable rights and obligations. A term of ten years has been determined based on the requirements of the contract and Orion’s business practice. The transaction price includes both the initial upfront customer contributions and subsequent delivery charges based on an estimate of quantities delivered. Revenue is recognised over time based on an output method, as the performance obligation is satisfied on a straight line basis over the term of the contract.

Customer contribution revenue relates to contributions received from customers (other than delivery service customers who are directly contracted) towards the cost of new connections and network extensions. The customer’s supply of electricity is contracted separately, interposed through a retailer, and is therefore considered a separate commercial arrangement. Pricing is fixed and contributions are paid in advance for new connections. Capital contributions are recognised as revenue at the point in time of livening the connection to the network. Capital contributions that are refundable to customers are treated as a contract liability until cancelled or applied. Delivery charges for the current month are billed around the 10th of the month for payment on the 20th of that month.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Operating revenue and other income (continued)

Gross telecommunications revenue

The Group recognises telecommunications revenue as it provides services to its customers, based on published fixed charges. Billings are made on a monthly basis. Unbilled revenues from the billing cycle date to the end of each month are recognised as revenue during the month that the service is provided. Revenue from installations and connections is recognised upon completion of the installation or connection. These charges are invoiced monthly in arrears and payment is generally expected within 30 days.

Construction contract and contracting revenue

Where maintenance contracts involve various different activities and services that are highly inter-related they are treated as one performance obligation, otherwise separate performance obligations are identified. The transaction price is allocated across each service or performance obligation based on individual stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from maintenance services is recognised over time relative to the proportion of work that has been performed under the contract. Citycare use the input method whereas Orion uses the output method to estimate the proportion of work performed. An assessment is completed at balance date to ensure the revenue recognised fairly depicts the transfer of goods or services to the customer.

For construction contracts the construction of each individual piece of infrastructure is normally assessed as one performance obligation. Where contracts are entered into for several projects the total transaction price is allocated across each project based on stand-alone selling prices. Orion use the input method to estimate the proportion of work performed whereas Citycare uses the input method for horizontal construction contracts and the output method for vertical construction contracts. An assessment is completed at balance date to ensure the revenue recognised fairly depicts the transfer of goods or services to the customer.

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised over time as the work enhances an asset that the customer controls. An output method based on a statement of work provided to the customer is used to determine the amount of revenue to be recognised at each reporting date.

Any amount recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which the Group has an enforceable right to consideration. If a payment received exceeds the revenue recognised, the Group recognises a contract liability for the difference.

Waste and recycling services

EcoCentral operates three refuse stations and a materials recovery facility for the processing of recyclable products. Revenue for the processing of waste and recyclables is recognised when the product or waste is received by EcoCentral. EcoCentral’s performance obligations for each customer are satisfied at the time of delivery as no further work or processing is required, the quantity and quality of the goods has been determined and the price is fixed.

Sale of goods revenue

Revenue from goods sold is recognised at a point in time when the control of the goods has transferred to the customer. Revenue is determined based on standalone selling prices for each unit sold. Payment for each transaction is due immediately.

Rental and lease income

Rent and lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease where the Group is the lessor.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Other

This includes non-core operating aspects of the Group including but not limited to transmission rental rebates, greenfield development contributions, and operating recoveries from investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Expenses

(a) Operating expenses

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Salaries and wages	365	356
Defined contribution/benefit plan employer contributions	2	2
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements/liabilities	1	1
Remuneration of auditors	3	2
Consultants and legal fees	16	25
Directors' fees	3	2
Donations	1	1
Orion network maintenance and transmission expenses	87	88
Raw materials and consumables used	50	48
Repairs and maintenance	16	16
Service contracts (including sub-contractors)	305	363
Investment property direct operating expenses	10	9
Other operating expenses	237	215
Total operating expenses	1,096	1,128

(a) (i) Remuneration of auditors

Audit New Zealand (Audit NZ), on behalf of the Auditor-General, is the auditor of Christchurch City Holdings Limited Group.

The auditor of Group subsidiaries, excluding LPC and Enable, is also Audit NZ, on behalf of the Auditor-General.

KPMG is the auditor of LPC, and PwC is the auditor of Enable, both on behalf of the Auditor-General.

The following table sets out the fees paid to audit firms in relation to the Group and subsidiary financial statements and performance information, being Audit NZ and other auditors, (KPMG and PwC), and for each other type of service provided by the same firm.

	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024
	Fees paid	Fees paid	Total	Fees paid	Fees paid	Total
	to	to other		to	to other	
	AuditNZ	auditors		AuditNZ	auditors	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Auditors of financial statements						
Audit of the financial statements	1.57	0.50	2.07	1.38	0.49	1.87
Recoveries from prior year	0.07	-	0.07	0.06	-	0.06
Audit or review related services						
Assurance engagement in relation to special purpose financial statements	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-
Assurance engagement in relation to disclosure regulations	0.21	0.05	0.26	0.17	0.09	0.26
Assurance engagement in relation to compliance with bond conditions	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.02
Recovery from prior year in relation to assurance engagements	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-
Other assurance services and other agreed-upon procedures engagements						
Assurance engagement in relation to climate statement	0.11	-	0.11	-	-	-
Total fees paid to auditors of financial statements	2.03	0.57	2.60	1.63	0.58	2.21
Fees not paid to auditors of financial statements						
Other assurance services and other agreed-upon procedures engagements	-	0.04	0.04	-	0.10	0.10
Total audit fees paid	2.03	0.61	2.64	1.63	0.68	2.31

Other assurance fees not paid to auditors of financial statements include assurance in relation to CCHL's Sustainable Finance Report (EY), independent verification of GHG emissions and internal assurance services.

CCHL Parent and its subsidiaries do not receive any tax services or other services from the auditor of its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Expenses (continued)

(b) Depreciation and amortisation

	Note	2025	2024
		\$m	\$m
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	165	169
Amortisation of intangibles	19	16	15
Depreciation of right of use assets	20	9	9
Total depreciation and amortisation		190	193

(c) Finance costs

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Interest on borrowing	76	77
Interest on loans from CCC	33	32
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3	3
less: Capitalised interest	(3)	(4)
Total finance costs	109	108

7. Other gains and losses

Other gains

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Fair value gain on financial assets	-	1
Fair value gain on investment properties	24	15
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	1
Ineffectiveness - fair value hedges	1	-
Total other gains	26	17

Other losses

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Loss on disposal of inventory	-	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Income and deferred taxes

Components of tax expense

This note provides an analysis of the Group's income tax expense, and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items.

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Current tax expense	57	42
Adjustments to current tax of prior years	(2)	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)	8	3
Deferred tax expense from removal of depreciation on buildings	-	43
Adjustments to deferred tax of prior years	(2)	(1)
Total tax expense	61	87

Reconciliation of prima facie income tax

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Profit before tax	267	153
Tax at statutory rate of 28%	75	43
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	-	2
Non-assessable income and deductible items	(2)	-
Deferred tax from removal of depreciation on buildings	-	43
Other	(12)	(1)
Total tax expense	61	87

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 28.00% (30 June 2024: 28.00%) payable by New Zealand companies on taxable profits under New Zealand tax law.

Imputation credits

The amount of imputation credits available for use in subsequent reporting periods by the Group and the CCC Tax Group (of which CCHL is a member) is \$209m (2024: \$210m).

No adjustments have been made for credits/debits associated with tax payable/receivable due to uncertainty regarding the utilisation of group losses.

Deferred tax balances

	Opening balance \$m	Profit/loss \$m	Other comprehensive income \$m	Other adjustments \$m	Closing balance \$m
30 June 2025					
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets):					
Property, plant and equipment	506	7	33	-	546
Cash flow/fair value hedges	19	-	(19)	(2)	(2)
Intangible assets	7	-	-	-	7
Provisions/employee entitlements	(11)	1	-	-	(10)
Tax gains/(losses)	(14)	(8)	-	14	(8)
Other	66	6	-	2	74
Net deferred tax liabilities at 30 June 2025	573	6	14	14	607

Other adjustments of \$14m in the year relate to the tax effect of tax losses utilised by the CCC Tax Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Income and deferred taxes (continued)

	Opening Balance \$m	Profit/loss \$m	Other comprehensive income \$m	Other adjustments \$m	Closing balance \$m
30 June 2024					
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets):					
Property, plant and equipment	455	26	25	-	506
Cash flow/fair value hedges	25	-	(6)	-	19
Intangible assets	7	-	-	-	7
Provisions/employee entitlements	(10)	(1)	-	-	(11)
Tax gains/(losses)	1	(9)	-	(6)	(14)
Other	37	29	-	-	66
Net deferred tax liabilities at 30 June 2024	515	45	19	(6)	573

Other adjustments of \$6m in the year to 30 June 2024 relate to recognition of the tax effect of remaining historical tax losses, at a Group level, after utilisation of \$30m of this asset by the CCC Tax Group.

Accounting policy - income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax assets and liabilities are based on the current period's taxable income, plus adjustments to income tax payable for prior periods. Current tax is calculated based on rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised by the CCC Tax Group. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered by the CCC Tax Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

9. Reconciliation of profit to net cash operating flows

		Restated
		2025 \$m
		2024 \$m
Profit for the year		206
2025		68
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		192
(Gains)/losses in fair value of investment property	11	(25)
(Gains)/losses in fair value of property, plant and equipment		(54)
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to income	10	5
Other		3
		121
		232
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities		
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets		(1)
Movement in capital creditors		(1)
Other		1
		(1)
Add/(less) movement in working capital items		
Debtors, inventory and other current assets		(9)
Non-current receivables, prepayments and other		4
Creditors		16
Current provisions and other liabilities		4
Current tax liabilities		9
Contract liabilities		(1)
Non-current provisions and other liabilities		(1)
		22
		(30)
Net cash from operating activities		348
		275

During the year the Group has reclassified certain cash flows between operating and investing cash to better align treatment across the Group, resulting in a restatement of 2024, reducing payments to suppliers by \$9m and increasing payments for property, plant and equipment by \$9m. This has also resulted in a change to 2024 comparatives in the reconciliation of profit to operating cash flows, with previously recorded internal labour allocated to PP&E and Intangibles of \$9m removed as no longer required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Terminal	Other	Plant and	Electricity	Airport	Ultra-fast	Work in	Total
	\$m	buildings	buildings	equipment	distribution	infra-	Port Broadband	progress	\$m
		\$m	\$m	\$m	system	structure	Assets	\$m	\$m
Restated									
30 June 2025									
Cost or valuation									
Balance at beginning of year	835	352	231	230	1,430	557	702	824	5,329
Additions	1	-	-	23	145	-	8	-	228
Disposals	-	-	(2)	(13)	(1)	-	(1)	(6)	(23)
Net revaluation movements, taken to reserves	-	15	4	-	-	(11)	21	1	30
Transfers	2	1	3	16	(1)	7	(11)	37	(3)
Balance at end of year	838	368	236	256	1,573	553	719	856	5,561
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at beginning of year	(54)	(22)	(37)	(163)	-	(13)	(355)	(9)	(664)
Disposals	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	5	18
Revaluation movements, taken to asset revaluation reserve	-	44	-	-	-	27	-	19	90
Revaluation adjustments, taken to income statement	19	-	2	-	-	-	14	-	35
Reversal of impairment/impairment losses charged to income statement	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	8	(1)	17
Depreciation expense	-	(22)	(9)	(19)	(56)	(14)	(20)	(25)	(165)
Transfers and other	-	-	(2)	(6)	1	-	11	-	4
Balance at end of year	(35)	-	(46)	(176)	(56)	-	(341)	(11)	(665)
Carrying value at 30 June 2025	803	368	190	80	1,517	553	378	845	4,896

Carrying value by subsidiary

	Land	Terminal	Other	Plant and	Electricity	Airport	Ultra-fast	Work in	Total
	\$m	buildings	buildings	equipment	distribution	infra-	Port Broadband	progress	\$m
		\$m	\$m	\$m	system	structure	Assets	\$m	\$m
Restated									
30 June 2025									
CIAL	533	368	101	12	-	553	-	33	1,600
Enable	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	854
LPC	144	-	50	-	-	-	378	83	655
Orion	118	-	33	24	1,517	-	-	40	1,732
Other subsidiaries	8	-	6	41	-	-	-	-	55
Carrying value at 30 June 2025	803	368	190	80	1,517	553	378	845	4,896

During the year, Harbour structures has been renamed Port Assets to better reflect the specialised nature of the Group's port operations, with \$111m of Plant and equipment assets also reclassified as Port assets as at 1 July 2023, restating prior year comparatives in relation to this.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land	Terminal buildings	Other buildings	Plant and equipment	Electricity distribution system	Airport infrastructure assets	Port assets	Ultra-fast broadband network	Work in progress	Total
Restated 30 June 2024	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cost or valuation										
Balance at beginning of year	818	346	210	485	1,305	525	372	783	221	5,065
Reclassification between categories	(11)	-	-	(259)	-	-	259	-	11	-
Balance at beginning of year	807	346	210	226	1,305	525	631	783	232	5,065
Additions	1	-	5	20	123	-	14	-	74	237
Disposals	-	-	(3)	(15)	(1)	-	(8)	-	(1)	(28)
Net revaluation movements	32	-	(5)	-	14	15	-	7	-	63
Transfers	(5)	6	24	(1)	(11)	17	65	34	(137)	(8)
Balance at end of year	835	352	231	230	1,430	557	702	824	168	5,329
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Balance at beginning of year	(65)	-	(29)	(292)	-	-	(194)	(3)	-	(583)
Reclassification between categories	11	-	-	148	-	-	(148)	-	(11)	-
Balance at beginning of year	(54)	-	(29)	(144)	-	-	(342)	(3)	(11)	(583)
Disposals	-	-	2	13	-	-	6	-	-	21
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	3	-	52	1	-	18	-	74
Impairment losses charged to income statement	-	-	(1)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
Depreciation expense	-	(22)	(10)	(28)	(52)	(14)	(19)	(24)	-	(169)
Transfers and other	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Balance at end of year	(54)	(22)	(37)	(163)	-	(13)	(355)	(9)	(11)	(664)
Carrying value at 30 June 2024	781	330	194	67	1,430	544	347	815	157	4,665

Carrying value by subsidiary

	Land	Terminal buildings	Other buildings	Plant and equipment	Electricity distribution system	Airport infrastructure assets	Port assets	Ultra-fast broadband network	Work in progress	Total
Restated 30 June 2024	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CIAL	532	330	106	7	-	544	-	-	10	1,529
Enable	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	815	16	835
LPC	125	-	45	-	-	-	347	-	56	573
Orion	118	-	36	20	1,430	-	-	-	74	1,678
Other subsidiaries	6	-	7	36	-	-	-	-	1	50
Carrying value at 30 June 2024	781	330	194	67	1,430	544	347	815	157	4,665

Revalued assets at deemed cost

	Restated	
	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
For assets that are revalued		
If these revalued assets had been measured using the cost model, the net carrying amount would be:		
Freehold land	449	383
Terminal buildings	112	121
Other buildings	171	172
Electricity distribution system	1,293	1,229
Airport infrastructure assets	178	181
Port assets	438	205
Ultra-fast Broadband Network	562	547
Total	3,203	2,838

During the year, the Group have revised calculations relating to the amounts of revalued assets had they been measured using cost, which has resulted in a restatement of certain prior year figures, with Plant and equipment and Other categories no longer required to be disclosed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The following categories of property, plant and equipment are subject to operating leases where the Group is the lessor:

- land associated with aeronautical activities, retail facilities within the terminal and other commercial activities carried at \$132m (2024: \$123m).
- terminal buildings, being 35.5% of total floor area or \$131m (2024: 35.7% of total floor area or \$118m).
- other buildings associated with aeronautical activities \$19m (2024: \$19m).
- land associated with port activities \$8.0m (2024: \$8.0m).
- other buildings associated with port activities \$0.1m (2024: \$0.1m).

Recognition and measurement

Land, terminal buildings, other buildings, the electricity distribution network, airport infrastructure assets, port assets and the ultra-fast broadband network (except for investment properties - refer note 11), are shown at fair value in accordance with NZ IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, NZ IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, and NZ IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Airport sealed surfaces, car parking building, car parks and other infrastructure assets are aggregated and disclosed as airport infrastructure assets.

All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment.

Fair value and revaluation

Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of the assets does not vary materially from their carrying value.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of these assets is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense through profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of these assets is charged as an expense through profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the asset revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset, except for port assets where accumulated depreciation is not eliminated.

Additions are recorded at historical cost less depreciation until the next revaluation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

A summary of the fair value consideration of assets valued by external independent valuers significant to the carrying value is provided below. In the absence of significant observable inputs, certain valuations undertaken in relation to property, plant and equipment utilise some unobservable (non-market data) inputs which are classified as Level 3 under the Groups fair value hierarchy. Level 3, as noted in the following in relation to the valuations of CIAL, LPC and Orion, is further defined in note 24 'Areas of financial risk and fair value'.

CIAL's property and airport assets

CIAL's land, terminal buildings, other buildings and airport infrastructure assets are recorded at fair value and, in the absence of significant observable inputs, are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Terminal buildings comprise terminal facilities, other buildings comprise commercial buildings and hotel business assets, and airport infrastructure assets comprise sealed surfaces, infrastructure and car parking.

At each reporting date CIAL assesses whether the carrying value of each asset class differs materially from the fair value and consequently determines if a revaluation is required.

Car parking and land assets were last valued at 30 June 2024 by independent valuer Crighton Anderson Property and Infrastructure Ltd trading as Colliers International Ltd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Commercial buildings were last valued at 30 June 2022 by independent valuer Crichton Anderson Property and Infrastructure Ltd trading as Colliers International Ltd.

The hotel business assets was last revalued in 2022 by CBRE. A fair value assessment of the hotel building asset was carried out by CBRE. It was decided that, notwithstanding the movements in discount rates and profitability a revaluation was not required and there was no indication of impairment.

At 30 June 2025 Sealed surfaces, terminal facilities and infrastructure assets were revalued by independent valuers WSP New Zealand Ltd.

The movements resulting from revaluations at 30 June were:

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Land	-	24
Terminal buildings	60	-
Sealed surfaces	61	-
Airport infrastructure assets	(46)	16
Total	75	40

The methods of valuation, key assumptions and sensitivities applied as at 30 June 2025 are summarised below:

Land

Includes land used for airport activities and specialised aeronautical assets and for non-aeronautical purposes e.g. industrial, service, retail and land associated with the vehicle business (revalued 2024).

Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Valuation sensitivity	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Market value highest and best use approach, with an allowance being deducted to allow for services valued as infrastructure assets and for further costs required to achieve the required zoning. Land included in car parking, hotel and investment property categories are not included in this category.	Adopted rate per hectare average: Landside \$469,000 (2022: \$919,000).	+/- \$19m (of a 5% change in adopted rate).	The critical elements in establishing the 'highest and best use approach' of land is the market rate prevailing for similar land: - An increase in demand for land will increase the fair value; - A decrease in demand will decrease the fair value.
Market value alternative use (MVAU) for airside e.g. elements of airfield land and valued on MVAU.	Average rated value is \$125,000 per hectare (2022: \$129,000 per hectare).	+/- \$7m (of a 5% change in adopted rate).	Critical elements in the MVAU calculation are: Rate per hectare - An increase to the rate would increase the fair value and decrease to the rate would reduce the fair value.

Terminal buildings
(revalued 2025)

Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Valuation sensitivity	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Optimised depreciated replacement cost derived from modern equivalent asset rate.	Unit costs of construction square metre (sqm): Range of \$3,632 - \$5,842 (2023: \$3,308 - \$5,726) with weighted average of \$4,678 (2023: \$4,458).	+/- \$18.4m (of a 5% change of cost estimate).	An increase in modern equivalent asset replacement cost will increase the fair value. A decrease in modern equivalent asset replacement will decrease the fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Other buildings

Buildings

Buildings for identified airport activities, including offices spaces and storage that exist because of the airport activities (revalued 2022).

Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Valuation sensitivity	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Specialised buildings are valued by optimised depreciated replacement cost derived from modern equivalent asset rate. Buildings that are owned by CIAL that could be leased by a third party are valued on an income valuation approach similar to that used for Investment Properties (see note 11).	Unit costs of construction sqm: Range of \$504 – \$4,604 (2021: \$504 – \$4,604) with weighted average of \$1,130 (2021: \$1,309).	+/- \$1.7m (of a 5% change of cost estimate).	An increase in modern equivalent asset replacement cost will increase the fair value. A decrease in modern equivalent asset replacement will decrease the fair value. An increase in the cashflow from an asset will increase the fair value. A decrease in the cashflow from an asset will decrease the fair value.

Hotel business assets

Assets associated with the hotel, including land (revalued 2022).

Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Valuation sensitivity	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Discounted cash flow and income capitalisation rate approach performed by independent valuers based on forecast trading and capital expenditure estimates, and market evidence.	Discount rate 9.75% (2021: 9.25%). Income capitalisation rate 7.25% (2021: 7.0%).	+/- \$3m for a change in discount rate by an absolute 0.5%. +/- \$3m for an absolute change in capitalisation rate of 0.25%.	An increase in the discount rate used would decrease the fair value. A decrease in the discount rate would increase the fair value. An increase in the capitalisation rate will decrease the fair value. A decrease in the capitalisation rate will increase the fair value.

Airport infrastructure assets

Infrastructure and Sealed Surfaces

Infrastructure and sealed surfaces including site services (revalued 2025).

Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Valuation sensitivity	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Optimised depreciated replacement cost – the cost of constructing equivalent asset at current market-based input cost rates, adjusted for the remaining useful life of the assets (depreciation) and the sub optimal usage of the assets in their current application (optimisation). These inputs are deemed unobservable.	Sealed Surfaces Unit costs of combined concrete and asphalt pavement construction sqm: Range of \$358 – \$635 (2023: \$273 - \$396) with weighted average of \$507 (2023: \$350). Infrastructure Unit costs of road and footpaths construction sqm: Range of \$22 – \$122 (2023: \$20 – \$124) with weighted average of \$69 (2023: \$81). Unit costs of water and drainage construction m: Range of \$251 – \$1,539 (2023: \$256 – \$1,574) with weighted average of \$967 (2023: \$612).	+/- \$18.9m (of a 5% change of cost estimate).	The critical elements in establishing the fair value of civil assets is the movement in the average cost rates for concrete, asphalt, base course and foundations, as well as the estimated remaining useful life of the assets: – An increase to any of the average cost rates listed above will increase the fair value; – A reduction in the estimated remaining useful life of the assets will reduce the fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Car Parking

Assets associated with car parking, taxi, shuttle and bus services (including land) (revalued 2024).

Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Valuation sensitivity	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Discounted cash flow valuation performed by independent valuers based on: – Internal management information such as forecast future revenues, costs and capital expenditure. – Assumptions such as the discount rate. These are based on management’s judgement and arrived at in consultation with external experts. Both the internal management information and the discount rate are deemed to be unobservable inputs.	Revenue growth per annum 0.5% and 0.5% for the 10-year cashflow period from year 11 (2023: 0.5% and 0.5%). Cost growth per annum 2% for the 10-year cashflow period and 2% from year 11 (2023: 2% and 2%). Discount rate 8.9% post tax, 10-year cash flow period and 8.9% from year 11 (2023: 8.4% and 8.4%).	+/- \$8.8m (of a 5% change in discount rate). +/- \$0.8m (of a change in growth rate to either 0% or 1.0% for year 11 onwards).	An increase in vehicle numbers will increase the fair value. A decrease in vehicle numbers will decrease the fair value. An increase in the discount rate used would decrease the fair value. An increase in costs would decrease the fair value.

Enable’s Ultra-fast Broadband Network

Enable’s ultra-fast broadband network is measured at fair value. The revaluation undertaken at 30 June 2025, based on a range provided by independent valuers Deloitte, resulted in a net increase of \$20 million (2024: increase of \$25 million) in the carrying value.

Deloitte and Enable management considered that the 10-year discounted cash flow (DCF) methodology was the most appropriate method of valuation for the ultra-fast broadband network.

The DCF methodology involved assessing:

- The future free cash flows of the business (excluding future expansionary capital expenditure and related revenue).
- A 10-year cash flow forecast with a terminal value determined by using either a Gordon Growth Model formula based on the FY34 projected free cash flows or a terminal Regulated Asset Base (RAB) multiple notionally assuming the assets are sold at the end of the 10 year period.
- Discounting the cash flows using a discount rate based on weighted average cost of capital (WACC).
- Whether there were any surplus assets.

The valuation of Enable’s ultra-fast broadband network are sensitive to the inputs used in the discounted cash flow valuation model. A sensitivity analysis of key inputs is given in the table below.

Assumption change	Valuation movement up	Valuation movement down	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Connections +/- 1%	\$16m	\$16m	The higher the connections rate, the higher the fair value.
Average revenue per user +/- 1%	\$16m	\$16m	The higher the average revenue per user, the higher the fair value.
WACC +/- 0.5%	\$78m	\$66m	The higher the WACC, the lower the fair value.

LPC’s property, plant and equipment

LPC’s property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value with all classes of assets under the revaluation model considered part of one CGU, meaning they work together to generate cash flows. The port relies on the shipping channel; the inland ports are necessary for efficient operation; the marina, dry dock, and other inner harbour facilities are part of the CGU because they depend on the port’s seawalls, breakwaters, and the support of other aspects of the port operations.

An internal valuation was performed as at 30 June 2025, resulting in \$79m added to the carrying value of property, plant and equipment to fair value. A previous fair value reduction of \$190.5m was recognised in 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

LPC values its assets using the income approach, based on future cash flows. This method is best because the assets are interdependent and cannot be valued separately, so a single enterprise valuation is used.

LPC does not fully recover its Enterprise Value (EV) under the cost methodology in NZ IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. The future cash flows, including expected profits and capital expenses, do not support valuing the assets using the Optimised Depreciated Replacement Cost (ODRC) method. Therefore, LPC uses the income approach as the best estimate of fair value for its fixed assets.

Certain assumptions are made for the EV model based on management’s best estimates. Actual results and cash flow impacts could differ significantly.

The valuation does not include any major port expansions in the next 15 years. Volumes are capped at 560,000 twenty foot equivalent units (TEU). Cruise volumes are not expected to grow significantly.

A 15-year forecast period is used for cash flows, followed by a terminal value, due to the long-term nature of LPC’s infrastructure. The expected net cash flows are discounted using a risk adjusted discount rate. The valuation is mainly driven by growth in container volume, margin improvement, capital expenditure, and the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate.

All LPC’s property, plant and equipment are categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Key assumptions	Range of significant unobservable inputs	
	2025	2024
EBITDA margin	32%-36%	28% -36%
- Revenue/expense Inflation	2%-5.0%	2% - 4.5%
Container TEU growth rate	2.4%-2.9%	2.7%-3.2%
- Container pricing Increases	2%-3%	3% - 4.5%
Terminal growth rate	2%	2%
Risk adjusted discount rate	7.24%	7.60%
Estimated capital expenditure	\$557m	\$493m

The valuation of LPC’s property, plant and equipment is sensitive to the inputs used in the EV model. A sensitivity analysis of key inputs is given in the table below.

Assumption change	Valuation movement up	Valuation movement down	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Container pricing +/- 1%	228,064	-202,732	The higher the container pricing, the higher the fair value.
WACC +/- 1%	164,356	-111,370	The higher the WACC, the lower the fair value.
Capital expenditure +/- 10%	79,790	-86,040	The higher the capital expenditure, the lower the fair value.
Container volumes +/- 1%	3,807	-55,104	The higher the container volumes, the higher the fair value.
Inflation +/- 0.5%	54,817	-51,853	The higher the inflation, the higher the fair value.

Orion’s property plant and equipment

Orion’s electricity distribution system and the majority of Orion’s land and buildings are measured at fair value. At 31 March 2025 the carrying value remains materially at fair value. (2024: increase of \$71m).

Electricity distribution system

The electricity distribution system was revalued to fair value as at 31 March 2024, based on a valuation range provided by independent valuer Deloitte.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In the absence of an active market, Deloitte calculated fair value using Level 3 significant unobservable inputs using a DCF methodology and based its cash flow forecasts on Orion’s cash flow forecasts and adjusted those forecasts to remove the impacts of expansionary growth on forecast future revenues, operating expenditure and capital expenditure, and to reflect Deloitte’s estimates of the regulatory Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) for RCP4 and RCP5.

Deloitte’s key valuation assumptions were that:

- For the ten years ending 31 March 2034 estimated network revenues follow the Commerce Commission’s building blocks approach, but exclude growth assumptions related to expansionary growth.
- For the five years ending 31 March 2030 network revenues will be reset to achieve returns based on the new expected regulatory parameters - reset regulatory WACC - on regulatory investment value, adjusted for any known or estimated wash-up amounts carried forward from the current regulatory period.
- The estimated DCF mid-point discount rate is 6.65% (nominal, post-tax). The discount rate is a matter of professional judgement. Deloitte has used the ten-year NZ government bond rate as at the valuation date as the basis of risk-free rate. This has been used in conjunction with a view of an appropriate post tax market risk premium. Deloitte has used the same level of asset beta and leverage to that set by the Commerce Commission for the five-year regulatory period commencing 1 April 2025.

The valuation of Orion’s electricity distribution system is sensitive to the inputs used in the DCF valuation model. A sensitivity analysis of key inputs is given in the table below. The sensitivities are calculated by flexing a single variable at a time, noting that in practice the variables are inter-related within the regulatory framework.

Assumption change	Valuation movement up	Valuation movement down	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Capital expenditure +/- 5%	\$51m	\$51m	The higher the capital expenditure, the lower the fair value.
Operating expenditure +/- 5%	\$72m	\$72m	The higher the operating expenditure, the lower the fair value.
Discount rate +/- 0.5%	\$158m	\$132m	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
Distribution revenue +/- 0.5%	\$19m	\$19m	The higher the distribution revenue, the higher the fair value.

Land and other buildings

The majority of the company’s land and non-substation buildings, comprising substation sites, head office land and building and Waterloo Road property, were revalued to fair value as at 31 December 2023, by Colliers International Limited.

The methodologies and key assumptions used in valuing Orion’s land and non-substation building assets included:

- selecting a representative sample Orion’s substation sites and valued land at those sites using sales comparisons and unit metre frontage methodologies. These values were compared with respective rateable values and comparisons used to develop standard site multipliers, which were applied to rateable land values for approximately 2,500 substation sites.
- valuing Orion’s head office land and building using a market rental assessment and a capitalisation rate of 6.75% and comparing the result with recent market transactions.
- valuing Orion’s Waterloo Road property using a market rental assessment and a capitalisation rate of 6.0% and comparing the result with recent market transactions.

Citycare, EcoCentral, and DCL

The net carrying value of the property, plant and equipment of these companies at 30 June 2025 comprised less than 2% (2024: less than 2%) of total Group property, plant and equipment. Assets of these companies are either independently revalued at regular intervals, or carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment - depreciation and impairment

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

If a revalued asset is determined to be impaired, then the impairment is firstly applied against the revaluation reserve related to that asset, with any remaining impairment loss expensed in profit or loss. If the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is firstly applied to profit or loss to the extent of previously expensed impairment losses relating to that asset, with any further increase taken to the revaluation reserve.

For assets that are not revalued, an impairment loss is expensed immediately in profit or loss. If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying value of the asset is stated at not more than what its carrying value would have been had the earlier impairment not occurred.

Depreciation is calculated on each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Electricity distribution system		Port assets	
Electricity distribution system	60 yrs	Harbour structures	3-100 yrs
		Seawalls	100 yrs
Airport assets		Vessels	5-25 yrs
Airport infrastructure and roads	15-100 yrs	Container cranes	30 yrs
Sealed surfaces (other than roads)	15-120 yrs		
Terminal buildings	10-60 yrs	Other assets	
Car parks	7-50 yrs	Buildings/building fit-out/services	2-100 yrs
		Mobile plant including vehicles	1-30 yrs
		Office/computer equipment	2-20 yrs
Ultra-fast broadband network			
Ethernet communication equipment	5-12 yrs		
Provision of unlit ultra-fast broadband	20-50 yrs		

The asset’s residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Capital work in progress is not depreciated until commissioned. An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are recognised through profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Distinction between capital and operating expenditure

Capital expenditure is defined as all expenditure incurred in the creation of a new asset and any expenditure that results in a significant restoration or increased service potential for existing assets. Constructed assets are included in property, plant and equipment as each becomes operational and available for use. Operating expenditure is defined as expenditure that is incurred in the maintenance and operation of the property, plant and equipment of the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Investment property

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
RBL Property	19	20
CIAL	852	779
Total	871	799
Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Balance at beginning of financial year	799	764
Additional capitalised expenditure	48	10
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	24	15
Transfer (to)/from property, plant and equipment	-	10
Balance at end of financial year	871	799

Valuation of investment property - CIAL

The valuation of CIAL's investment property as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 was completed by Crighton Anderson Property and Infrastructure Ltd, trading as Colliers International Ltd, registered valuers and member of the New Zealand Property Institute. The basis of valuation is fair value, being the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The valuation methodologies used were a direct sales comparison or a direct capitalisation of rental income using market comparison of capitalisation rates, supported by a discounted cash flow approach. The valuation methodologies are consistent with the prior year.

Principal assumptions used in establishing the valuations were:

- Average rental yield rate 6.54% (2024: 6.60%). Rental yield range 0.84% - 11.53% (2024: 0.93% - 10.99%).
- Average market capitalisation rate 6.71% (2024: 6.81%). Market capitalisation rate range 4.19% - 11.05% (2024: 4.15% - 10.52%).
- Weighted average lease term 5.43 years (2024: 5.76 years).

Rental ranges in aggregate across the different property asset types were as follows:

Asset type	2025 rental range	2024 rental range
Office	\$190-\$275/sqm	\$190-\$270/sqm
Warehouse	\$100-175/sqm	\$100-\$165/sqm

Fair value hierarchy

Asset classification and description	Valuation approach	Key valuation assumptions	Fair value hierarchy level	Valuation sensitivity
Investment Properties are land and buildings which are owned to earn rental income, for capital appreciation or both.	The income-based valuation approach is used.	Land is included when infrastructure services are available and future development is expected within the next 3 years.	3	+\$37.9 million -\$34.4 million for a 5% change of capitalisation rate.
Level 3 Asset classification	Sensitivity of significant unobservable inputs			
Investment properties	An increase in the cash flow from an asset will increase the fair value of the asset and a decrease in the cash flow from an asset will decrease the fair value of the asset.			

Valuation of investment property - RBL Property

The valuation of RBL's investment property as at 30 June 2025 was completed by Bayley's using the capitalised income and direct sales comparison method. RBL's investment property was last revalued at 30 June 2024 using a direct sales comparison method.

The principal assumption used in establishing the valuation was:

- \$ per sqm \$688 (2024: \$725) Range of \$ per square metre \$550 - \$750 (2024: \$700-\$750).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Investment property (continued)

Sensitivity analysis		
Assumption change	Valuation movement up	Valuation movement down
Valuation of land per sqm +/- \$100	\$21.4m	\$16m

Accounting policy – investment property

Land is held by the Group for long term and strategic purposes and is not held for resale. Investment properties are land and buildings where the building is constructed or developed to maximise the return on land and buildings as an “interim use”, are held for long term rental yield, and are not occupied by the Group. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are generally classified as investment property unless:

- The occupants provide services that are integral to the operation of the Group's business;
- The property is being held for future delivery of services.

Land where there are infrastructure services in place up to its boundary, or there is a firm commitment to provide such infrastructure and the further development of that land is signalled within the next 3 years (being the current business planning cycle), is classified as investment property. Land/Buildings that are held for a currently undetermined future use, or that are vacant but held to be leased out under one or more operating leases, are classified as investment properties.

The classification of properties is at the lowest possible level. Therefore, where part of a property is occupied by a party other than the Group, consideration is given to whether that portion of the building could be classified as an investment property. Classification as an investment property will be indicated if the section of the building could be separately sold or leased under a finance lease. If the section of the property occupied by a party other than the Group is unable to be sold or leased separately from the rest of the building, the building is assessed as a whole and will usually only be classified as investment property if the Group occupies an insignificant portion of the total building.

Investment property is carried at fair value, based on valuation methodologies using direct sales comparison or a direct capitalisation of rental income using market comparison of capitalisation rates, supported by a DCF approach. These values are determined annually by external valuers. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value are recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement on property under construction is only applied if the fair value is considered to be reliably determinable.

If it is determined that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably determinable but the Group has an expectation that the fair value of the property will be reliably determinable when construction is complete, the investment property under construction will be measured at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Cash balances and call deposits	77	73
Other short term investments	6	4
Total cash and cash equivalents	83	77
Cash and cash equivalents denominated in:		
New Zealand dollars	83	77

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term deposits are made for periods of between one day and three months, and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

Cash and cash equivalents includes demand deposits of \$5.7m (2024: \$3.6m). \$1.2m (2024: \$0.9m) is related to retentions, which are held in accordance with Construction Contracts Act 2022. This cash is not available for business use. The remaining \$4.5m (2024: \$2.7m) of this balance relates to funds held on trust which are restricted under contract, which specifies that the funds remain the property of the customer until disbursed in accordance with the contractual terms. Accordingly, these funds are not considered freely available for business use.

Accounting policy - cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and call deposits, and other short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

13. Debtors and other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Trade receivables - contracted	122	123
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses - contracted	(1)	(1)
Net trade receivables - contracted	121	122
Other receivables	11	3
Interest receivable	-	1
Total debtors and other receivables	132	126

Included in trade receivables - contracted are amounts due from the ultimate shareholder, CCC, as disclosed in note 26.

Credit risk - aging of receivables

	Note	2025	2024
		\$m	\$m
Gross receivables			
Not past due		111	111
Past due 0-30 days		8	9
Past due 31-60 days		1	1
Past due more than 60 days		2	2
		122	123
Impairment			
Past due more than 60 days		(1)	(1)
Gross trade receivables		122	123
Individual impairment		(1)	(1)
Trade receivables (net)		121	122

Specific expected credit loss rates for each component are not disclosed because the overall lifetime expected credit loss is not material. Expected credit losses are based on historical information. Forward looking information has also been considered but has not changed the expectations for future credit losses.

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Opening balance	1	1
Expected credit loss made during the year	-	-
Receivables written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1	1

Accounting policy - debtors and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment.

Sales of goods are generally due for settlement within 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

13. Debtors and other receivables (continued)

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor’s current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Group considers a receivable in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a receivable to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A receivable is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The Group has recognised a loss allowance of 100% against all receivables over 120 days past due because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activities.

The Group applies the NZ IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

14. Inventory

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Current assets		
Inventory - raw materials and maintenance items	33	22
Inventory - finished goods	1	10
Total current inventory	34	32
Non-current assets		
Inventory - finished goods	-	6
Total inventory	34	38

Accounting policy - inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. For Citycare, cost is based on the first-in first-out principle, whereas Orion, CIAL, and Enable apply the weighted average principle. Inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Contract assets and contract liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Contract assets	32	34
Contract liabilities	13	15
Revenue recognised in the period from:		
Amounts included in the contract liability at the beginning of the period	3	12
Performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied):		
Revenue to recognise during the following period	34	1

Contract assets and liabilities are held by Orion and Citycare. All performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) for Citycare are part of a contract that have an original duration of one year or less, therefore as permitted under NZ IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

Accounting policy - contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets are initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently adjusted for credit impairment loss. The Group will recognise a contract asset for work performed where they do not have an unconditional right to consideration. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point which the Group has an unconditional right to consideration. If the payment received exceeds the revenue recognised to date then the Group recognises a contract liability for the difference.

The financing component in construction contracts with customers is not considered to be significant as the period between the recognition of revenue and receipt of payment is always less than one year.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for the amounts due from customers under construction contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

16. Creditors and other payables

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Trade payables and accrued expenses	142	115
Retentions	1	1
GST payable	7	12
Deposits held	1	1
Interest payable	8	9
Other payables	1	5
Total creditors and other payables	160	143

The carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value. Included in trade payables are amounts owing to the ultimate shareholder, CCC, as disclosed in note 26 Related Parties Disclosures.

Accounting policy – creditors and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year but that remain unpaid at the end of the financial year. The amounts are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Borrowings

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings are recognised at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost (except for any fair value adjustments required by hedge accounting rules). Any difference between initial recognition and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

The carrying values of Group borrowings are tabled below. Tables exclude intra-group loans of \$578m (2024: \$584m) from CCHL (Parent) to subsidiaries, which are eliminated from the consolidated Group total.

Group borrowings							
	Commercial paper	Bonds	Floating rate notes	Loans from external parties	Loans from CCC	Total	Undrawn borrowing facility
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
30 June 2025							
Current borrowings							
Unsecured	60	-	-	68	180	308	132
Non-current borrowings							
Unsecured	-	759	415	486	424	2,084	184
Total borrowings	60	759	415	554	604	2,392	316
Group maturity profile							
	Commercial paper	Bonds	Floating rate notes	Loans from external parties	Loans from CCC	Total	Undrawn borrowing facility
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
30 June 2025							
Less than 1 year	60	-	-	68	180	308	132
1 - 2 years	-	200	-	115	150	465	95
2 - 5 years	-	250	120	371	174	915	89
Over 5 years	-	309	295	-	100	704	-
Total borrowings	60	759	415	554	604	2,392	316
Carrying value by subsidiary							
	Commercial paper	Bonds	Floating rate notes	Loans from external parties	Loans from CCC	Total	Undrawn borrowing facility
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
30 June 2025							
CCHL (Parent)	60	479	75	-	604	1,218	100
CIAL	-	280	-	293	-	573	92
Citycare	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
LPC	-	-	-	53	-	53	72
Orion	-	-	340	208	-	548	42
Total borrowings	60	759	415	554	604	2,392	316
Restated							
	Commercial paper	Bonds	Floating rate notes	Loans from external parties	Loans from CCC	Total	Undrawn borrowing facility
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
30 June 2024							
Current borrowings							
Unsecured	60	150	50	302	130	692	110
Non-current borrowings							
Unsecured	-	571	340	192	551	1,654	181
Total borrowings	60	721	390	494	681	2,346	291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Borrowings (continued)

Restated							
	Commercial paper	Bonds	Floating rate notes	Loans from external parties	Loans from CCC	Total	Undrawn borrowing facility
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Maturity profile 30 June 2024							
Less than 1 year	60	150	50	302	130	692	110
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	160	180	340	163
2 - 5 years	-	300	45	32	232	609	18
Over 5 years	-	271	295	-	139	705	-
Total borrowings	60	721	390	494	681	2,346	291
Carrying value by subsidiary							
	Commercial paper	Bonds	Floating rate notes	Loans from external parties	Loans from CCC	Total	Undrawn borrowing facility
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
30 June 2024							
CCHL (Parent)	60	447	50	-	681	1,238	100
CIAL	-	274	-	282	-	556	93
Citycare	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
LPC	-	-	-	77	-	77	48
Orion	-	-	340	135	-	475	40
Total borrowings	60	721	390	494	681	2,346	291

*2024 comparatives have been restated as per note 30

Financing arrangements

Commercial paper

Commercial paper is issued under CCHL's \$200m unsecured commercial paper programme.

Bonds

Bonds are unsecured retail and wholesale bonds issued by CCHL and CIAL. The bonds have a total nominal principal amount of \$750m (2024: \$725m), with the carrying value including the impact of fair value hedges.

Floating rate notes

Floating rate notes include those issued by CCHL under a Master Trust Deed, and by Orion in the United States Private Placement market - unsecured NZD borrowing.

Loans from external parties

All borrowings under bank facilities for CIAL, LPC and Orion, and overdraft facility for CIAL and LPC are unsecured and supported by a negative pledge deed.

Average Interest Rate on Borrowing

Borrowing and finance costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an item of property, plant and equipment, investment properties or other qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Financial Covenants

Group borrowing is subject to financial covenants for a mix of interest cover, gearing, and minimum shareholder's funds, certified on a semi-annual basis. The specific covenants and thresholds for each Group entity are negotiated between that entity and its financiers, and may differ across the Group. All Group entities were compliant with their covenant requirements throughout the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Borrowings (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2025	Restated	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	New leases	Reclassification	Other	Closing 30 June 2025
	Opening 1 July 2024						
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Current liabilities:							
Borrowings from external parties	485	(277)	-	-	(80)	-	128
Loans from CCC	130	(130)	-	-	180	-	180
Lease liabilities	10	(8)	1	4	-	-	7
Non-current liabilities:							
Borrowings from external parties	1,179	388	12	-	81	-	1,660
Loans from CCC	551	53	-	-	(180)	-	424
Lease liabilities	74	(4)	3	10	-	-	83
Derivative liabilities	2	-	13	-	-	3	18
	2,431	22	29	14	1	3	2,500

2024	Restated	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	New leases	Reclassification	Other	Restated
	Opening 1 July 2023						Closing 30 June 2024
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Current liabilities:							
Borrowings from external parties	353	(131)	3	-	260	-	485
Loans from CCC	125	(125)	-	-	130	-	130
Lease liabilities	7	(8)	4	4	(1)	4	10
Derivative liabilities	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities:							
Borrowings from external parties	1,272	164	3	-	(260)	-	1,179
Loans from CCC	533	148	-	-	(130)	-	551
Lease liabilities	71	(1)	7	-	-	(3)	74
Derivative liabilities	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2,366	47	14	4	(1)	1	2,431

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Other financial assets and liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Current assets		
Term deposits	8	11
Other loans and deposits	-	1
Interest rate swaps	1	13
Total current other financial assets	9	25
Non-current assets		
Other loans	13	12
Interest rate swaps	18	46
Total non-current other financial assets	31	58
Current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	(1)	-
Total current other financial liabilities	(1)	-
Non-current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	(17)	(2)
Total non-current other financial liabilities	(17)	(2)

Refer to note 24 for further information on areas of financial risk and fair value.

Other loans

Loan to Christchurch Engine Centre

On 29 June 2012, CCHL entered into a loan agreement with Christchurch Engine Centre to advance up to US\$17m, effectively replacing the CCC's previous combined equity/debt investment in Jet Engine Facility Ltd. CCHL has entered into a cross currency interest rate swap to convert its fixed rate USD income on this loan into NZD floating rates (note 24). US\$9m of the US\$17m principal drawn has been repaid, with the remaining amount outstanding as at the current reporting date of US\$8m payable in 2028. The loan is assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date based on the Group's internal assessment. As such, the Group has assessed that the credit risk on this financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition as permitted by NZ IFRS 9, and recognises 12 months expected credit losses for the asset. No material provision has been made.

The Christchurch Engine Centre has continued to experience strong growth in volumes and revenue.

Accounting policies

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivatives only for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance date. They are designated and documented at their inception date as either a cash flow hedge or a fair value hedge under NZ IFRS 9 – in each case:

- The economic relationship is determined by critical terms, such as the reference rate, reset dates, payment dates, maturity, and notional amount. The Group enters into derivatives which have similar critical terms to the related hedged items.
- The hedge ratio is established with reference to the notional amount of the derivative. The Group may hedge less than 100% of any particular exposure, so the hedged item may be defined as just a proportion of the total exposure (up to but not exceeding the notional amount of the derivative).
- The primary sources of hedge ineffectiveness are any differences in the critical terms of the derivative and the hedged item. For hedges of forecast transactions, ineffectiveness can also arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated.

Cash flow hedge

The effectiveness of cash flow hedges is assessed at each balance date based on the relative fair value movements of the actual derivative and its "hypothetical" (as defined by NZ IFRS 9).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Other financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Changes in a designated derivative’s fair value are accounted for as follows:

- The effective portion is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- The ineffective portion (if any) is recognised in Profit & Loss as Other Income / Expense.
- Amounts accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income are recycled to Profit & Loss in the periods affected by the hedged item (except where a derivative is hedging a forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, in which case the accumulated amount is included in the initial cost or carrying amount of that asset or liability).

If a derivative is sold, terminated, or no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria in NZ IFRS 9, then any cumulative gain or loss existing in Other Comprehensive Income at that point will remain in Other Comprehensive Income in the first instance, and will be released over time as the related hedged item is recognised in Profit & Loss (or as a non-financial asset / liability, as the case may be). However, if the hedged item was a forecasted transaction that is no longer expected to occur, then the cumulative gain or loss in Other Comprehensive Income will be transferred immediately to Profit & Loss as Other Income / Expense.

Fair value hedge

The effectiveness of fair value hedges is assessed at each balance date based on the relative fair value movements of the derivative and its hedged item (as described in NZ IFRS 9). The Group normally only uses fair value hedges to hedge fixed rate borrowings (ie. to convert a fixed interest rate to a floating rate).

For designated hedges, fair value movements for both the derivative and its hedged item are recognised in Profit & Loss as Other Income / Expense.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting (or has not been designated as part of a qualifying hedge relationship), changes in its fair value are recognised in Profit or loss as Other Income / Expense.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling on the day of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at balance date are translated to NZ dollars at the ruling rate at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised through profit or loss, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Those that are stated at fair value are translated to NZ dollars at ruling rate at the date the fair value was determined.

Term deposits

Term deposits are cash investments with original maturities of more than three months.

Other loans and deposits

Other loans and deposits are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group’s other financial assets are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Goodwill and other intangible assets

	Goodwill	Easements and consents	Customer related	Software and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Gross carrying amount					
Gross carrying amount at 1 July 2023	89	4	28	79	200
Additions	-	-	-	13	13
Additions from internal developments	-	-	-	1	1
Disposals	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2024	89	4	28	91	212
Additions	-	-	-	22	22
Disposals	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Transfers	-	-	-	4	4
Gross carrying amount 30 June 2025	89	4	28	94	215
Accumulated balance at 1 July 2023	(42)	(3)	(5)	(54)	(104)
Amortisation expense	-	-	(6)	(9)	(15)
Disposals	-	-	-	2	2
Transfers	-	2	-	-	2
Accumulated balance at 30 June 2024	(42)	(1)	(11)	(61)	(115)
Amortisation expense	-	-	(6)	(10)	(16)
Disposals	-	-	-	23	23
Transfers	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Accumulated balance at 30 June 2025	(42)	(1)	(17)	(51)	(111)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	47	3	17	30	97
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	47	3	11	43	104

Accounting policy – intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives.

Costs of developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that are expected to generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets and amortised over their estimated useful lives. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Group with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the term of the contract. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the cloud provider's application software, are recognised as operating expenses when the services are received.

Some of these costs incurred are for the development of software code that enhances, modifies or creates additional capability for existing on premise systems. Where these costs meet the definition and recognition criteria for an intangible asset, these costs are recognised as an intangible software asset and are amortised over the useful life on a straight-line basis. Judgement is applied in determining whether the code meets the definition and recognition criteria for an intangible asset. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Customer relationships and customer contracts

Customer relationships and customer contracts acquired as part of a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill. Customer relationships and customer contracts have a finite life and are carried at their fair value at the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method over the period of projected cash flows of the contracts and relationships over their estimated useful lives, which are amortised over an estimated useful life of 2-13 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation/Impairment

An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the asset. The asset is reviewed annually for indicators of impairment, and tested for impairment if these indicators exist. The asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Estimated useful lives are:

Software	2-10 years
Easements and resource consents	5-35 years
Customer related	2-13 years

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, is not amortised, but is tested for impairment annually, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amount of goodwill allocated to cash-generating units

The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each CGU are as follows:

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Orion	2	2
Enable	1	1
Citycare	44	44
Total	47	47

The carrying value of Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test at the CGU level to ensure the carrying value does not exceed the recoverable amount at balance date, which at a subsidiary level is reviewed by each individual Board. Of the total carrying amount, \$45m (2024: \$45m) originates from subsidiary balance sheets, and \$2m (2024: \$2m) is generated from goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries.

In testing for impairment, the approach to calculating recoverable amounts and the key assumptions used for significant CGUs are outlined below.

Citycare goodwill

The Group balance of goodwill includes \$44m from the CityCare CGU, relating to Spencer Henshaw and Apex Water Limited (Apex Water).

As at 30 June 2025, an annual impairment test of goodwill was undertaken by Citycare on the balance of goodwill. The recoverable amount has been calculated based on a value in use calculation using a DCF model.

The cash flow forecasts for both Spencer Henshaw and Apex Water are based on budgeted gross margin, which is at a rate consistently achieved in previous years, and budgeted overhead, which is expected to increase in line with increased revenue. Other key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are:

Key assumptions	Spencer Henshaw	Apex Water
Pre tax discount rate	12.6%	13.1%
Terminal growth rate	2%	2%
Forecast period	5 years	5 years

Accounting policy – goodwill

Goodwill, representing the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired, is recognised as an asset. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at the amount recognised at acquisition date less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment, and whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired. An impairment of goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's net fair value less costs of disposal, or its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Impairments are recognised immediately in profit or loss, and are not subsequently reversed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Lease assets and liabilities

(a) Leases as lessee

(a) (i) Right of use assets

	Land \$m	Buildings \$m	Plant and equipment \$m	Electricity distribution system \$m	Total \$m
Cost at 1 July 2023	3	35	5	10	53
Additions	3	14	2	-	19
Disposals	-	(4)	(1)	-	(5)
Cost at 30 June 2024	6	45	6	10	67
Additions	5	4	8	-	17
Disposals	-	(6)	(2)	(2)	(10)
Cost at 30 June 2025	11	43	12	8	74
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2023	-	19	3	2	24
Depreciation	-	7	2	-	9
Disposals	-	(1)	(2)	-	(3)
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	-	25	3	2	30
Depreciation	-	7	2	-	9
Disposals	-	(5)	(2)	(2)	(9)
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2025	-	27	3	-	30
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	6	20	3	8	37
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	11	16	9	8	44

Lease term (range in years)

(a) (ii) Lease liabilities

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	8	10
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability	82	74
Total lease liabilities	90	84

The Group leases various land and buildings, equipment and vehicles. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

The Group has lease liabilities relating to agreements between Orion and Transpower New Zealand Ltd (Transpower) for Transpower to install new assets at or near its local grid exit points, and for the lease of properties in the Wellington and Central Otago areas.

The Transpower agreements have remaining terms of between 1 and 29 years (2024: between 0 and 30 years). Orion does not own the assets at the end of the lease term and there is no residual value. There is no security provided for the arrangements. The monthly payment amounts are reviewed periodically by Transpower based on prevailing interest rates and agreed margins.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Lease assets and liabilities (continued)

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Expense relating to short term leases	2	2
Cash outflows for leases:		
Interest on lease liabilities	3	1
Repayments of lease liabilities	4	6
Payments of short term leases	2	2
Total cash outflows for leases	9	9

At 30 June 2025 Orion had \$0.2m commitment for short term leases (2024 \$0.1m), and payment of low value leases by Orion was \$0.3m (2024: \$0.3m)

(b) Leases as lessor

(b) (i) Finance lease receivable

The Group has assessed subleases as finance leases where they act as a lessor for subleases on sites that they lease. The Group has assessed each sublease based on the right of use asset and expected useful life of the head lease and where a sublease is for a significant part of the expected life of the lease. The Group has derecognised part of the right of use asset and recorded this as sublease receivable.

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Less than 1 year	4	4
Between 1 to 2 years	4	4
Between 2 to 3 years	4	4
Between 3 to 4 years	4	4
Between 4 to 5 years	4	4
Later than five years	30	32
Total undiscounted receivable	50	52
Unearned finance income	(7)	(9)
Net investment in finance leases	43	43
Finance lease receivable included in the Statement of financial position		
Current	4	2
Non-current	39	41
Total finance lease receivable	43	43

Total lease receivables of \$43m (2024: \$43m) are attributable to LPC’s non-cancellable finance lease receivables. LPC leases a range of land, buildings and equipment to a number of customers. A number of leases include rights of renewal for further periods including “in perpetuity”.

(b) (ii) Operating leases

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Less than 1 year	73	65
Between 1 to 2 years	54	58
Between 2 to 3 years	39	42
Between 3 to 4 years	32	29
Between 4 to 5 years	26	25
Later than five years	147	156
Total operating leases	371	375

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Lease assets and liabilities (continued)

Accounting policy - leases

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use that asset.

All leases are classified as leases of right-of-use assets unless they meet the definition of short-term or low value leases, or are sublet. Lease payments that are short-term or low value are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liability payments are allocated between expense and reduction of the lease liability over the term of the lease. Capitalised right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Right of use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The group applies NZ IAS 36, Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss under this standard.

As a practical expedient, NZ IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has adopted this practical expedient.

As lessor

The Group subleases one of its leases for land and buildings. This sublease is classified as a finance sublease as substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the sub lessee. Both the maturity and value of the lease payments match both the head lease and the sublease. The payment of both interest and principal is settled between the head lessor and the sublease. The Group does not recognise these payments in the cash flow statement.

Leases in which the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

21. Share capital and dividends

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Fully paid ordinary shares	94	94
Dividends declared on fully paid ordinary shares	55	51
Cents per share	114	105

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Parent paid its full SOI dividend target to CCC of \$55m (2024 \$50.7m).

CCHL has on issue:

• 48,090,528 (2024: 48,090,528) fully paid ordinary shares held by Christchurch City Council, carrying one vote per share and the right to dividends.

• 1,500,139,000 (2024: 1,500,139,000) of redeemable preference shares, paid up to \$1,390, held by CCC. No further calls have been made on these shares. Dividends are only payable to the extent that the shares are fully paid. CCHL may elect to redeem the whole or any part of the shares. The shares do not carry any right to conversion into ordinary shares in CCHL. The shares have no par value.

Capital management and dividend policy

The Group’s capital includes share capital, reserves and retained earnings. The Group’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure public, shareholder, investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Management monitors capital through the gearing ratio (total liabilities to total tangible assets) and the interest cover ratio (EBIT plus finance income / finance expenses). It maintains a strong credit rating from Standard & Poor’s (currently AA- with a stable outlook), although it is noted that the Parent’s rating is largely determined by CCC’s rating due to the close financial relationship between the two entities.

The CCHL Board will pay dividends to its shareholder, CCC, after taking into account its profitability, debt levels, future investment requirements and the requirement to meet the solvency test under the provisions of the Companies Act 1993, whilst being cognisant of its SOI targets.

Accounting policy – dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

22. Reserves

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Asset revaluation reserve	1,286	1,211
Hedging reserve	(5)	39
Total reserves	1,281	1,250

Revaluation reserve – property, plant and equipment

The revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets, as described in note 10.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that are recognised in other comprehensive income, as described in note 24.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

23. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Employee entitlements	43	41
Deferred revenue	1	3
Income in advance	5	4
Other current liabilities	2	-
Total current other liabilities	51	48
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Employee entitlements	4	4
Deferred revenue	1	2
Total non-current other liabilities	5	6
Total other liabilities	56	54

Accounting policy - employee entitlements

Current employee entitlements in respect of short-term benefits expected to be wholly settled within 12 months are accrued at the full amount owing at the pay period ending immediately prior to the balance sheet date.

Non-current employee entitlements in respect of long-term employee benefits that are not expected to be settled within 12 months, such as long service leave, are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date taking into account years of service, years to entitlement and the likelihood of staff reaching the point of entitlement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the Group’s assets and liabilities or revenues and expenses will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group has some exposure to foreign currency risk as a result of transactions that are denominated in a foreign currency - primarily Australian dollars, US dollars and Euros. The Group’s policy is to hedge any material foreign currency exposure, usually with forward exchange contracts.

CCHL has loaned US\$8m (2024: US\$8m) to Christchurch Engine Centre (see note 18). This asset is fully hedged to New Zealand dollars using a cross-currency interest rate swap, which reduces the net currency exposure on this transaction to zero.

The Group has assessed that a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates (a 10% variance either way) would not have a significant impact on profit or equity.

Commodity price and demand risk

EcoCentral’s operations can be significantly impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices and international demand for certain products. This risk is mitigated to an extent by tendering and entering into supply contracts, and through the structure of its commercial contracts for incoming commingled products. Any residual risk is not considered material to the Group.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, by the use of interest rate swaps, options and forward interest rate contracts (see Interest rate hedging activity section below).

At 30 June 2025 the Group had a mix of financial assets and liabilities exposed to the re-pricing of interest rates as set out in the following tables. To the extent that assets and liabilities exposed to variable interest rate risk are hedged, they are classified as fixed.

Interest rate re-pricing analysis

	Less than 1 year \$m	1-2 years \$m	2-5 years \$m	More than 5 years \$m	Carrying value \$m
30 June 2025					
Cash and term deposits	91	-	-	-	91
Other loans and deposits	13	-	-	-	13
Borrowings (net of derivatives) and lease liabilities	(751)	(46)	(1,193)	(468)	(2,458)
Total	(647)	(46)	(1,193)	(468)	(2,354)
30 June 2024					
Cash and term deposits	88	-	-	-	88
Other loans and deposits	13	-	-	-	13
Borrowings (net of derivatives) and lease liabilities	(918)	(88)	(404)	(965)	(2,375)
Total	(817)	(88)	(404)	(965)	(2,274)

Interest rate sensitivity

In managing interest rate risks, the Group aims to reduce the impact of short term fluctuations on earnings. Over the longer term, however, changes in interest rates will affect reported profits. The following table summarises the estimated impact of a 1% movement in interest rates on the Group’s pre-tax profit and equity (excluding retained earnings), taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps. The carrying amount of the hedging instruments is disclosed in Fair value of total derivatives section of this note.

	2025 Profit/loss \$m	2025 Equity \$m	2024 Profit/loss \$m	2024 Equity \$m
100 basis point increase	(4)	30	(5)	28
100 basis point decrease	4	(30)	5	(28)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value (continued)

Credit risk

	Counterparty Credit rating	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Cash and term deposits	AA, A	91	88
Debtors, contract assets and other receivables	Unrated	164	174
Loans and deposits	Lower than BBB or unrated	13	13
Derivative financial instrument assets	AA, A	19	58
Total		287	333

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Parent or Group. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Parent and Group to concentrations of credit risk are summarised above. The Parent and Group places its cash and short-term investments with high credit quality financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution in accordance with the treasury policies of the respective companies. The Parent and Group do not hold any credit derivatives to offset credit exposure.

There is some concentration of credit risk at subsidiary level in relation to trade receivables, however all of these major customers are considered to be of high credit quality, and as such on a Group-wide basis, the risk of credit losses arising is not considered to be significant.

CCHL entered into a loan agreement with Christchurch Engine Centre. Details of the loan and associated credit risk are provided in note 18.

Geographically, there is no significant credit risk concentration for the Parent or Group outside New Zealand.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management requires maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions.

In meeting its liquidity requirements, the Group manages its investments and borrowings in accordance with its treasury policies, which include restrictions on the amount of debt maturing in any 12 month period and require sufficient approved financing facilities to cover a specified percentage over the anticipated peak debt over a rolling 12 month period. In general, the Group generates sufficient cash flows from its operating activities to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities and has funding arrangements in place to cover potential shortfalls.

The Group’s exposure to liquidity risk based on undiscounted contractual cash flows is as follows:

	Statement of Financial Position \$m	Less than 1 year \$m	1-2 years \$m	2-5 years \$m	More than 5 years \$m	Total contractual cash flows \$m
30 June 2025						
Creditors and other payables	160	160	-	-	-	160
Net derivative financial instrument liabilities/(assets)	(1)	(1)	-	12	1	12
Borrowings from external parties	1,788	299	605	548	667	2,119
Loans from related parties	604	202	166	201	108	677
Lease liabilities	91	13	13	32	67	125
Total	2,642	673	784	793	843	3,093
30 June 2024						
Creditors and other payables	145	145	-	-	-	145
Net derivative financial instrument liabilities/(assets)	(57)	(15)	(11)	(12)	(2)	(40)
Borrowings from external parties	1,665	641	165	752	537	2,095
Loans from related parties	681	168	206	266	155	795
Lease liabilities	85	15	11	24	51	101
Total	2,519	954	371	1,030	741	3,096

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value (continued)

Fair value of total derivatives designated/not designated as hedging instruments analysed as:

	Notional principal 2025 \$m	Interest rate swaps 2025 \$m	Cross currency interest rate swaps 2025 \$m	Total 2025 \$m	Notional principal 2024 \$m	Interest rate swaps 2024 \$m	Cross currency interest rate swaps 2024 \$m	Total 2024 \$m
Current assets								
Designated	258.0	0.7	-	0.7	422.0	12.7	-	12.7
	258.0	0.7	-	0.7	422.0	12.7	-	12.7
Non-current assets								
Designated	2,046.0	18.4	0.2	18.6	1,660.2	45.1	0.4	45.5
	2,046.0	18.4	0.2	18.6	1,660.2	45.1	0.4	45.5
Current liabilities								
Designated	95	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	-	-
	95	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities								
Designated	1,000	17.3	-	17.3	275.0	2.0	-	2.0
	1,000	17.3	-	17.3	275.0	2.0	-	2.0
Total	3,399.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	2,357.2	55.8	0.4	56.2

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined by discounting the future projected cash flows of each instrument to present value amounts, using the relevant interest rate yield curve. The present value amount is adjusted to reflect the credit risk of the counterparty to each transaction (or CCHL's credit risk, if the transaction is a liability). These valuations are considered Level 2 of the IFRS three-level valuation hierarchy, and there has been no movement between levels during the year.

Interest rate hedging activity

The Group uses interest rate swaps in the normal course of business to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. The notional principal values and fair values of swaps held are summarised in the table below. The fair value of assets is disclosed in the Classification of assets and liabilities section of this note.

Group	Avg contracted fixed interest rate		Notional principle		Fair value	
	2025 %	2024 %	2025 \$m	2024 \$m	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Floating for fixed contracts						
Less than 1 year	3.27%	3.09%	253	442	(1)	13
1 to 2 years	2.43%	2.68%	275	273	1	9
2 to 5 years	3.36%	3.30%	1,135	829	(2)	28
More than 5 years	3.85%	2.94%	1,235	485	(6)	11
			2,898	2,029	(8)	61
Fixed for floating contracts						
1 to 2 years	2.65%	-	60	-	-	-
2 to 5 years	4.89%	3.81%	255	190	8	(4)
More than 5 years	4.23%	5.44%	175	125	1	(1)
			490	315	9	(5)
Total			3,388	2,344	1	56

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value (continued)

The following disclosure shows the amount of debt being hedged by interest rate swaps for fair value and cash flow hedges plus the various related amounts that impact the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Fair value hedges - Interest rate swaps		
Hedged items - Fixed rate borrowings:		
Carrying value	609	571
Cumulative fair value adjustment	9	3
Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	9	(1)
Hedging instruments - Interest rate swaps:		
Nominal amount of the hedged asset / (liability)	(490)	(315)
Carrying value	9	(5)
Change in fair value for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	4	3
Fair value hedges - Cross currency interest rate swaps		
Hedged items - Fixed rate loan:		
Carrying Value	-	12
Cumulative fair value adjustment	-	(1)
Hedging instruments - Cross currency interest rate swaps:		
Nominal amount of the hedged asset / (liability)	13	(13)
Cash flow hedges		
Hedged items - Variable rate borrowings:		
Balance in hedge reserve (continuing hedges)	(10)	33
Hedging instruments - Interest rate swaps:		
Nominal amount of the hedged asset/(liability)	2,182	(1,864)
Carrying value of hedging instrument	(7)	55
Change in fair value for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	(37)	(11)
Current period hedging gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(36)	(13)

There were no reclassifications of cash flow hedges during the year (2024: none)

Recognition in financial statements	Statement/Note reference
Statement of financial position:	
Hedging instrument asset	note 18 - Other financial assets
Hedging instrument liability	note 18 - Other financial liabilities
Hedged item (carrying amount)	note 17 - Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
Statement of comprehensive income:	
Changes in the carrying value of fair value hedging instruments	note 7: Net gains/losses
Changes in the carrying value of fair value hedged items	note 7: Net gains/losses
Changes in the carrying value of cash flow hedging instruments	Other comprehensive income - fair value gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges
Hedge ineffectiveness (gains)	note 7: Net gains/losses
Hedge ineffectiveness (losses)	note 7: Net gains/losses

Classification of assets and liabilities

- The following section provides further information about the Group's financial instruments, including:
- An overview of all financial instruments held by the Group, and their classification.
 - Disaggregated information for those instruments that the directors consider to be most significant in the context of the Group's operations.
 - Specific accounting policies where relevant.
 - Information about determining the fair value of the financial instruments, including judgements and estimation uncertainty involved.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value (continued)

The following table outlines the Groups' classification of financial assets and liabilities:

Classes of financial assets and liabilities

	30 June 2025	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3	30 June 2024	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hedge derivatives								
Derivative financial instrument assets	19	-	19	-	59	-	59	-
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	(18)	-	(18)	-	(2)	-	(2)	-
Total financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value	1	-	1	-	57	-	57	-
Financial assets/(liabilities) at amortised cost								
Cash and term deposits	91	-	-	-	88	-	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	132	-	-	-	126	-	-	-
Other loans and deposits	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Creditors and other payables	(160)	-	-	-	(143)	-	-	-
Borrowings	(2,392)	-	-	-	(2,346)	-	-	-
Net financial assets/(liabilities) at amortised cost	(2,316)	-	-	-	(2,262)	-	-	-
Total financial assets and liabilities	(2,315)	-	1	-	(2,205)	-	57	-

Non-financial assets measured at fair value

When measuring the fair value of non-financial assets held by the Group, the Group uses observable market data as much as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The tables below classify the Group's non-financial assets recorded at fair value in accordance with NZ IFRS 13 as described in the accounting policies set out below.

Property, plant and equipment classified as level 3 utilises some unobservable (non-market data) inputs, further described in note 10, related to the following asset classes carried at fair value, Land, Terminal Buildings, Other buildings, Electricity distribution system, Airport infrastructure assets, Port assets, Ultra-fast broadband network.

Property, plant and equipment that is classified as Level 2 arises from the use by Orion's valuer of significant observable inputs – sales comparisons and unit metre frontage methodologies – in determining the fair value of land at substation sites. In addition, the valuer used a market rental assessment to value Orion's Waterloo Road depot site and head office land and building (Level 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value (continued)

	30 June 2025	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3	30 June 2024 Restated	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Property, plant and equipment	4,725	-	153	4,578	4,491	-	155	4,336
Investment property	871	-	-	871	799	-	-	799
Total	5,596	-	153	5,449	5,290	-	155	5,135

Analysis of movements in Level 3 assets:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Total \$m	Restated Total \$m
Opening carrying value	5,135	4,926
Additions	254	192
Disposals	(1)	(1)
Transfers	8	(11)
Fair value movements	198	146
Depreciation	(146)	(117)
Closing carrying value	5,448	5,135

Fair value of liabilities

Fixed rate debt is recognised in the financial statements at amortised cost, noting the following:

- \$365m (2024: \$190m) of debt held by CCHL is matched by interest rate swap agreements with notional amounts totalling \$365m (2024: \$190m) whereby CCHL receives an average fixed rate of interest of 3.74% (2024: 3.81%) and pays interest at a variable rate on the notional amounts. The swaps are used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of the bonds. The accumulated fair value hedge adjustments made on the carrying amounts of these bonds total \$4m (2024: \$4m), resulting in a total carrying value of the fair valued hedged debt of \$369m (2024: \$187m).
- \$125m (2024: \$125m) of debt held by CIAL is matched by an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$125m (2024: \$125m) whereby CIAL receives a fixed rate of interest of 5.44% (2024: 5.44%) and pays interest at a variable rate on the notional amount. The swap is used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of the bond. The accumulated fair value hedge adjustments made on the carrying amount of this bond totals \$5m (2024: \$0.4m), resulting in a total carrying value of the fair valued hedged debt of \$130m (2024: \$124m).

Transfers between categories

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of all other financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values, on the basis that settlement is due in the short term and expected to be at, or very close to, carrying value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

24. Areas of financial risk and fair value (continued)

Accounting policies

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, based on the highest and best use of that asset.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments are described in the relevant notes. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as properties. Selection criteria for valuers include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

Classification of investments and financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Despite this, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- The Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

25. Non-controlling interests in subsidiary companies

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests. At 30 June 2025, Orion New Zealand Ltd ('Orion') and Christchurch International Airport Ltd ('CIAL') were the only subsidiaries not 100% owned by CCHL.

	30 June 2025				30 June 2024			
	Orion \$m	CIAL \$m	Consolidation adjustments \$m	Total \$m	Orion \$m	CIAL \$m	Consolidation adjustments \$m	Total \$m
Non-controlling interest (NCI)	10.725 %	25.0%			10.725 %	25.0%		
Revenue	368	245			335	246		
Net profit after tax	24	75			12	21		
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	(18)	43			47	40		
Total comprehensive income	6	118			59	61		
Profit allocated to NCI	3	19		22	1	5	(1)	5
OCI allocated to NCI	(2)	11		9	5	10	-	15
Current assets	70	25			76	27		
Non-current assets	1,768	2,482			1,712	2,339		
Current liabilities	95	87			58	265		
Non-current liabilities	887	805			855	565		
Net assets	857	1614			875	1536		
Carrying amount of NCI	92	403	(5)	490	94	384	(4)	474
Operating cash flows	83	106			71	93		
Investing cash flows	(128)	(78)			(132)	(39)		
Financing cash flows*	47	(29)			61	(54)		
* Includes dividends paid to NCI	(3)	(10)			(3)	(8)		

Accounting policy – non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are allocated their share of net profit after tax in the statement of comprehensive income and are presented within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from the equity of owners of the parent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

26. Related party disclosures

The parent entity in the group structure is CCHL, which is 100% owned by CCC. The Group undertakes transactions with CCC and its related parties, all of which are carried out on a commercial basis. No material transactions were entered into with related parties except as disclosed below.

a) Transactions between CCHL Group entities and CCC

(i) Routine transactions

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Dividends paid/payable to CCC	55	51
Interest paid to CCC	33	103
Services provided to CCC	124	114
Services provided by CCC (including rent and rates)	23	21

(ii) Subvention payments

	30 June 2025						
	Orion	CIAL	LPC	Enable	Citycare	EcoCentral	RBL Property
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Subvention payments:							
Paid to:							
CCC	2	6	-	7	3	-	-

	30 June 2024						
	Orion	CIAL	LPC	Enable	Citycare	EcoCentral	RBL Property
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Subvention payments:							
Paid to:							
CCC	3	10	4	11	5	1	-

(iii) Other transactions

Other transactions between members of the Group and CCC or its subsidiaries were as follows:

EcoCentral Ltd made payments of \$27m in relation to the disposal of waste (2024: \$25m), to Transwaste Canterbury Ltd, a company in which the ultimate shareholder, CCC, has a material shareholding.

Transactions to other CCC owned entities are:

- Sales to Venues Ōtautahi of \$nil (2024: \$0.67m), purchases of nil (2024: \$nil).
- Sales to ChristchurchNZ of \$nil (2024: \$0.02m), purchases of \$0.04m (2024: \$0.42m).

b) Balances between CCHL Group entities and CCC

(i) Borrowings

CCHL borrows from CCC, based on CCC's borrowing rate plus a margin. As at 30 June 2025, borrowings are \$604m (2024: \$681m). Weighted average borrowing cost for the year pre hedging was 3.97% (2024: 5.88%).

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Borrowing maturity		
Short term 3 months	10	10
3 months-1 year	170	120
1-2 years	150	180
3-5 years	174	231
>5 years	100	140
Total	604	681

(ii) Other balances

Other balances between members of the Group and CCC or its subsidiaries were as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

26. Related party disclosures (continued)

	Owing by CCC	Owing by CCC	Owing to CCC	Owing to CCC
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Orion	1	1	-	2
Citycare	9	10	-	-
EcoCentral	1	1	-	1
	11	12	-	3

c) Key management personnel compensation

From an accounting perspective, as the Parent is a holding company, the key management personnel of the Parent are also considered to be the key management personnel of the Group.

Compensation of the directors and executives of the Group, being the key management personnel of the Parent, is tabled below.

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Short-term employee benefits	1.2	1.0
Termination benefits	-	-
	1.2	1.0

Short-term employee benefits include payments to the Directors, Acting CEO, CEO and Head of Finance and Head of Impact for the year ending 30 June 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

27. Capital commitments

	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Property, plant & equipment	56	8
Electricity distribution network	44	37
Investment property	-	8
Intangibles	37	-
	137	53

28. Contingent liabilities and assets

Quantifiable contingent liabilities - Performance Bonds	2025	2024
	\$m	\$m
Citycare	14	16
Orion	2	1
Total	16	17

Citycare has an arrangement with Bank of New Zealand for the issue of performance related bonds.

Other contingent liabilities

The Group had no other material or significant contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025.

All Group companies insure for liability risks, in line with good industry practice.

No provisions have been made where the Group does not expect to have the contingent liabilities realised.

Accounting policy – contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the entity, and include obligations that are not recognised because their amount cannot be measured reliably or because settlement is not probable. A contingent liability is not recognised in the Statement of financial position, but are disclosed when the possibility of an outflow is not considered to be remote.

Contingent assets

Revenue above and below maximum allowable revenue

Orion is permitted to receive a maximum allowable revenue (MAR) for its electricity distribution services under the Commerce Commission's default price path regime. Due to differences between quantity estimates and CPI estimates used in price setting and actual quantities and actual CPI, Orion estimates that it charged customers \$14.46m below its MAR (2024: estimated \$12.26m below MAR). This amount is still subject to wash-ups as improved information becomes available. Orion will adjust the final amount plus interest when it sets delivery prices for 2026 (2024: recovered within 2026 delivery prices).

The Group had no other material or significant contingent assets as at 30 June 2025.

Accounting policy – contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position, but they are disclosed when it is more likely than not that an inflow of benefits will occur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

29. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

30. New and issued accounting standards

New accounting standards and interpretations

The amendment to NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements was issued in May 2023 and is effective for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. The impact of these changes has resulted in restatements in relation to the classification of Borrowings for prior periods in both the Statement of Financial Position and note 17 'Borrowings':

The Group has certain Loans from external parties, which include the right to rollover loans, subject to certain conditions being met at the time of rollover. Drawdowns on these facilities are for periods of less than a year. Under the requirements allowed under NZ IAS 1, the Group has elected to disclose these drawdowns as a Non-Current Liability, resulting in a \$77m restatement in the FY24 year as outlined in the table below.

	2024		
	As reported	Adjustment	Restated
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1 July 2023			
Current borrowings	541	(63)	478
Non-current borrowings	1,742	63	1,805
Total Borrowings	2,283	-	2,283
30 June 2024			
Current borrowings	692	(77)	615
Non-current borrowings	1,654	77	1,731
Total Borrowings	2,346	-	2,346

NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in May 2024 by the External Reporting Board and is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Group has yet to assess the full impact of this new standard.

Other new accounting standards and amendments have been issued that are not mandatory for the year ended 30 June 2025 and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group has assessed that these are not likely to have an effect on its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

31. Statement of Performance

The Statement of Intent (SOI) issued by CCHL last year in respect of the 2025 financial year included a number of financial and non-financial performance measures. Level of achievement is measured using the scale in the table below:

Target Status	Explanation
Achieved	Target has been met.
In progress	A plan has been put in place and is underway, achievable within the timeframe.
Partially achieved	Certain key outcomes achieved but target not fully met.
Not achieved	Target has not been met, or target is unachievable.

FINANCIAL

The following table compares the actual financial results for the year ended 30 June 2025 with the financial targets contained within the SOI:

Group

Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)	\$442m	\$506m
Net Profit After Tax (NPAT)	\$96m	\$206m
* Normalised NPAT		\$159m
Shareholders' funds/total assets	45%	46%
Debt to EBITDA (times)	5.5	4.7
Return on capital	5.1%	7.0%
Return on equity	3.6%	7.2%
* Normalised Return on equity		5.6%

* FY25 NPAT normalised by \$47m, which adjusts for the non-cash after-tax fair value gain related to the revaluation of LPC's property, plant and equipment.

Parent

Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
Dividends	\$55m	\$55m
Dividend yield	1.7%	1.4%
Interest cover EBIT/Interest (times)	2.0	2.2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
Improved financial performance	Introduction of a Group capital allocation framework.	Not Achieved A Group capital allocation framework was not progressed. CCHL will continue to work with subsidiaries to understand and support their capital requirements.
	Develop in consultation with Council the principles of a responsible investment framework.	Achieved CCHLs responsible investment framework has been developed and agreed with Council. In addition, CCHL have committed to becoming a signatory to UN Principles of Responsible Investment.
	Work with Council to implement a Sustainable Dividend Policy.	Achieved A Sustainable Dividend Policy has been agreed with Council (targeting between 60%-90% of CCHL Parent NPAT).
Improved company monitoring and reporting	Undertake annual benchmarking of each asset to assess performance relative to peers in the industry.	Partially Achieved Benchmarking was undertaken for the four largest subsidiaries (CIAL, LPC, Orion and Enable). Analysis included both financial and nonfinancial performance.
	Develop an integrated risk framework to provide CCHL with insights into Group portfolio risks.	Achieved Refer page 44-45 within this Annual Report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

INTELLECTUAL

Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
To support improved performance through a demonstrable commitment to diversity, equity and engagement, including:		
- Board diversity	A best practice gender diversity ratio at Board level. (Note, this is a CCHL target as the body that appoints subsidiary boards). Achieve 40/40/20 male/female/any ratio.	Achieved Gender diversity at Board level is balanced at CCHL and subsidiaries (59/41 male/female).
- Group diversity	A best practice gender diversity ratio. Achieve 40/40/20 male/female/any ratio.	Not achieved Gender balance has not been achieved for the Group in FY25 (22.6% female against 40% target). This is an improvement on FY24 (21.5%). Males are overrepresented in Orion (including Connetics), LPC and Citycare.
- A closed gender pay gap	Measure gender pay gap (average male pay and average female pay, including by career bands). Work toward zero pay gap by 2030.	Achieved CCHL's gender pay gap was measured as 14.4% (based on median total remuneration). This compares favourably to the national gender pay gap of 17.7% but is an increase on prior year (FY24 12.7%).
- A highly engaged workforce	Measured by staff Engagement Index. Staff either 'strongly agree' or 'agree' to five standard questions to gauge levels of workplace engagement.	Not Achieved Each subsidiary undertakes their own measurement of staff engagement. Three of six subsidiaries reported an improved engagement score when compared to FY24. The use of standardised questions did not progress as it was considered a duplication of work already completed by the subsidiaries.
	CCHL and subsidiary companies have clear diversity, gender equity and engagement plans in place.	Achieved CCHL and subsidiaries have diversity, gender equity and engagement plans and this will remain a focus of the Impact programme in FY26.
To ensure appropriately qualified Boards of directors with the right set of skills required by the organisation.		
	Each subsidiary maintains a regularly reviewed Directors' skills matrix with the skills and areas of experience the organisation needs on its Board mapped against its strategy and current capabilities.	Achieved Directors' skills matrices for all CCHL Group Boards are reviewed regularly and prior to recruitment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

SOCIAL/RELATIONSHIPS

Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
Continual improvement in operational health and safety.	Zero serious harm incidents or workplace fatalities.	Not achieved There were serious harm incidents, defined as a notifiable injury and/or illness by WorkSafe, within the CCHL Group during FY25. There were zero workplace fatalities. <i>Results relate to direct employees only; contractor incidents and fatalities are excluded.</i>
	Reduction in total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR).	Not achieved Four subsidiaries measure TRIFR. No subsidiaries showed a decrease in TRIFR, with a high number of sprain and strain injuries. Health and safety will continue to be a priority for the CCHL Group.
	Increased trend in reporting of potential safety incidents (near miss reporting), demonstrating a healthy, safety-focused organisational culture.	Partially Achieved All subsidiaries are demonstrating a healthy, safety-focused organisational culture. Five out of six subsidiaries reported an improvement in a range of lead health and safety indicators, including near miss reporting, improvements in health and safety engagement factors, senior leadership interactions and safe work observations.
Effective stakeholder, iwi and community engagement.	Material stakeholder issues reflected in business strategy.	Achieved Subsidiaries have identified material stakeholder issues and responded to them in their business strategy.
	Trusted network of stakeholder relationships.	Partially Achieved The Group has a trusted network of stakeholder relationships. Five subsidiaries hold a stakeholder engagement plan and report against it. The remaining subsidiary is working toward completing and implementing their stakeholder engagement plan during FY26.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

NATURAL

Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Gross greenhouse gas emissions across the Group fall year-on-year (or greenhouse gas emissions intensity if core business changes).	Partially Achieved Three out of six subsidiaries (Orion, LPC and EcoCentral) reported a year-on-year reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (location-based). CIAL, Citycare and Enable did not achieve this group target. DCL and RBL Property are not included in this measure as they do not have greenhouse gas emission measures or inventories established, have limited trading activity and their greenhouse gas emissions are not considered material to the Group.
	Group emission reduction targets are set and reported publicly.	Partially Achieved Emission reduction targets were disclosed in the CCHL Group FY24 Climate Statement released on 31 October 2024. Targets were reported for each subsidiary except EcoCentral. A CCHL Group target will be disclosed in the FY25 Climate Statement, to be released by 31 October 2025.
Produce integrated reporting and climate-based disclosures	CCHL Group Climate Statement is published on an annual basis, informed by consistent, accurate and timely subsidiary reporting.	Achieved CCHL Group FY24 Climate Statement released on 31 October 2024.
	Integrated report from CCHL captures a range of data around the environmental impacts and mitigations across subsidiary companies.	Achieved Refer to pages 34-39 of this report.

The CCHL Group has chosen to include measures of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in its performance information. Quantifying GHG emissions is subject to inherent uncertainty because the scientific knowledge and methodologies to determine the emissions factors and processes to calculate or estimate quantities of GHG sources is still evolving, as are GHG reporting and assurance standards. This has resulted in an emphasis of matter paragraph being included in the audit reports of CIAL, Citycare, Enable and Orion, EcoCentral as well as in CCHL Group’s own audit report, to highlight this uncertainty to its readers. This uncertainty also applies to LPC’s reported GHG emissions performance information.

CCHL is a climate reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Full climate statements will be available when released at <https://www.cchl.co.nz/annual-reports>

CIAL, LPC, Orion, Enable and Citycare have included the following performance measures in their FY25 Statement of Intent, which are considered material to the Group. EcoCentral’s FY25 Statement of Intent performance is not considered material to the Group and has been excluded from the performance measures presented here.

References to “science based” or “science aligned” targets were modelled using the Science Based Targets initiative’s tools, which outline the reductions in emissions required to contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5°C. While these targets were set using publicly available resources from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), they have not been submitted to or approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. More information can be found on the SBTi website.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

Subsidiary	Performance target	2025 result
CIAL	Maintain airport operational greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 90% or greater (scope 1 and 2 emissions).	Achieved Scope 1 & 2 emissions for FY25 were 93% reduced against CIAL 2015 baseline using the market-based approach. A new electric fire truck has replaced one of the diesel fire fleet from January 2025, this is expected to show up as a small dip in mobile diesel usage. Scope 1, 2 & 3 have been independently verified. When using location-based approach and not considering renewable energy certificates, total emissions for CIAL electricity consumption has reduced to 1,503 tCO ₂ e from the 2015 baseline of 1,811 tCO ₂ e. CIAL has the following material sources of emissions: Scope 1: Diesel Stationary use, diesel and petrol in motor vehicles. Scope 2: Purchased electricity (commercial buildings, EV chargers). The following are considered outside CIAL’s organisational boundary, as no operational control exists, and are therefore excluded from Scope 1 & 2 (and included in Scope 3): - Investment properties when the tenant has control of operating and environmental policies. - Hotel property given it is operated by a 3rd party under a service agreement, and CIAL does not have full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies over the operation. Also excluded from our targets are Scope 3 emissions which includes full flight emissions from aircraft, emissions associated with capital works and purchases of goods and services, and other upstream and downstream (indirect) emissions arising from our activities.
LPC	Achieve science aligned target for scope 1 and scope 2 emissions reductions. For FY25 this was a 20% reduction in scope 1 and scope 2 operational emissions from baseline year FY18.	Achieved In LPC’s baseline year (FY18) LPC’s Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 10,153 tCO ₂ e (location and market based). This figure was audited in accordance with ISO 14060:2018 under the Toitū Envirocare Carbon reduce programme. LPC’s Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions for FY25 were 8,069 tCO ₂ e. This is a 20.5% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY18 to FY25. LPC applies an operational control consolidation approach (as defined by the GHG Protocol) to define its organisational boundary for the purposes of calculating its GHG emissions. This allows LPC to focus on those emissions sources that they have greater control over and can influence in line with their targets. The following Scope 3 emissions sources have been excluded: Upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, end of life treatment of sold products, franchises and investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

Subsidiary	Performance target	2025 result
Orion	Group carbon emissions are below 2,456 tCO ₂ e.	Not Achieved Location-based: 2,802 tCO ₂ e, Market-based: 2,644 tCO ₂ e Organisational boundaries are set with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064:2018 standards. Orion use an equity share consolidation approach. This approach includes consolidating emissions from wholly owned subsidiary Connetics. Emissions and reductions are reported using both a location-based methodology, and a market-based methodology for Scope 2 purchased electricity, identifying where renewable electricity certificates have been purchased to achieve reductions. The majority of Orion’s disclosures use the 2024 Ministry of Environment (MfE) emission factors, as using the 2025 emissions factors would only have a minor impact on the results, except for Scope 2 electricity, where the 2025 MfE electricity factors were applied. Where MfE has not provided an emission factor it has been sourced from alternative sources such as Gazette notices for specific landfills, the UK GHG Conversion Factors 2024 publication for recycled waste and Knowledge Auckland spend based emission factors for rental cars. As Orion’s financial year spans a calendar year period, for electricity emissions associated with buildings and EV chargers, annual factors released by MfE for the calendar year that covers the April to December (nine months) period of disclosure has been used. For Air travel the MfE emissions factor that includes radiative forcing has been used. Wherever possible information on emission sources is drawn from the vendor as this is the most robust measure available (for example, litres of fuel). Where this is not possible, spend-based emission factors have been used, these carry a greater level of uncertainty. Orion’s Inventory Management Report, produced with Toitu Envirocare, includes ongoing actions to improve the data quality of emission sources over time by working together with vendors. This year, Orion undertook a re-baselining of their FY20 carbon emissions to improve data accuracy and reflect updated methodologies. This included revisiting key assumptions, incorporating more complete activity data, and aligning the approach with 2024 emission factors and best practice guidelines. Orion has the following material sources of emissions: Scope 1: Diesel and LPG Stationary use, refrigerants, diesel and petrol in motor vehicles. Scope 2: Imported electricity (commercial buildings, EV chargers). Scope 3: Business travel – transport, upstream freight – paid by the Orion group, Downstream freight – paid by Connetics, Disposal of solid waste to landfill and recoveries for recycling, Scope 3 T&D losses from electricity consumed in Orion group buildings outside the Orion network area. Note distribution losses (emissions associated with the electricity lost, in the form of heat, as it travels through our network) are excluded from our operational target and reported result for two reasons: - they are largely outside of our control at the present time. - Orion Group benefits from significant ‘free rider’ reductions as the generation of New Zealand electricity reduces its reliance on fossil fuels like gas and coal. Due to the size of this emissions source (around 90% of our footprint excluding Scope 3), including them in our ambition could remove scrutiny from reductions in our Scope 1 emissions, which are comparatively small by comparison. As a result, their exclusion keeps our focus on reducing emission sources in our operations that support our transition (e.g. the use of fossil fuels in our vehicle fleet). Additional detail on Orion’s GHG emissions and its reduction journey can be found in Orion’s Annual Report 2025 and on its website.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

Subsidiary	Performance target	2025 result
Enable	Continue to measure greenhouse gas emissions with a focus on Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goals of 35% by FY25 and 62% by FY30, against the FY20 baseline, and strive to achieve net zero emissions by FY30 in line with the CCHL group. Emissions reported against base year FY20. Net zero emissions means to a balance the amount of greenhouse gas produced, and the amount removed in a given time period.	Achieved Scope 1 and 2 science-based goals have been adopted, and an emissions reduction investment plan has been approved. FY25 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions have decreased by 161 tCO ₂ e (81%) to 38 tCO ₂ e against their restated FY20 baseline, with the full years benefit from the solar panels on three central offices and 87.5% of vehicles are now electric. Enable purchased Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to reduce emissions associated with Scope 2 operational electricity use. There is some level of uncertainty associated with calculating Greenhouse Gas emissions. To minimise this uncertainty, all Scope 1 and 2 source data has been obtained directly from suppliers. Enable has calculated emissions based on the most up to date emissions factors available from the Ministry for the Environment and supplier sources at the time Greenhouse Gas emissions data was produced. Enable has the following material sources of emissions: Scope 1: Diesel Stationary use, refrigerants, diesel and petrol in motor vehicles Scope 2: Purchased electricity Contractor related emission are excluded from scope 1 and scope 2 and are recorded within scope 3. Scope 3 emission sources include accommodation, travel, T&D losses (electricity), air and sea freight, waste to landfill, rental cars, taxi travel, contractor fleet emissions.
Citycare	Annual reduction of Company-wide GHG emissions from scope 1 and scope 2 sources normalised against annual turnover to reach 2030 goals	Achieved This year Citycare applied the operational control consolidation approach to its GHG emissions reporting boundaries; a change in approach from previous years, away from an equity share consolidation. The operational control has been used as directed by CCHL to align Citycare’s consolidation approach with the wider CCHL Group. This change will see 100% of Apex Water accounted for as Citycare holds operational control over Apex Water and Citycare now has 100% shareholding of Apex Water*. This does not change the treatment for Spencer Henshaw as this was already 100% accounted for under Citycare Limited. To enable like-for-like comparisons for past and future inventories, Citycare has recalculated its prior year’s emissions to include the remaining 25% of Apex’s emissions, and the latest Ministry for the Environment emission factors. The recalculation has resulted in a FY2024 revised group Scope 1 & 2 emissions of 86 tCO ₂ e higher than the emissions previously reported. The Citycare group has set an annual scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction intensity target to ensure we can compare the impact of our reduction initiatives over time without being influenced by increases or decreases in the group’s overall size. This intensity factor is our normalised tonnes of emissions from our scope 1 and 2 emission sources per \$ of revenue (less contractor cost + 10% margin). This adjustment has been made because the related contractor emissions fall within Scope 3. Normalised scope 1 and 2 emissions – (tCO ₂ e)/\$ revenue decreased from 0.000034152 against our audited restated 2024 emissions to 0.000032852 in 2025, a decrease of 4% (note this result is not inflation adjusted). Citycare has the following material sources of emissions: Scope 1: LPG Stationery use, diesel and petrol in vehicles Scope 2: Purchased electricity Contractor related emissions are excluded from Scope 1 and Scope 2 as they fall within Scope 3. Scope 3 emission sources include purchased goods and services, including subcontractors, and well to tank fuel emissions. * Citycare previously accounted for 75% of Apex’s emissions under the equity share approach. During FY25 Citycare bought the remaining 25% of shares of Apex Water Ltd and now owns 100% of Apex.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2025

OTHER OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS

The following material non-financial performance measures for CIAL, Enable and Orion as set out in their SOIs are included below to further assist users of the financial statements in reading and understanding the overall Group performance.

Further information on the subsidiary SOI performance is provided in the subsidiary annual reports.

Subsidiary	Performance measure	Performance target	2025 result
CIAL	Passenger numbers	Domestic 4,921,878 passengers	Not achieved 4,834,465 passengers
		International 1,645,816 passengers	Not achieved 1,560,693 passengers
Enable	Operational	Total network availability	99.969%
Orion	Regulatory measures	Duration of supply interruptions in minutes per year per connected customer (SAIDI)	
		Planned – target 39.68	Achieved – 29.80
		Unplanned – target 84.71	Achieved – 23.39
		Total SAIDI – target 124.39	Achieved – 53.19
		Number of supply interruptions per year per connected customer (SAIFI)	
		Planned – target 0.1496	Achieved – 0.0997
		Unplanned – target 1.0336	Achieved – 0.4233
		Total SAIFI – target 1.1832	Achieved – 0.5230



Independent Auditor’s Report

To the readers of Christchurch City Holdings Limited’s group consolidated financial statements and consolidated statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Christchurch City Holdings Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (collectively referred to as “the Group”). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chantelle Gernetzky, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group on pages 51 to 111, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and the statement of performance of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 112 to 120.

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- the statement of performance of the Group accurately reports, in all material respects, the Group’s actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which the Group’s performance can be judged in relation to the Group’s objectives in its statement of intent, and has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Auditor-General’s

Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, as applicable to audits of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In addition to this audit, we have carried out other audit and assurance engagements for the Company and Group. These audit and assurance engagements, as described in note 6(a)(i) on page 64, are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than the audit and these engagements, we have no relationship with or interests in the Group.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of key audit matters	How we addressed this matter
Valuation of Group property, plant and equipment	
The carrying value of Group property, plant and equipment (PPE) is \$4.9 billion. Group PPE is characterised by a large number of specialised service delivery and infrastructure assets, in addition to land and buildings. A number of the asset classes are carried at fair value, with revaluations performed on a regular basis, or when the fair value is materially different to the carrying value. A number of assets are also subject to impairment reversal assessments. The valuation of these assets requires significant judgement due to uncertainties inherent in the valuation of these assets. The following asset classes, that apply the revaluation model, were revalued as at 30 June 2025: - terminal buildings; - airport infrastructure assets; - other buildings; - ultra-fast broadband network; and - port assets.	Our audit procedures included: - Assessing the valuers’ expertise for the work and their objectivity. - Confirming our understanding of the valuation methodologies and key assumptions. Assessing these for compliance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting standards and evaluating their reasonableness based on our experience and knowledge of other specialised valuations in the public sector. - Using our own valuation and finance experts to assist us in reviewing the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies and key assumptions used by management and the Group’s valuers. - Obtaining an understanding of the source data used for the valuations, including assessing the reliability of the source data and the risk of errors or omissions in that data.

Description of key audit matters	How we addressed this matter
The following asset classes, include assets subject to impairment loss or revaluation decrement reversals through profit or loss, related to Lyttelton Port Company, in the year ended 30 June 2025: - land; - other buildings; - port assets; and - work in progress. Due to the varied nature of these assets, some are valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost, with others valued based on discounted cash flows or market-based approaches. All valuations for revalued assets were carried out by independent specialist valuers, with the exception of the Lyttelton Port Company valuation which was prepared internally by management. Note 2 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements provides information on the most recent valuations and impairment reversals. We consider the valuation of PPE is a key audit matter due to the significance of the carrying values to the financial statements and the judgements involved.	- Testing a sample of calculations in the valuations. - Assessing the sensitivity of the valuations to changes in assumptions and confirming that the significant assumptions and sensitivities were appropriately disclosed in the financial statements. - Reviewing the overall valuation changes and obtaining explanations for any significant or unusual changes in value. We found that the valuations adopted by the Group for these assets were reasonable and supportable and that the valuations used approaches consistent with our expectations.
Valuation of investment property	
The Group’s investment property portfolio comprises industrial, commercial and retail investments in the area surrounding Christchurch International Airport. Investment properties are revalued annually by independent valuers. The value of the portfolio is \$871 million as at 30 June 2025. The value of the portfolio continues to grow as available land is developed for further investment properties. Changes in use, as a result of development or changes in the business, can result in transfers of properties between investment property and property, plant and equipment. Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements provides information on the valuation and the	Our audit procedures included: - Assessing the valuer’s expertise for the work and their objectivity, which included considering the existence of other engagements or relationships. - Confirming our understanding of the valuation methodology and key assumptions. Assessing these for compliance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting standards (NZ IAS 40 Investment Property and NZ IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement) and evaluating their reasonableness based on our experience and knowledge of other valuations.

Description of key audit matters	How we addressed this matter
movements in the investment property balance since the previous year. We consider this a key audit matter due to the significance of the carrying value, and associated fair value gains or losses, and because of the judgements and assumptions involved in determining fair value.	- Engaging a valuation expert to assist with critiquing and challenging the key assumptions used by the Group’s valuers, including their appropriateness. - Testing a sample of key inputs used in the valuations to the underlying records, including lease term information and current rental rates. - Assessing the sensitivity of the valuations to changes in assumptions and confirming that the significant assumptions and sensitivities were appropriately disclosed. - Reviewing the overall valuation changes and obtaining explanations from the valuers for any significant or unusual changes in value. We found that the valuations adopted by the Group were reasonable and supportable.
Valuation of investment in subsidiaries at fair value	
The Company’s investment in subsidiaries of \$4.7 billion is disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. These investments are a major part of the parent segment total assets of \$5.3 billion disclosed in the segment reporting note (note 4). The investments in subsidiaries figure eliminates out in the consolidated statement of financial position where subsidiaries’ assets and liabilities are consolidated on a line-by-line basis. For segment reporting, investments in subsidiaries are measured at fair value. The Company engages specialist valuers to complete the valuations because of the complexity and significance of assumptions applied. We consider this a key audit matter due to the significance of the carrying value of investments, the judgements in determining appropriate valuation approaches, and their sensitivity to changes in key assumptions.	Our audit procedures included: - Assessing the valuers’ expertise for the work and their objectivity. - Engaging external valuation experts to assist us in reviewing the appropriateness of valuation methodologies and key assumptions such as discount rates and multiples used by the Company’s valuers. - Obtaining an understanding of the market data sources used by the valuers and the reliability of that data for developing key inputs in the valuation. - Assessing the robustness of forecast cash flow information, by reviewing the process to develop forecasts, and assessing forecasts against historical actual performance. - Assessing the sensitivity of the valuations to changes in assumptions. - Reviewing the overall valuation changes and obtaining explanations from the valuers for any significant or unusual changes in value.

Description of key audit matters	How we addressed this matter
	Assessing compliance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting standard NZ IFRS 8, <i>Operating Segments</i>. We found that the valuations adopted by the Company were reasonable and supportable.

Emphasis of matter – Inherent uncertainties in the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions

The Group has chosen to include measures of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in its statement of performance. Without modifying our opinion and considering the public interest in climate change related information, we draw attention to page 116 of the annual report, which outlines the inherent uncertainty in the reported GHG emissions. Quantifying GHG emissions is subject to inherent uncertainty because the scientific knowledge and methodologies to determine the emission factors and processes to calculate or estimate quantities of GHG sources is still evolving, as are GHG reporting and assurance standards.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group, and our auditor’s report thereon. The other information also includes the Group’s Climate Statement prepared in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards. This report is separate from the Annual Report and is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Group for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards. The Board of Directors is also responsible for the preparation of the statement of performance of the Group in accordance with the Act. The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Group for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors’ responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002 and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the statement of performance of the Group, including the disclosures, and assess whether the statement of performance of the Group achieves its statutory purpose of enabling the Group’s readers to judge the actual performance of the Group against its objectives in the Group’s statement of intent.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and the service performance information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the statement of performance of the Group of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not

be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Chantelle Gernetzky
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand
30 September 2025

Sustainable finance report

For the year ending 30 June 2025





Sustainability in focus

At CCHL sustainability plays a significant role in its decision-making to preserve and grow assets for the long-term benefit of the Ōtautahi Christchurch community. As intergenerational guardians, CCHL looks at financial stability and beyond as a measure of success.

The CCHL Group includes some of the region's largest and most significant companies in the region for the benefit of our ultimate owners – the people of Christchurch. In focusing on how these assets can make the largest impact for the good of our community – not only in terms of financial stability but also environmental sustainability and social impact.

Recognising the integral role of sustainability in its business, CCHL's Sustainable Finance Framework was established to enable it to increase its leadership and investment in sustainability, while providing the platform for future growth in this area.

CCHL Sustainability Bond – Use of Proceeds

CCHL's Sustainability Bond of \$150m was issued in November 2021 to refinance a \$159m loan provided by Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) for the construction of Enable's ultra-fast fibre network.

The Framework was established in 2021 to support the refinancing of debt relating to our investment in Enable's fibre-optic network. Since its establishment, Enable's network has improved sustainable business initiatives, digital equity and community engagement across the city, aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Overview of sustainability bond issue:

CCHL closed its first Sustainability Bond offer in late October 2021. The bond received significant interest – with offers representing more than double the initial bond offer (\$100 million plus an allowance of \$50 million for oversubscriptions). The issue margin for the fixed rate sustainability bonds was set at 0.35% per annum. The fixed interest rate for the bonds is set at 3.01%.

Issuing this bond, only the second sustainability bond issued in New Zealand, was a major milestone for CCHL reflecting its approach to providing long-term, economic social and environmental returns to the city and region.

Value of sustainability bond on issue

\$150m of 3.01% fixed rate bonds, issued on 05-Nov-21, maturing on 05-Nov-26. Trading as “CCH030” on NZX.

Key terms of the sustainability bond:

Issue Rating	AA- positive outlook (S&P Global Ratings)
Current Issuer Rating	AA- stable outlook (S&P Global Ratings)
Instrument	CCH 05/11/2026 3.01% — Christchurch City Holdings Limited Bonds
Sustainability Bond Assurance	Assurance from EY confirming that CCHL's Sustainable Finance Report Framework continues to meet the Social Bond Principles 2021, Green Bond Principles 2021 and Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021
Tenor	5 years
Issue Date	5 November 2021
Maturity Date	5 November 2026
Issue Amount (NZD \$m)	150
Coupon	3.010%
ISIN	NZ0CHDT895C5
NZX Code	CCH

Eligible Asset Schedule/Register, as at 30 June 2025

The net proceeds of CCHL's Sustainability Bond offer will be notionally allocated in accordance with CCHL's Sustainable Finance Framework (dated October 2021) for projects identified for positive environmental and/or social outcomes.

Terms defined in CCHL's Sustainable Finance Framework have the same meaning when used in this Schedule/Register.

Eligible Assets are consistent with the sustainable finance Market Standards, being the ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, Green Bond Principles (GBP) and Social Bond Principles (SBP).

At the time of issuance, the proceeds of CCHL's Sustainability Bond will be notionally allocated in full to the Eligible Assets outlined in the below table:

Eligible Asset	Description	Location (%) ¹	CCHL Shareholding 30 June 2025 (NZ \$m) ²	Asset Value, as at 30 June 2025 (NZ \$m) ²	Eligible Categories (GBP)	Eligible Categories (SBP)	Target Population (SBP)	SDG Alignment
 Enable Networks Limited	Construction, development, maintenance and operation of ultra-fast fibre network and infrastructure.	Greater Christchurch, New Zealand	100%	\$714	Energy Efficiency	–	–	SDG 7 – Renewable Energy (Target 7.3: Double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency). SDG 9 – Innovation & Infrastructure (Target 9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes).
					–	Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Underserved, owing to a lack of essential goods and services	SDG 9 – Innovation & Infrastructure (Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries).
					–	Access to Essential Services		SDG 4 – Quality Education (Target 4.3: Ensure equal access for all to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university).
					–	Employment Generation	Living below the poverty line	SDG 8 – Good Jobs and Economic Growth (Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors).
						Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment	Unemployed	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities (Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome)

Under the Sustainable Finance Framework, CCHL intends to maintain a balance of Eligible Assets that have a fair value at least equal to the original principle amount of the Sustainability Bonds at the time of issuance.

Sustainability Bond (NZX ticker)	Sustainability Bond (comprising maximum proposed value) (NZD \$m) ³	Date of Issuance	Maturity Date
CCH030	\$150m	5 November 2021	5 November 2026

Total Eligible Assets	\$714m
Sustainability Bond (comprising maximum proposed value)	\$150m
Surplus Eligible Assets	\$564m
Eligible Asset Ratio:	4.8x

EY's Limited Assurance (dated September 2025) concludes that nothing came to its attention that causes it to believe that the subject matter (i.e. CCHL's Sustainable Finance Framework and Eligible Asset Schedule/Register) was not prepared, and presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria, which are listed below:

- (1) Green Bond Principles 2021;
- (2) Social Bond Principles 2021;
- (3) Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021; and
- (4) CCHL's Sustainable Finance Framework (which forms the criteria for assessing asset eligibility).



¹ The fibre network was constructed by Enable Networks Limited (ENL), which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of CCHL. Construction of the fibre network was completed in 2018. The Crown holds one share in ENL which does not confer on it any voting rights or rights to dividends but gives the Crown rights of control over ENL's business activities under certain circumstances (as set out in ENL's constitution).

² The fair value of CCHL's equity investment in ENL is \$714m (independent valuation by Deloitte as at 30 June 2025), represented by the enterprise value of ENL of \$1,008m less debt of \$294m. CCHL has used the equity investment value of \$714m for the purpose of this Eligible Asset Register. None of ENL's own borrowing has been allocated as green, social or sustainable against the value of the fibre optic network.

Impact of the CCHL sustainability bond:

Established in 2007, Enable provides highly sustainable and efficient fibre broadband services to three quarters of the Ōtautahi Christchurch broadband market. This network was built through investment from CCHL, aimed at creating a more resilient and accessible fibre network for the people of Ōtautahi Christchurch. The sustainability bond has been used to refinance the construction debt for the Enable fibre broadband network.

Impact aligning with Green Bond Principles

Energy efficiency	–	–	SDG 7 – Renewable Energy (Target 7.3: Double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency). SDG 9 – Innovation & Infrastructure (Target 9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes).
-------------------	---	---	---

Improving energy efficiency

Enable is committed to reducing its emissions and has decreased Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions by 81% of the restated FY20 base to 38 tCO₂e.

This progress comes from actions such as decarbonising 90% of the vehicle fleet and installing solar panels at four of their Central Offices (COs).

These COs help power parts of the fibre network across the city. The solar panels support the energy needs of the COs, which collectively can connect up to 72,000 customers. Depending on the weather and sunlight, the panels can save up to 15% in energy use. For non-renewable electricity, Enable buys Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to help reduce emissions.

Fibre broadband is known for its energy efficiency, and a 2021 study by Sapere Research Group in 2021, showed fibre has a lower per-user electricity footprint than all other fixed broadband alternatives in New Zealand for connections of 50 Mbps and above. As the fibre speeds increase, the service becomes even more efficient, helping reduce overall energy use.

Impact aligning with social bond principles

Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Underserved, owing to a lack of essential goods and services Living below the poverty line Undereducated Unemployed	SDG 9 – Innovation & Infrastructure (Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries).
Access to Essential Services		SDG 4 – Quality Education (Target 4.3: Ensure equal access for all to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university).
Employment Generation		SDG 8 – Good Jobs and Economic Growth (Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors).
Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment		SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities (Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome)

Free Wi-Fi service continues to be popular

Enable continues to provide free Wi-Fi service in the Central City, extending from the Bridge of Remembrance and along Oxford Terrace to Victoria Square, across to Colombo Street to the Lichfield Street corner.

Enable worked in partnership with Council to deliver this service by using existing infrastructure such as streetlights to install equipment on and utilising the Council's existing internet connectivity.

Enabling digital equity

Through FY25, Enable has worked with the Manaiaakalani Education Trust to deliver a pilot programme that provided ongoing support to digitally excluded households that were originally part of the Ministry of Education's Equitable Digital Access Programme.

They have also continued to work with their industry counterparts on a sustainable digital equity offer.

Socioeconomic advancements and empowerment

In 2021, Enable entered a partnership with Ōtautahi Community Housing Trust (ŌCHT) with a mission to tackle digital inequity by providing free internet to ŌCHT tenants. To date, this initiative has supported 500 eligible tenants across the community, who otherwise might not have been able to access the internet.

The initiative has also facilitated internet connections for 18 ŌCHT community lounges, providing free Wi-Fi and helping keep the community connected and empowered.

Supporting the community

Enable continues to support local initiatives and causes through the Enable People Sponsorship programme. Each quarter, the programme reviews applications for support from Enable employees actively involved with different causes and organisations in the community. This initiative has supported 9 community initiatives over the past year.





Independent Assurance Report to the Management of Christchurch City Holdings Limited

Conclusion

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on whether Christchurch City Holdings Limited’s (“CCHL’s”) attached 2025 Sustainable Finance Report (the “Report”), in all material respects, is compliant with the CCHL Sustainable Finance Framework and the requirements of the Green Bond and Social Bond Principles June 2021 (the “compliance requirements”) as at 30 June 2025.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Entity’s Report for the year ended 30 June 2025 is not, in all material respects, in compliance with the compliance requirements of the Green Bond and Social Bond Principles June 2021.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements SAE 3100 (Revised) *Compliance Engagements* issued by the New Zealand External Reporting Board (‘XRB’).

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management’s responsibilities

Management of CCHL is responsible for:

- a. Preparation of an annual Sustainable Finance Report which complies, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements of CCHL’s Sustainable Finance Framework and the Green Bond and Social Bond Principles June 2021, for the year ending 30 June 2025.
- b. Identification of the compliance requirements;
- c. The compliance activity undertaken to meet the compliance requirements; and
- d. Identification and implementation of controls which will mitigate those risks that prevent the compliance requirements being met and monitor ongoing compliance.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the independence and other requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Assurance practitioner’s responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on CCHL’s Report’s compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements of the Green Bond and Social Bond Principles June 2021, as at 30 June 2025. SAE 3100 (Revised) requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether anything has come to our attention that the Entity’s Report is not in compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements of the Green Bond and Social Bond Principles June 2021.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Our procedures over May to August 2025 primarily consisted of discussion and enquiries of management and others within CCHL, as appropriate, observation and walk-throughs and evaluation of the evidence obtained against the compliance requirements.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

- ▶ Through discussion, enquiries and observation, obtained an understanding of the Entity’s compliance framework and internal control environment to meet the compliance requirements of the Green and Social Bond Principles June 2021 and
- ▶ Through discussion, enquiries, observation and walk-throughs, obtained an understanding of relevant compliance activities that are undertaken to meet the compliance requirements of the Green and Social Bond Principles June 2021

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion on compliance with the requirements of the Green and Social Bond Principles June 2021.

Other than in our capacity as independent assurance practitioner we have no relationship with, or interest in the Entity. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Entity on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Entity.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure, it is possible that fraud, error, or non-compliance with compliance requirements may occur and not be detected.

A limited assurance engagement for the year ended 30 June 2025 does not provide assurance on whether compliance with the compliance requirements will continue in the future.

Restrictions on use of report

This report has been prepared for the Management of Christchurch City Holdings Limited (‘CCHL’) Limited for the purpose of assisting in complying with the compliance requirements and may not be suitable for any other purpose. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any person other than the parties to our engagement, being those parties who have signed the engagement agreement dated 15 May 2025, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

Any other party seeking to use this report does so at their own risk and we disclaim all responsibility to any other party for any loss or liability that the other party may suffer or incur arising from, or relating to or in any way connected with the contents of our report, the provision of our report to the other party or the reliance on our report by the other party.

Ernst & Young Limited

Pip Best
Partner - Assurance
Auckland
30 September 2025

Statutory information



Ownership and principal activities

CCHL is owned 100% by Christchurch City Council. Its principal activity during the year was to operate as an investment company of the Council

Directors' interests

CCHL maintains an interests register in which particulars of certain transactions and matters involving the directors are recorded. These are requirements under the Companies Act 1993. The following entries were recorded in the interests register for current Directors during the year ended 30 June 2025:

Bryan Pearson (Chair)

Executive Director & Shareholder	Bryan Pearson [2020] Limited
Director	Christ Church Cathedral Reinstatement Trust
Director	CCHL [2] Ltd
Director	CCHL [4] Ltd
Director	CCHL [5] Ltd
Director	Christchurch City Networks Limited
Director	Development Christchurch Limited
Director	RBL Property Limited
Trustee	BMC and SL Pearson Family Trust
Trustee	The Christchurch Cancer Foundation
Trustee	Henshaw Family 2022 Trust
Trustee	The Huntingtower Trust
Shareholder	Antipodean Consumer Holdings Limited [Trading as Ethique]

Sam MacDonald

Councillor	Christchurch City Council
Employee	Downer New Zealand Ltd
Director & Shareholder	MacDonald Consultancy Limited
Director	Civic Building Limited
Director & Shareholder	Eminence Property Holdings Ltd
Director	West Coast Alliance Holdings Ltd
Director	West Coast Development Holdings Ltd
Director	Te Rūnanga o Waihao Holdings Limited
Director	Te Rūnanga o Waihao Incorporated
Trustee	Development West Coast
Trustee	Sam MacDonald Family Trust

Sara Templeton (resigned 21/1/25)

Councillor	Christchurch City Council
------------	---------------------------

Andrew Bascand (appointed 1/2/25)

Director & Shareholder	Harbour Asset Management Limited
Director & Shareholder	BNZ Investment Services Limited (BNZ KiwiSaver Scheme)
Director	Waipara Downs Limited
Director/Trustee	North Canterbury Truffieries Limited
Trustee	ACME Engineering Limited
Trustee	RM Bascand Family Trust
Trustee	W Fraser Family Trust
Trustee	AJ Bascand Family Trust
Trustee	EMCA Investments Limited
Employee	FirstCape Group Limited (Harbour, BNZISL, JBWere and Jarden)

Melanie Coker (appointed 26/2/23)

Councillor	Christchurch City Council
Director & Shareholder	AheadStart Ltd
Trustee	Canterbury Museum Trust Board
Trustee	Kate Sheppard Memorial Trust Award

Gill Cox

Director	Waimakariri Irrigation Limited Group
Director	Venues Ōtautahi Limited
Director	Motus Health Limited
Director	Foodco Holdings Pty Limited Group
Director	Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited
Director	Elastomer Products Limited
Director	Barlow Brothers NZ Limited
Director & Shareholder	A.R. Lovett Trustees No. 2 Limited
Director	Transwaste Canterbury Limited Group
Director	SW Holdings Ltd
Director	Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants Limited
Shareholder	Somerton Investment Holdings Limited
Independent Board member	Anderson Lloyd Partnership
Trustee	Project Crimson Trust (Trees That Count Trust)
Trustee	Hurunui Biodiversity Trust

Bridget Giesen

Director	McDrury Farm Investments Limited
Director	Taramea Fragrance Limited
Director	Puketeraki Limited
Director & Shareholder	Huriawa Strategy & Transformation Limited
Director	Hopkins Farming Group
Director	Wool Impact Limited
Director	Nelson Regional Development Agency Limited
Employee	MPI

Sina Cotter Tait (appointed 27/3/25)

Director & Shareholder	Collective Success Ltd
Director	Te Waihanga (The Infrastructure Commission)
Director	KiwiRail Holdings Limited
Director	Whitestone Contracting Limited
Director	Indemnity & General Ltd
Trustee	Cotter Tait Family Trust
Trustee	Ōtautahi Community Housing Trust
Trustee	Engineering New Zealand Limited
Shareholder	Lewis Bradford and Associates Ltd
Member	Canterbury Kaikoura Lotteries Commission
Member	Waihanga Ara Rau Pacific Reference Group
Member	University of Canterbury, Building Innovation Partnership Advisory Board
Member	Christ Church Cathedral Reinstatement Review Panel

Gender balance

The gender balance of CCHL's Directors and Officers as at 30 June 2025 is tabled below:

	Officers		Directors	
	June 2025	June 2024	June 2025	June 2024
Female	2 (67%)	- (0%)	3 (43%)	2 (40%)
Male	1 (33%)	1 (100%)	4 (57%)	3 (60%)
Total	3	1	7	5

Board and committee attendance

The Board, the Audit and Risk Management Committee, the Governance and Appointments Committee and the Impact Committee have a number of scheduled meetings each financial year. The following table is a summary of attendance at those scheduled meetings for CCHL’s financial year ended 30 June 2025:

	Board meetings	Audit and risk management committee meetings	Governance and appointments committee meetings	Impact Committee
Total meetings held	14	5	3	4
Bryan Pearson	14/14	3/3	3/3	4/4
Gill Cox	14/14	4/5	2/3	4/4
Bridget Giesen	14/14			4/4
Sara Templeton (resigned 21 January 2025)	9/9		0/1	2/2
Sam MacDonald	12/14	4/5	3/3	
Andrew Bascand (appointed 1 February 2025)	5/5	2/2		
Melanie Coker (appointed 26 February 2025)	4/4		1/1	
Sina Cotter Tait (appointed 27 March 2025)	3/3			1/1
Michael Rondel (appointed 16 July 2024)		5/5		

CCHL has arranged directors’ liability insurance for all directors, and indemnified all directors and the Independent Chair of Audit and Risk, CEO and Head of Finance through a Deed of Indemnity executed on 22 November 2006.

Transactions between CCHL and entities with whom certain directors are associated are described in note 26 to the financial statements. No loans were made to directors during the year (2024: none).

Remuneration of Directors

Remuneration and other benefits paid or due and payable to directors for services as a director during the year, were as follows:

Orion Group		Christchurch International Airport Ltd		Lyttelton Port Company Ltd		Enable Services Ltd		Citycare Group	
P Munro	\$116,000	S Ottrey	\$109,625	B Bragg	\$104,995	J Murray	\$106,566	B Jamison	\$184,004
J Crawford	\$63,000	C Paulsen	\$19,592	B Dwyer	\$18,773	D Blackett	\$60,841	E Trout	\$101,000
J McDonald	\$96,000	P Reid	\$66,100	N Easy	\$66,132	K Horne	\$67,206	J Colliar	\$52,335
G Vazey	\$40,000	K Morrison	\$66,100	V Doig	\$60,203	N Lammiman	\$41,091	M Todd	\$27,796
S Farrier	\$60,000	A Barlass	\$66,100	K Jordan	\$66,132	G Lawrie	\$64,022	K Posa	\$52,668
M Sang	\$67,000	E Sims	\$66,100	N Crauford	\$20,606	C Luey	\$52,292	T Nickels	\$35,667
V Crawley	\$57,000	M Matthews	\$39,508	J Hughes	\$60,203	M Petrie	\$21,341	W Bayfield	\$86,004
				S Bolt	\$41,662			C Horn	-
				R Smith	\$45,719				

EcoCentral Ltd		RBL Property Ltd		Development Christchurch Group		Christchurch City Holdings Ltd	
M Jordan	\$77,250	T King	-	B Pearson	-	B Pearson	\$110,000
S Horgan	\$14,666	P Silk	-	M Slater	-	G Cox	\$55,000
B Reed	\$40,000	M Slater	-	P Silk	-	B Giesen	\$55,000
M Christensen	\$42,667			M Noone	\$60,000	S Cotter Tait	\$13,750
J Cheyne	\$26,667			P Houghton	\$25,000	A Bascand	\$22,917
				J McVicar	\$25,000	M Coker	-
				D Hawkey	\$25,000	S MacDonald	-
				C Serlath	\$25,000		

Acknowledgement of Directors

The CCHL Board would like to thank the Directors of the Group’s subsidiary companies for their support and commitment to the governance of the Group. It should also be acknowledged that Director fees, as set by CCHL, can reflect a discount to recognise the ‘public service’ element to these governance roles, further underscoring the dedication these talented and experienced individuals have shown in their work on behalf of the Group.

Donations

CCHL made donations of \$220,000 to The Mayor’s Welfare Fund Charitable Trust in relation to the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: \$193,400). The donations comprised payment in lieu of fees for CCHL Councillor Directors plus an additional amount so that the total donations were equivalent to fees for four Directors, as agreed with the shareholder. Donations of \$600,000 (2024: \$500,000) were made by subsidiaries.

Employee Remuneration

CCHL contracted Paul Silk to cover the CEO role in an acting capacity until the appointment of a permanent CEO on 1 November 2024. In the 2025 financial year, Paul received compensation as acting CEO totalling \$164,000 to 31 October 2024 (2024 \$435,000) and Matthew Slater appointed CEO from 1 November 2024 received \$287,000.

Details of remuneration ranges for employees:

Range (\$000)	Group	Range (\$000)	Group
100-110	269	310-320	4
110-120	242	320-330	5
120-130	235	330-340	1
130-140	200	340-350	2
140-150	155	350-360	3
150-160	93	370-380	3
160-170	78	380-390	2
170-180	52	390-400	3
180-190	37	400-410	3
190-200	32	410-420	1
200-210	24	420-430	1
210-220	15	430-440	2
220-230	13	440-450	1
230-240	8	450-500	2
240-250	10	550-600	2
250-260	11	640-650	1
260-270	8	700-710	1
270-280	6	860-870	1
280-290	6	880-890	2
290-300	3	960-970	1
		Total	1,878

¹ Independent Chair of Audit and risk management committee



Corporate Governance

This statement gives readers an overview of CCHL’s main corporate governance policies, practices and processes adopted or followed by the CCHL Board.

Role of the Board of Directors

The CCHL Board is responsible for the strategic direction and control of CCHL’s activities. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of CCHL on behalf of the Shareholder, Christchurch City Council (‘the Council’), within the strategic framework and objectives that are set out in the Statement of Intent (SOI).

All Directors are required to comply with a formal Code of Conduct, which is based on the New Zealand Institute of Directors’ Principles of Best Practice.

The Chair will conduct a Board effectiveness review with the Board annually.

Board relationship with Shareholder

The Board aims to keep the Council informed of all major developments affecting CCHL Parent’s and CCHL Group’s state of affairs, while at the same time recognising that commercial sensitivity may preclude certain information from being made public. CCHL will provide a quarterly update to Council on SOI performance.

The Board recommends to Council the appointment and reappointment of Directors and Chair, appointments to subsidiary companies and other Council Controlled Organisations in accordance with Council’s Appointment & Remuneration of Directors to Council Organisations Policy.

Board Chairperson

The Shareholder appoints from among the Directors a Chairperson (Chair).

The Chair is responsible for representing the Board to the Shareholder, and for ensuring the integrity and effectiveness of the governance process of the Board. The Chair is responsible for maintaining regular dialogue with the Chief Executive (CEO) over all operational matters and consults with the remainder of the Board promptly over any matter that could give rise for major concern.

The Chair acts as facilitator at meetings of the Board to ensure that discussion results in logical and understandable outcomes.

A Deputy Chair may fulfil the Chair’s responsibilities in the absence of the Chair.

Board committees

The Board has three standing committees namely the Audit and Risk Management Committee, the Governance and Appointments Committee, and the Impact Committee. The Board establishes other committees as required to address matters as they arise.

The standing committees and their purpose are as follows:

Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC)

The responsibilities of the ARMC include reviewing CCHL’s accounting policies, treasury policy, reporting practices, financial statements, managing the debt capital market programme and oversight of CCHL’s sustainable finance programme. The committee will also consider external audit reports, audit relationship matters and fees, and risk management issues. The CCHL Chair cannot be the Chair of the ARMC.

Governance and Appointments Committee (GAC)

The GAC is responsible for recommending Chair, director appointments and reappointments to its subsidiaries and other Council Controlled Organisations.

Impact Committee

The Impact Committee was established in 2023 to advise the Board on CCHL’s strategies, policies and practices in relation to the Impact Programme which encompasses the Group’s approach to ESG issues, including external reporting in relation to those areas.

Board composition

The Board comprises not more than eight Directors – two Councillor Directors and six independent Directors. All Councillor Directors are required to retire by rotation within three months following the triennial local government elections, but are eligible to be re-appointed. Where there are four or more independent Directors, two of those Directors must retire by rotation annually, but may offer themselves for re-appointment. Appointments to CCHL are made in accordance with the Council policy on Appointment and Remuneration of Directors.

The Board generally meets on a monthly basis.

Gender diversity

CCHL has adopted a Diversity and Inclusion Policy. As at balance date and the date of this report, the Board comprised three female Directors out of a total of seven (2024: two out of five). The Executive team comprises one male and two females (2024: one male).

Directors’ remuneration

Fees for the CCHL Board and all subsidiary Boards are set triennially. In relation to the CCHL Board fees, CCHL recommends fee levels to the Council, based on commercial norms, but reflecting a public service element. In relation to subsidiary Board fees, CCHL will approve the Board fees, based on commercial norms, but discounted to reflect a public service element.

Protocol on conflicts of interest

The Board maintains a separate policy on conflicts of interest which meets all current legislative requirements.

Indemnities and insurance

CCHL provides all Directors, the CEO and the Head of Finance (HOF) with, and pays the premiums for, Directors and Officers liability insurance cover while acting in their capacities as Directors and Officers, to the fullest extent permitted by the Companies Act 1993.

CCHL indemnifies all Directors, the CEO and the HOF to the fullest extent allowed for, and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993.

The Chief Executive

The CEO is an employee of CCHL and is employed in terms of a contract between the CEO and CCHL.

On an annual basis the Chair will undertake a performance appraisal with the CEO and set appropriate key performance targets for the year ahead.

Board relationship with Management

The Board delegates management responsibility of CCHL to the executive team under the leadership of the CEO to deliver the strategic direction and goals determined by the Board.

The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day management of CCHL.

The CEO:

- Ensures that appropriate, relevant reporting systems are in place and maintained to provide relevant, complete, accurate and timely information to the Board;
- Acts as a spokesperson for CCHL; and
- Meets business plan and SOI targets set by the Board.

The CEO is expected to act within all specific authorities delegated to them by the Board.

Continuous disclosure obligations

Under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the NZX Listing Rules, CCHL must (subject to certain exceptions) immediately disclose any “Material Information” to the NZX of which CCHL, its Directors or senior managers become aware.

Material Information is any information which a reasonable person would expect (if available to the market) to have a material effect on the price of the Bonds.

Information is likely to be material if it is not generally available to the market and it relates to CCHL’s ability to make interest payments to the holders of the Bonds or repay the principal amount of the Bonds on maturity, and any information that relates to those factors.

Investor relations

Investor Centre

CCHL’s website, www.cchl.co.nz, enables Bondholders to view information about the Group, including SOIs, annual reports for CCHL and its subsidiaries and announcements.

Bondholder Interest Payments

Interest is paid semi-annually on each bond, based on its maturity date, until redemption.

Registrar

Computershare Investor Services Limited is the registrar with responsibility for administering and maintaining the Bond Register.

Computershare can be contacted directly:

Computershare Investor Services Limited

Private Bag 92119
Auckland 1142

Level 2, 159 Hurstmere Road
Takapuna
Auckland 0622

Telephone +64 9 488 8777

Email enquiry@computershare.co.nz

Managing your Bondholding online

To view and update your bondholder details please visit www.investorcentre.com/nz

Investor relations

Bondholder Distribution and Holdings

In line with clause 3.7.1 of the NZX listing rules, the following table details the spread of bondholders as at 30 June 2025 (total Bonds on issue):

Range	Holders	Units	% Units
1 to 9,999	16	89,000	0.03
10,000 to 49,999	160	3,398,000	1.13
50,000 to 99,999	46	2,813,000	0.94
100,000 to 499,999	27	5,682,000	1.89
500,000 to 999,999	12	8,472,000	2.82
1,000,000 and over	28	279,546,000	93.19
Total	289	300,000,000	100.00

Total Bonds on issue

1	Westpac New Zealand Limited	33,700,000	11.23
2	BNP Paribas Nominees (NZ) Limited	29,954,000	9.98
3	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	25,763,000	8.59
4	FNZ Custodians Limited	24,157,000	8.05
5	Custodial Services Limited	23,608,000	7.87
6	NZPT Custodians (Grosvenor) Limited	19,885,000	6.63
7	Forsyth Barr Custodians Limited	17,408,000	5.80
8	TSB Bank Limited	17,400,000	5.80
9	Citibank Nominees (New Zealand) Limited	15,801,000	5.27
10	HSBC Nominees (New Zealand) Limited	12,450,000	4.15
11	Southland Building Society	8,700,000	2.90
12	ANZ Wholesale NZ Fixed Interest Fund	7,150,000	2.38
13	HSBC Nominees (New Zealand) Limited A/C State Street	7,103,000	2.37
14	Tea Custodians Limited Client Property Trust Account	5,658,000	1.89
15	JPMorgan Chase Bank NA NZ Branch - Segregated Clients	4,300,000	1.43
16	Forsyth Barr Custodians Limited	3,455,000	1.15
17	Investment Custodial Services Limited	3,042,000	1.01
18	Forsyth Barr Custodians Limited	3,038,000	1.01
19	ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited	2,645,000	0.88
20	FNZ Custodians Limited	2,553,000	0.85
Total Top 20 Holders Of Bonds		267,770,000	89.24
Total Remaining Holders Balance		32,230,000	10.76

Directory

Registered Office

Level 1, 151 Cambridge Terrace
Christchurch Central
Christchurch 8013

Directors

B M C Pearson
W G Cox
B A Giesen
S L Templeton (retired 21 Jan 2025)
S T MacDonald
A Bascand (appointed 1 Feb 2025)
M Coker (appointed 26 Feb 2025)
S Cotter Tait (appointed 27 Mar 2025)

Management

P Silk – Acting Chief Executive Officer (until 1 Nov 2024)
M Slater – Chief Executive Officer
P Davis – Head of Finance
A Kidd – Head of Impact

Bankers

Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch
Westpac Institutional Bank, Auckland
ANZ New Zealand Ltd, Wellington

Auditor

Audit New Zealand
on behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch

Supervisor

Public Trust
Level 9, 34 Shortland Street
Auckland 1010
0800 371 471
cts.enquiry@publictrust.co.nz

Group contact details

Christchurch City Holdings Limited (Parent)
Level 1, 151 Cambridge Terrace
Christchurch Central
Christchurch 8013
PO Box 1151, Christchurch 8140
+64 3 941 6530
info@cchl.co.nz
cchl.co.nz

Orion New Zealand Limited
565 Wairakei Road
Burnside, Christchurch 8053
PO Box 13896, Christchurch 8141
+64 3 363 9898
info@oriongroup.co.nz
oriongroup.co.nz

Christchurch International Airport Limited
Top floor, Car Park Building
30 Durey Road
Christchurch Airport
Christchurch 8053
PO Box 14001
Christchurch 8544
+64 3 358 5029
christchurch-airport.co.nz

Lyttelton Port Company Limited
Waterfront House
33-39 Gladstone Quay, Lyttelton
Private Bag 501, Lyttelton 8841
+64 3 328 8198
lpc.co.nz

Enable Networks Limited
Level 3, 93 Cambridge Terrace
Christchurch 8013
PO Box 9228, Tower Junction
Christchurch 8149
+64 3 363 2962
support@enable.net.nz
enablenetworks.co.nz

City Care Limited
818 Wairakei Road
Christchurch Airport
Christchurch 8053
PO Box 7669, Sydenham
Christchurch 8240
+64 3 941 7200
citycare.co.nz

EcoCentral Limited
Level 1, Baigent Way
Middleton, Christchurch 8024
PO Box 6320, Upper Riccarton
Christchurch 8442
+64 3 336 0080
admin@ecocentral.co.nz
ecocentral.co.nz

RBL Property Limited
C/- Christchurch City Holdings Ltd
Level 1, 151 Cambridge Terrace
Christchurch Central
Christchurch 8013
PO Box 1151, Christchurch 8140
+64 3 941 6530
info@cchl.co.nz
cchl.co.nz

Development Christchurch Limited
C/- Christchurch City Holdings Ltd
Level 1, 151 Cambridge Terrace
Christchurch Central
Christchurch 8013
PO Box 1151, Christchurch 8140
+64 3 941 6530
info@cchl.co.nz
cchl.co.nz



Christchurch
City Holdings
Limited

Christchurch City Holdings Ltd

Level 1, 151 Cambridge Terrace,
PO Box 1151,
Christchurch 8140,
Aotearoa New Zealand

Item 10

Attachment A



Christchurch
City Holdings
Limited

A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

Climate statement 2025

Te Whakapuakanga ā-Āhuarangi

Item 10

Attachment B



About CCHL

Christchurch City Holdings Limited (CCHL) is the wholly owned commercial and investment arm of Christchurch City Council. The CCHL Group is made up of six trading subsidiaries (the subsidiaries) that own and operate essential infrastructure assets and services across Christchurch and Canterbury. The Group includes four 100% owned companies, Lyttelton Port Company Ltd (LPC), Enable Networks Ltd (Enable), City Care Ltd (Citycare), and EcoCentral Ltd (EcoCentral); two that are majority owned, Orion New Zealand Ltd (Orion) (10.725% owned by Selwyn District Council) and Christchurch International Airport Ltd (Christchurch Airport) (25% owned by the Crown); as well as smaller investments RBL Property and Development Christchurch. CCHL is a Climate Reporting Entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, has \$6.3 billion in total assets as at 30 June 2025, and is an NZDX issuer with two listed bonds on the NZDX, totalling \$300 million.



About this climate statement

This report constitutes CCHL's Climate-Related Disclosures (CRD) for the period 1 July 2024-30 June 2025 under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA). The climate-related disclosures are in relation to Christchurch City Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (Group). References to CCHL should be taken to include the Group, as appropriate.

The report is intended to describe CCHL's understanding of, and approach to climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to its interests and operations over the short, medium and long term, in support of a smoother transition to a low-emissions, climate resilient future.

This document has been prepared in compliance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards and thus covers four thematic areas: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics & Targets. CCHL has chosen to use the following adoption provisions outlined in NZ CS 2 for this FY2025 reporting period.

- Adoption provision 2:** Anticipated financial impacts (paragraph 15b,c,d of NZ CS 1)
- Adoption provision 4:** Scope 3 GHG emissions (select Scope 3 emissions reported)
- Adoption provision 5:** Comparatives for Scope 3 GHG emissions (preceding reporting periods unavailable)
- Adoption provision 6:** Comparatives for metrics (preceding reporting periods unavailable)
- Adoption provision 7:** Analysis of trends (preceding reporting periods unavailable)
- Adoption Provision 8:** Scope 3 GHG emissions assurance (assurance over Scope 3 emissions has not been undertaken)

For and on behalf of the Board

BRYAN PEARSON
Chair
30 October 2025

GILL COX
Director
30 October 2025

Disclaimer

This report sets out CCHL's approach to scenario analysis, CCHL's understanding of, and response to climate-related risks and opportunities and current and anticipated impacts of climate change in relation to the Group. This reflects CCHL's current understanding as at 30 October 2025. We acknowledge that this will evolve over time. Climate-related risk management is an emerging area, and as such may rely on data and methodologies that are developing and uncertain. This report contains forward looking statements, including climate-related scenarios, targets, assumptions, climate projections, forecasts, statements of CCHL's future intentions, estimates and judgements that may not evolve as predicted. We base those statements and opinions on reasonable information known at the date of publication. We do not:

- represent those statements and opinions will not change or will remain correct after publishing this report, or
- promise to revise or update those statements and opinions if events or circumstances change or unanticipated events happen after publishing this report.

CCHL cautions reliance on climate-related forward-looking statements that are necessarily less reliable than other statements CCHL may make in its annual reporting. In particular, these statements involve assumptions, forecasts and projections about CCHL's present and future strategies and CCHL's future operating environment. Such statements are inherently uncertain and subject to limitations, particularly as inputs, available data and information are likely to change.

The risks and opportunities described in this report, and strategies to achieve targets, may not eventuate or may be more or less significant than anticipated. There are many factors that could cause CCHL's actual results, performance or achievement of climate-related metrics (including targets) to differ materially from that described, including economic and technological viability, climatic, government, consumer, and market factors outside of CCHL's control. CCHL gives no representation, warranty or assurance that actual outcomes or performance will not materially differ from the forward-looking statements. We do not accept any liability whatsoever for any loss arising directly or indirectly from any use of the information contained in this report.

This disclaimer should be read along with the methodologies, assumptions and uncertainties and limitations in Appendix 1.

This report is not an offer document and does not constitute an offer or invitation or investment recommendation to distribute or purchase securities, shares, or other interests. Nothing in this report should be interpreted as capital growth, earnings or any other legal, financial tax or other advice or guidance. For detailed information on CCHL's financial performance, please refer to the Annual Report, available at cchl.co.nz/annual-reports.

Table of contents
 Rārangi Upoko

Governance	6
Our value creation model	8
Board climate skills and training	11
Risk Management	12
Risk identification	13
Strategy	14
Process summary	16
Development scenarios	17
Scenarios	18
Current climate-related impacts	21
Risks and opportunities	21
Transition plan	24
Subsidiaries’ mitigation activities	28
Metrics and Targets	34
GHG emissions	35
Exclusions	38
Progress towards targets	38
Target	38
Other metrics	39
Allocation of capital	40
Group Assurance Report	42
Appendix	46





Governance

Te Anga o te Mana Urungi

This section describes the roles of management and governance in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities.

The CCHL Board of Directors is the governance body ultimately responsible for overseeing the implementation of CCHL's strategy in response to climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Board is responsible for establishing CCHL's strategic direction and sets its financial and non-financial objectives, including CCHL's sustainability strategy, as part of agreeing the annual Statement of Intent with its Shareholder, the Christchurch City Council (the Council). In addition, the Board is responsible for understanding and ensuring its risks, including climate-related, are managed appropriately, to ensure CCHL meets its objectives and targets. The Board is supported in its oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities by two Board sub-committees:

- The **Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC)** assists the Board in its oversight of CCHL's risk management framework and the monitoring of compliance within that framework, including in relation to climate-related risk and the annual assurance programme.
- The **Impact Committee** assists the Board in its oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, including by reviewing and recommending actions to the Board and is responsible for ensuring the Group climate statements are presented in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards.

The Board (including the ARMC and Impact Committee) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities in the following ways:

- Management provides papers and updates to the Impact Committee on climate-related topics such as the Group's emission reduction targets and plan. The Board receives a six-weekly Impact update at each meeting.
- Climate change appears as a key risk in the CCHL strategic risk register. This register is considered and reported to the ARMC quarterly. All Directors can access ARMC papers and have an open invitation to attend ARMC meetings.
- CCHL, together with its subsidiaries, first developed climate-related scenarios and related risks and opportunities in FY24. These were reviewed and defined in FY25 in consultation with the Sustainability Working Group (SWG). They are then reviewed by the Impact Committee and recommended by the Impact Committee for approval by the Board. Risks and opportunities were approved by the Board in May 2025.
- The SWG also supports greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction planning and target setting, which is recommended to the Impact Committee and then to the Board.
- The Impact Committee approves CCHL's annual Impact Programme (delivering on CCHL's annual Statement of Intent) and reviews performance against the agreed Statement of Intent targets on a quarterly basis. The Impact Committee is also provided with regular updates on progress towards deliverables directly related to the impact programme and non-financial targets.
- The Impact Committee met four times in FY25. The Impact Committee Chair updates the Board on material ESG/climate-reporting matters at each Board meeting, and Directors can access Impact Committee papers and have an open invitation to attend Impact Committee meetings.

Our value creation model

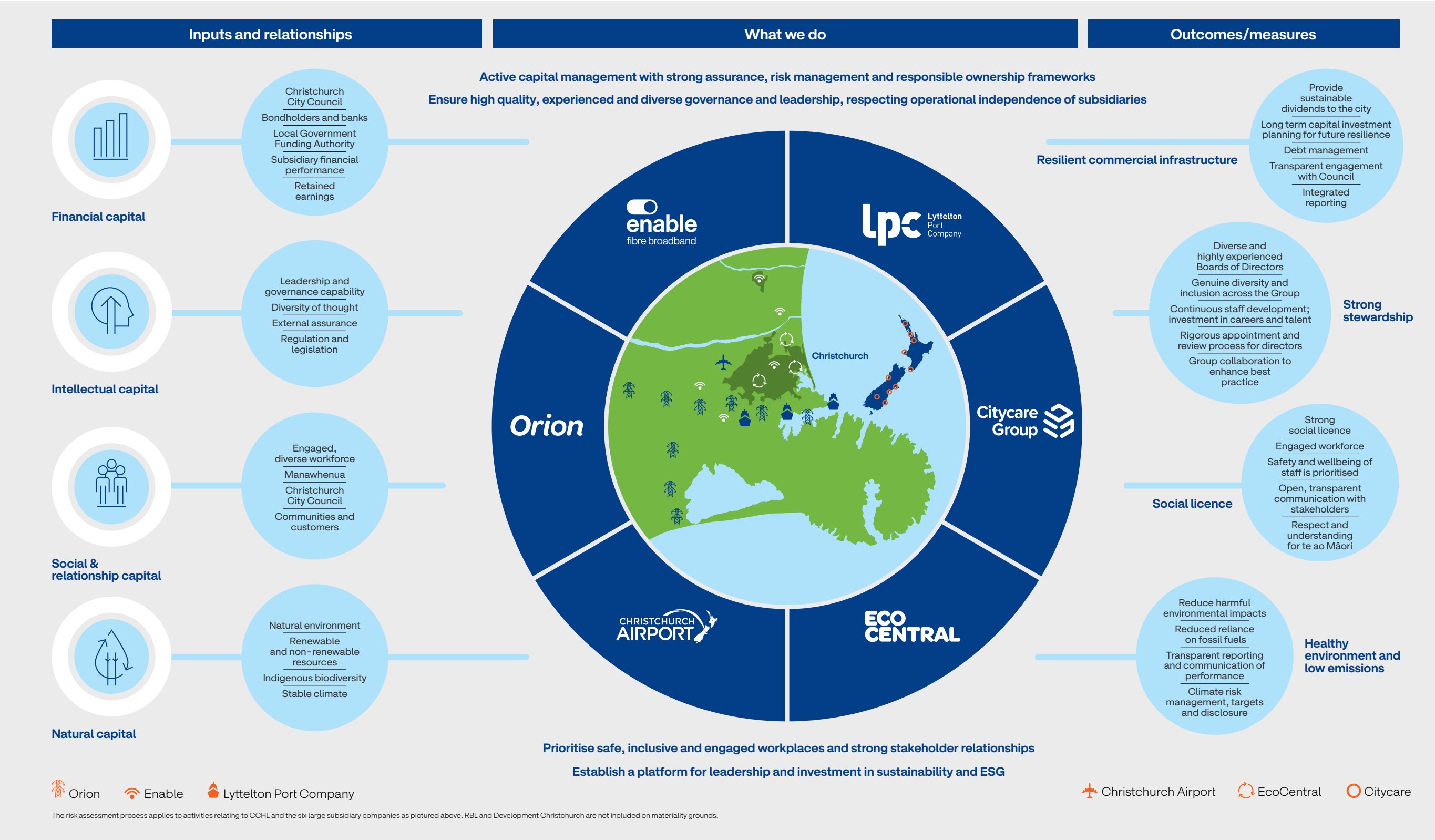
Tā tātou tauira hei waihanga wāriu

Vision

Creating value from publicly owned infrastructure for the people of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula

Mission

To support the future growth of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula by investing in key infrastructure assets that are commercially viable and environmentally and socially sustainable



Governance

CCHL Board of Directors
(Meets at least 10 times a year)

Governance body ultimately responsible for oversight and implementation of CCHL's strategy. CCHL's core role includes monitoring of the Council's infrastructure investments, understanding and management of the business risks, including climate-related risks and opportunities and approving the Sustainability Strategy.

Impact Committee
(Meets 4 times a year)

Responsible for overseeing CCHL's strategies, policies and practices in relation to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and related external reporting.

Reviews and recommends to the Board the sustainability strategy, objectives and targets. Monitors and reports to the Board CCHL's material ESG matters (including climate-related). Oversees compliance with statutory responsibilities relating to sustainability.

Audit and Risk Management
Committee
(Meets at least 4 times a year)

Assists the Board with the proper and efficient discharge of its responsibilities to exercise due care, diligence and skill in relation to the oversight of (amongst other things) the risk management framework and the monitoring of compliance within that framework. Reviews CCHL's portfolio risks, including climate-related risk, on a quarterly basis. Oversees compliance with CCHL's Sustainable Finance Framework.

Management

Executive Team

Made up of the Chief Executive Officer, Head of Finance and Head of Impact, the Executive Team participates in the scenario analysis process. In FY25, this included reviewing CCHL's climate-related risks and opportunities and the impact on CCHL's strategy. The Head of Impact is responsible for day-to-day management of CCHL's sustainability strategy and climate response.



Sustainability
Working Group
(Meets fortnightly throughout
the year) Reports progress to the
Impact Committee quarterly

The SWG is made up of representatives from each of the subsidiaries and from CCHL. It was established to progress priority areas of sustainability, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and circular economy. It oversees the operational implementation of climate change response across the subsidiary businesses and informs CCHL executive of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Subsidiary
Boards

Orion, Christchurch Airport, LPC, Enable, Citycare and EcoCentral have primary responsibility for oversight and implementation of the operational strategies and sustainability plans (including where these relate to climate-related risks) at subsidiary level, including providing annual disclosures (with assurance) to CCHL.

Board climate skills and training

In FY25, all CCHL directors and directors of the subsidiary companies were invited to complete climate competency training provided by the NZ Institute of Directors. As a result, more than 33 of our Directors have received specific climate risk skills development.

The Board aims to ensure that it has the appropriate mix of skills and competencies to provide effective governance for CCHL, including in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities and other ESG matters. The CCHL Board uses a Board skills matrix to assess the skills and competency of the Board annually. The matrix includes ESG literacy and assesses the knowledge of and commitment of directors to key strategic ESG matters regarding the long-term sustainability of the organisation and its broader community. This includes the ability to integrate these considerations into the organisation's strategy, understand the implications for reporting, and for stakeholder engagement.

The Impact Committee accesses climate-related expertise from management and from external consultants as required.





This section describes how CCHL identifies, assesses and manages transitional and physical climate change risk.

Risk identification

CCHL identified and assessed its climate-related risks and opportunities associated with the three scenarios, entitled ‘orderly’, ‘disorderly’ and ‘hot house’ (refer pages 18-19 for full descriptions).

This process was informed in part by each subsidiary company undertaking its own risk identification process using the agreed scenarios before CCHL conducted its own, taking account of the highest-ranking risks at the subsidiary level as well as overall portfolio risks.

In line with CCHL’s annual financial reporting, CCHL undertakes annual reassessment of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Risk assessment

- 1. Risks are assessed across exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and consequence criteria using the formula below. The methodology used draws on the conceptual risk framework from the IPCC and ISO 31000.

Exposure x Sensitivity x Adaptive Capacity x Consequence = Risk rating			
Exposure	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity	Consequence
The degree to which an entity is exposed to the climate hazard.	The degree to which an entity may be impacted by the climate hazard.	The degree to which an entity can adapt when exposed to the hazard.	The degree to which the risk may reasonably negatively impact financial statements.

- 2. Risks identified as high or extreme by a subsidiary were identified as relevant risks for CCHL.
- 3. Risks were grouped by headline statements based on key hazards/drivers and impacts.
- 4. Where there were similar risks that existed across multiple subsidiaries, these were consolidated into one risk.
- 5. Risks were assessed under each scenario and time horizon (pages 18-19).

Physical risks were rated with the following logic:

- All ratings in the short term were given the same score under all scenarios.
- All ratings remained constant (i.e. did not change across the short, medium, and long term) under the Orderly scenario.
- Ratings for the medium term under the Orderly and Disorderly scenario were the same.

Transition risks were rated with the following logic:

- Generally, transition risks are expected to be most relevant and material over the short and medium term and under the Orderly and Disorderly scenarios only. This logic was applied as the transition to a low-emissions economy is expected to occur by mid-century, therefore making transition risks irrelevant in the long term.
- Transition risks are not expected to be material under the Hot House scenario given that there is little transition occurring under this scenario. Therefore, no ratings were provided for transition risks under this scenario.
- Ratings often remained constant over the short and medium terms under the Orderly scenario and were elevated in the medium term under the Disorderly scenario.

CCHL notes that there are inherent limitations to the approach used to identify and assess these climate-related risks as the subsidiaries utilised different risk management frameworks as part of their scenario analysis process, and therefore their risk definitions and outcomes may be different.

Risk management

Climate-related risk is part of CCHL’s corporate risk register and managed within existing risk management processes. While CCHL identified and assessed its climate-related risks as part of a stand-alone scenario process, CCHL prioritises and manages climate-related risks with equal weighting relative to other risks, in line with its risk management policy and framework.

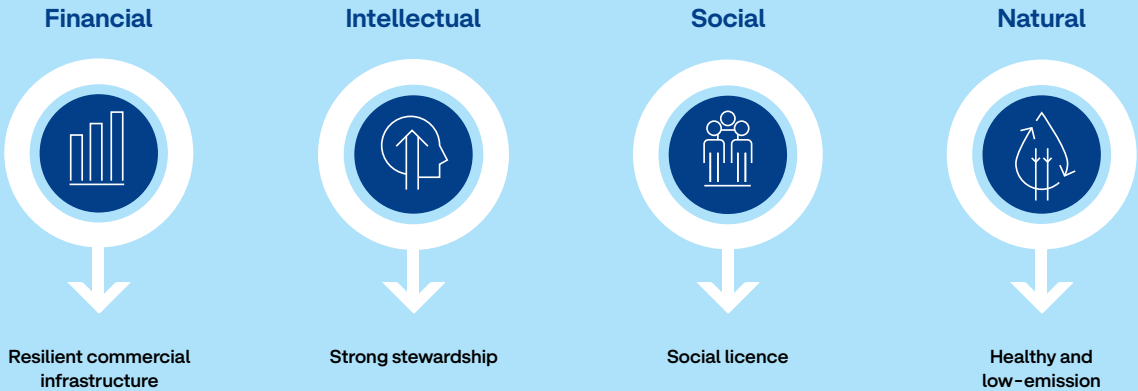


This section sets out the scenario analysis that CCHL has undertaken, the current and potential impacts of climate change across the portfolio and how CCHL is positioning itself for a low-emissions, climate resilient future.

The core role of CCHL is to oversee the Council’s investments, which largely service the region’s existing infrastructure needs. CCHL’s investments are designed to deliver strong financial returns and dividends to the Council over the long term. Resilience is critical to a functioning, productive city.

CCHL is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the subsidiary companies against their stated economic, environmental and social performance objectives (provided in subsidiary annual Statements of Intent) as well as relevant benchmarks. CCHL also ensures strong governance processes exist for the Group.

CCHL’s strategy delivers on four capitals:



Scenario analysis

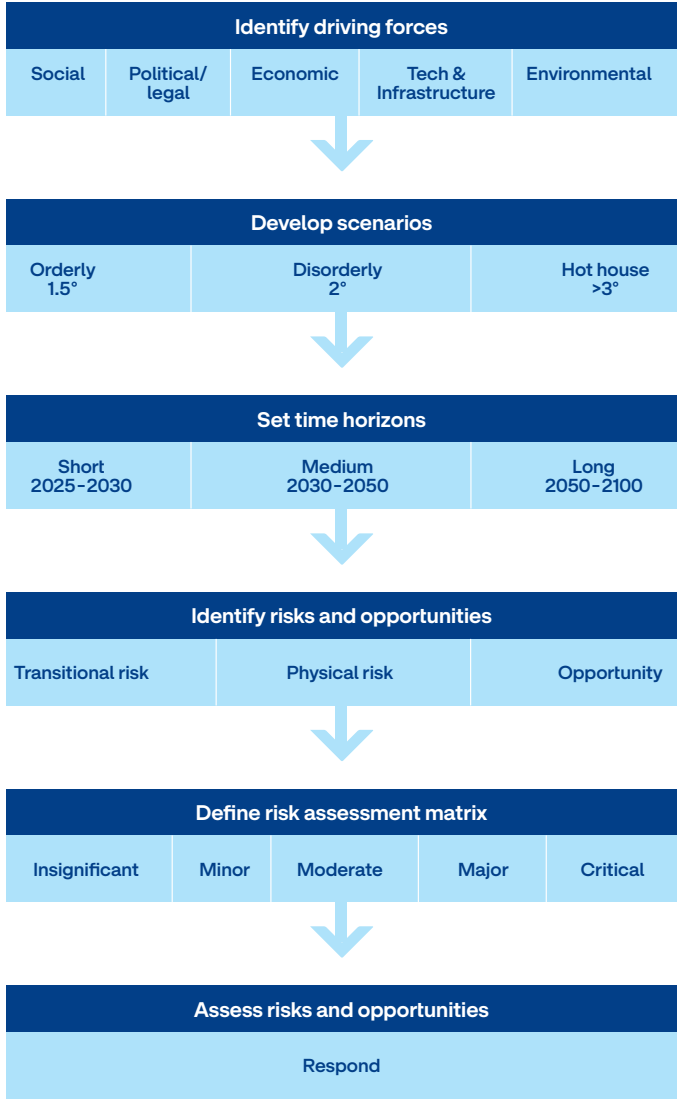
CCHL has undertaken climate-related scenario analysis to support the identification and assessment of its climate-related risks and opportunities and test the resilience of CCHL’s business model and strategy.

The three scenarios provide a set of challenging and plausible hypotheticals against which to test the strategy and explore climate-related risks and opportunities over the short, medium, and long term under different conditions.

No part of CCHL’s value chain was excluded from the risk assessment process. This includes activities relating to CCHL and six subsidiary companies.

Process summary

A summary of the process is provided below.



Development of scenarios

The process for developing CCHL’s climate-related scenarios was first undertaken in 2024 by management with the assistance of external consultants.

The scenarios were developed by first identifying relevant driving forces and archetype. Subsidiary-level and sector-level scenarios were reviewed to further develop the narratives relevant to each scenario. The scenarios include a set of statements and drivers that are plausibly consistent with a reference emissions reduction pathway from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). The assumptions underlying the reference pathways have been developed by the IPCC.

This year, the same scenarios were reviewed and further developed by in-house experts in the SWG. One change was made to the scenarios this year which was the greater inclusion of anticipated climate impacts specific to the sectors that we operate in. CCHL incorporated drivers and narratives from relevant available sector-scenarios developed by sectors in New Zealand for the purposes of scenario analysis – tourism, transport and electricity (Aotearoa Circle) and construction and property (NZGBC).

The final scenarios were discussed at Board meetings and Board committee meetings and used to develop and inform CCHL’s strategy and capital allocation, including aspects relating to transition planning.

Scenarios

Orderly		Disorderly	Hothouse
IPCC SSP	SSP1-1.9	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5
Headline narrative	Warming is limited to 1.5°C. Ambitious decarbonisation goals and policies are introduced immediately and emissions decline rapidly and steadily to net zero by 2050.	Significant decarbonisation is delayed until the 2030s. We succeed in limiting warming to approximately 2°C.	No additional policies are introduced to curb emissions, there is continued reliance on fossil fuel and emissions continue to rise with warming reaching >3°C.
Risk	Moderate transition risk in order to meet net zero 2050 goals and limited exposure to physical risks.	Very high transition risk in the rush to meet net zero 2050 goals. Moderate physical risk due to delayed action.	Limited transition risks but extreme physical climate risks.
Av. surface temp 2050	1.6°C	2.0°C	2.4°C
Av. surface temp 2100	1.4°C	2.7°C	4.4°C
Mean sea level 2050	+0.4m	+0.5m	+0.8m
NZ Population (5.22m 2025)	5.44 million in 2030 6.13 million in 2050	5.44 million in 2030 6.13 million in 2050	5.44 million in 2030 6.93 million in 2050
Carbon price (\$60/t 2025)	By 2030 \$138/t, increasing gradually to \$250/t by 2050.	Remains at \$60/t increasing rapidly to \$250/t to 2050.	\$35/t
Sector specific considerations			
Aviation	Aviation is almost zero carbon where aircraft have been replaced by new technology, and domestic passenger numbers are increasing on smaller, more frequent flights. Electric aviation has opened up new airfields, communities and supports resilience.	Aviation still decarbonising, hit hard by high prices and dependence on more expensive, foreign low carbon fuel supply. Smaller airfields became uneconomical and close. Tourism is negatively affected.	Flights remain popular but expensive. Airlines face social pressures as the impacts of climate change visibly worsen.
Shipping and freight	Freight is low carbon, high-tech, multi-modal and more efficient with a variety of alternative fuels in use. There is more domestic production and consumption. AI platforms conduct much of the increasingly autonomous network.	Exports markets are negatively affected. Freight is mostly low carbon, but expensive, using high-tech systems for efficiency and resilience. Less mode-shift to rail/coastal shipping, creating reliance on a road network now more vulnerable to extreme weather impacts, with managed retreat happening in many locations. Some smaller ports become uneconomical. Reliance on overseas fuels and technologies creates disruption and uncertainty.	Freight network does not decarbonise but deploys technology to support efficiency and resilience. Freight is increasingly impacted by road and asset damage from extreme weather. Service speed and reliability reduces; price increases; fuel uncertainty increases; geopolitical relations (and trade relations) decline. Export markets for recyclables increasingly volatile.
Urban form, transport and connectivity	Urban mobility is cheap and safe; travel is accessible for everyone. Denser cities with integrated land use-transport planning have enabled efficient zero carbon mass-transit driven by AI. Active mobility is popular and there is a significant vehicle sharing economy. Vehicle utilisation is high, freeing up public space for nature, communities and commerce. EVs dominate regional and rural travel. Stronger waste minimisation regulation and landfill levies increase recycling rates.	Cities have high tech, low carbon transport systems integrated across on-demand, micro, and public mobility. However, another decade of sprawl and road building means urban form is less compact, infrastructure transition costs were higher, and the public sector still carries high debt. Greater reliance on private vehicles. Less public or shared mobility options.	Government-led approach to managed retreat. Urban areas are mixed density with growing populations. Many are reliant on private ICE vehicles and roads. Congestion and pollution disproportionately impact poorer communities. Investment in infrastructure has locked in traditional modes of travel. Road networks are increasingly compromised by extreme weather impacting connectivity and food supply.
Electricity	Political consensus ensures long-term planning and commitment to decarbonising through electrification, primarily of transport and industry, while building out renewable electricity generation. Distributed generation becomes widespread. Policies limit fossil fuels. Major challenges to demand-side management. Short-term increased peak load and network costs.	Low investment into smart energy infrastructure, little regulatory changes to enable a low-carbon energy system. High costs for remaining users, e.g. low-income consumers. Some businesses invest in renewable energy, energy efficiency and technology but at a high upfront cost. Companies still heavily reliant on fossil fuels are hit hard in the 2030s. Insufficient skills/labour and funding to upgrade the system result in a drop in reliability and an increase in price.	Prioritisation of domestic energy security; increased offshore oil and gas drilling, new gas fields; rise of decentralised energy systems and more use of LPG. Localised generation, storage and distribution enhances energy resilience and reduces reliance on the grid. High cost of procuring equipment internationally. Weather events reduce the reliability of the grid.

Source: Aotearoa Circle, Tourism sector scenarios, Transport sector scenarios, Energy sector scenarios, NZGBC Property and Construction sector scenario



Current climate-related impacts

CCHL’s current climate-related impacts have been identified by assessing any current impacts identified by each subsidiary and assessing their materiality to CCHL. The current impacts were then aligned with the consolidated headline drivers for consistency. Table 1 (page 22) sets out material current climate-related impacts alongside climate related risks. CCHL defines its current climate-related impacts as those that have been experienced by the Group within the reporting period.

Risks & Opportunities

The following seven climate-related risks were determined to have the potential to lead to significant impacts on the portfolio and/or organisation. Each risk is described in more detail in table 1.

Transitional Risks



Misalignment with shareholder expectations and response



Renewable energy supply, capacity and demand



Litigation and reputational damage



Not keeping up with technology change and sector-wide transitions

Physical Risks



Acute
Damage to key assets e.g. runway, transmission lines, transfer station, access routes



Chronic
Flood/insurance risk from storm and sea level rise resulting in stranded assets

Opportunities



Take a leadership role to drive the transition in the Canterbury region

Table 1: CCHL climate-related risks and opportunities

Category	Risk Description	CCHL strategic risk category	Description of potential impact (without controls)		Relative time frame			Current impact	Current impact (\$)	Subsidiary							Management response
					S	M	L			CCHL	CIAL	Citycare	Enable	EcoCentral	LPC	Orion	
Transition	Misalignment with shareholder expectations and response	Finances Governance Stakeholders	If climate risk response is not aligned with CCC or adaptation is poorly implemented, then CCHL faces high operating costs, reduced returns and reputational damage. Flow on economic difficulty for CCHL as industries and residents who support CCC functions lose their homes / assets / livelihoods. Possible downgrade in credit rating.	S1				No impacts in the current year	N/A	✓							Transparency and regularity in communication Monitoring and reporting frequency Routine engagement
				S2													
				S3													
Physical	Acute: physical damage to key assets	Disruptive events Finances	As the climate changes, CCHL's assets and associated infrastructure such as access routes suffer disruption and damage from extreme weather events causing business interruption and increased R&M costs.	S1				No impacts in the current year	N/A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Hazard mapping Climate-sensitive asset management
				S2													
				S3													
Physical	Chronic: ongoing flood risk resulting in stranded assets	Climate change Portfolio	In the longer term, as compounding extreme weather events damage assets and infrastructure they become irreparable and uninsurable.	S1				No impacts in the current year	N/A	✓						✓	Adaptive management pathways Geographic and sectoral diversification Investment diversification
				S2													
				S3													
Transition	Renewable energy supply, capacity, transmission and demand	Finances	If the electricity network fails to respond accordingly to electrification trends, demand will outstrip supply, threatening energy security, resulting in business interruption and high costs.	S1				No impacts in the current year	N/A		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	Business interruption insurance Long term asset management Long term capital investment plans
				S2													
				S3													
Transition	Delayed technology uptake and falling behind on sector wide transitions	Portfolio Climate change	If CCHL and subsidiaries do not monitor changing energy sources, operating norms and disruptive technology, then the portfolio will become less competitive, less resilient to economic shocks and climate-related disasters and may lose relevance or profitability.	S1				No impacts in the current year	N/A		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Diversified products, services and customers Long term planning approach Adaptive transition planning Kōwhai Park partnership
				S2													
				S3													
Transition	Litigation and reputational damage	Regulatory Stakeholders	A failure to meet emissions reduction targets causes reputation, stakeholder relationship damage. This may make talent, partnerships and finance more difficult to attract and retain.	S1				No impacts in the current year	N/A	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		Adequate resourcing to deliver on emissions reduction and transition plans Clear monitoring and disclosure of progress. Robust emergency response plans
				S2													
				S3													
Transition / Opportunity	Leadership role driving the transition in the Canterbury region	Portfolio Climate change	Christchurch has a well-recognised and unique opportunity due to its scale, geography and connectivity to show leadership as a low emissions city with a coordinated transition which would attract tourism revenue, employment and economic prosperity, benefitting all subsidiaries and would have reputational and resilience benefits. We can also promote emissions mitigation through tourism and freight choices.	S1				N/A	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Robust emergency response plans for regional response and recovery Co-operation with and support of other stakeholders for a coordinated and accelerated climate change response and increased resilience for Christchurch
				S2													
				S3													

Although CCHL has chosen to take Adoption provision 2: Anticipated financial impacts, work is underway to develop methods to quantify the financial impacts of climate-related risks.

Key

S = short term (2025-2030); M = medium term (2030-2050); L = long term (2050-2100)
S1 = orderly scenario; S2 = disorderly scenario; S3 = hot house scenario

Low risk

Moderate risk

High risk

Critical risk

Transition Plan

CCHL’s strategy focuses on delivering the best long-term, economic social and environmental outcomes for the Council and the community, and includes a responsible approach to sustainability and investment strategy, formalised this year by commitment to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI).

CCHL’s sustainability objectives are reflected in its Statement of Intent and delivered by the Impact Programme which the Impact board sub-committee approves on an annual basis. Management reports on progress against sustainability deliverables at each Impact Committee meeting.

CCHL’s Sustainable Finance Framework was established in 2021 to increase its leadership and investment in sustainability while providing the platform for future growth in this area. The Framework supported the refinancing of debt relating to CCHL’s investment in Enable’s fibre-optic network using a Sustainability Bond, only the second sustainability bond issued in New Zealand.

Strategic roles in climate transition

CCHL has an important role to play in providing reliable, resilient infrastructure into the future and in driving the transition to renewable energy. Each subsidiary has a role to play, in many cases this is central to their strategy as summarised below:

	 Christchurch City Holdings Limited			 Lyttelton Port Company		 fibre broadband	
Core activity	Parent Company	Electricity distribution	International/ domestic passenger and cargo air transport	International and domestic shipping port	Waste sorting, recycling and recovery	Ultra-fast fibre-optic broadband network provision	Urban property maintenance, facilities & water management
Strategic role in climate transition	Responsible investment and sustainable finance practices.	Electrification Provide a just energy transition to renewable electricity prioritising accessibility, security of supply, affordability.	Sustainable Aviation Accelerate the decarbonisation of the wider aviation sector and promote the uptake of alternative fuels.	Sustainable Freight Enabling import/ export of commodities to support social and economic outcomes, with multi-modal connections and supporting low emissions shipping.	Circular economy Minimising waste to landfill and maximising the lifespan of resources by keeping them in circulation.	Digital equity Universal, affordable access to information, education and communications technology and connectivity.	Climate resilience Water management, energy efficiency, open space management and restoration activities.

Large, strategic and long-term investment decisions are planned with climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations incorporated into the business case.

CCHL has modelled an emissions reduction pathway which includes a number of mitigation measures largely focused on investment in renewable energy and reducing and electrifying vehicles, equipment and machinery. Collectively, these plans produce the Scope 1 + 2 emissions reduction reflected in Figure 1. Figure 1 models where and when these initiatives occur.



Figure 1: CCHL combined Scope 1 + 2 emissions reduction modelling to 2030

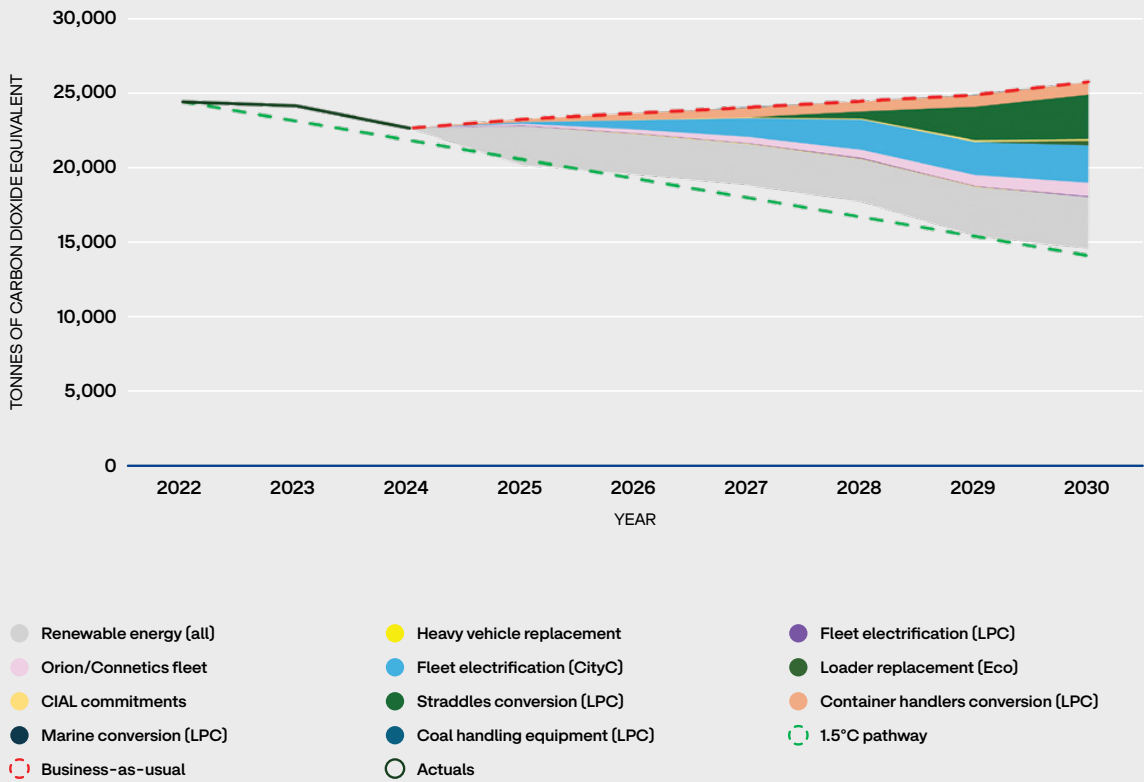


Table 2: Summary of climate change transition elements

	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Economy wide solutions
Goal	Science-aligned reduction of Scope 1 + 2 emissions through implementation of the emissions reduction plan for the Group and each subsidiary; active engagement on Scope 3 emissions reduction.	Long-term resilience and profitability of infrastructure assets that are critical to the Christchurch economy and society.	Play a leading role in driving economy wide climate transition in the Canterbury region together with Council and other stakeholders.
Objectives	• Sound understanding of emissions sources. • Emissions intensity the same or reducing. • Year on year absolute emissions reduction. • Achieve subsidiary-level gross and net emissions reduction targets. • Achieve overall consolidated group target aligned with 1.5°C SBTi pathway i.e. 42% absolute emissions reduction by 2030.	• Assess climate change impacts of board-level business cases and investment decisions. • Commit capital investment towards asset resilience and climate-related risks and opportunities.	• Meet and maintain strategic investment commitments e.g. UN Principles of Responsible Investment. • Frequent shareholder engagement on climate change. • Frequent Board climate risk reviews/climate change agenda items. • Active involvement in industry collaboration for accelerated climate change response. • Submissions to government in support of pragmatic, appropriate policy.
Actions	All subsidiaries have emissions reduction plans in place and financial commitments made to the mitigation projects within them. Key elements are: • Procurement of high integrity renewable electricity. The emissions reduction plan ultimately aims to achieve this through close partnerships with generators and investment in new assets • Steady transition of fleets away from fossil fuels which applies across the CCHL group • Replacement of port handling equipment (container handlers, straddles, reach stackers) with electric alternatives at LPC • Supply chain emissions reduction through supplier engagement and partnership plans, supplier emissions measurement, evaluation and monitoring • Supplier code of conduct promoting low emissions products, services and supply. We have seen significant reductions in Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions from some subsidiaries to date. Enable has achieved 84% reduction since 2020 through the uptake of EVs and renewable energy; Christchurch Airport has similarly achieved 90% reduction since 2015 largely through these actions along with the installation of a ground source heat pump in 2020 (all measures are market-based).	The risk management measures introduced to date in response to climate-related risks and opportunities are described in the table on pages 18-19. Key elements are: • Long term planning and resilience tools e.g. Resilience Explorer (Orion and CCC), hazard mapping, adaptive management and asset management planning • Emergency response planning • Clear and transparent reporting to shareholder and stakeholders • Work in cooperation and partnership with others. Climate-related risks are just one part of the bigger picture of environmental risks New Zealand is facing, including resource constraints relating to biodiversity loss, water and air pollution. We are working to include nature related risks and opportunities in this work, and to identify nature-based solutions to climate change and other challenges.	• Investing and enabling renewable electricity assets and alternative fuels e.g. Christchurch Airport's renewable energy precinct (Kōwhai Park 150MW solar farm and Fabrum hydrogen liquefaction testing facility) as a catalyst for wider investment in new technology in the region. • Significant investment by Orion in network upgrades, necessary for the electrification of New Zealand's society and economy, and transition to future electricity needs, including transition to a customised price-quality path so that we have the necessary revenue to maintain a safe, reliable and resilient network that better matches the needs of customers and community, now and in the future. • LPC long term planning in response to changing shipping patterns, critical for resilient and sustainable port operations to support the import and export of goods. Includes the supply of shore power to electrify ship emissions at berth. • Participation in regional planning such as the Canterbury Energy Inventory/ Strategy and the Canterbury Land Transport Plan.





Mitigation measures
Subsidiary case studies



Clean energy ambition

Kōwhai Park, Christchurch Airport’s solar farm, is the cornerstone of the airport’s wider ambition to create a clean energy hub that supports decarbonisation across the region.

Construction on the solar farm – one of New Zealand’s largest solar projects – recently reached a major milestone, with the installation of the first row of solar panels, known in the industry as the ‘Golden Row’. With 300,000 panels across 230 hectares, when completed, the project will generate enough renewable energy to power the equivalent of 36,000 homes.

In recognition of the airport’s leadership in building a clean energy future through Kōwhai Park, Christchurch Airport has been named the Platinum Category Winner of the Airports Council International’s Green Airports Recognition 2025. One of only four airports globally to receive Platinum recognition, the award celebrates the airport’s role in establishing a major joint venture between Contact Energy and Lightsource bp to develop the solar farm.

As part of the Kōwhai Park energy precinct, Christchurch Airport has also entered into a partnership with Fabrum – a New Zealand company that is leading the world in zero-emissions transition technologies – to establish a hydrogen testing facility.

Fabrum’s facility will enable the development of hydrogen technology for the aviation sector, as part of a consortium with Airbus, Fortescue Future Industries (FFI), Air New Zealand and Hīringa Energy. The collaboration between the airport and Fabrum will also position Christchurch as a hub for liquid hydrogen activity.

Citycare tackling vehicle emissions

Over 98 percent of Citycare Group’s Scope 1 + 2 emissions come from the fuel use of the fleet, making this the primary focus of Citycare’s Emissions Reduction Plan.

Citycare’s fleet is diverse, comprising trucks, utes, vans, cars, and off-road specialist equipment such as mowers – with almost half of the fleet comprising of trucks and utes alone.

A key current challenge is sourcing fit-for-purpose electric vehicle technology that can meet the varied operational requirements of the business. Citycare is optimistic that technological advancements will provide more solutions over time.

Citycare has made significant progress on its journey, with over 55 percent of passenger vehicles now classified as low-emission vehicles, and looking ahead is committed to no longer procuring pure internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles unless no other option exists.

Additionally, Citycare is working hard to optimise its existing fleet by improving driver behaviour and reducing fleet size. The organisation is also conducting electric vehicle trials and preparing for the electrification of its utes and trucks as suitable models come to market.





Enable meets emissions target five years ahead of schedule

A highlight of the 2025 year for Enable was the reduction of total Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions to 38 tCO₂e (market-based reporting), meeting the 2030 target.

As a Certified B-Corp, Enable is intentional about generating positive impact for the community and the environment. This includes considering the way network infrastructure is deployed and maintained, while seeking ways to minimise any negative impact on the environment.

Total Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions for the organisation are down by 85% from the FY20 baseline of 258 tCO₂e. This has been achieved with a full transition of the vehicle fleet, with all bar one vehicle now battery electric powered, and by a commitment to certified renewable electricity.

Enable’s next focus is its supply chain emissions, by working closely with field service contractors to support lower vehicle emissions and to minimise waste, while also encouraging employees to reduce their own travel emissions and waste streams.



Flexible energy control as part of a smarter, more affordable energy transition

Orion’s ripple control system is evolving as part of the energy transition. Combined ripple control and retailer control of hot water delivers customer and climate benefits through better alignment of hot water heating demand with times of low-carbon electricity.

Ripple control sends electrical signals over the distribution network to switch water-heater circuits on or off. This manages peak demand and emergency demand while optimising the amount of physical infrastructure Orion needs to build.

Orion’s ‘hot water trial’ in collaboration with electricity retailers has around 14,000 customers already signed up to benefit. While ripple control has been used for decades, the trial combines ripple control and retailer control of hot water. Retailers can reward customers to shift consumption into lower-cost or high-renewable generation time and aggregate the capacity created to optimise the electricity market, keeping the cost of community energy infrastructure down while balancing energy demand across the region.



Reuse and recycling to reduce emissions

EcoCentral’s focus on recycling and giving a range of objects a second life also contributes significant greenhouse gas emissions reductions by diverting thousands of tonnes of material from landfill.

EcoCentral’s EcoShop plays an important role in Christchurch’s circular economy, with 1,423 tonnes of waste reused in the 2025 year. EcoCentral’s rigorously audited recycling programme, which processes plastic to up to 99.8% purity, recycled 2,726 tonnes of plastics over the year, as well as over 13,500 tonnes of glass and 13,200 tonnes of paper and cardboard.

In total, for the 2025 financial year, EcoCentral diverted 61,245 tonnes of material from landfill either through reuse or recycling. With transport emissions deducted, this represents an emissions reduction of 10,367 tCO₂e.

EcoCentral is also reducing emissions within its own operation. With 725 tonnes of GHG emissions in 2025, the organisation is focusing on its most significant sources, beginning transitioning its vehicle fleet to low- and zero-emission alternatives.

LPC switching to electrical infrastructure

Lyttelton Port Company is taking steps to reduce its Scope 3 emissions, those generated across its wider value chain, with upgrades to its Inner Harbour electrical infrastructure. Supported by co-funding from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA), this initiative will enable visiting fishing vessels to plug into LPC’s electrical network, reducing reliance on diesel generators while at berth.

By switching to shore power, vessels can operate using renewable electricity supply, cutting diesel consumption and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. This directly supports LPC’s emissions reduction targets and contributes to improved air quality for port workers and the surrounding community. The upgrades are also expected to reduce noise pollution.

Smart meters installed at each connection point will help track energy use. These upgrades are part of LPC’s broader commitment to sustainable port practices and to align with regional and national goals for low-emission transport infrastructure.





Metrics and Targets

Ngā Waeine me ngā Ūnga

This section describes CCHL's climate change impact and the effectiveness of its response by quantifying greenhouse gas emissions and other key performance measures.

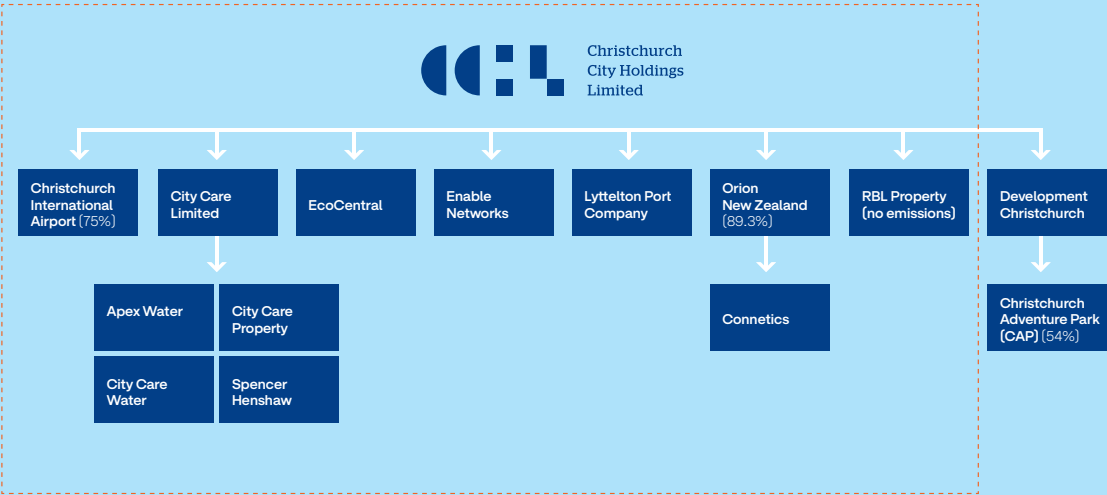
GHG emissions

CCHL has prepared its FY25 GHG emissions inventory in accordance with the *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*, *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard*, and *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard* (together, the GHG Protocol). CCHL has sought assurance over only Scope 1 + 2 emissions totals in FY25.

CCHL applies an operational control consolidation approach in the preparation of its GHG emissions inventory, as defined by the GHG Protocol. Under the operational control approach, CCHL accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. The scope of this control approach is not materially different from the approach taken in the previous year.

The organisational boundary includes Christchurch City Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as shown below:

Figure 2: CCHL's organisational boundary including % ownership by CCHL (if not 100%)



The operational boundary of the GHG emissions inventory includes all direct business activities within the operational boundaries of Christchurch City Holdings Limited. It excludes Development Christchurch on materiality grounds (its emissions generating activities are minor).

CCHL measures emissions associated with the following categories:

- Scope 1 – Direct GHG emissions: emissions from sources that are operationally controlled by CCHL/its subsidiaries.
- Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions: emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam.
- Scope 3 – Other indirect GHG emissions that are a consequence of CCHL's activities but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company.

A materiality exercise was undertaken to assess Scope 3 emissions sources supplied by subsidiaries based on five criteria: availability of data, magnitude, level of control, ability to measure and industry practice. See table 3 for a list of Scope 3 emissions which are within the operational scope.

All GHG emissions are presented as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). No base year or other restatements have been made.

Table 3: CCHL GHG emissions inventory FY25

Scope	Emissions source	CCHL	CIAL	City Care	EcoCentral	Enable	LPC	Orion	FY25	FY24	% change	FY22 (base year)	% change
1	Stationary combustion	0	198	4	0	4	0	136	342	217	+57%		
1	Mobile combustion	0	49	8,192	528	4	8,032	2,079	18,884	19,643	-4%		
1	Fugitive emissions	0	10	0	0	29	38	114	191	177	+8%		
Subtotal Sc/1		0	257	8,196	528	37	8,070	2,329	19,416	20,036	-3%	20,452	-5%
2	Purchased electricity (location-based)	5	1,503	138	197	195	1,341	173	3,551	2,429	+46%	3,413	4%
2	Purchased electricity (market-based)	5	0	155	221	1	0	41	423	419	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Transmission and distribution losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,010	10,010	10,932	-8%	13,608	-26%
Subtotal Sc/1+2 (location-based)		5	1,760	8,334	725	231	9,410	12,513	32,978	33,397	-1%	37,473	-12%
3 cat 1	Purchased goods and services					486			486				
3 cat 3	Well to tank fuel		176	2,038	123			231	2,569				
3 cat 4	Upstream distribution				209	18	94	260	581				
3 cat 5	Waste to landfill		107	763	1	1	156	27	1,056				
3 cat 6	Business travel	3	351	281	4	27	116	305	1,086				
3 cat 7	Employee commuting	7	84	1,168	142	73	1,229	255	2,957				
3 cat 9	Downstream distribution				2,065				2,065				
3 cat 11	Use of sold products		712,021				28,827		740,848				
Subtotal Sc/3		10	712,739	4,251	2,545	604	30,422	1,078	751,648				

* Assurance from AuditNZ covers FY25 Scope 1 + 2 (location-based). All numbers are rounded to 0 decimal points , columns may not add due to rounding.

Methodology

GHG emissions were calculated using emissions factors from the following sources:

- New Zealand Ministry for the Environment’s: *Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations: 2025 detailed guide* (GWP100, IPCC Fifth Assessment Report; 2024 factor used for electricity)
- Australian Governance Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water: *2024 greenhouse account factors* (GWP100, AR5, IPCC Fifth Assessment Report)
- BraveTrace residual supply mix (GWP100)
- New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority: Notice of approval of unique emission factors (GWP100)
- Fair Supply (GWP100)
- The Airport Council International’s Airport Carbon and Emissions Reporting Tool version 7.2338 (GWP100)
- ICAO CORSIA CO₂ Estimation and Reporting Tool (GWP100)
- United States Environmental Protection Agency: *Ports emissions. Methodologies for estimating port-related and goods movement mobile source emissions* (GWP100).

Uncertainty is assessed based on two factors, data quality and calculation methodology. Primary calculation methods are preferred, being more accurate than secondary methods. All Scope 1 + 2 emissions are calculated using direct activity-based measurement and therefore have low uncertainty.

Analysis of data quality is undertaken by each subsidiary with limited or reasonable assurance.



Exclusions

No significant Scope 1 or 2 GHG emission sources have been excluded from the CCHL inventory. Emissions associated with Development Christchurch are not significant and have been excluded from the inventory.

Progress towards targets

FY22 is CCHL's base year against which progress on Scope 1 + 2 GHG reductions are measured. This was the first year in which GHG emissions inventories were calculated across the CCHL Group.

Some subsidiaries have been working to reduce their impact on climate change for many years and can demonstrate significant emissions reduction, with both Christchurch Airport and Enable having reached their 2030 targets. Some have less time to achieve emissions and some operate in challenging environments but all have planned initiatives in place to reach targets and monitor developing markets, suppliers and technologies to support this transition (refer pages 21-25).

CCHL's FY25 GHG emissions shows absolute Scope 1 + 2 emissions to be down by 1% on the previous year and down by 12% since FY22. Scope 1 + 2 emissions are down by 31% since FY22 with additional market-based mechanisms applied (renewable energy certificates and carbon credit purchases).

CCHL's focus is on reducing absolute emissions, however we also monitor emissions on a market and intensity basis to fully understand our impact on climate change relative to business performance. With an asset value of \$6.3 billion for financial year ending 30 June 2025, CCHL Group's emissions intensity is 5.22 tCO₂e/\$m (last year 5.54 tCO₂e/\$M).

This year a robust screening process has been undertaken to set a meaningful boundary for what is included and reported under Scope 3 in FY25. Scope 3 totals 751,648 tCO₂e, most of this is associated with use of the services provided by the businesses. In particular, 701,977 tCOe₂ (94%) is associated with aircraft emissions from Christchurch Airport.

Target

CCHL has set a GHG emissions reduction ambition as follows:



The target was set using the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) absolute contraction method (Corporate Near-term Tool v2.3), it has not been submitted to or validated by the SBTi.

Approach to offsets

CCHL's principal focus is on gross emissions reductions and progress towards targets is measured in this way. Additionally, some subsidiaries purchase carbon credits to voluntarily offset residual emissions. In 2025, Christchurch Airport voluntarily purchased and permanently cancelled 1,287 tonnes of New Zealand Units (NZUs) under the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). NZUs were sourced from indigenous forest projects through Ekos (Flax Hill in Canterbury and Maruia on the West Coast). Ekos cancels NZUs on behalf of its clients quarterly and has its unit cancellation independently audited.

In 2025, Orion retired 2,644 verified emission reduction units associated with a 40MW wind power project supporting villages around Maliya and Miyana to offset residual operational emissions. The VERs are certified by the Gold Standard Foundation and monitored in their efficacy in delivery.

Other metrics:

Metric	2025 performance	Description of performance against target
Emissions intensity (asset value)	With an asset value of \$6.3 billion for financial year ending 30 June 2025, CCHL Group's emissions intensity is 5.22 tCO ₂ e/\$m.	2024 5.54 tCO ₂ e/\$M.
Year on year emissions reduction (location-based)	Scope 1 + 2 (location-based) down 1% on 2024.	Year on year reduction.
Year on year emissions reduction (market-based)	Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions (market-based) down 5% on 2024.	Year on year reduction.
Total emissions reduction (gross)	Scope 1 + 2 (location-based) down 12% since 2022.	2030 target is 42% down since 2022.
Total emissions reduction (net)	Net Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions (market-based) down 31% on 2022.	Target is absolute, but in the short term the impact can be offset with market mechanisms.
Capital allocation (total \$000)	\$105,067	
Transition risks: Amount/percentage of assets/business activities at risk	CCHL has begun to understand its exposure through quantification of climate-related risk undertaken by each subsidiary and continues to work on quantification of anticipated financial impact.	
Physical risks: Amount/percentage of assets/business activities at risk	CCHL has begun to understand its exposure through quantification of climate-related risk undertaken by each subsidiary and continues to work on quantification of anticipated financial impact.	
Opportunities: Amount/percentage of assets/business activities aligned with opportunity	CCHL considers that all business activities are potentially linked to climate-related opportunity and has begun to value such opportunities through quantification of climate-related risk by each subsidiary.	
Internal carbon price	CCHL uses a marginal abatement cost of \$68/t in line with the 2025 auction reserve price of the NZ ETS to assess mitigation options.	
Executive remuneration	Performance metrics related to climate-related risks and opportunities are excluded from CCHL executive and other senior management remuneration.	
Board training	Percentage of directors who have completed Institute of Directors Climate Change Governance Essentials Course – 80%.	

Achieved In progress Not achieved

Allocation of capital

CCHL has elected to disclose the amount of capital expenditure, financing, or investment deployed toward climate-related risks and opportunities at the subsidiary level.

Subsidiary	2025 expenditure \$000		Nature of spend		Climate impact	
			Capex	Opex	Mitigation	Adaptation
LPC	145	Electrical systems	✓			✓
LPC	565	Stormwater improvements	✓			✓
LPC	10	Coal yard water treatment	✓			✓
LPC	7,181	Te Awaparahi Bay reclamation	✓			✓
LPC	296	Maintenance and resilience (wharves, jetties)		✓		✓
LPC	4,106	Fleet replacement		✓	✓	
Enable	2	Flood protection	✓			✓
Enable	326	HVAC and solar	✓		✓	
EcoCentral	96	2 x electric forklifts	✓		✓	
Citycare Group	1,662	Low emission vehicles, emissions management software, technical support	✓	✓	✓	
Orion	87,137	Network resilience and upgrades	✓	✓	✓	✓
CIAL	3,400	Energy solutions: Kōwhai Park solar farm, EV energy hub, LED lighting upgrade, fleet upgrades (incl Fire vehicle)	✓		✓	
CIAL	142	Water and drainage initiatives	✓			✓
TOTAL	105,067					

Assurance

Limited assurance has been sought over only Scope 1 + 2 (location-based) emissions totals (pages 36-37), this assurance has been undertaken by AuditNZ.



Group Assurance Report

CHRISTCHURCH CITY HOLDINGS LIMITED

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Independent Limited Assurance Report
To the readers of Christchurch City Holdings Limited's
GHG emissions disclosed in its group Climate Statement
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Under section 461ZH(3) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, the Auditor-General is the assurance practitioner of Christchurch City Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries and controlled entities (together referred to as the group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chantelle Gernetzky, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out a limited assurance engagement, on his behalf, on the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions information disclosed in the group's Climate Statement (GHG disclosures), for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Scope of the engagement

The GHG disclosures below are within the scope of our limited assurance engagement:

- The gross emissions, in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, classified as Scope 1 and Scope 2 (calculated using the location-based method), in Table 3 on pages 36 to 37.
- The statement describing the standards that the GHG emissions have been measured in accordance with, on page 35.
- The approach used to consolidate GHG emissions (operational control) on page 35.
- The sources (or references to sources, where applicable) of emission factors and the global warming potential rates used, on page 36 and Table 6 on page 53.
- The summary of specific exclusions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (calculated using the location-based method), emissions sources, including facilities, operations or assets with a justification for their exclusion, on page 38 and Table 2 on page 49.
- The description of the methods and assumptions used (including the rationale for doing so, where applicable) to calculate or estimate Scope 1 and Scope 2 (calculated using the location-based method) GHG emissions, and the limitations of those methods, in sections 5 to 7 on pages 52 to 55.
- The description of any uncertainties relevant to the Group's quantification of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 (calculated using the location-based method) GHG emissions, including the effects of these uncertainties on GHG disclosures, on page 36 and in section 6 on pages 53 to 54.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the group's GHG disclosures within the scope of our limited assurance engagement for the year ended 30 June 2025, are not fairly presented and prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards, issued by the External Reporting Board.

Other matter

The comparative information, being the group's 2024 and 2022 (base year) GHG disclosures in Table 3 on pages 36 to 37, has not been subject to assurance. As such, it is not covered by our assurance conclusion.

The board of directors' responsibilities

Subparts 2 to 4 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 set out requirements for a climate reporting entity in preparing a climate statement or group climate statement, which includes proper record keeping, compliance with the climate-related disclosure framework and subjecting it to assurance.

The Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards have been issued by the External Reporting Board as the framework that applies for preparing and presenting a climate statement or group climate statement. The board of directors of the group is therefore responsible for preparing and fairly presenting a group climate statement for the year ended 30 June 2025, in accordance with those standards.

The board of directors is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to preparing the group's climate statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Our responsibilities

Section 46IZH of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, requires the GHG disclosures included in the group’s Climate Statement to be the subject of an assurance engagement.

NZ CS 1 Climate-related disclosures, paragraph 25 requires such an assurance engagement at a minimum to be a limited assurance engagement, and paragraph 26 specifies the scope of the assurance engagement on GHG disclosures.

To meet these responsibilities, we planned and performed procedures (as summarised below), to provide limited assurance in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Assurance Engagements 1 Assurance Engagements over Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures, and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (NZ) 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Summary of work performed

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgement and included enquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above:

- We obtained, through enquiries, an understanding of the group’s control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) disclosures. We did not evaluate the design of particular control activities or obtain evidence about their implementation.
- We evaluated whether the group’s methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. Our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate the group’s estimates.
- We performed analytical procedures on particular emission categories by comparing the expected GHG emissions to recorded GHG emissions and made inquiries of management to obtain explanations for any significant differences we identified.
- We evaluated the appropriateness of the emission factors applied.
- We evaluated the overall presentation and disclosure of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) disclosures.

To support our limited assurance conclusion we engaged with component assurance practitioners to obtain evidence over GHG emissions information from entities within the group reporting boundary.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

Inherent limitations

As outlined on page 54, GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Other information

The Climate Statement contains information other than the GHG disclosures and the assurance report thereon. The board of directors is responsible for the other information.

The other information comprises all of the information included in the Group’s Climate Statement other than the items specifically stated as subject to assurance in the Scope of the engagement section above.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included, or referred to, in the Climate Statement and therefore, no conclusion is expressed thereon. We read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the GHG disclosures, or our knowledge obtained in the assurance engagement, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Where such an inconsistency or misstatement is identified, we are required to discuss it with the board of directors and take appropriate action under the circumstances, to resolve the matter. There are no inconsistencies or misstatements to report.

Independence and quality management

We complied with the Auditor-General’s independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 1 is founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour. These principles for example, do not permit us to be involved in the preparation of the current year’s GHG information as doing so would compromise our independence.

We have also complied with the Auditor-General’s quality management requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements (PES 3) and Professional and Ethical Standard 4 Engagement Quality Reviews issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (PES 4). PES 3 requires our firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. PES 4 deals with an engagement quality reviewer’s appointment, eligibility, and responsibilities.

Other than our work in carrying out all legally required audit and assurance engagements, we have no relationship with or interests in the group.



Chantelle Gernetzky
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand
30 October 2025



1. Purpose

CCHL subsidiaries' GHG emissions are consolidated along with CCHL's corporate emissions using the methodology described here. The consolidated GHG inventory is referred to as the CCHL Group inventory.

2. Reporting standard

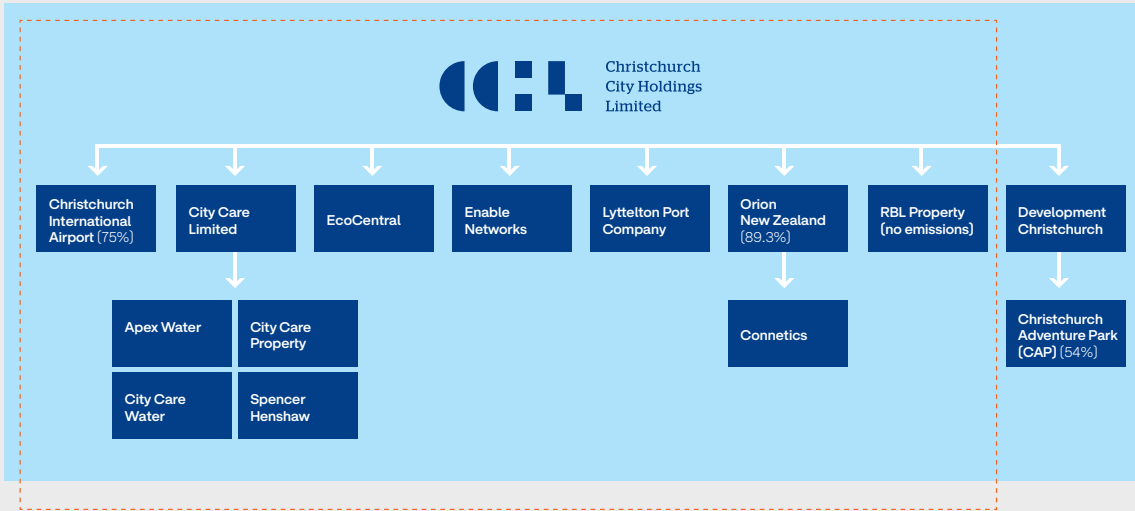
This consolidated account follows guidance and principles of *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)* (GHG Protocol). This is the preparation standard used by each subsidiary for their respective emissions inventories.¹

3. Consolidation approach

Organisational Boundary

The operational control approach is used to consolidate CCHL's organisational boundary. Under this approach, the CCHL inventory includes all GHG emissions sources from its subsidiaries (Fig 2). It is considered that CCHL has operational control over the emissions associated with subsidiary activities. "A company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation"². The consolidation of GHG emissions data will only result in consistent data if all levels of the organisation follow the same consolidation policy, so once a consolidation policy has been selected, it shall be applied to all levels of the organisation. Thus, all subsidiary boundaries follow operational control to account for their emissions. Development Christchurch is excluded from this boundary on materiality grounds (its emissions generating activities are minor). The scope of this control approach is not materially different from the approach taken in the previous year.

Figure 1: CCHL's organisational boundary including % ownership by CCHL if not 100%.



Operational Boundary

CCHL measures emissions associated with the following categories:

- Scope 1 (included): Direct GHG emissions from activities operationally controlled by CCHL/its subsidiaries e.g. fuel use.
- Scope 2 (included): Indirect GHG Emissions from the generation of purchased electricity that CCHL consumes.
- Scope 3 (included but not assured): Select indirect emissions that are a consequence of CCHL's activities but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company (Table 3).

¹ Some subsidiaries have additionally prepared their GHG emissions inventories in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018

² <https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard-frequently-asked-questions>

Scope 1 + 2

Scope 1 + 2 emission sources included in the operational boundary are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Scope 1 + 2 emission source inclusions

Business unit	Scope	Category	Emission source
CCHL Corporate	1		No emission sources
	2	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity
Christchurch International Airport	1	Stationary combustion	Diesel
			Fire extinguishers
			LPG
			CO ₂
		Mobile combustion	Diesel
			Regular petrol
		Fugitive sources	R1234ze
			R22
			R417A
			De-icing
	2	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity
Lyttelton Port Company	1	Mobile combustion	Diesel
			Regular petrol
			Premium petrol
		Fugitive sources	R410a
			R32
	2	Purchased electricity	Welding gases
			Purchased electricity
Citycare	1	Stationary combustion	LPG
			Petrol
		Mobile combustion	Diesel
			Regular petrol
			Premium petrol
			Lubricants
	2	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity
Orion	1	Stationary combustion	Diesel
			LPG
			Petrol
			Premium petrol
		Mobile combustion	Diesel
			Fugitive sources
		Fugitive sources	R134a
			R407c
	2	Purchased electricity	Sulphur hexafluoride
			Purchased electricity
EcoCentral	1	Mobile combustion	Diesel
			Regular petrol
Enable	2	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity
Enable	1	Stationary combustion	Diesel
			Regular petrol
		Mobile combustion	Diesel
			Regular petrol
	2	Purchased electricity	Fugitive
			R407c
	2	Purchased electricity	R407c
			Purchased electricity

Scope 1 + 2 emission sources excluded from the operational boundary are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Scope 1 and 2 emission source exclusions

Business unit	Scope	Category	Emission source	Estimated size (t CO ₂ e)	Justification for exclusion
City care	1	Fugitive sources	Welding gases	Unknown	Gases used contain a small % of CO ₂ gas.
			Refrigerants – Vehicles	7.00	Access to data, magnitude of emissions low and shareholder interest low.
			Refrigerants – Fridges	0.69	Difficult to obtain data. Not considered significant source.
Enable	2	Purchased electricity	Leased sites – Kioreroa Rd, Great South Rd, Braeside Ave	Unknown	No information available to determine electricity usage. Not a significant source of emissions.
Enable	1	Fugitive sources	Refrigerants – Vehicles	0.046	Access to data, magnitude of emissions low, stakeholder interest low.
			Refrigerants – Fridges	0.066	Difficult to access data, not a significant emission source.
Christchurch Adventure Park (CAP)	1	Mobile combustion	Fleet	5 x vehicles	Magnitude of emissions and level of control
	2	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity	32.83	Magnitude of emissions and level of control

Scope 3

Scope 3 emission sources included in the operational boundary are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Scope 3 emission source inclusions

Business unit	Category	Emission source
CCHL Corporate	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related activities	Transmission and distribution losses – Electricity
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business travel	Air travel
		Accommodation
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business travel	Air travel
CIAL	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Accommodation
		Well-to-tank – Petrol
		Well-to-tank – Diesel
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business travel	Air travel
		Accommodation
	Category 7: Employee commuting	Employee commuting
		Working from home
	Category 11: Use of Sold Products	APU usage
		Engine run ups
		Full flight emissions
		Tenant/contractor vehicles
		Ground access, business and shuttles
		Ground access, cars and taxis
		Ground access, cars and taxis
Lyttelton Port Company	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Transmission and distribution losses – Electricity
		Road freight
		Rail freight
		All other freight and distribution
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business Travel	Air travel
		Accommodation
	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Employee Commuting
		Working from home
	Category 10: Use of Sold Products	Shipping emissions

Business unit	Category	Emission source
Citycare	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Well-to-tank – Diesel
		Well-to-tank – Petrol
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business Travel	Air travel
		Accommodation
	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Employee commuting
Orion	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Well-to-tank – Diesel
		Well-to-tank – Petrol
	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Road freight
		Air freight
		All other freight and distribution
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business Travel	Air travel
		Accommodation
	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Employee Commuting
		Working from home
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Use of sold products	
EcoCentral	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Well-to-tank – Diesel
		Well-to-tank – Petrol
	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Road freight
	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
	Category 6: Business Travel	Air travel
		Accommodation
Enable	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Employee commuting
		Working from home
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Road freight
		Sea freight
		Rail freight
Air travel		
Contractor fuel		
Enable	Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste to landfill
		Air travel
	Category 6: Business Travel	Accommodation
		Employee commuting
	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Working from home

Scope 3 emission sources excluded from the operational boundary are listed in Table 4. Category 14: Franchises and Category 15: Investments are not included as they are not relevant to CCHL.

Table 4: Scope 3 emission source exclusions

	Scope	Category	Emission source	Estimated size of exclusion (tCO ₂ e)
Christchurch International Airport	3	5: Waste Generated in Operations	Wastewater	156.01
	3	1: Purchased Goods and Services	All purchased goods & services	58.92
	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Well-to-tank - LPG	22.96
	3	13: Downstream Leased Assets	Downstream leased assets	5163.44
	3	2: Capital Goods	All capital goods	8447.75
Lyttelton Port Company	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses - Electricity	137.32
	3	5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste not sent to landfill	399.63
	3	1: Purchased Goods and Services	All purchased goods & services	7042.78
	3	2: Capital Goods	All capital goods	1159.33
	3	8: Upstream leased assets	Container handlers and reach stackers	1307.32
	3	13: Downstream Leased Assets	Downstream leased assets	49.31
	3	6: Business Travel	Rental car	0.62
Citycare	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses - Electricity	70.69
	3	5: Waste Generated in Operations	Waste not sent to landfill	122.47
	3	1: Purchased Goods and Services	All purchased goods & services	38890.25
	3	2: Capital Goods	All capital goods	12.98
	3	4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Inbound freight of purchased goods, equipment, and vehicles	Unknown
	3	6: Business Travel	Rental cars	Unknown
	3	6: Business Travel	Staff air travel - Apex	Unknown
	3	6: Business Travel	Accommodation - Apex	Unknown
	3	6: Business Travel	Taxi travel	Unknown
	3	6: Business Travel	Private vehicle travel	Unknown
	3	7: Employee Commuting	Employee commuting - Apex	Unknown
	3	7: Employee Commuting	Working from home - Apex	Unknown
	3	7: Employee Commuting	Contractor fuel	Unknown
	3	8: Upstream leased assets	Refrigerant use from leased buildings (HVAC)	Unknown
	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses - Electricity	10.56
Orion	3	5: Waste Generated in Operations	Recycling waste	2.25
	3	1: Purchased Goods and Services	All purchased goods & services	7532.09
	3	2: Capital Goods	All capital goods	7080.69
	3	6: Business Travel	Rental car	5.83
	3	6: Business Travel	Taxi travel	1.06
	3	6: Business Travel	Staff mileage	7.16
	3	10: Processing of Sold Products	Processing of sold products	33673.86
	3	8: Upstream leased assets	Upstream leased assets	16.35
	3	9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Downstream transportation and distribution	54.80
	3	12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	End of life of sold products	0.97
	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses - Electricity	5.25
EcoCentral	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Well-to-tank - Electricity	15.16
	3	6: Business Travel	Taxi travel	0.03
	3	6: Business Travel	Private vehicle travel	0.20
	3	6: Business Travel	Rental car	Unknown
	3	1: Purchased Goods and Services	All purchased goods & services	929.37
	3	2: Capital Goods	All capital goods	253.26
	3	12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Disposal of paint and compost from resource recovery centre	Unknown
	3	4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Road freight - Waste transfer to Kate Valley Landfill	Unknown
	3	5: Waste Generated in Operations	Wastewater	Unknown
	3	9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Downstream transportation and distribution	2065.22
	3	9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Incoming waste to EcoCentral	Unknown
	3	9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Customer travel to EcoDrop/EcoShop facilities	Unknown
	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses - Electricity	14.97

	Scope	Category	Emission source	Estimated size of exclusion (tCO ₂ e)
Enable	3	6: Business Travel	Taxi travel	0.22
	3	6: Business Travel	Rental car	0.63
	3	6: Business Travel	Staff personal vehicle use	15.00
	3	6: Business Travel	Staff mileage	2.99
	3	1: Purchased Goods and Services	All purchased goods & services	Unknown
	3	2: Capital Goods	All capital goods	Unknown
	3	11: Use of Sold Products	Energy consumed by customer premise equipment	1770.00
	3	11: Use of Sold Products	Energy consumed by city Wi-Fi	Unknown
	3	12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Customer premise equipment end-of-life	Unknown
CCHL Corporate	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses – Electricity	14.71
	3	5: Waste Generated in Operations	Recycled waste	0.03
	3	6: Business Travel	Air travel	2.44
	3	6: Business Travel	Taxi/Uber travel	0.03
	3	3: Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	Transmission and distribution losses – Electricity	0.36

4. Scope 3 screening assessment

A screening assessment is undertaken to determine which scope 3 emission sources are to be included in the operational boundary. Emission sources are assessed for completeness based on how many subsidiaries have included that emission source. Emissions sources are then scored 1-3 on the criteria included in Table 5. All emission sources that scored 2 or above (as an average of all factors) were included in the operational boundary of the inventory, except where an emission source was identified as de minimis (i.e. not significant). Results of this scoring are recorded in the Group consolidated emissions spreadsheet.

Table 5: Screening criteria

Assessment factor	Score		
	1	2	3
Size	<100 tCO ₂ e	100-2,000 tCO ₂ e	>2,000 tCO ₂ e
Level of control	Subsidiaries have no control over the activity in the value chain	OCHL can influence	Subsidiary has some form of limited control.
Ability to measure	No data, no clear methodology	Poor data or methodology difficulties	Good quality data and clear methodology
Industry practice	Rarely reported in NZ carbon inventories	Sometimes reported in NZ carbon inventories	Commonly reported in NZ carbon inventories

5. Calculations

Each CCHL subsidiary performs their own GHG emissions calculations when developing their GHG emissions inventories. Emissions are typically calculated using the following formula. In a limited number of instances, supplier specific GHG emissions calculations have been used.

Activity/spend data x emissions factor = GHG emissions

GHG emissions are reported and calculation in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which allows the different greenhouse gases to be compared on a like-for-like basis relative to one unit of CO₂. CO₂e is calculated by multiplying the emissions of each GHG by its 100-year global warming potential (GWP) as specified in the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (2014) as per MfE (2025) methodology.

Emission factors

Where possible, the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) *Measuring emissions: A Guide for Organisations: 2025 detailed guide*³ (GWP100, AR5) is used for sourcing relevant emissions factors. Other emission factors used in the calculation of CCHL's GHG emissions have been sourced from the following sources:

Table 6: Emissions Factors in use (GWP100)

Source	Year	Application	Subsidiary
UK Government: GHG conversion factors for company reporting GWP100, AR5	2025 – EcoCentral 2025 – Citycare 2023 – LPC	Well-to-tank – Diesel/Petrol	LPC Citycare EcoCentral
Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water: Australian national greenhouse accounts factors GWP100, AR5	2024	Well-to-tank – Diesel/Petrol	CIAL Citycare
BraveTrace residual supply mix factor	24/25	Market-based residual electricity supply	CCHL Citycare Orion EcoCentral
NZ Environmental Protection Authority: Notice of approval of unique emission factors	2023	Waste to landfill (Victoria Flats and Porirua Spicer landfills)	Orion
Fair Supply	N/A	Purchased goods & services Transportation & distribution Fuel & energy-related activities	Orion
The Airport Council International's Airport Carbon and Emissions Reporting Tool 7.2338	Unknown	Use of Sold Products	CIAL
ICAO CORSIA CO ₂ Estimation and Reporting Tool	Unknown	Use of Sold Products	CIAL
United States Environmental Protection Agency: Ports emissions. Methodologies for estimating port-related and goods movement mobile source emissions	2022	Use of Sold Products	LPC

A location-based emission factor (MfE, 2025 – 2024 calendar year) was used to measure emissions from purchased electricity. Subsidiaries may adopt market-based mechanisms to further reduce the emissions associated with electricity use, partly because electrification is an important aspect of the transition.

6. Data quality

Uncertainty is assessed based on data quality and calculation methodology. Calculation methodology can increase uncertainty, with primary methods being more accurate than secondary methods. A range of calculation methods are available:

Primary method – based on the data specific for the reporting organisation:

- Direct activity-based method: measurement of direct consumption e.g. of fuel, electricity or refrigerants) – low uncertainty.
- Indirect activity-based method: calculations derived from distance and type of transport, nights of accommodation, kg of waste, time in port and other activity data – low uncertainty.
- Spend-based method: calculations derived from value chain spend – high uncertainty.

Secondary method: based on national or sector averages (e.g. national statistic on employee commuting) – high uncertainty.

Uncertainty ratings are assigned using the rating framework in Table 7 and based on both the calculation methodology and assessed quality of data. The analysis of data quality by CCHL is limited as this is undertaken by each subsidiary with limited (or reasonable) assurance.

Table 7: Data quality

Calculation methodology	Robust	Satisfactory	Questionable
Primary: Direct activity-based method	Low uncertainty	Medium uncertainty	Medium uncertainty
Primary: Indirect activity-based method	Low uncertainty	Medium uncertainty	Medium uncertainty
Primary: Spend-based method	High uncertainty	High uncertainty	High uncertainty
Secondary: Sector/national average method	High uncertainty	High uncertainty	High uncertainty

³ <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/measuring-emissions-guide-2025/>

All significant Scope 1 + 2 emissions are calculated using direct activity-based method and therefore have low uncertainty.

Scope	Category	Emission sources	Calculation methodology	Data quality	Uncertainty
1	Stationary combustion	Diesel	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Fire extinguishers	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
		LPG	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
	Mobile combustion	CO ₂	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Diesel, petrol, premium petrol	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Lubricants	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
	Fugitive	Refrigerants	Direct activity-based method	Questionable	Medium
		Welding gases	Direct activity-based method	Questionable	Medium
		De-icing	Direct activity-based method	Questionable	Medium
2	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity [location-based]	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Purchased electricity [market-based]	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
	Transmission and distribution losses	Electricity transmission and distribution losses associated with Orion's network	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
3	Purchased goods and services	Enable contractor Civtec	Indirect activity-based method	Robust	Low
	Fuel- and energy-related activities	Diesel and petrol well-to-tank	Direct activity-based method	Robust	Low
	Waste generated in operations	Waste to landfill	Indirect activity-based method	Satisfactory	Medium
	Business travel	Air travel	Indirect activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Accommodation	Indirect activity-based method	Robust	Low
	Employee commuting	Employee commuting	Indirect activity-based method	Satisfactory	Medium
		Working from home	Indirect activity-based method	Satisfactory	Medium
	Downstream transport and distribution	Downstream freight associated with EcoCentral	Indirect activity-based and spend-based method	Robust	Low
	Use of sold products	Full flights at Christchurch Airport	Indirect activity-based method CCHL air travel excluded to avoid double counting	Satisfactory	Medium
		Auxiliary power unit usage at Christchurch Airport	Indirect activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Engine run-ups at Christchurch Airport	Indirect activity-based method	Robust	Low
		Landside ground access at Christchurch Airport	Indirect activity-based method	Questionable	Medium
		Ship movements at Lyttelton Port	Indirect activity-based method	Satisfactory	Medium

Inherent uncertainties

There is inherent uncertainty in the measurement and reporting of GHG emissions. This is because the scientific knowledge and methodologies used to determine the emissions factors and processes used to calculate or estimate quantities of GHG emissions sources are continuously evolving, as are GHG reporting standards and the interpretation of them. Efforts have been made to minimise this uncertainty through the use of high-quality activity data, consistent methodologies, and the most up to date available emissions factors available at the time of reporting

7. Double counting policy

In preparing the Group GHG inventory, emissions from services exchanged between subsidiaries must be counted only once. The approach to double counting is as follows:

Principles

- Each subsidiary reports as a stand-alone entity under the GHG Protocol, recognising emissions from services received as Scope 3.
- At the Group consolidated level, intra-group service flows are eliminated where they would otherwise be double-counted. Such cases are material in the areas of transmission and distribution losses and air travel.
- Transparency and consistency in reporting will be maintained across all entities.

Application

Subsidiary-level inventories

- When a subsidiary receives services from another subsidiary, the provider reports the direct emissions under Scope 1, 2 or 3 as appropriate.
- The recipient reports the associated emissions under Scope 3.
- This may result in the same emissions appearing in more than one subsidiary's inventory, which is expected and permissible.

Group-level inventory

- When consolidating to the Group portfolio, all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are rolled up once.
- Efforts have been made to ensure that intra-group service transactions are counted only once in consolidated reporting to avoid duplication. The following rules apply:
 - Transmission and distribution of electricity (Orion):** The electricity transmission and distribution losses associated with purchased electricity by subsidiaries will be accounted for by Orion [Scope 2]. As there is no way to identify the proportion of transmission and distribution losses already measured by Orion, transmission and distribution losses have been excluded in subsidiary Scope 3, category 3.
 - Air travel (CIAL):** Any air travel arriving or departing Christchurch International Airport has been measured by CIAL in category 11: use of sold products. Almost all group air travel has been measured by CIAL due to the limited geographic spread of the Group, therefore CCHL has subtracted the total air travel emissions across the group from CIAL's full flight emissions measurement (Scope 3, category 11).
 - Waste to landfill (EcoCentral):** Waste to landfill via EcoCentral services across the group is not double counted as this is not within EcoCentral's inventory boundary.
 - Upstream freight (CIAL and LPC):** CCHL is unable to identify where instances of double counting occur across the group via sea freight through LPC and air freight in or out of Christchurch International Airport. There is therefore an immaterial risk of double counting across the group (Scope 3, category 4 and Scope 3, use of sold products).
 - Electricity for broadband (Enable):** Electricity use associated with the use of Wi-Fi is not double counted as Enable does not measure this emission source.

8. Recalculation policy

CCHL will recalculate base year GHG emissions under the following conditions:

Portfolio changes:

- Acquisition or divestment of subsidiaries or major assets
- Mergers, dissolutions, or changes in the financial or operational control of group companies
- Reorganisations that materially affect the boundary of GHG reporting.

Changes in methodology or data accuracy:

- Updates to emission factors or calculation methodologies
- Improved availability or quality of activity data.

Significant errors or omissions:

- Identification of material misstatements or missing data in previously published GHG inventories.

Materiality Threshold

Recalculations will be made when cumulative changes from any of the above triggers result in an estimated impact of 5% or more on total reported emissions. Smaller changes may be documented but not recalculated unless they significantly impact reported trends or performance against emissions targets. No recalculation of base year or previous year emissions has been undertaken in the current year.

Application to Subsidiaries

Each subsidiary is expected to maintain consistent 2022 base year data and adopt this recalculation policy or an equivalent aligned approach.

Documentation and Disclosure

Any recalculation will be clearly documented, including:

- The reason for recalculation
- Scope of change (e.g., entity affected, scope of emissions)
- Impact on previously reported figures
- Changes will be transparently disclosed in annual climate-related reporting and emissions inventories.



Christchurch
City Holdings
Limited

Christchurch City Holdings Ltd

Level 1, 151 Cambridge Terrace,
PO Box 1151,
Christchurch 8140,
Aotearoa New Zealand

Item 10

Attachment B

11. ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/1865413

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua: Linda Gibb, Performance Advisor, Finance

Accountable ELT Bede Carran, General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Member Pouwhakarae: Financial Officer

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd's (CNZHL's) annual results for the year ending 30 June 2025. This includes a companion report of activity for Quarter 1 2025/26 (1 July-30 September).
- 1.2 This report has been written following receipt, on 16 October 2025, of CNZHL's Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2025 and includes the financial statements and the auditor's report (**refer Attachment A**). The Quarter 1 report is at **Attachment B**.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives the information in the ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25 and Quarter 1 2025/26 Performance Report.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

- 3.1 CNZHL's focus is on delivering sustainable economic growth to Christchurch primarily through attracting visitors, businesses, investment and events to the city, supporting urban development, assisting businesses to achieve and maintain sustainability goals, and promoting the adoption of new technologies and innovation.
- 3.2 The majority of CNZHL's total funding of \$19.2 million in 2024/25 is from Council (\$15.9 million). Third party income (\$3.3 million in 2024/25, including interest of \$341k) makes an important contribution to CNZHL's outcomes, by enabling it to leverage the Council's funding to magnify net benefits to the city.
- 3.3 In its Letter of Expectations (LOE) to CNZHL, dated 19 December 2024, the Council advised that Quarter 1 performance reporting be provided at the same time as presentation of the annual results, while maintaining a clear distinction between the two.

Annual Report

- 3.4 Section 67(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires the board of a CCO to submit an annual report to shareholders within three months of the end of the financial year (by 30 September). CNZHL's Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2025 was received on 16 October, due to a delay in receiving auditor sign-off relating to a statement of service performance audit requirement. There are no adverse consequences for CNZHL or the Council from late delivery of its Annual Report.

- 3.5 CNZHL's 2024/25 Annual Report complies with section 67(2) of the LGA by including: a comparison of performance with the SOI, explanations of material variances, and the auditor's report on the financial statements and performance measures (sections 68 and 69 of the LGA).
- 3.6 CNZHL's auditor issued an unmodified opinion confirming that the financial statements fairly present its financial position as at 30 June 2025 and its performance for the year. The unmodified opinion also confirms the statement of performance fairly presents actual results against SOI targets. The auditor included an emphasis of matter, which does not modify the opinion, regarding the basis for certain performance measures and noted that national work is underway to review future KPIs.

Measuring performance

- 3.7 Dating back to 2018 the Council has requested that CNZHL develop outcome-focused key performance indicators (KPIs) that are clearly linked to economic outcomes in the short, medium and long term. This request aligns with 'Good Practice in Reporting about Performance'¹ as outlined by the Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) in partnership with Audit New Zealand and the Treasury. The guidance recommends that effective performance reporting should show how an organisation is achieving its outcomes and impacts through the provision of its activities and services.
- 3.8 Accordingly, CNZHL's performance reporting was re-focussed on outcomes and impacts from its activities to increase Christchurch's: GDP growth, employment growth, investment into the city and visitor spending. This replaces the former 'inputs-focussed' reporting, such as number of meetings, publications, engagements, bids, and enquiries delivered.
- 3.9 CNZHL's SOI targets for economic outcomes for Christchurch are underpinned by the Council's Economic Ambition including to support:
- creation of long-lasting jobs;
 - creation of short-term jobs through events, urban development and screen activity;
 - GDP growth;
 - visitor spend; and
 - investment into Christchurch.
- 3.10 In its LOE, the Council advised CNZHL that it would like its performance reporting to continue to include an annual estimate of returns on Council's investment in CNZHL, including both quantified and unquantifiable/qualitative returns.
- 3.11 In its Annual Report (refer page 29) CNZHL noted that it is committed to articulating the value it delivers to the community, its partners and funders. It provides information about its returns, accompanied by explanations (refer page 30 of the financial statements) on the methodology for attributing economic outcomes from its work. This includes that the methodologies for monitoring the outcome measures utilise a mix of data, customer survey responses and modelled estimates (which necessitates the application of some assumptions and judgements).
- 3.12 Based on the returns CNZHL has reported in its Annual Report, the return on Council funding is estimated at \$6.66 per dollar of Council funding (2023/24: \$5.27).
- 3.13 Earlier this year, Council commissioned a section 17A review of its economic development activities under the LGA. The review included a broad range of CNZHL's work, with the

¹ [good-practice-performance.pdf \(oag.parliament.nz\)](https://www.oag.parliament.nz/publications/good-practice-performance)

Reviewer's conclusions mainly focused on major event delivery, urban development, inward investment, and destination promotion. Staff are preparing a report back to Council.

- 3.14 The review also raised concerns on the robustness of current economic performance measures in reflecting CNZHL's contribution to Christchurch's outcomes. Both CNZHL and Council staff have noted the difficulty of isolating impacts given complex indicators and time lags. CNZHL advises its approach has been conservative, but there is scope to explore this further in the upcoming report.
- 3.15 CNZHL has also advised that the challenge of measuring outcomes from the work of economic development agencies and regional tourism organisations is a national and international issue. There is work underway, led by Economic Development NZ to consider a national approach to setting and measuring relevant performance measures.

4. Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro

Annual Report 2024/25

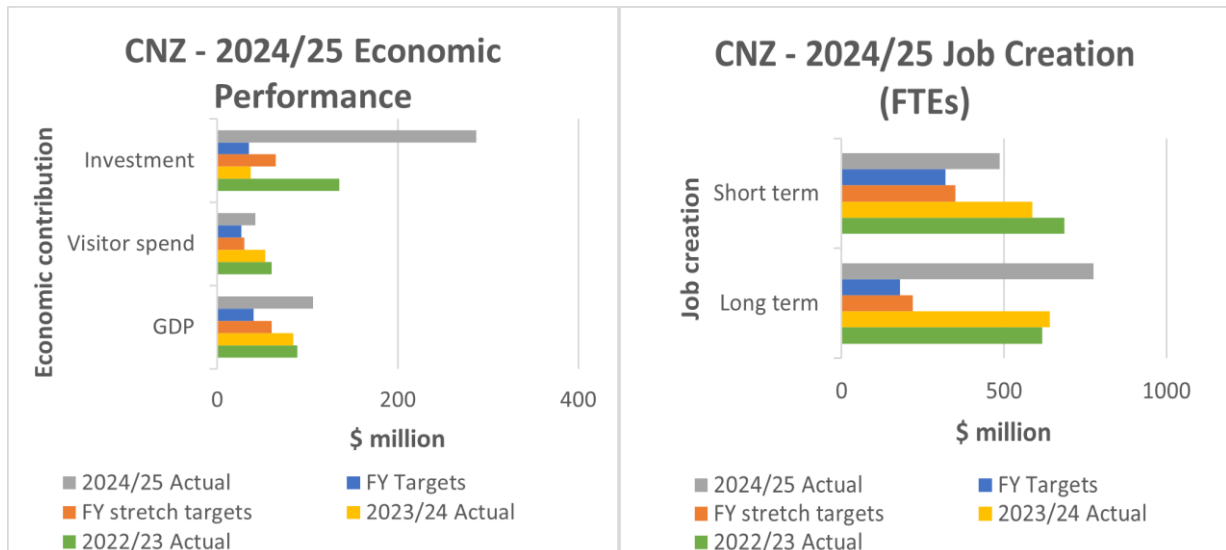
- 4.1 Key financial measures for the year are summarised in the table below:

	Actual \$m	SOI budget \$m	Variance \$m	Prior year \$m	Variance \$m
CCC funding	15.9	15.9	-	17.8	-1.9
Other funding	3.3	2.3	+1.0	3.0	+0.3
Operating expenditure	(18.6)	(18.8)	-0.2	(19.3)	-0.7
Total surplus/(loss) after tax	0.6	(0.6)	+1.2	1.5	-0.9
Total Assets	8.4	4.9	+3.5	8.4	-
Equity	6.2	3.0	+3.2	5.6	+0.6

- 4.2 **Against SOI budget**, third party revenue is higher by \$1 million from new one-off funding attracted by CNZHL for screen grants, the Buskers Festival, and a winter tourism campaign. Additionally, contributions to campaigns and events were received from Selwyn and Hurunui District Councils, Christchurch International Airport Ltd and TourismNZ.
- 4.3 **Against last year**, the surplus after tax is lower by \$0.9 million which largely relates to a one-off Council seed funding grant for major events of \$1.9 million in 2023/24. This was partially offset by higher third party revenue in 2024/25 of \$0.3 million as contributions to campaigns and events, and lower than planned activity costs of \$0.5 million largely due to timing of activities.
- 4.4 **Total Assets**, were \$3.5 million higher than the SOI budget, largely due to reserving cash for events and screen grants over time which is also reflected in the increased equity.

Economic performance

- 4.5 The charts below, based on information in the Annual Report, shows how CNZHL has performed against its economic KPIs for the year (refer Note 27, page 29):



4.6 Staff note that:

- performance is assessed as CNZHL's contribution to the outcomes sought; and that the market is dynamic with a number of factors at play which are outside CNZHL's control;
- the most notable variance is investment value, estimated at \$286.6 million for 2024/25 compared to a target of \$35 million (and a stretch target of \$65 million). This reflects two major city investments: the Christchurch Engine Centre's \$250 million commitment to future-proof its services, bringing new jobs, skills and residents to Christchurch and BioOra's decision to establish a \$10 million manufacturing facility in Christchurch, also expected to bring new jobs, skills, and residents to the city. Further details on BioOra, including anticipated benefits for Christchurch, are on pages 4 and 5 of CNZHL's Annual Report and include noting CNZHL's pivotal role in attracting BioOra to Christchurch.

Non-financial performance targets

- 4.7 KPIs in the SOI have been achieved with one exception. The staff engagement survey score of 4.5 or above for staff feeling of being safe was 0.18 points below target on a 5 point scale at 4.32 and is not considered a material variance.
- 4.8 Levels of Service which are akin to contractual terms and conditions underpinning the Council's funding have all been achieved.

Trend analysis

- 4.9 The majority of CNZHL funding is applied to the delivery of projects and services costs including personnel. The following table identifies how CNZHL's overhead costs have changed with funding levels over the past six years:

	2019/20 \$000	2020/21 \$000	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	2023/24 \$000	2024/25 \$000
Council funding	11,849	11,328	16,335	15,902	15,943	15,902
3 rd Party funding	2,661	4,938	6,700	7,481	2,230	2,585
Sundry funding	1,177	507	401	802	2,677	683
Total funding	15,687	16,773	23,436	24,185	20,850	19,170
Total overheads	3,381	2,783	2,827	4,440	2,303	2,277

Overheads as a % of total funding	21.6%	16.6%	12.1%	18.4%	11.0%	11.9%
CNZ contribution to GDP (\$000)	-	-	93,000	89,000	84,000	106,000
GDP return per \$ CCC funding	-	-	\$5.70	\$5.60	\$5.27	\$6.66

- 4.10 Notes to the above table:

- Higher levels of 3rd party funding were received in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 from the government's COVID-19 tourism grants, noting that CNZHL's overheads increased during this period to deliver against these contracts;
- Sundry funding of \$1.9 million was received in 2023/24 from the Council's Annual Plan for major events;
- 3rd party funding from central government is not able to fund initiatives already funded by the Council – it is required to be applied solely to new services and activities; and
- Overheads include office accommodation, depreciation and amortisation, audit fees, communications and IT expenses, directors fees and administrative expenses.

Quarter 1 2025/26 Performance

- 4.11 ChristchurchNZ's Quarter One report (refer **Attachment B**) outlines activity across economic development, tourism, and city promotion. It overviews the work undertaken for the September quarter, including an update on the local economy and activity in business growth and investment, the visitor economy, events, and city promotion. The report also notes progress on strategic initiatives such as the regional aerospace strategy and records a year-to-date financial surplus, primarily due to timing of expenditure.
- 4.12 Section 6 of the quarterly report is looking ahead over the six months October 2025 – April 2026, and it notes upcoming campaigns and major events, including international conferences, Antarctic season activities, and longer-term projects such as a proposed hydrogen hub and event partnerships projected to contribute to the visitor economy.



Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	ChristchurchNZ Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25	25/2174479	229
B  	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd - Quarter 1 Performance Report	25/2312287	292

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

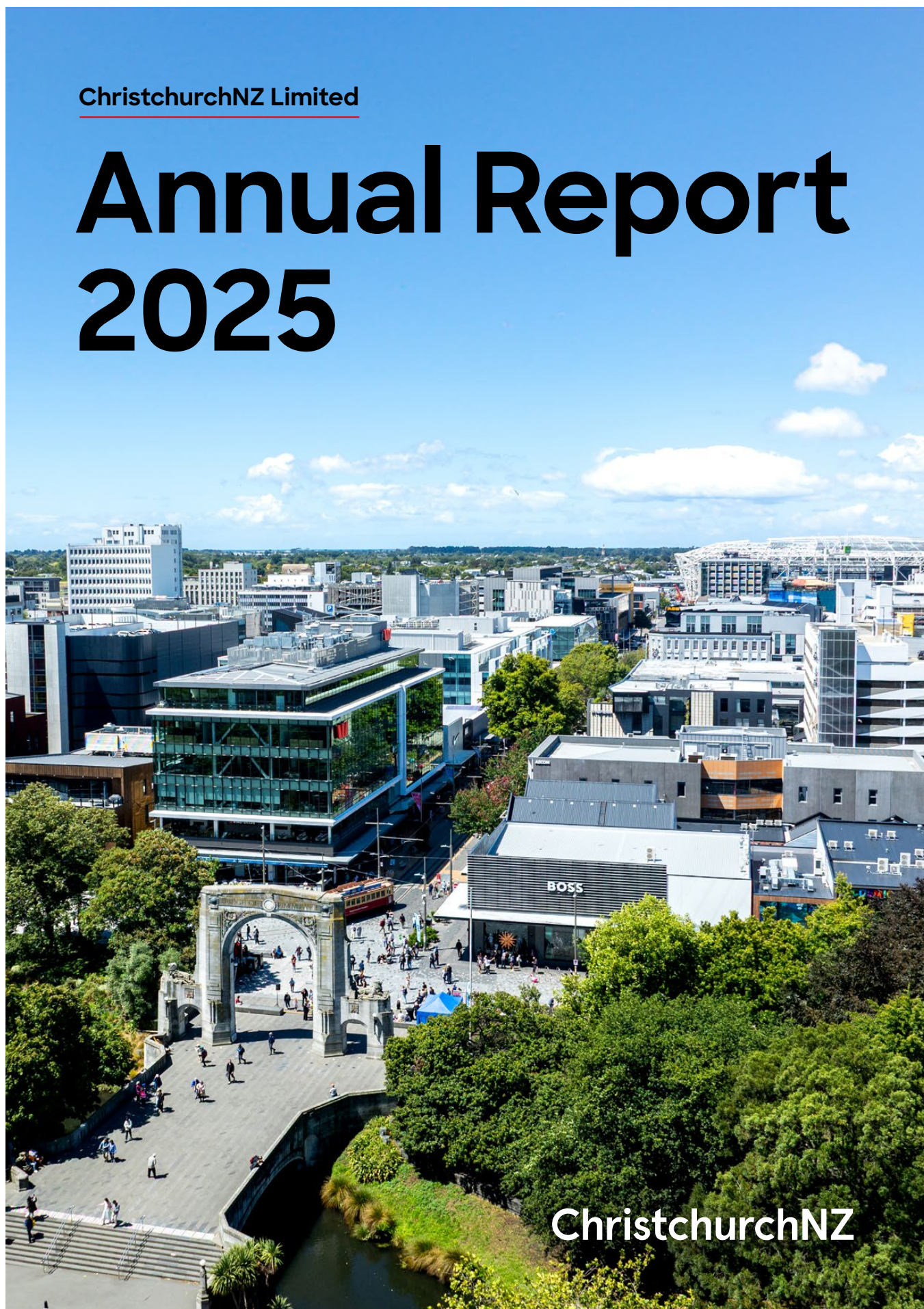
Author	Linda Gibb - Performance Monitoring Advisor CCO
Approved By	Chris Walthew - Group Financial Controller Bede Carran - General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Financial Officer

ChristchurchNZ Limited

Annual Report 2025

Item 11

Attachment A



ChristchurchNZ

Executive Summary	03
Key Achievements 24/25	04
About ChristchurchNZ.....	18
Financial Results.....	19
Levels of Service	20
Performance Measures	21
Board of Directors	22
Audited Financial Statements 24/25	23

Executive Summary



Ōtautahi Christchurch continues to capture headlines as an exciting place to live and work, to visit and do business, despite challenging economic conditions locally, nationally and globally over the past year. Sustained economic development requires momentum and collaboration, with many initiatives taking years to materialise and relying on coordinated efforts across the city.

Significant milestones have been achieved through strategic and commercial partnerships, reflecting the complex, long-term, and relationship-driven nature of ChristchurchNZ's work. Notable examples include the Christchurch Engine Centre's commitment of \$250 million to future-proof its operations, and BioOra's decision to establish a \$17 million manufacturing facility in Christchurch. ChristchurchNZ is proud to have played a role in both projects, which will deliver long-term benefits in employment, skills development and investment attraction.

The city's visitor economy continues to grow, supported by a robust calendar of major events, business events and targeted city promotion. ChristchurchNZ's intervention to help Electric Avenue

grow to two days and become the largest music festival in Australasia helped attract 63,000 visitor nights and \$10.4 million in visitor spending to the city.

International arrivals at Christchurch Airport increased by 13% in the three months to June 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 — an uplift of over 10,100 visitors. In collaboration with strategic partners including Christchurch International Airport Ltd (CIAL), mana whenua, Tourism New Zealand and others, the international arrivals area has been transformed to reflect and reinforce the city's brand identity from the moment visitors arrive.

ChristchurchNZ's strong relationships with local businesses and communities underpin successful urban development initiatives, such as the activation of Sydenham Yard, regeneration efforts in New Brighton and innovative street art projects that enhance the city's cultural vibrancy.

Looking ahead to 2025/26, ChristchurchNZ remains committed to driving the city's momentum through strategic collaboration, bold initiatives and a shared vision for a thriving Ōtautahi Christchurch.

Ali Adams
Chief Executive

Lauren Quaintance
Chair of the Board

Key Achievements

Helping BioOra choose Christchurch

Key activity

- ChristchurchNZ first started working with BioOra in 2023, helping them find property partners and potential laboratory space. At the time, Christchurch had not even been short-listed as a host city, and all indicators suggested they would choose Wellington for their permanent home.
- Over the next two years, ChristchurchNZ worked with BioOra on their business model for commercialisation, including co-funding a PWC report to quantify the significant opportunity for medical tourism in Christchurch.
- Significant work was put into supporting BioOra's bridge funding round in late 2024, with ChristchurchNZ creating personalised plans for key local investment groups, including Ngāi Tahu. ChristchurchNZ facilitated direct introductions to investors that contributed \$1 million (circa 20%) to the raise.
- We introduced two potential property partners in the health precinct, leading to a formal heads-of-agreement being signed between BioOra and Vital Healthcare.
- Connections have been made with local iwi and central government, including local MP Hamish Campbell, who is a cancer researcher and a strong supporter of the project.
- We introduced BioOra to key leaders at the University of Otago and the University of Canterbury, focused on developing talent pipelines for the future workforce required to deliver the therapy.
- ChristchurchNZ introduced two local private hospital groups to BioOra, and BioOra have now signed a heads-of-agreement with a potential local therapy delivery partner.



Render of BioOra's planned facility in Christchurch

Key outcomes

- This project aligns strongly not only to our health tech growth sector, but also to our premium tourism strategy.
- It also starts to position the city as a potential global immunotherapy centre, which will allow us to work to build partnerships with global research institutes to develop different CARs to treat other diseases.
- The project will generate \$17 million in construction investment, and 31 FTE construction jobs.¹
- Once operational, the hospital is projected to generate at least 482 high-value, permanent jobs and contribute a conservative \$250 million to GDP within the first three years of operation.² These estimates are based on a modest annual patient volume of 500.
- This hospital will provide access to potentially life-saving, noninvasive cancer therapy to the 250 New Zealanders annually who are diagnosed with B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma.¹

\$250m GDP

OVER THE FIRST THREE
YEARS OF COMMERCIAL
OPERATION¹

482

PERMANENT HIGH VALUE JOBS
OVER THE FIRST THREE YEARS
OF COMMERCIAL OPERATION¹

"Without ChristchurchNZ's dedicated support and enthusiastic leadership in championing this bold initiative, it is unlikely Canterbury would have secured this transformative project."

— John Robson, Managing Director, BioOra Limited

¹ BioOra

² PWC Business Case 2024

Photo credit: LONZA AG



Working 1:1 to support businesses to perform better

Key activity

- ChristchurchNZ provides one-on-one support to a wide range of Christchurch businesses through several central government programmes. These include the MBIE Funded Regional Business Partner programme for building business capability, facilitation of access to Callaghan Innovation grants, and the delivery of Business Mentors New Zealand across Canterbury.
- oVRcome was born in 2020 and took its first steps within UC's start-up programme ThincLab. oVRcome's app uses Virtual Reality to help people face and overcome anxiety and phobias through safe, guided exposure therapy on a smartphone.
- They connected with ChristchurchNZ early and have been a customer since 2022. Founder Adam Hutchinson joined the Mayoral delegation to Seattle and Los Angeles where the mayor helped facilitate an introduction to a significant tech industry executive.
- Working through Callaghan Innovation, ChristchurchNZ helped oVRcome secure student grants for over \$200k including an Arohia Evidence Grant of \$25k for a \$66k project to test their algorithm around "Heart Rate Variability" in the market.
- oVRcome's platform has reached users in 64 countries, and the company has published two successful clinical trials. In addition, oVRcome has partnered with major organisations including the UK's National Health Service, Allianz, and Optum to extend mental health support beyond the traditional therapy room.
- The work is diverse and extensive, so we will highlight one client, oVRcome, to demonstrate how we work with Business Growth Clients.

"Working with ChristchurchNZ has been fantastic. They have guided us through funding pathways with clarity and efficiency. With time stretched thin, it's easy to miss opportunities, but their no-nonsense approach has made a huge difference. They have opened valuable connections and showed a real understanding of our mission. They get the realities of the startup environment, and their support has been incredibly impactful for us."

— Adam Hutchinson, oVRcome founder



oVRcome enables users to complete exposure therapy using virtual reality headsets and their smartphone

Key outcomes

Our Business Growth team delivered 609 business support engagements towards the organisational Level of Service total of 830, including:

214 ENGAGEMENT
APPOINTMENTS

69 R&D
GRANTS

90 CAPABILITY SERVICE
APPOINTMENTS

194 BUSINESS
MENTOR MATCHES

44 NON-GRANT
LEADS

Helped Business Growth clients secure:

\$7.7m IN CALLAGHAN
GRANTS

68 NEW FULL
TIME JOBS



oVRcome founder Adam Hutchinson
with Matt Doocey, the Minister for Mental Health

Growing the summer of major events

Key activity

- Between January and March 2025 and supported by the Council Event Ecosystem funding, ChristchurchNZ invested in seven major events: World Buskers Festival, Black Clash, Crankworx Summer Series, Electric Avenue, New Zealand Squash Open at Isaac Theatre Royal, and BLACKCAPS and WHITE FERNS fixtures.
- ChristchurchNZ worked with the Electric Avenue producers Team Event to expand the festival to two days in its 10th anniversary year. This involved a combination of securing city investment through the City Partners Group and engaging with key city stakeholders to identify city benefits and mitigate potential risks.
- The World Buskers Festival was re-imagined, with a new event provider on board and a new brand for the event following the end of the contract to deliver Bread and Circus. The event was a finalist in the NZ Events Association awards.
- A new event for the summer portfolio was the downhill mountain biking event Crankworx Summer Series. ChristchurchNZ secured \$750,000 from NZ Major Events (MBIE) to bring the event to Christchurch, showcasing the Christchurch Adventure Park. The new gold slopestyle course at the park is a legacy benefit of Crankworx, showcasing the long-term benefits of attracting significant major events to the city.



Crowds at Electric Avenue in 2025

Key outcomes

For the seven major events between January and March 2025:

96,000

EVENT ATTENDEES³

\$13.25m

IN OUT OF REGION VISITOR SPEND³

78,000

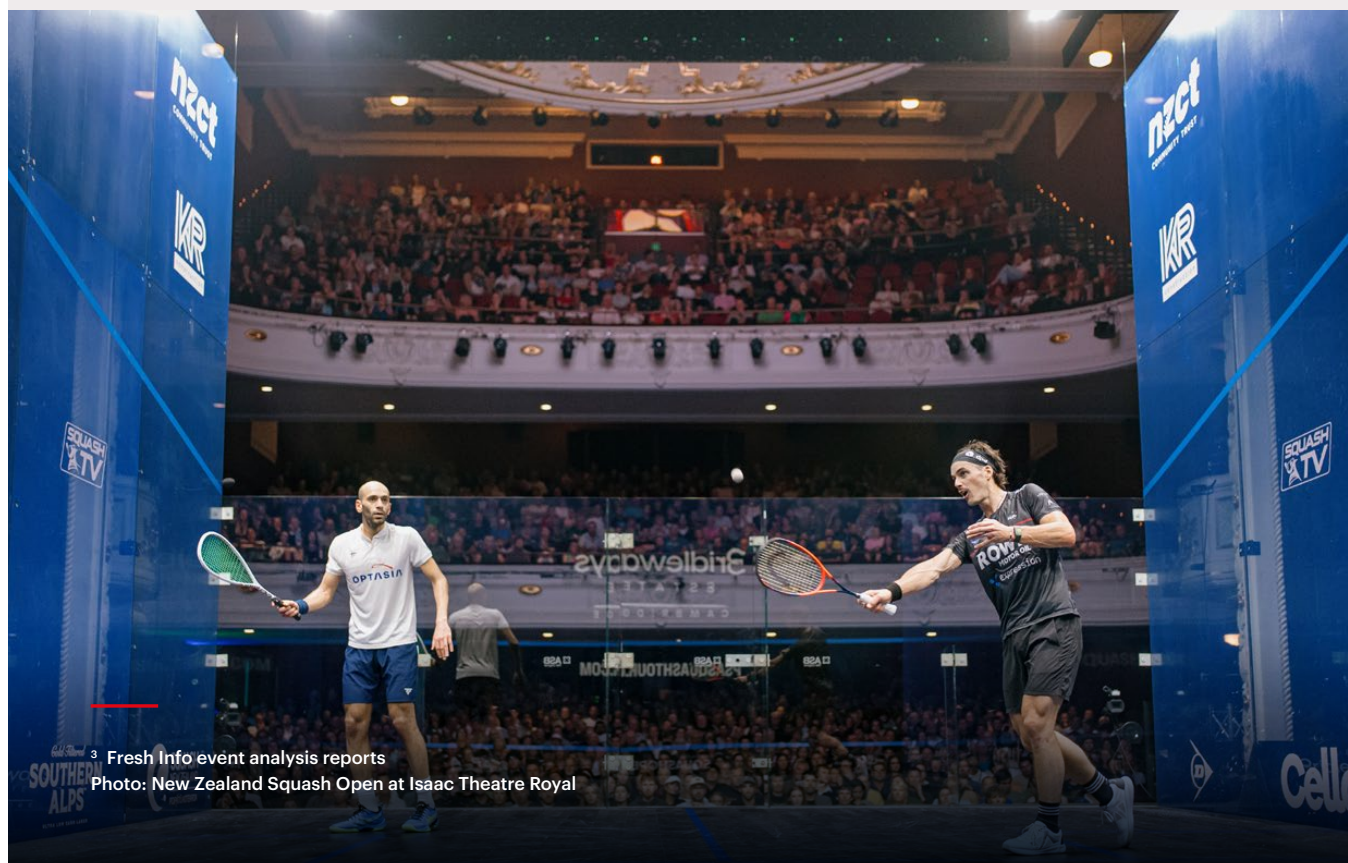
VISITOR NIGHTS³

Electric Avenue:

"The support and guidance we got from ChristchurchNZ enabled us to supersize Electric Avenue in 2025 by expanding to two days, and the city's investment in the event assists with securing exclusive talent which helps drive greater visitation to the event and the city. Thanks for helping us become the biggest music festival in Australasia!"

— Callam Mitchell, Managing Director, Team Event

- Electric Avenue delivered the highest economic impact Christchurch has seen from a major event in at least a decade, with the festival now the biggest music event in Australasia, resulting in 63,000 visitor nights and a visitor spend of \$10.5m.³
- The success of Electric Avenue also reinforced Christchurch's capability and reputation to host large-scale multi-day international events.



Progressing Milton Street development

Key activity

- ChristchurchNZ has been working to progress development of the former Citycare site in Milton Street since purchasing it from Christchurch City Council in 2023. This included:
 - preparing a master plan for the site considering development options
 - assessing market demand and opportunities to address wider community and strategic outcomes
 - demolition of existing buildings to ground level
 - subdivision of the site into smaller parcels for multi-layered development
 - the sale of land parcels to Orion, the council's Three Waters team and NIWA for development of a research facility, bringing around 150 jobs closer to the city centre.
- During the 24/25 year ChristchurchNZ ran a market Request for Development Proposals process with shortlisted EOI respondents, followed by an extensive negotiation process with a preferred developer (Fletcher Living) in order to address key ChristchurchNZ requirements for the site. This included:
 - financial viability of sale and contribution to the wider site return on investment
 - agreement on an approach to managing land contamination that did not expose ChristchurchNZ to risk
 - delivery on identified project outcomes including a requirement for community/affordable housing options for at least 22 beds.



The former Citycare site on Milton Street

"We appreciate the opportunity to work with ChristchurchNZ to bring a contemporary housing development to the Milton Street site. Our collaboration will bring real value to the development, and we look forward to seeing the neighbourhood come to life with more residents in a great location close to the central city."

— Steve Evans, Chief Executive, Fletcher Living Residential and Development

\$13.25m

OF THIRD-PARTY INVESTMENT⁴

80

NEW HOMES⁵

Key outcomes

- \$10m⁴ in Orion electricity and Council water upgrades to secure supply to the south of the city. 66kv cable upgrade boosts city capacity and resilience and 500m³ drinking water tank to improve city supply.
- New developments connect to the park and nearby shops and services. Placemaking Strategy to support new residential development cultural interpretation, artwork and landscaping on new infrastructure sites.
- Earth Science NZ has announced plans to develop a \$30m research facility on the site, moving around 120 jobs closer to the city centre.
- ChristchurchNZ is working with a developer on plans for a sustainable Sydenham Yard housing development of around 80 homes including community and affordable options. \$80m+ total value of investment.



⁴ 2024 estimates

⁵ Subject to final consent

Photo: Milton Street Residential provides easy commuting options

Boosting Australian winter visitation: Winter Different campaign

Key activity

- ChristchurchNZ worked with regional partners to design and deliver a data-driven campaign targeting East Coast Australia, New Zealand's largest international visitor market, capitalising on new Trans-Tasman airline routes. The campaign combined digital advertising, travel deals, and conversion partnerships. Key activities included:
 - partnering with a creative agency to develop campaign creative, a microsite and adverts to showcase the regions
 - securing discounted rates (winter deals) from 160+ tourism operators for Australian visitors
 - partnering with conversion platforms including Webjet, Snap Rentals, and Great Journeys
 - leveraging Tourism New Zealand's media partner to target primed audiences
 - negotiating flight deals, including \$150 off fares to Christchurch, to stimulate demand.
- The campaign ran from 8 May – 16 July

"The Winter Different campaign, led by ChristchurchNZ on behalf of the wider Canterbury and West Coast RTOs, was an excellent example of a regional tourism organisation collaborating with central government to achieve increased visitor arrivals."

— Hon Louise Upston, Minister of Tourism and Hospitality



Screenshot of the Winter Different site homepage



\$600k

INVESTMENT
FROM MBIE

\$2.5m

ECONOMIC
IMPACT⁶

37m

IMPRESSIONS
ADVERTISING REACH⁷

Key outcomes

- Arrivals from Australia into Christchurch in June / July were up 21% year-on-year.⁸
- Webjet bookings from Australia to Christchurch rose 43% compared to the previous year.⁶
- The \$150 flight deal through Webjet (2–13 June) generated 1,158 bookings, with average stays of 8 nights. This equates to an estimated \$2.5 million economic impact.⁶

The advertising campaign delivered:

16.2m

IMPRESSIONS ON META, GENERATING
134,397 CLICKS AND 288,085 VIDEO PLAYS

16m

IMPRESSIONS AND 768,861 VIDEO PLAYS
ACROSS PROGRAMMATIC CHANNELS

4.8m

IMPRESSIONS THROUGH DIGITAL
OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS



⁶ From Webjet booking data

⁷ Meta and programmatic advertising data

⁸ Data commissioned by Tourism NZ and produced by StatsNZ

Embedding the city brand

Key activity

- We partnered with Christchurch International Airport, Whitiara, TourismNZ and Ariki Creative to redesign the airport's international arrivals area. The refreshed space now welcomes international visitors and returning residents with a strong city brand presence. In FY25, over 1.5m passengers moved through the area.
- We leveraged our city story and place brand through involvement in major events. The Ōtautahi Christchurch logo featured at Crusaders' home games, Tall Blacks basketball, Black Clash, Festival of Squash, Crankworx Summer Series, Hagley Oval, Mainland Football, Cowles Stadium and on Tactix ball-girl T-shirts.
- We continued to deliver a city brand advertising campaign, positioning Christchurch as a vibrant and balanced place to live, visit, work, study, invest and host events. Campaign highlights include:
 - 8.11 million impressions of brand videos across Meta
 - TVNZ and YouTube (New Zealand and East Coast Australia)
 - 1.98 million full video views, driving 13,576 website sessions, with campaign cut-through at 21%.



City branding on display at a Crusaders' home game

6.6%

**BRAND HEALTH
SCORE UP⁹**

136%

**BRAND ASSET
DOWNLOADS UP¹⁰**

59%

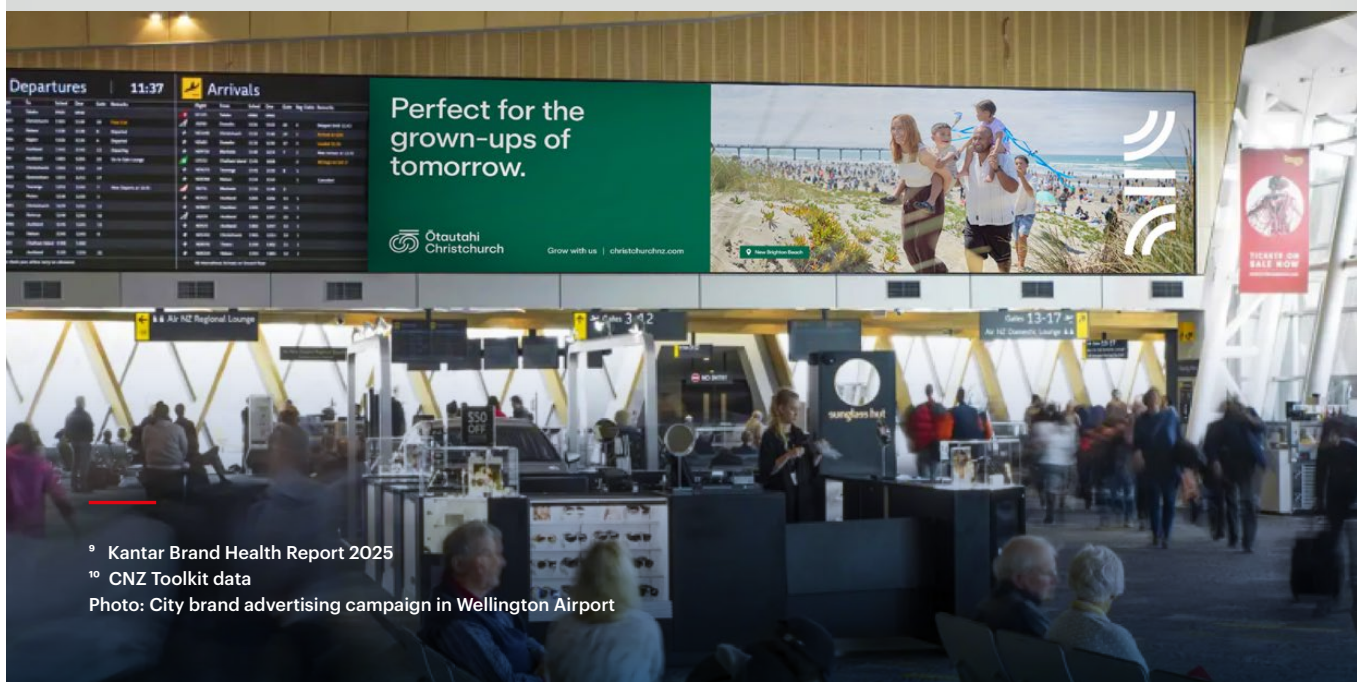
**OF RESIDENTS RECOGNISE
THE CITY BRAND LOGO⁹**

Key outcomes

- Brand Health score up 6.6% from FY24, and up 11% on FY23 scores.
- Increase in resident pride scores across all pillars, in part driven by perception that Christchurch has world-class events and great restaurants and bars.
- Increase in brand strength domestically across NZ, largely driven by an increase in the perception of Christchurch as a place to work and do business.
- 59% of Christchurch residents now recognise the OC logo.⁹
- Domestic traveller consideration of Christchurch sits at 88%, the highest of all New Zealand cities and on par with Melbourne.⁹
- Increased usage of our city brand toolkit, with active subscribers up 10% to 3,032. Asset downloads rose 136% to 12,540 (from 5,318 in FY24).¹⁰

"Thanks to ChristchurchNZ for your work to facilitate the redesign of the international arrivals area in partnership with the Airport, Whitiara, TourismNZ and Ariki Creative. It is great to see the city's brand and storytelling where we welcome international visitors and returning residents."

— Justin Watson, Chief Executive, Christchurch International Airport Limited



⁹ Kantar Brand Health Report 2025

¹⁰ CNZ Toolkit data

Photo: City brand advertising campaign in Wellington Airport

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS | CHRISTCHURCHNZ ANNUAL REPORT 2025

16

Growing off-season tourism: Stargazing and local stargazing development

Item 11

Attachment A

\$36m

ADVERTISING VALUE
EQUIVALENCY¹¹

46

GLOBAL MEDIA &
INFLUENCERS HOSTED¹¹

11

TRADE DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENTS
HELD TO SHOWCASE STARGRAZING¹¹

¹¹ Tourism NZ post-campaign report
Photo: Stargazing event at Kura Tawhiti / Castle Hill

Key activity

- ChristchurchNZ successfully pitched Kura Tawhiti / Castle Hill to Tourism New Zealand as the location for a showcase “stargazing” event to feature in the first global PR Campaign to come out of the new off-peak visitor attraction strategy.
- The showcase aligns well with our Destination Management Plan to develop stargazing as a tourism product, helping to build the profile of Canterbury as a Dark Sky destination (perfect for off-season tourism).
- ChristchurchNZ has also supported business development for stargazing tourism experiences, particularly Akaroa Stargazing’s marketing material, product manuals and material for engaging with tourism trade to help them become trade-ready.
- Locally, ChristchurchNZ is helping to develop stargazing in Banks Peninsula (alongside Oxford, Hurunui, Kaikoura and Mackenzie) to create Canterbury as the world’s largest dark sky reserve, which could generate an additional \$45.8 million in annual visitor spending and attract an additional 50,600 visitors per year to the Canterbury region.¹²

Key outcomes

- Tourism NZ’s Stargazing event that ChristchurchNZ supported earned \$36 million worth of publicity globally.¹¹
- Hosted 46 key opinion leaders and media from 10 key markets for 2–3 days, in partnership with Tourism NZ.
- Akaroa Stargazing says they had bookings nearly every night over winter (anecdotal).

“Being a ChristchurchNZ Booster Partner has been an incredibly positive experience for us. The team’s support and enthusiasm have not only been a great morale boost, but have also played a direct role in helping our business grow, especially during the off-season. We’re very grateful for the partnership and the opportunities it has provided.”

— Luca Sasso and Manon Devescovi, Akaroa Stargazing



¹¹ Tourism NZ post-campaign report

¹² Benje Patterson — Economic Impacts of a proposed dark sky sanctuary in Canterbury 2023

Photo: Akaroa Stargazing offers a nighttime activity

About ChristchurchNZ

Structure and funding

ChristchurchNZ is a Christchurch City Council-controlled organisation and a public benefit entity. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of CNZ Holdings Ltd with a common board. ChristchurchNZ delivers economic development services as set out in the Levels of Service in the Council's Long-Term Plan. ChristchurchNZ has an independent board including two Councillor-appointed directors.

Strategic direction and delivering on outcomes

ChristchurchNZ's purpose is: **Together we're shaping an economy where people and places thrive.** The Council provides an annual Letter of Expectations to ChristchurchNZ. In response, the Board develops an annual Statement of Intent outlining objectives, nature, scope of activities, and performance measures based on the Council's expectations.

This report provides an annual update on how we are implementing our shareholder-approved core strategic directions, through our strategic framework:

- encouraging regenerative economic growth, as set out in the Christchurch Economic Ambition, the city's economic strategy
- strengthening the city identity locally, nationally and internationally, and
- partnering with stakeholders and local communities to deliver the Destination Management Plans for Ōtautahi Christchurch and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula.

This framework drives progress towards measurable outcomes to increase Christchurch's productivity, liveability and attractiveness.

ChristchurchNZ key internal staff activity

Our annual staff engagement survey showed strong results, with an overall engagement index of 3.88 out of 5. All measures exceeded our KPIs with the exception of Health and Safety, which has an intentionally high benchmark of 4.5 out of 5. Our 2025 result was 4.32, and qualitative data indicates this reflects staff busyness rather than compliance concerns.

Employees expressed appreciation for supportive leadership and a collaborative environment, as well as valuing flexibility in work arrangements. Overall, culture was described as supportive and inclusive, and employees said they are proud to work at ChristchurchNZ.

ChristchurchNZ has been tracking its carbon emissions since 2018.

We survey emissions on employee commuting modes to and from work. This year we have seen an increase in employees choosing more sustainable commuting modes like bike, e-bike and catching public transport. ChristchurchNZ has also joined the WorkRide programme that enables employees to purchase e-bikes on installment using pre-tax dollars.

Zero reportable or major health and safety incidents occurred during the year. Our focus in the health and safety space is on employee wellbeing and risk identification.

Our annual internal compliance survey covers 64 regulations and Acts and 353 obligations. 1% of obligations were identified as Partial Compliance. These partial compliances are not considered a risk and were all resolved through education. 34% of obligations were reported as Did Not Arise during the survey period and 65% were Fully Compliant.

Financial Results

This year, ChristchurchNZ allocated \$18.7 million to grow the city's economy. The majority of this funding — \$15.9 million (84%) — came from Christchurch City Council, with the remaining \$3.2 million (16%) from private sector partners and Central Government, reflecting a positive trend in external support.

ChristchurchNZ reported a modest profit of \$470,000, primarily due to income received for initiatives scheduled to be delivered in future periods.

\$18.7m

**INVESTMENT INTO
GROWING ECONOMY
OF CHRISTCHURCH**



Levels of Service

LEVELS OF SERVICE MEASURES 24/25	ANNUAL TARGET	YEAR END RESULTS (ALL ACHIEVED)
Targeted Innovation Investment and Business Support		
Partner with mana whenua to support growth in Māori prosperity and self-determination	2 initiatives	2 initiatives
Ensure Christchurch businesses have access to comprehensive advice and support to grow competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability	800 business support engagements	830 business support engagements
Attraction of external investment for sustainable economic development service	\$1,500,000 external investment	\$2,933,389 external investment
Activating Assets, the Central City and Strategic Locations		
Prepare City bids to attract business events to Christchurch	30 city bids	66 city bids
The city is successful in its bids to attract business events to Christchurch	at least 35% success rate	49% success rate
Area of improvement to public and private space	4,000 square metres	4,476 square metres
City Positioning		
High level of engagement on ChristchurchNZ owned digital channels and platforms	4 million engagements	5.1 million engagements
Meeting benchmark brand tracking targets with key audiences	Christchurch ranks higher than comparator cities for resident pride and domestic traveller consideration	Achieved
Number of familiarisation, trade or policy engagements with trade agents, investors, government, or media supporting: Business, investment, visitor, talent, convention, major events, screen, Antarctic programmes or international education attraction and retention	60 engagements	75 engagements



Performance Measures

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 24/25	ANNUAL TARGET	STRETCH TARGET	YEAR END RESULTS (ALL ACHIEVED)
Long-lasting job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ	180 FTE years of work	220 FTE years of work	776 FTE years of work
Short-term job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through events, urban development and screen activity	320 FTE years of work	350 FTE years of work	487 FTE years of work
Estimated value of GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity	\$40m	\$60m	\$106.1m
Contribution to visitor spend supported by ChristchurchNZ	\$27m	\$30m	\$41.8m
Value of investment into Christchurch supported by ChristchurchNZ (excluding local government)	\$35m	\$65m	\$286.6m
Maintain high employee engagement (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	3.75 or above	–	3.88
Our people feel safe (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	4.5 or above	–	4.32
Zero serious harm	Zero	–	Zero
Reduce our carbon footprint (benchmark in 2022/23 is 116 tonnes)	>116t	–	102.3t

Christchurch City Council has requested that ChristchurchNZ supplement output (Level of Service) measures by reporting short and long term economic outcomes from our work. Measurement and attribution of outcomes from economic development, tourism and city promotion activities can be difficult, a national and international issue for agencies such as ChristchurchNZ. For some services that we deliver on Council's behalf, it has not been possible to develop a methodology to measure outcomes. In these areas organisational performance is measured through Levels of Service reporting only. Because the impact of some services is not being included, the overall impact of the organisation on the local economy is being under reported.



Board of Directors

Dr Therese Arseneau stepped down from the Board at the 2023/24 AGM and Lauren Quaintance was appointed Board chair on November 29, 2024.



Dr Therese Arseneau, Chairperson



Lauren Quaintance, Chairperson



Jen Crawford



Toby Selman



Stephen Barclay



Victoria Henstock



Jake McLellan

ChristchurchNZ Limited

Audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Attachment A Item 11

Contents

	Page
Directory	2
Directors' responsibility statement	3
Independent auditors' report	4
Annual financial report	
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of changes in net assets	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	
1 Statement of accounting policies	11
2 Summary of significant accounting policies	11
3 Investments in subsidiaries	18
4 Finance income and finance costs	18
5 Other contract revenue	18
6 Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions	19
7 Overheads and administrative expenses	19
8 Cash and cash equivalents	19
9 Trade debtors and other receivables	19
10 Property, plant and equipment	20
11 Intangible assets	21
12 Trade creditors and other payables	21
13 Employee entitlements	22
14 Income in advance	22
15 Share capital	22
16 Reserves	22
17 Income tax	23
18 Deferred tax assets	23
19 Financial instruments	24
20 Capital management	25
21 Investments	25
22 Related party transactions	26
23 Contingencies	28
24 Capital commitments	28
25 Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities	28
26 Events occurring after the reporting date	28
27 Performance against statement of intent targets	29
Corporate governance statement	34

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Directory
30 June 2025

Directory

Incorporated

3 May 2017

Reporting entity

ChristchurchNZ (CNZ).

Nature of business:

ChristchurchNZ Limited is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) that works to stimulate sustainable economic growth for a more prosperous Ōtautahi Christchurch.

Business location

Christchurch

Registered office

Level 3, 101 Cashel Street
Christchurch

Incorporation Number

6277728

Directors

Dr T Arseneau (Chair, retired 29/11/2024)
Mr S Barclay
Mrs J Crawford
Mrs L Quaintance (Chair from 30/11/24)
Mr T Selman
Mrs V Henstock
Mr J McLellan

Shareholders

ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd
1000
Total ordinary shares issued
1000

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited
on behalf of the Auditor General

Solicitor

Anderson Lloyd
Christchurch

Banker

Bank of New Zealand
Christchurch

Item 11

Attachment A

ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited
Directors' responsibility statement
30 June 2025

Directors' responsibility statement

The Directors are responsible for the preparation, in accordance with New Zealand law and generally accepted accounting practice, of financial statements which present fairly the consolidated financial position of ChristchurchNZ Ltd. (CNZ) as at 30 June 2025 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the twelve months ended on that date.

The Directors consider that to the best of their knowledge and belief the financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies appropriate to CNZ's circumstances, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Directors believe that to the best of their knowledge and belief proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of CNZ and of its financial performance and cashflows and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The Directors have responsibility for the maintenance of a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting. The Directors consider that to the best of their knowledge and belief adequate steps have been taken to safeguard the assets of CNZ and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are pleased to present the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

For and on behalf of the Directors.



Chair

16 October 2025



Director

16 October 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited
L3, Grant Thornton House
134 Oxford Terrace
PO Box 2099
Christchurch

T +64 3 379 9580
F +64 3 366 3720
www.grantthornton.co.nz

To the Shareholder of ChristchurchNZ Limited's financial statements and the statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of ChristchurchNZ Limited (the Company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Nathan Breckell, using the staff and resources of Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance of the Company on his behalf.

We have audited:

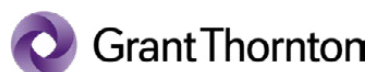
- The financial statements of the Company on pages 7 to 29, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date; and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the statement of performance of the Company on pages 29 to 33.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Company on pages 7 to 29:
 - present fairly the Company's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards for Tier 2 entities (Reduced Disclosure Regime); and
- the statement of statement of performance of the Company on pages 29 to 33 presents fairly, in all material respects:
 - accurately reports the Company's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which Company's performance can be judged in relation to the Company's objectives in its statement of intent for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
 - has been prepared in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited is a related entity of Grant Thornton New Zealand Limited. 'Grant Thornton' refers to the brand under which the Grant Thornton member firms provide services to their clients and/or refers to one or more member firms as the context requires. Grant Thornton New Zealand Limited is a member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd (GTIL). GTIL and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. GTIL and each member firm is a separate legal entity. Services are delivered by the member firms. GTIL does not provide services to clients. GTIL and its member firms are not agents of and do not obligate one another and are not liable for one another's acts or omissions. In the New Zealand context only, the use of the term 'Grant Thornton' may refer to Grant Thornton New Zealand Limited and its New Zealand related entities.



Our audit was completed on 16 October 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the statement of performance, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the statement of performance on pages 29 to 33, which describes the basis on which certain performance measures have been calculated. The performance measures were developed using internally defined methodologies that have been agreed with the Shareholder. As disclosed, these methodologies involve significant judgement and estimation. Work is underway to consider a national approach to KPIs which may impact future KPIs, subject to Shareholder approval. We have assessed whether the methodology has been applied consistently and that these are adequately disclosed within the performance report. This matter is fundamental to users' understanding of the performance information.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the statement of performance

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Company for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is also responsible for preparing the statement of performance for the Company.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines are necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and statement of performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the statement of performance, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Company for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the statement of performance, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

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

For the budget information reported in the statement of performance, our procedures are limited to checking that the information agreed to the Company's statement of intent.



We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the statement of performance.

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the statement of performance, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported statement of performance within the Company's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the statement of performance or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the statement of performance represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the statement of performance, including the disclosures, and assess whether the statement of performance achieves its statutory purpose of enabling the Company's shareholders to judge the actual performance of the Company against its objectives in its statement of intent.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on page 3 and pages 34 to 38 but does not include the financial statements and the statement of performance, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the statement of performance does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the statement of performance or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Independence

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

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company.

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited



N Breckell

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited

**On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand**

5

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Operating revenue			
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	6	15,902	17,843
Other contract revenue	5	2,585	2,230
Other income		342	328
Interest income	4	<u>341</u>	<u>449</u>
Total operating revenue		19,170	20,850
Operating expenditure			
Project and service delivery costs		7,101	7,465
Employee remuneration and contractor costs		9,322	9,481
Overheads and administrative expenses	7	1,147	1,214
Premises rental and other leasing costs		865	816
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10,11	<u>265</u>	<u>273</u>
Total operating expenditure		<u>18,700</u>	<u>19,249</u>
Surplus before tax		470	1,601
Income tax expense	18	<u>(129)</u>	<u>104</u>
Surplus after tax		<u>599</u>	<u>1,497</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>599</u>	<u>1,497</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholder of ChristchurchNZ Limited		<u>599</u>	<u>1,497</u>
		<u>599</u>	<u>1,497</u>

The above Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	325	890
Short term deposits		6,184	6,098
Trade debtors and other receivables	9	340	228
Inventories		10	5
Current tax receivables	17	113	74
Other current assets		4	17
Prepayments		154	162
Total current assets		7,130	7,474
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	314	526
Intangible assets	11	496	117
Deferred tax assets	19	133	7
Shareholdings	20,22	290	290
Total non-current assets		1,233	940
Total assets		8,363	8,414
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors and other payables	12	1,253	1,398
Employee benefits liabilities	13	432	432
Income in advance	14	489	994
Total current liabilities		2,174	2,824
Total liabilities		2,174	2,824
Net assets		6,189	5,590
Accumulated funds and other reserves			
Retained earnings		5,392	3,484
Reserves	16	797	2,106
Total accumulated funds and other reserves		6,189	5,590

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of changes in net assets
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of changes in net assets

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Group	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	<u>820</u>	<u>3,274</u>	<u>4,094</u>
Comprehensive income	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	1,497	1,497
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>1,497</u>	<u>1,497</u>
Transfer to reserves	1,286	-	1,286
Transfer from retained earnings	-	(1,287)	(1,287)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>2,106</u>	<u>3,484</u>	<u>5,590</u>
Effect of change in accounting policy for classification and measurement of financial assets	-	-	-
Comprehensive income	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	599	599
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>599</u>
Transfer to reserves (note 17)	(1,309)	-	(1,309)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	1,309	1,309
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>797</u>	<u>5,392</u>	<u>6,189</u>

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
CCC funding		15,902	17,843
Other funding		1,969	2,064
Other revenue receipts		342	328
Interest received		341	472
Payments to suppliers and employees		(18,563)	(20,674)
Income tax paid		(36)	(32)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	26	<u>(45)</u>	<u>1</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(29)	(93)
Purchase of Intangible assets	11	(404)	(117)
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		-	-
Cash to term deposit		(87)	(233)
Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>(520)</u>	<u>(443)</u>
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents		(565)	(442)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		890	1,331
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	8	<u>325</u>	<u>890</u>

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 Statement of accounting policies

1.1 Reporting entity

ChristchurchNZ Ltd. (CNZ) is a public benefit entity, incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand and registered under the Companies Act 1993.

CNZ, through the holding company ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd, has a primary function to support its shareholder Christchurch City Council (CCC) to deliver economic development, urban development, attraction and promotional activities to ensure Christchurch is an attractive destination for residents, business, investment, visitors and students.

The financial statements of CNZ are presented for the twelve months ended 30 June 2025. These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16th October 2025.

The financial statements were not signed and adopted by 30 September 2025, as required under section 67 of the Local Government Act 2002. This was due to an audit requirement in relation to the statement of service performance measures.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS) Reduced Disclosure Regime and other applicable financial reporting standards issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board. For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, CNZ is eligible to apply Tier 2 PBE IPSAS on the basis that they do not have public accountability and it is not defined as large.

The Board has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards and in doing so has taken advantage of all applicable Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR) disclosure concessions, except for PBE IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Ultimate parent and controlling entity

The ultimate holder and controlling interest of CNZ is CCC, through the holding company, ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd.

Company structure

CNZ share capital is 100% owned by CCC and therefore from 1 July 2012, through ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd, CNZ has been defined as a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) as defined by the Local Government Act 2002.

2.2 Basis of preparation

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value.

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. The functional currency of CNZ is New Zealand dollars.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management have assessed the ability of CNZ to continue as a going concern and considered all available information about the future.

The ultimate shareholder, Christchurch City Council, has committed to provide CNZ with funding and support under the Long-Term Plan (LTP) and as such Management are satisfied that the entity meets the going concern requirement.

The Company is deemed a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes, as its primary objective is to provide services to the community for social benefit and it has been established with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than a financial return.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PBE IPSAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Where material, information on significant judgements, estimates and assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy or note disclosure. The Directors of CNZ have exercised judgement in the recognition of revenue, the recognition of contingent liabilities, the assessment of the expected useful life of PPE, and determining the carrying value of investments in early stage companies.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates are subject to on-going review and actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the reporting period in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

Comparatives

The comparative financial period presented is twelve months, as reported in the 30 June 2024 Annual Report.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.4 Trade debtors

Trade debtors and other receivables are measured at their cost less any impairment losses.

An allowance for impairment is established where there is objective evidence the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.5 Trade creditors

Creditors and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

2.6 Investments

Short term deposits

Investments in bank deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

After initial recognition investments in bank deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

For bank deposits, impairment is established when there is objective evidence that CNZ will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the deposit. Significant financial difficulties of the bank, probability that the bank will enter into receivership or liquidation and default in payments are considered indicators that the deposit is impaired.

Equity investments

The early stage nature of a number of the equity investments held, means that a limited active market exists for re-sale and realisation of profits could be several years away. Inherent uncertainty exists in the valuation of early stage investments therefore CNZ values these at cost less impairment where fair value cannot be determined. Where market transactions have occurred and fair value can be determined these are valued at fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD).

2.7 Investments in associates & joint ventures

Associates are those entities over which the Company is able to exert significant influence but which are not subsidiaries. A joint venture is a binding arrangement whereby two or more parties are committed to undertake an activity that is subject to joint control.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method.

Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Company's share in the associate is not recognised separately and is included in the amount recognised as investment.

The carrying amount of the investments in associates and joint ventures is increased or decreased to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Company.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in those entities. Where unrealised losses are eliminated, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment.

CNZ does not involve itself in the operating and management decisions of its associates or joint ventures.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise trade debtors and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits, investments, other financial assets, trade creditors and other payables and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through surplus or deficit, which are measured at fair value.

Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, which is primarily determined by the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

CNZ currently only classifies financial assets within two categories:

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

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

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD) include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through surplus or deficit upon initial recognition.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the reported surplus or deficit. The fair values are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Equity investments are measured at cost less any impairment charges, where the fair value cannot currently be estimated reliably.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Trade payables and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Additions

Capital work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment and on-going costs is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to the reported surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which the expense is incurred.

Disposals

When an item of property, plant or equipment is disposed of, the gain or loss recognised in the reported surplus or deficit is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight line (SL) basis on all property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life of the asset. The following depreciation rates have been applied to each class of property, plant and equipment:

Class of PP&E	Depreciation rates
Office furniture and fittings	10% - 33%
Office and computer equipment	10% - 34%
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease (11-17%)

The residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment is reassessed annually.

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. Where acquired in a business combination, the cost is the fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset represents expenditure incurred in the development phase.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are recorded at cost, less any amortisation and impairment losses and are reviewed annually for impairment losses. Assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested, at least annually, for impairment and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

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

Class of intangible asset	Amortisation rates
Software & website	20% - 40%

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Disposals

Realised gains and losses from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Leases

Operating leases

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

2.12 Impairment of assets

Financial assets

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment at least once each reporting date. Accounts receivable are reviewed for impairment when accounts are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists for an asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the reported surplus or deficit.

The estimated recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined by estimating future cash flows from the use and ultimate disposal of the asset and discounting to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss on property carried at fair value is reversed through the relevant reserve. All other impairment losses are reversed through the reported surplus or deficit.

2.13 Employee entitlements

Employee benefits that the Company expects to be settled within twelve months of reporting date are accrued and measured based on accrued entitlements at current rate of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to the reporting date and annual leave earned, but not yet taken at reporting date.

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where they are contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Company is committed without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to terminate employment, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than twelve months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

2.14 Provisions

Onerous contracts

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established CNZ recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

2.15 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as the principal or agent in a revenue transaction. In an agency relationship only the portion of revenue earned by the Company is recognised as gross revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Rendering of services

Contract and fee revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represent amounts received for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sale related taxes. Where conditions of contracts have not been met this revenue is recognised as being received in advance until conditions of contracts have been satisfied.

(ii) Donations and grants

Donations and grant income is recognised as revenue when received and all associated obligations have been met. Where grants have been given for a specific purpose and with return of funds conditions attached revenue is not recognised until agreed upon services and conditions have been satisfied. Grants received for which the requirements and services have not been met are treated as 'income in advance' under current liabilities only where the contract includes a return of funds condition.

Donated assets are recognised at their fair value at the date of the donation.

(iii) Revenue received in advance

Project funding or grants received where conditions have not yet been met are treated as income in advance and income is deferred as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

(iv) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

2.16 Income tax

The income tax expensed reported against the surplus or deficit for the reporting period is the estimated income tax payable in relation to the current year's activities, adjusted for any difference between the estimated and actual income tax payable in prior years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the Financial Position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences; the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised from taxable temporary timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.17 Goods and services tax (GST)

All amounts in these financial statements are shown exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, Inland Revenue is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

3. Investments in subsidiaries

ii) Equity holdings greater than 20% but less than 50%

PBE IPSAS generally considers that equity holdings of 20% or more, but less than 50%, are associated entities. The Company considers for various reasons that it does not have the ability to significantly influence the operating or financial decisions of the companies in which it holds over 20% of the shares; and accordingly has accounted for these entities on the same basis as other investment holdings, rather than using the equity accounting method for associates.

		CHZH group ownership interest	
		2025	2024
2 C Holdings Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	- %	20.0 %
Canterbury Regional Business Partners Limited	Share capital held by CNZ	49.2 %	49.2 %

2 C Holdings Ltd

2 C Holdings Limited acts as the holding company for the shares in 2 C Light Company Limited. The Company considers that they had no significant influence on this entity and has not accounted for 2 C as an associate. (The investment in 2 C Holdings was held by CRIS Ltd in 2019, which was amalgamated into CNZ in 2020). On 30 June 2025 all shares of 2 C Holdings Limited held by CNZ were disposed.

Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd (CRBPL)

ChristchurchNZ maintains a 49% interest in CRBPL, a joint venture with the Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce (CECC). CRBPL is a vehicle incorporated for the purpose of receiving funding contracts for economic development activity in the Canterbury Region. The majority of funding revenues received by CRBPL are assigned to ChristchurchNZ, CECC and other sub-contracted entities. As minimal earnings are retained by CRBPL and nil net assets are recognised on the basis that there is no significant influence, the equity interest in CRBPL is not included in the financial statements of ChristchurchNZ.

4 Finance income and finance costs

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Finance income		
Interest income	341	449
Total finance income	<u>341</u>	<u>449</u>

5 Other contract revenue

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Education New Zealand	-	11
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment	1,225	1,219
Canterbury Regional Business Partners	478	496
Environment Canterbury	11	15
Christchurch International Airport Ltd	187	60
Development Christchurch Ltd	47	126
Other	637	303
	<u>2,585</u>	<u>2,230</u>

CNZ actively seeks to partner with third parties to amplify the funding received from Christchurch City Council. ChristchurchNZ enters into contracts for service with these third parties to deliver specific project activity that is in line with the Statement of Intent Objectives. Revenue from these contracts is recognised as milestones are completed.

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025

5 Other contract revenue (continued)

The multi-year contract (Regional Events Funding) with MBIE which delivered national funding to support recovery from the impact of COVID19 came to an end during the year 30 June 2025. Final distributions of \$146k were made to the regional tourism operators (RTO's), and ChristchurchNZ completed contract delivery of \$723k (2024: \$1.2m) presented above in the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment contract revenue breakdown. There is no remaining revenue in advance for the current year (2024: \$589k). Additional funding was provided by MBIE to support regional winter tourism. ChristchurchNZ delivered \$497k on this contract with \$43k in revenue in advance.

6 Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Exchange		
Rental Income	37	49
Other contract revenue	488	364
Interest income	341	449
Total exchange	<u>866</u>	<u>862</u>
Christchurch City Council (CCC) funding	15,902	17,843
Other contract revenue	2,402	2,145
Total non-exchange	<u>18,304</u>	<u>19,988</u>
Total exchange and non-exchange	<u>19,170</u>	<u>20,850</u>

The classification of Canterbury Regional Business Partners revenue in 2025 and 2024, has been changed to non-exchange. All contracts and revenue have been reassessed in 2025 and 2024 to ensure consistent application of the exchange and non-exchange definition in the standard.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services or has liabilities extinguished and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets) to another entity in exchange. In CNZ exchange revenue is derived from contracts for service and the provision of serviced offices, and interest income.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either received value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

The Company considers that the nature of the core funding received from CCC is 'non exchange' in nature as the service value that ChristchurchNZ returns to CCC as 'economic development' is not always directly provided to CCC as funder, but rather to the broader community on behalf of CCC. Other contracts for service with CCC are treated as exchange revenue.

In the prior year, in addition to core funding from the CCC, \$1.9m of annual plan funding was received from the Council to support events. This funding from council does not satisfy conditions that would allow a liability to be created at year end and these funds be treated as revenue in advance. This funding has been recognised in the current year which has contributed to a surplus. These funds are considered restricted, they must be spent on future events that will derive economic benefit, reserves have been established from the current year's surplus.

Similarly, other funding revenue has been classed as non-exchange revenue as the services are generally provided to the community rather than the funder.

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025

7 Overheads and administrative expenses

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Auditors remuneration (Financial Statement Audit)	65	65
Directors fees	213	266
Administration	201	185
Communication & IT	376	377
Professional Fees	238	266
Travel & Conference	54	55
Total overheads and administrative expenses	1,147	1,214

The Audit Fee includes fees for the audit of ChristchurchNZ and the Holding company ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd.

Directors fees do not include the donation to the Mayoral fund, paid in lieu of directors fees for Councillor Board Members as per the Council's policy on remuneration of Directors.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	325	890

The carrying amount for cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates on daily deposit balances.

9 Trade debtors and other receivables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Exchange		
Trade debtors	299	184
Accrued revenue	41	44
Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	340	228
Total debtors and other receivables	340	228

Trade debtors and other receivables are non-interest bearing and receipt is normally on 30 days terms. The carrying value of trade debtors and other receivables therefore approximates the fair value.

As at 30 June 2025 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate allowances made. All receivables are subject to credit risk exposure.



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

10 Property, plant and equipment

Company	Capital work in progress \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Leasehold improvement s \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost						
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	43	629	1,679	519	2,870
Additions	-	1	-	-	90	91
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	44	629	1,679	609	2,961
Additions	-	2	-	27	-	29
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	-	46	629	1,706	609	2,990
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	40	472	1,242	430	2,184
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	41	142	74	257
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	40	513	1,384	504	2,441
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	1	35	142	60	238
Balance at 30 June 2025	-	41	548	1,526	564	2,679
Carrying amounts						
At 30 June 2024	5	3	116	296	106	526
At 30 June 2025	-	3	80	153	78	314

-20-

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

11 Intangible assets

	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2024		
Opening net book amount	16	16
Additions	-	-
Amortisation charge	(16)	(16)
Closing net book amount	-	-
As at 30 June 2024		
Cost	927	927
Accumulated amortisation	(927)	(927)
Net book amount	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2025		
Additions	377	377
Transfers	117	117
Amortisation charge	(26)	(26)
Closing net book amount	468	468
At 30 June 2025		
Cost	1,448	1,447
Accumulated amortisation	(952)	(952)
Net book amount	496	495

Intangible work in progress is \$27k (2024: \$117k)

12 Trade creditors and other payables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade payables	906	836
Non-trade payables and accrued expenses	147	201
Provisions	32	218
GST payable	168	143
Total creditors and other payables	1,253	1,398

Trade creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

At 30 June 2025 ChristchurchNZ had organisational provisions of \$32k, \$20k relating to the provision of Screen Grants. CNZ has made offers of grant payments to support production to occur within Canterbury. The Grants are intended as a 'supplement' to core production funding and payment of any Grant is subject to the recipients meeting a number of milestones, including the attraction of investment from other funding bodies. During the year ended 30 June CNZ had paid out \$93k of Grant Payments from Provisions (2024: \$425k).

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

13 Employee entitlements

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Holiday pay	432	432

14 Income in advance

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE)	43	578
Other	446	416
	489	994

ChristchurchNZ holds income in advance for exchange contracts where milestones are yet to be completed and for non-exchange contracts where milestones are yet to be completed or a return condition exists.

MBIE paid two years of the Regional Events Funding Contract (REF) as an upfront payment, these funds were released during the financial year. The remaining MBIE income in advance relates to \$43k from the Winter Different campaign (2024: \$578k).

15 Share capital

1000 ordinary shares have been issued with no par value (2024: 1000).

All shares are held by the parent entity, Christchurch City Council through ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd.

16 Reserves

The following Board approved reserves existed at balance date:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Projects Reserve	362	1,371
Events Ecosystem Reserve	435	658
Major & Business Events Reserve	-	77
Total Reserves	797	2,106

At the end of June 2025 CNZ had project reserves of \$361k (2024: \$1.4m), which reflects unspent funding from the shareholder that is committed toward operational activity or capital expenditure in the future.

Christchurch City Council advanced \$1.9m to ChristchurchNZ in the 2024 financial year as investment toward the long-term events strategy, these funds are to be held for the specific purpose of investing in Business and Major Events as directed by the City Partners Group, the remaining balance for investment is \$435k (2024: \$658k). Between 2020 - 2023 CCC provided SEED funding to support the delivery of Major and Business Events Strategy, there is no remaining balance (2024: \$77k)

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

17 Income tax

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Components of tax expense/(benefit)		
Current tax	-	69
Adjustments to current tax in prior years	(3)	1
Deferred tax	(129)	35
Adjustments to deferred tax in prior years	3	(1)
Tax expense	<u>(129)</u>	<u>104</u>
Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit		
Surplus before tax	470	1,601
Tax at 28%	<u>132</u>	<u>448</u>
Plus/(less) tax effect of:		
Non-assessable income	(4,867)	(5,337)
Non-deductible expenses	<u>4,606</u>	<u>4,993</u>
Tax expense	<u>(129)</u>	<u>104</u>
Income tax receivable/(payable)		
Opening balance	74	111
Prior period adjustment	3	(17)
RWT refunded	(60)	(94)
Provision for current tax	(17)	(69)
RWT paid/accrued	<u>113</u>	<u>143</u>
	<u>113</u>	<u>74</u>

18 Deferred tax assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee benefits	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
At 1 July	7	42
Charge to tax expense	<u>126</u>	<u>(35)</u>
At 30 June	<u>133</u>	<u>7</u>

Total losses available to carry forward are \$454k, tax effect \$127k (2024: NIL).

19 Financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

All financial liabilities held are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Classification of financial assets

The carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position related to the following categories of financial assets and liabilities.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Investment Assets (FVTSD)		
Shareholdings	290	290
Total	290	290
Loans and receivables (amortised cost)		
Cash and cash equivalents	325	890
Receivables	299	183
Short-term deposits	6,184	6,098
Total loans and receivables (amortised cost)	6,808	7,171
Trade creditors and other payables (amortised cost)		
Trade payables	906	836
Non trade payables and accrued expenses	147	201
Provisions	32	218
Total	1,085	1,255

(b) Strategy in using financial instruments

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks: credit risk, market risk (including market price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The Company has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

(c) Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the Company causing CNZ and the Company to incur a loss.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk as the Company only invest funds with registered banks which have a high Standard and Poors credit rating.

The Company did not have any credit facilities at the reporting date.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the combined underlying risk of any investment by the Company including currency risk, market price risk and interest rate risk.

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions denominated in foreign currencies arising from normal operating activities.

19 Financial instruments (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Market price risk

The Company has previously invested in unlisted early-stage companies which are generally not publicly traded. As there may be no open market to establish an independent value for certain unlisted investments, there can be no assurance as to the value of the investment or that there will be a market for the unlisted investment. Where equity investments are publicly traded ChristchurchNZ has valued the investment at the market price (with reference to the most recent arms length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties). For non-market shares ChristchurchNZ has sought to minimise the market risk by valuing these investments at the most recent capital raising rate.

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to cash flow interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. The Company's risk is limited to its cash and cash equivalents which are held in short term, floating interest rate accounts.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet liabilities when due.

20 Capital management

CNZ and the Company's capital is its equity, being the net assets represented by retained earnings and other equity reserves. The primary objectives of CNZ and the Company's capital management policy is to ensure healthy capital ratios are maintained in order to support its activities. CNZ manages its capital structure, making adjustments in light of changes to funding contracts and commitments. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, budgeted discretionary expenditure is reduced to avoid the need for borrowing.

21 Investments

The Company has previously made equity investments in and/or loan advances to entities via the operations of 2020 amalgamated entity CRIS Ltd, including investments in entities in the early stages of commercialisation. The valuation of these investments will have elements of uncertainty with benefits to be dictated by future economic performance.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Shareholding investments classified as FVTSD		
Opening balance	290	290
Net book amount	290	290

CNZ holds a small legacy investment following the completion of the accelerator program and other innovation initiatives.

22 Related party transactions

i) Controlling entity and ultimate controlling entity

The controlling and ultimate controlling party of ChristchurchNZ Ltd (CNZ) is ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZH).

During the period CNZ received core funding from CCC of \$15.9m relating to the Levels of Service with CCC (2024: \$15.9m). CNZ paid \$4k to CCC for services provided by CCC. At 30 June 2025 CNZ had an intercompany receivable from CCC of \$16k (2024: \$1k) and intercompany payable to CCC of \$0k (2024: \$36k).

ii) Key management personnel remuneration

CNZ classifies its key management personnel into one of three classes:

- Members of the Governing Body
- Chief Executive Officer, responsible for reporting to the governing Body
- Senior Leadership Team, responsible for the operation of the company and reporting to the Chief Executive Officer

Members of the Governing Body receive \$39k per annum and the Chair receives \$78k (paid quarterly).

The Chief Executive and the Senior Leadership Team are employed as employees of the Company on normal employment terms.

The aggregate level of remuneration paid and number of persons (measured as full-time equivalents) in each class of key management personnel is presented below:

	2025		2024	
	Remuneration	# of individuals	Remuneration	# of individuals
Members of the Governing Body	213	5.0	266	6.0
On behalf of members of the Governing Body	78	2.0	76	2.0
Senior Leadership Team	1,500	6.0	1,482	6.0
	<u>1,791</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>14</u>

Directors fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Ltd on behalf of the shareholder. The total remuneration allocated to Directors fees for CNZ/CNZH during the period was \$291k (2024: \$342k). Of this amount \$78k was paid as a donation to the Mayoral Welfare Fund on behalf of the Councillor Directors (2024: Mayoral Welfare Fund \$76k).

As part of its remuneration policy CNZH utilises external market data to assess its position in the market and to ensure that pay rates are fair and sufficiently competitive to enable it to retain and attract appropriately qualified talent.

22 Related party transactions (continued)

iii) Other related parties

All related party transactions that CNZ has entered into during the year occurred within a normal client/supplier relationship and under terms that prevail in similar transactions. Transactions with related entities are summarised below:

		Revenue from related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Transactions with related entities					
Anderson Lloyd	2024	-	37	-	-
Barclay Consulting Ltd	2025	-	40	-	10
	2024	-	29	-	11
Black Cat Group 2007 Ltd	2024	2	5	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Christchurch City Council	2025	16,187	4	14	-
	2024	17,857	18	1	36
Christchurch International Airport	2025	194	7	20	-
	2024	131	21	29	-
Crusaders Limited Partnership	2025	-	62	-	12
	2024	-	50	-	12
Sky Network Television Ltd	2025	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	12	-	-
Canterbury Regional Business Partners Ltd	2025	439	-	37	-
	2024	404	-	42	-
Christchurch Educated Inc	2025	-	-	-	-
	2024	2	-	-	-
Development Christchurch Ltd	2025	47	-	-	-
	2024	265	-	4	-
The Christchurch Foundation	2025	-	-	-	-
	2024	14	-	-	-
Jen Crawford Limited	2025	-	41	-	-
	2024	-	38	-	-
Dasher Ltd	2025	-	39	-	10
	2024	-	29	-	11
Venues Otautahi Limited	2025	7	237	-	-
	2024	12	261	-	-

Barclay Consulting, Jen Crawford Ltd and Dasher Ltd related parties' transactions were solely for Directors fees.

From 2025 Anderson Lloyd was not a related party

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

23 Contingencies

At 30 June 2025 CNZ and the Company had no contingent liabilities or assets (2024: \$Nil).

24 Capital commitments

CNZ had no capital commitments at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$Nil).

Operating lease commitments

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Within one year	734	495
Later than one year and not later than five years	136	573
Total non-cancellable operating leases	<u>870</u>	<u>1,068</u>

Net of landlord contribution (\$550k over 9 years)

ChristchurchNZ has entered into commercial property leases on premises occupied by the business. The property lease commitment figures are net of a landlord contribution received in the 2018 financial year. ChristchurchNZ also has operating leases for items of office equipment.

25 Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	599	1,497
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation	237	257
Amortisation	27	16
Movement in deferred tax	(126)	35
Investment in equities	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets	-	-
	<u>138</u>	<u>308</u>
Add/(less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors and other receivables	(96)	(139)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	9	25
(Increase)/Decrease in interest receivable	(4)	22
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors and other payables	(148)	(1,577)
Increase/(Decrease) in income tax payable	(39)	37
Increase/(Decrease) in income in advance	(505)	(165)
Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	0	(6)
	<u>(782)</u>	<u>(1,804)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u>(45)</u>	<u>1</u>

26 Events occurring after the reporting date

There were no significant events subsequent to the reporting date which require disclosure in the financial statements.

In line with requirements under the Local Government Act, the Christchurch City Council has undertaken a Section 17A delivery of services cost effectiveness review of economic development in the 2024/25 year. The recommendations from this review have been delivered to Council but no decisions have been made.

The ultimate shareholder, Christchurch City Council, has committed to provide CNZ with funding to deliver sustainable economic development services under the Long-Term Plan (LTP) on their behalf. As such the Board are satisfied that the

entity meets the going concern requirement.

From 1st July 2022 CNZ adopted revised Accounting and Treasury Management Policies, in anticipation of completing a shortform amalgamation of Development Christchurch Ltd (DCL) into ChristchurchNZ. The shareholder (CCC) has approved the amalgamation of DCL into CNZ however the timing of the amalgamation has not been confirmed and now forms part of the decision making in relation to the Section 17A review noted above.

27 Performance against statement of intent targets

ChristchurchNZ is a public benefit entity charged with responsibility for stimulating sustainable economic growth for a more prosperous Ōtautahi Christchurch. In delivering its service performance activities CNZ seeks to form effective partnerships with the public and private sector and to ensure strategic alignment with CCC community outcomes.

CNZ is committed to articulating the value it delivers to the community, its partners and funders. At the request of Council, CNZ has developed a series of outcome focused key performance indicators and methodologies for measurement ^(Note 1). These measures included internal measures (assess and report social, environmental and financial performance, employee engagement, health & safety, carbon footprint, external revenue) and a strong focus on external targets designed to capture the extent to which ChristchurchNZ's work increases prosperity in Ōtautahi through improvement to:

- Productivity, Attractiveness and Liveability

During the year ended 30 June 2025, CNZ monitored delivery against the metrics below. The specific performance targets for the 2025 year were set out in the Statement of Intent. The targets reflect delivery of the Annual Levels of Service CNZ agreed with Christchurch City Council (CCC) as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP) as well as activities delivered by CNZ that are funded by other parties.

Key Performance Indicator External	2024/25 TARGET	2024/25 OUTCOME	2024/25 RESULT	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
Long-lasting job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ ^(Note 2)	180 FTE Jobs (220 stretch)	776 FTE Jobs	Achieved	568 FTE years of work	Achieved
Short-term job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through events, urban development and screen activity ^(Note 3)	320 FTE Jobs (350 Stretch)	487 FTE Jobs	Achieved	588 FTE years of work	Achieved
Estimated value of GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity ^(Note 4)	\$40m (\$60m stretch)	\$106.1m	Achieved	\$84.41m	Achieved
Contribution to visitor spend supported by ChristchurchNZ ^(Note 5)	\$27m (\$30m stretch)	\$41.8m	Achieved	\$53.39m	Achieved
Value of investment into Christchurch supported by ChristchurchNZ (excluding local government) ^(Note 6)	\$35m (\$65m stretch)	\$286.6m	Achieved	\$37.05m	Not Achieved
Revenue % for non-shareholder funding/commercial activity	>=10%	16.6%	Achieved	14%	Achieved
The capital structure and funding model of CNZHL is appropriate for the nature of its business	Appropriate	Appropriate	Achieved	Appropriate	Achieved
CNZHL ensures best practice governance	Best Practice	Best Practice	Achieved	Appropriate	Achieved
Maintain high employee engagement (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	3.75 or above	3.88	Achieved	4.06	Achieved

-29-



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

Key Performance Indicator External	2024/25 TARGET	2024/25 OUTCOME	2024/25 RESULT	2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
Our people feel safe (rating out of five in staff engagement survey)	4.5 or above	4.32	Not Achieved	4.41	Not Achieved
Zero serious harm	Zero	Zero	Achieved	Zero	Achieved
Reduce our carbon footprint (Benchmark in 2022/23 is 116 tonnes)	Below 116 tonnes	102.3	Achieved	98.9	Achieved

Note1: Attribution of economic outcomes to CNZs work has been requested by the Shareholder. The challenge of measuring outcomes from the work of Economic Development Agencies and Regional Tourism Organisations is a national and international issue. Work is underway to consider a national approach to KPIs which may impact future KPIs, subject to Shareholder approval.

The methodologies for monitoring these outcome measures utilise a mix of data, customer survey responses and modelled estimates (which necessitates the application of some assumptions and judgements).

Note 2: Long-lasting job creation is driven by business attraction and growth. For businesses attracted jobs are counted in the year the first employee starts, with estimated employment impact based on company provided data, projected over three years. The three-year projection reflects a conservative estimate of the life of the job. Business growth is measured through participant businesses advising increases in long-term jobs over the financial year. Reported jobs reflect support provided by CNZ as CNZ cannot quantify its influence on relocations and growth.

Note 3: Short-term job creation is driven by major and business events, urban development and screen activity. For events supported by CNZ job estimates are based on visitor spend. Visitor spend for Business events is calculated when the bid is won based on expected attendance (usually in a future year) multiplied by spend per visitor (MBIE Business Events Delegate Survey Report 2019). Visitor spend for major events is produced by the Event Economics model supplied by Freshinfo. The Tourism Satellite Account (2019-Stats NZ) is used to allocate spend across industries, with employment estimated via industry-specific multipliers (2017 Regional Input/Output Tables – Insight Economics). Expected construction costs are used to estimate jobs using industry multipliers and screen job numbers are collected through the process to allocate screen grants.

Note4: GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity is estimated based on visitor spend from major and business events (Ref Note 3), job creation (Ref Notes 2 & 3), job attraction (Ref Note 2) construction costs and CNZ organisational spend (applying a multiplier for local government administration services sector). GDP is estimated using salary information where known or "Value-added per unit of output" and "Employment per \$ million of output" multipliers based on the relevant industry (2017 Regional Input/Output Tables – Insight Economics).

Note 5: Visitor spend is estimated for business and major events (Ref Note 3). It has not been possible to develop a methodology to measure impact of visitor attraction and city promotion activities. For these services organisational performance is measured through Levels of Service measures only. Because the impact of some services is not included, the impact of the organisation overall is being under reported.

Note 6: Value of investment into Christchurch (excluding local government) is reported by organisations we contract or work with or captured in our finance system where the investment flows into or through ChristchurchNZ.

Performance against statement of intent targets (Levels of Service)

A summary of the level of service measures and delivery against the target in the period is provided in the table below. Levels of Service were amended in the 2024/25 long-term plan. As the measures are not directly comparable the 2023/24 Level of Service, results are provided in a sperate table following the results for 2024/25:

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE (2024/25)		2024/25 RESULT	TARGET 2024-25
5.1.2.8	Partner with mana whenua to support growth in Māori prosperity and self determination	ACHIEVED 2 initiatives	2 initiatives delivered in partnership with mana whenua and Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu entities to grow the value of the Māori economy and deliver intergenerational prosperity

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE (2024/25)		2024/25 RESULT	TARGET 2024-25
5.1.6.1	Ensure Christchurch businesses have access to comprehensive advice and support to grow competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability	ACHIEVED 830 engagements with businesses	800 engagements with businesses to provide support or advice
5.1.5.8	Attraction of external investment for sustainable economic development services	ACHIEVED \$2,933,389	\$1,500,000 external investment secured
5.1.8.1	Prepare City bids to attract business events to Christchurch	ACHIEVED 66 city bids	30 city bids prepared to attract business events to Christchurch
5.1.8.2	The city is successful in its bids to attract business events to Christchurch	ACHIEVED 49% success rate	At least 35% success rate of bids for business events
5.1.9.2	Area of improvement to public and private space	ACHIEVED 4476 square metres	4,000 square metres
5.3.1.1	High level of engagement on ChristchurchNZ owned digital channels and platforms	ACHIEVED 5.1 million engagements	4 million engagements on ChristchurchNZ owned digital channels and platforms
5.3.5.1	Meeting benchmark brand tracking targets with key audiences	ACHIEVED Higher ranks	Christchurch ranks higher than comparator cities (Auckland, Wellington & Dunedin) for resident pride and domestic traveler consideration
5.1.7.3	Number of familiarisation, trade or policy engagements with trade agents, investors, government or media Supporting: Business, investment, visitor, talent, convention, major events, screen, Antarctic programmes or international education attraction and retention	ACHIEVED 75 engagements	60 engagements with trade agents, investors government or media

Prior year, 2023/24 Level of service results are provided in the table below:

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE (2023/24)		2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
1.0	Number of Initiatives to support industry cluster development, including Supernodes, to support job creation and work opportunities	Achieved	6
1.1	Number of start-up/scale-up companies supported to grow innovation and entrepreneurship capability aligned with priority focus areas	Achieved	43
1.2	Number of employers that have been actively worked with to attract them to the city to support economic recovery and repositioning	Achieved	113

-31-



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE (2023/24)		2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
2.0	Number of initiatives that deliver better education outcomes and skills development to meet industry need and lead to high-value decent work	Achieved	4
3.0	Number of initiatives delivered in partnership with mana whenua and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu entities to grow the value of the Māori economy and deliver intergenerational prosperity and create decent work	Achieved	2
4.0	Number of initiatives delivered with local and central government agencies to drive and advocate for competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability (including carbon footprint reduction) of Christchurch and Canterbury organisations	Achieved	4
4.1	Number of Christchurch and Canterbury businesses accessing support, mentors and advice provided in partnership with central Government and industry and peak bodies, including the Chamber	Achieved	745
4.2	Satisfaction of businesses accessing support or advice services	Achieved	+50
5.0	Antarctic Gateway Strategy progress report is produced annually and is available on the CCC website	Achieved	
5.1	Number of businesses in a business network which secures higher revenues from the National Antarctic Programmes	Achieved	100
6.0	Number of initiatives delivered that focus on developing Christchurch and Canterbury as a more attractive and sustainable visitor destination in partnership with third parties where joint outcomes can be amplified	Achieved	4
6.1	City bids prepared to attract business events to Christchurch in line with the business event strategy and economic recovery plan	Achieved	84
6.2	Success rate of bids for business events	Achieved	42%
6.3	Assess portfolio of events supported against the Major Events Strategy	Achieved	
6.5	Number of destination product offerings, experiences, or itineraries developed and supported which embed the city narrative	Achieved 5 destination products	
6.6	Number of screen enquiries attracted and supported, with a view to growing Canterbury's market share of screen GDP.	Achieved	104
6.7	Number of screen productions attracted to Christchurch through a grant fund	Achieved	1 production
7.0	Number of people using city narrative assets and content to tell the Christchurch story integrated with their own organisation or business story	Achieved over 5000 downloads.	
7.1	Number of engagements on ChristchurchNZ owned digital channels and platforms	Achieved	

-32-



ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

LEVEL OF SERVICE MEASURE (2023/24)		2023/24 RESULT	2023/24 OUTCOME
7.2	Number of engagements with trade agents and investors in priority markets and sectors.	Achieved	
8.0	City economic strategies are reviewed and approved in context of Greater Christchurch 2050 Strategic Framework and Goals.	Achieved, no strategies requested this financial year	
8.2	Number of economic research and insights reports delivered to provide city partners with robust evidence base on which to base strategies and investment decisions	Achieved	
8.3	Number of people actively engaging with ChristchurchNZ economic and strategic insights	Achieved	
8.4	Number of reports on the feasibility of urban development proposals and projects	Achieved with over 3 initiatives	
8.5	Deliver existing urban development programme (New Brighton) and develop pipeline of urban development projects utilising Council family-owned property or other acquired property	Achieved	

-33-



Corporate governance statement

Ownership

Shares in the company are held by ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZH) which is 100% owned by the Christchurch City Council (CCC).

Public benefit entity

CNZ is a non-profit entity and acts for the public good. CNZ considers the environment and the community in all of its activities.

Nature of operations

CNZH is the non-operating parent of ChristchurchNZ. CNZH is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) that works to stimulate sustainable economic growth for a more prosperous Ōtautahi Christchurch.

Role of the Board of Directors

The Board is ultimately responsible for setting the strategic direction of the company, oversight of the management of the company and direction of its business strategy, with the aim being achievement of the shareholder's vision and expectations for the sustainable economic development of Christchurch. The Board is accountable to the shareholder for the performance of the company.

The Board draws on relevant corporate governance best practice principles to assist and contribute to the performance of CNZ. The functions of the Board are outlined in the Board Charter and include areas of stewardship such as:

- Identifying and agreeing matters of policy, strategic direction and intervention logic with shareholder
- Approving Business Plans/Strategies and Budgets
- Monitoring management of the Company's capital
- Providing leadership and a framework of controls to enable the assessment and management of risk
- Ensuring appropriate internal controls, monitoring and reporting systems are in place
- Monitoring operational and financial position and performance of the Company
- Appointment of Chief Executive Officer
- Ensuring appropriate procedures are in place to ensure compliance with laws, government regulations and regulatory requirements
- Approving and reviewing internal decision making and compliance policies and procedures
- Appointing Board members or representatives for subsidiary entities as required

Statement of intent

In accordance with Section 64(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 a Statement of Intent (SOI) is submitted by the Board of Directors of ChristchurchNZ Limited (CNZ) to its shareholder, Christchurch City Council (CCC) in March of each year. The Statement of Intent defines for ChristchurchNZ, its objectives, the nature and scope of its activities, and the performance targets and other measures by which the organisation may be judged in relation to its objectives over the next three years. The SOI provides an opportunity for CCC and the CNZ Board to define CNZ's focus every three years consistent with the Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP) process, with fine-tuning of delivery objectives occurring in intermediate years.

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Board membership

Directors of the Board are appointed by the shareholder CCC. Board appointees will include Council Directors and Independent Directors. The Directors will elect and appoint an Independent Director as Chair after consultation with the shareholder. All Directors are required to comply with a formal Code of Conduct which is based on the New Zealand Institute of Directors' Code of Practice for Directors.

Director's remuneration

The total Director remuneration received by the Directors of CNZH during the period was as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Director's fees		
D T Arseneau (Chair)	32	76
S Barclay	39	38
P Bingham	-	38
L Quaintance (Chair)	63	38
T Selman	39	38
J Crawford (Deputy Chair)	41	38
Jake McLellan (Councillor Director)	-	-
Victoria Henstock (Councillor Director)	-	-
Total Director remuneration	214	266

Directors fees are reviewed periodically by Christchurch City Holdings Limited on behalf of the shareholder. The total remuneration received by the Directors of CNZ/CNZH during the period was \$292k (2024: \$342k). Included in this was a \$78k (2024: \$76k) donation made to the Mayoral Welfare Fund in lieu of Director fees for Councilor Directors.

During the year, D T Arseneau served as Chair until November 2024. From December 2024, L Quaintance moved from Deputy Chair to Chair, and J Crawford was appointed Deputy Chair. Their remuneration reflects these role changes from December 2024 onwards.

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Key Management Remuneration

As part of its remuneration policy CNZ utilises externally provided market data to annually assess its position in the market and ensure that pay rates are fair and sufficiently competitive to enable it to retain and attract appropriately qualified talent.

The key management personnel of ChristchurchNZ are the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Senior Leadership Team. The number of Senior Leadership employees who received remuneration and benefits during the period are listed below with bands specified. The senior leadership team (including CE) is made up of six members of staff.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
\$000's		
100 - 110	9	6
110 - 120	8	6
120 - 130	4	2
130 - 140	5	7
140 - 150	1	7
150 - 160	6	3
160 - 170	1	-
170 - 180	1	-
180 - 190	-	-
190 - 200	-	-
200 - 210	-	-
210 - 220	2	3
220 - 230	1	1
230 - 240	1	1
240 - 250	-	-
250 - 260	-	-
260 - 270	-	-
270 - 280	-	-
280 - 290	-	-
290 - 300	-	-
300 - 310	-	-
310 - 320	-	-
320 - 330	-	-
340 - 350	-	-
350 - 360	-	-
360 - 370	-	-
370 - 380	-	1
380 - 390	-	-
390 - 400	1	-
Total	40	37

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Directors' interests

The following entries were recorded in the interests register during the year ended 30 June 2025:

	Company	Interest
Dr T Arseneau	EducationNZ	Board Member
	Therese Arseneau Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Lane Neave	Independent Chair
	Elder Family Trust	Trustee
	House of Travel Holdings Ltd	Director
Mr S Barclay	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Jennian Homes Tauranga East Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Barclay Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Longbush Partnership Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Norton Barclay Investments Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Moehau GP Ltd	Director
	NBI LP Ltd	Director
Ms J Crawford	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited	Chair
	Nelmac Limited	Director
	Orion New Zealand Limited	Director
	MHV Water Limited	Independent Director
	Jen Crawford Limited	Director/Shareholder
Ms L Quaintance	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Turners Automotive Group	Independent Director
	DPL Insurance	Independent Director
	Crusaders	Independent Director
	Sky Television Ltd	Executive Role
Cr J McLellan	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Ōtautahi Community Housing Trust	Trustee
	Christchurch City Council	Councillor
	Civic Building Ltd	Director
Mr T Selman	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Cessna 172 Holdings Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	PRI Global Real Estate Committee	Chair
	ESR	Executive
	Guardians of NZ Superannuation Fund	Executive
	Dasher Ltd	Director/Shareholder
Cr V Henstock	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director
	Orbit Consulting Ltd	Director/Shareholder
	Christchurch City Council	Councillor
	North West Christchurch Community Sporting Trust	Trustee
	St Francis of Assisi Catholic School	Proprietors Representative Trustee
	Nurture Trust	Trustee/Chair
	RJ Buckley Limited	Director
	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd	Director

ChristchurchNZ Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025
(continued)

Corporate governance statement (continued)

Other Interests

Ms L Edwards	ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd, Health, Safety, Audit and Risk	Independent Chair
	Wrattwards Trust	Trustee and Beneficiary
	Peacock Consulting Ltd	Director / Shareholder
	Unity Credit Union	Chair
	Canterbury Business Recovery Trust	Trustee
	JR McKenzie Trust	Trustee
	National Provident Fund	Chair
	Superannuation Investments Ltd	Director
	Marlborough Kaikoura Trail Trust	Trustee
	MFL Mutual Holdings Ltd	Director
	Joyce Fisher Charitable Trust	Independent Chair, Audit & Risk Committee
	Airways Corporation NZ Ltd	Director

A record of interests in specific transactions with the company which have been notified to the company by any director in accordance with section 140 of the Companies Act and Conflicts of Interest Policy:

	Company	Interest	Disclosure
Ms L Quaintance	Plato Creative	Personal Relationship	Website design - spouse was an employee.

ChristchurchNZ



1. Executive summary

Ōtautahi Christchurch: A Strong Start to the Year: Ōtautahi Christchurch has entered the year with real momentum. ChristchurchNZ has delivered a suite of high-impact initiatives that are driving productivity, enhancing the city's appeal, and strengthening liveability.

Visitor Economy: Record-Breaking Winter Performance: The city recorded its strongest winter since the 2010/11 earthquakes, with international tourism rebounding sharply. In the three months to August 2025, international arrivals at Christchurch Airport reached 90% of pre-COVID levels — up 17% year-on-year, equating to nearly 11,500 additional visitors. This far outpaces the national growth rate of just 5%. Spending is following suit. Marketview data shows international in-store card spend in Christchurch City rose 26% compared to the same period last year — a rise of \$13.1 million.

Strategic Market Engagement & Partnerships: We've deepened our presence in key markets through targeted showcases and campaigns. The Adelaide Showcase, co-hosted with Air New Zealand, introduced Christchurch to 52 travel trade professionals ahead of the new direct service launch. In Auckland, the Central South Island Product Showcase connected 140 inbound tour operators with 51 regional businesses, demonstrating the power of regional collaboration. Our Air NZ Spring campaign contributed to strong domestic results, with bookings on Tauranga and Hamilton routes up by more than 140%.

Major Events Driving Visitation: Events continue to be a powerful lever for visitation, particularly off-season. The Festival of Brass drew 3,800 attendees and generated \$1.9 million in visitor spend, with over half of attendees from outside Christchurch.

Progress on Strategic Priorities: We're advancing long-term priorities with purpose. The Food and Drink Strategy, a key recommendation of the Waitaha Destination Management Plan, has been finalised. We also convened the first of three Economic Ambition workshops to align stakeholders on future priorities in the Food & Fibre sector.

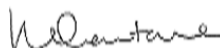
Business Growth & Innovation: ChristchurchNZ is supporting innovation and resilience in key growth sectors. We launched the Canterbury Aerospace strategy with associated digital infrastructure support. We also provided energy advisory services to a local manufacturer, identifying \$244,000 in annual savings and a reduction of 430 tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

Financial Sustainability & Strategic Investment: Financial sustainability remains central to our strategy. With CCHL and BDO, we've progressed strategic planning through governance workshops and Investment Logic Mapping.

Performance & Delivery: All LOS and organisational KPIs are currently on track or exceeding targets for 2024/25.



Ali Adams
Chief Executive



Lauren Quaintance
Chair of the Board

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

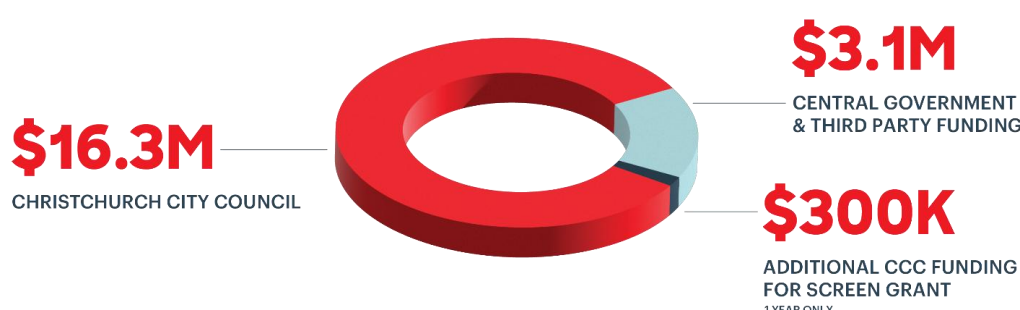
2. About ChristchurchNZ

Structure and funding

ChristchurchNZ (CNZ) is a Council-controlled organisation and a public benefit entity, wholly owned by CNZ Holdings Ltd with a shared board. CNZ delivers economic development services as outlined in the Christchurch City Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP) and is governed by an independent board that includes two Council-appointed directors. The organisation operates with approximately 75.8 FTE equivalent positions.

CNZ is primarily funded by Christchurch City Council, receiving \$16.349m in LTP funding for the 2025/26 year. An additional \$3.1m is sourced from the Crown and third-party partners. The Board approved a total budget of \$20.15m resulting in a planned deficit of \$386,000 funded from reserves.

Additional funding includes \$300,000 screen grant funding approved by Council. Further event funding will be allocated throughout the year via the Event Ecosystem Funding managed by the City Partners Group.



Strategic direction and delivering on outcomes

CNZ's purpose is: *Together we're shaping an economy where people and places thrive.*

Each year CNZ receives a [Letter of Expectations](#) from Christchurch City Council. In response, the Board develops a [Statement of Intent](#) outlining objectives, scope of activities and performance measures.

- The CNZ strategic framework guides delivery across three core areas:
 - Encouraging regenerative economic growth, as set out in the City Economic Ambition,
 - Strengthening the City Identity locally, nationally and internationally,
 - Partnering with stakeholders and communities to deliver Destination Management Plans for Ōtautahi Christchurch and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula.

This framework drives progress towards **measurable outcomes to increase Christchurch's productivity, liveability and attractiveness.**

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

3. Economic updateⁱ

CHRISTCHURCH	CANTERBURY	NEW ZEALAND	
↓	↑	↓	Economic Overview In the year to June 2025, Christchurch's economy shrank slightly by 0.1%, while Canterbury saw a small increase of 0.1%. Both areas performed better than the national economy, which declined by 0.8%.
↓	↓	↑	Labour Market Unemployment in Christchurch rose to 5.8% in the June quarter - the highest since 2012. This was higher than Canterbury (5.0%) and the national rate (5.1%), but lower than Auckland (6.1%).
↓	↓	↓	Christchurch's participation rate (share of working-age population either working or looking for work) was 72.6%. This was lower than the previous quarter but slightly above its 10-year average and higher than both Canterbury (71.9%) and the national average (70.2%).
DATA NOT AVAILABLE	↑	↑	Business Activity Canterbury led the country in business growth in the year to August with a 2.4% increase in the number of business locations - nearly 1,900 more than the previous year. This was more than double the national growth rate of 1.1%.
DATA NOT AVAILABLE	↑	↓	Employment Trends Filled jobs in Canterbury rose by 0.6% in August compared to the same time last year, while nationally, filled job numbers fell by 0.7%.
	↑	↑	Online job listings in Canterbury were up 14% year-on-year in September - the fourth consecutive month of growth. This kind of momentum hasn't been seen in Canterbury since 2022. In comparison, job listings across New Zealand were up 7%.
↑	↑	↑	Trade and Exports The value of cargo exported through Christchurch's ports was 25.0% higher in the three months to September than it was last year, supported by strong commodity prices. Even with rising imports, the city maintained a positive trade balance over the quarter. The value of cargo exported through the wider Canterbury ports increased 31.6% over the same period while total cargo exported from New Zealand increased 18.3%.
DATA NOT AVAILABLE	↑	↑	Industry Performance Overall, Canterbury's manufacturing sector continued to grow during the September quarter in line with the national average.
	↑	↓	Canterbury was the only region where the service sector was in expansion during the September quarter.
↑	↑	↓	Housing Market Christchurch's median house price was 2.9% higher in September than it was last year. This compares to a 1.5% decline nationwide. Christchurch's median house price in September was \$700,000 - significantly lower than Auckland (by 28%) and Wellington (by 8%). These more affordable prices have helped keep the local market more stable compared to other major cities.
↑	↑	↑	Retail Spending Retail spending in Christchurch rose by 0.9% in the three months to September 2025, outperforming the national trend, which saw a rise of 0.5%.
↑	↑	↑	Tourism International tourism in Christchurch is rebounding strongly. International Visitor Arrivals at Christchurch Airport in the three months to August were at 90% of pre-COVID levels and 17% higher than the same time last year - an increase of nearly 11,500 visitors. Nationally, international arrivals grew by 5%.
↑	↑	↑	Card spending by international visitors in Christchurch stores rose by 22% in the three months to September, adding \$12.5 million compared to the same period last year. Across New Zealand as a whole, card spending by international visitors rose by 17%.

4. Quarter One selected highlights in detail

4.1 Waitaha Canterbury Aerospace Strategy launch

ChristchurchNZ led the development of New Zealand's first regional aerospace strategy to unlock Canterbury's potential as a global aerospace hub. Recognising the sector's rapid growth and strategic importance, ChristchurchNZ convened the Canterbury Aerospace Leadership Group (CALG) to co-create a values-led blueprint aligned with national policy.

Key Activities:

- Undertook an 18-month collaboration process including sector mapping, stakeholder engagement and international benchmarking (over 30 stakeholders involved in strategy development).
- Launched the strategy with a high-profile event and national media campaign including Ministry of Space (Hon Judith Collins, Minister).
- Established governance and monitoring frameworks to support implementation.

Outcomes and Economic Impact:

- Positioned Canterbury as New Zealand's aerospace capital and serious global contender.
- Secured cross-sector commitment from iwi, academia, industry, and local government.
- Initiated key projects including workforce mapping, an innovative hub, and international partnerships.
- Strategy endorsed by the Canterbury Mayoral Forum.
- 18 media stories, 10.43M audience reach, \$96,481 AVE from launch.
- Strong alignment with national strategies (e.g. Space & Advanced Aviation Strategy 2024–2030).

[View the strategy here](#)

4.2 Winter Different – Regional Tourism Campaign

ChristchurchNZ successfully secured \$600,000 from MBIE's Regional Tourism Boost Fund, partnering with five other regional tourism organisations (Destination Kaikoura, Visit Hurunui, Venture Timaru, Mackenzie Tourism, Development West Coast) to deliver a collaborative winter campaign targeting East Coast Australia. The campaign aimed to increase off-season international visitation and promote regional dispersal, leveraging new Trans-Tasman flight routes to drive economic growth across Canterbury and neighbouring regions. The campaign ran from 8 May to the 16 July to encourage travel in June, July and August.

Key Activities:

- Developed a funding application with our objectives and strategic approach to drive winter visitation and dispersal.
- Developed a data-driven campaign with regional partners and creative agency.
- Launched a microsite and digital advertising showcasing regional experiences.
- Secured discounted rates from over 160 tourism operators.
- Partnered with Webjet, Snap Rentals, Great Journeys and Tourism New Zealand's media partner based in Australia (Mindshare).
- Negotiated flight deals including \$150-off fares to Christchurch.

Outcomes and Economic Impact:

- 16.2 Meta impressions, 134K clicks, 288K video plays.
- 89K microsite sessions, over 2,000 actions.
- \$150-off flight deal resulted in 1,158 bookings, generating an estimated \$2.6m in economic impact that can be directly attributed due to our conversion partnership.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

- Webjet bookings to Christchurch up 43% year on year (partial attribution) during the campaign period of May to July.
- **Total additional passengers arriving from Australia in winter months was 7,539** (26% above target of 6,000). **This is a 19% increase compared to winter 2024.**
- Estimated additional economic uplift is based on average spend per person per day. ⁱⁱ

Month	2024	2025	Additional passengers	Length of stay	EI per day	EI Total
June	\$270	\$290	831	9.5	\$240,990	\$2,289,405
July	\$320	\$344	4,782	9.5	\$1,645,008	\$15,627,576
August	\$365	\$392	1,926	9.5	\$754,992	\$7,172,424
		TOTAL	7,539	9.5	\$2,640,990	\$25,089,405

- Positive impact across the tourism ecosystem including accommodation, hospitality, retailers, transport, and Christchurch International Airport.
- Demonstrated the power of regional collaboration and targeted digital marketing to drive measurable tourism outcomes.

4.3 CNZ Website Redevelopment

In response to evolving digital needs and strategic priorities, ChristchurchNZ launched a new website in partnership with local agency Plato Creative, following a national RFP process. The new platform replaces the 2020 version and consolidates CNZ's digital presence into a single, immersive experience that reflects the city brand and supports future scalability.

Key Activities:

- Selected Plato Creative through a national RFP process.
- Developed a user-first, brand-aligned website with scalable, future-ready technology.
- Designed custom templates and integrated AI-powered search and CRM systems.
- Ensured full accessibility compliance and mobile-first responsiveness (72% of users access via mobile).
- Embedded APIs and improved social media integration for a more interactive experience.

Outcomes & Economic Impact:

- Created a true digital face of Christchurch, while also amplifying city ambition, economic insights, and CNZ services.
- Delivered a mobile-first, fully responsive platform optimised for accessibility and SEO.
- Improved stakeholder engagement through CRM integration and personalised user experiences.
- Future-proofed the site to adapt to changing intervention focuses and compliance standards.
- Strengthened brand alignment and emotional connection with users through immersive design and storytelling.

[View the website here](#)

4.4 Energy Advisor Engagement – Supporting Business Sustainability

ChristchurchNZ identified an opportunity to support a local manufacturing business with energy advisory services during a business growth session. The engagement aimed to help the business reduce energy usage and costs as part of its operational expansion and sustainability goals.

Key Activities:

- Conducted analysis of current energy usage and identified trends to support forecasting and budgeting.
- Completed a site visit to assess heat energy use and identify opportunities for reduction or recovery.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

- Identified three key opportunities for energy and cost savings and conducted initial and refined analysis in collaboration with operational staff.
- Presented findings and recommendations to senior leadership and operational teams.

Outcomes & Economic Impact:

- Three energy-saving opportunities identified:
 - Heat recovery from process water
 - Exhaust heat recovery from dryers
 - Surface heat loss reduction in chemical processing
- Estimated annual savings:
 - 163,000 litres of diesel
 - 1.72 million kWh of energy
 - \$244,000 in cost savings
 - 430 tonnes of CO₂e emissions reduction
- Additional potential savings of \$90,000/year through reduced fixed energy charges.

5. Quarter One activity overview

ChristchurchNZ delivered a wide range of initiatives and engagements across Business Growth & Investment Attraction (including Urban Development) and Visitor Economy & City Promotion. These activities supported strategic goals, strengthened partnerships, and enhanced Christchurch's visibility and competitiveness across key markets.

5.1 Business Growth & Investment Attraction

- The **Business Growth** team, which works 1:1 with companies to build capability, has had a strong start to the financial year - generating a quarter of the annual Callaghan lead target in the first month and finalising all Regional Business Partners (RBP) related subcontractor agreements.
- We have launched our pilot business **scale up intervention**, designed to support potential high growth companies to bridge a key hurdle to growth. Our business growth advisors work with businesses 1:1 to identify and address a specific business challenge which is preventing scale. Five companies are involved in the pilot, working on individual business blockers around operations, leadership and marketing.
- Christchurch is being actively considered by a **Taiwanese company** as the base for scaling its alternative protein production using microalgae and microbial fermentation. During their recent visit, we hosted representatives, showcased several potential sites and presented the local ecosystem report to highlight Christchurch's strategic advantages.
- On 16–17 July, Christchurch hosted the national **Cleantech Trek** led by Ara Ake, bringing together 30 cleantech innovators, investors, companies, and support agencies. ChristchurchNZ partnered with Ara Ake to select Ōtautahi Christchurch as the destination, helped shape the itinerary and hosted a welcome function to kick off the event.
- The recent signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between **BioOra** and a Christchurch-based health institution marks a significant milestone in launching New Zealand's first private CAR-T therapy programme. CNZ played a central role in enabling the collaboration — leveraging its health sector network to connect BioOra with potential partners, facilitating a rigorous evaluation process, and guiding both parties through the complexities of partnership design, governance, and delivery planning.
- The **DataScouts** digital infrastructure initiative is progressing well, with the regional trial launched in collaboration with the Health tech community. The Aerospace pilot launched in early August, allowing real-time reporting and insights. Additionally, the platform has helped validate our cleantech sector

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

opportunity, with two promising focus areas emerging: sustainable fuels and industrial process improvement.

- ChristchurchNZ hosted the first of three **Economic Ambition Workshops** to align stakeholders on future priorities and opportunities in the Food & Fibre sector.
- The Christchurch Antarctic Office (CAO) led a coordinated city effort through the **Gateway Leadership Group**, aligning Gateway Antarctica, ChristchurchNZ, the City Council, Antarctica New Zealand, and MFAT to ensure strong New Zealand representation at the COMNAP AGM in Poland, where members endorsed University of Canterbury to progress negotiations. Letters of support from ChristchurchNZ, Gateway Antarctica, and the Christchurch City Council reinforced Christchurch's commitment as a leading Antarctic Gateway. Retaining the Secretariat will further strengthen the city's global Antarctic identity, an ecosystem contributing more than NZ \$330 million annually to the local economy.
- Screen Canterbury completed a round of the **Production Incentive Grant**, receiving seven applications and awarding four grants totaling \$232,000 in funding. This investment is projected to generate a total Canterbury spend of \$2.95m.
- ChristchurchNZ has entered a partnership with **Whitiora** to support the development of a Kaupapa Māori progressive procurement initiative within the takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga. This initiative aims to create meaningful economic opportunities for Māori businesses by fostering stronger buyer-seller connections, building capability, and addressing systemic barriers. ChristchurchNZ is providing seed funding and strategic support to enable Whitiora to lead this work, with the shared goal of delivering long-term value for mana whenua and the wider regional economy.
- ChristchurchNZ and the **University of Canterbury** have developed a refreshed five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), scheduled for signing in October. While building on an existing foundation of collaboration, this refreshed agreement is intentionally designed to move beyond business-as-usual.
- Christchurch has been working closely with Council to ensure the city is now confirmed as a lead in the **European Union Horizon's RISE-IN** project, backed by \$2.9M in funding. This project, involving partners from 13 countries, aims to enrich soils for carbon capture and explore renewable harvesting of native species to create commercial models in the biomaterials sector. As a demonstrator city in the project Christchurch plays a key role in pioneering innovative green financing, including developing a Bankability Readiness Level framework. The outcomes promise local and international benefits in climate resilience and sustainable investment.
- We delivered in-person workshops and training in Auckland and Christchurch for over 50 key **Education Agents**, participated in the Mayoral Welcome Events to welcome almost 400 international students to the city, delivered the **International Student Awards 2025** and launched the **Christchurch Educated International Education Strategic Plan 2025 – 2030**.
- Fletcher Living has lodged resource consent applications for **Sydenham Yard** and is in discussion with the Council planning team on designs for the development. Their intention is to start site remediation in early 2026 with civil ground works underway by mid-year.
- Further progress can be seen on the regeneration of **New Brighton**, with the opening of the Southpaw Brewery in June — the first key tenant of the new Martini Investments development at the eastern end of the Mall. ChristchurchNZ is working with the developer to support the renovation of existing spaces in preparation for new retail, hospitality and service tenants in coming months.

5.2 Visitor Economy & City Promotion

- The **New Zealand Fashion Week** event in Christchurch has now been confirmed. The event not only increases portfolio diversification but will be leveraged to support Christchurch's strength in the food & fibre sector through partnerships with local businesses. The first Christchurch event will take place in November 2025 with two larger scale annual events in 2026 & 2027.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

- Partnership letters with key partners for **ON SHOW** have been signed, including with Canterbury Jockey Club and the A&P Show. Advertising is now in market.
- Announcement made regarding the **Super Rugby Round** with One NZ Stadium at Te Kaha to host three days of Super Rugby Pacific over Anzac weekend.
- **Supercars Championship** dates officially announced for 17 – 19 April 2026, one week after Taupō and the last weekend of the school holidays. ChristchurchNZ is currently establishing governance and reporting structures alongside Supercars, MBIE, CCC and the Canterbury Car Club, following the SailGP model.
- **Festival of Brass** was held over five days in early July attracting 3,800 attendees, including 2,150 visitors to Christchurch, generating 9,800 visitor nights and delivering an estimated \$1.9M in visitor spending.
- This year **Doc Edge** celebrated 20 years of documentary excellence. As an Oscar®-qualifying Festival, Doc Edge is a global platform for bold and impactful storytelling. It had 78 films and 12 immersive projects. ChristchurchNZ supported digital promotion of the festival and curated the opening event.
- Christchurch has been awarded a series of **international cricket** matches to be hosted at Hagley Oval. This includes Blackcaps games against England, West Indies and South Africa, and White Ferns games against South Africa.
- We have partnered with Te Pae to host the **Banksy Street Art exhibition** in December. The investment focuses on research to understand people's appetite and perceptions towards street art exhibitions/museums. We are also collaborating with local street art groups Action Reaction Christchurch City (ARCC) and Watch this Space to deliver complementary activities in the Central City in the lead up to and during the exhibition.
- Christchurch was well represented at the **NZ Events Association Awards**. The Isaac Theatre Royal won the venue of the Year for the 2025 NZ Squash Open, Loren Aberhart was awarded with an industry contribution award for outstanding contribution to the industry and the World Buskers Festival was a finalist in the Marketing or Creative of the year category.
- The City Brand Research Report was received. **Brand Health** score is up 6.6% from FY24, and up 11% on FY23 scores.
- A research project has been completed which outlines the full scope of the **accommodation sector** in the city ahead of the opening of OneNZ Stadium at Te Kaha. The research has shown the city has the capacity to cope with significant major events.
- As a partnership with TourismNZ, Australian News show **Sunrise** broadcast live from Mt Hutt in June and for three days consecutively in Christchurch in early July. Since the broadcast we have heard from partners who featured in crosses — both noted more than more than 250% increase in web traffic immediately following the interviews.
- Christchurch hosted the RTNZ annual conference in August 2025 and ChristchurchNZ facilitated a discussion with **Minister for Tourism and Hospitality** Louise Upston on future funding models for RTOs.
- ChristchurchNZ participated at **Kia Ora South** in Hong Kong and China alongside CIAL, and **Kiwilink India** and Southeast Asia, and **Kia Ora South** in Melbourne.
- ChristchurchNZ hosted 25 **famils**, including travel trade engagements, media famils, hosting international investors and trade showcases for International Education agents.
- Q1 saw **earned media coverage** of 976 stories with a potential reach of 726 million and Advertising Value Equivalency of \$6,718,685.
- Our **Air New Zealand Partnership** activity ran to increase demand into Christchurch for Spring (in market 29 Jul – 11 Aug, retail campaign 12-14 August). 6.77M impressions, 47K clicks, and strong booking growth across key domestic routes (e.g. Tauranga +151%, Hamilton +149%).
- We co-hosted an **Adelaide Showcase**, a travel trade event with Air New Zealand in anticipation of the new direct Adelaide–Christchurch service. This initiative engaged 52 travel trade professionals and secured a famil for further destination promotion.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

- ChristchurchNZ connected 140 inbound tour operators with 51 regional tourism businesses through an **Auckland ITO Event – Central South Island Product Showcase**, strengthening regional collaboration and trade relationships.
- The city welcomed a new direct jet service from Hamilton with ChristchurchNZ initiating a **destination takeover of Hamilton Airport's** departure lounge wall to promote Christchurch.
- We participated in a **cultural engagement visit to Ōnuku Marae and Takapūneke** to deepen understanding of the Rūnanga's aspirations and explore how CNZ can support tourism development initiatives that align.
- ChristchurchNZ partnered with Tourism Industry Aotearoa to undertake a **tourism sustainability scan**, assessing sustainability practices across local tourism operators to inform future training modules.
- We relaunched our **Destination Partner Programme** with \$150,000 of revenue secured in August alone.
- We submitted **19 Business Event bids** to attract conferences to Christchurch.
- Work to identify and progress **Visitor Experience & Activation** projects is moving forward, with an investment case for the Ōtautahi Christchurch Creative Illumination Framework underway, coordination and activation support planning around major events and facility openings in 2026, ongoing support for the city's street art programme, and support for Council's work in Cathedral Square.

6. Looking ahead

- Our spring campaign runs from 1 September to mid-November, promoting Christchurch as a must-visit destination during the shoulder season. By showcasing a vibrant calendar of events and integrating the City Identity through the **ON SHOW** platform, we aim to drive increased visitation and stimulate consumer spending across retail and hospitality sectors whilst also fostering community pride.
- ChristchurchNZ is the destination partner for the **New Zealand Aerospace Summit**, taking place 7–8 October. The event is expected to attract over 750 delegates, including a strong international presence following the International Astronautical Congress in Sydney. ChristchurchNZ is contributing to workshops and panel discussions. Alongside the summit, ChristchurchNZ is hosting Space Cities Network delegates and coordinating business tours for international and VIP guests, further positioning Christchurch as a key player in the global aerospace sector.
- Christchurch will host the **Adaptation Futures Conference** in October, co-led by the University of Canterbury and the World Adaptation Science Programme (UN). The event will bring 1,800 in-person delegates to the city, with thousands more joining online. Attendees include global scholars, policymakers, Indigenous leaders, and innovators focused on climate adaptation. ChristchurchNZ, in partnership with Tourism New Zealand and the University of Canterbury, played a key role in securing the winning bid to host the conference. Throughout the week, ChristchurchNZ and Christchurch City Council will showcase local efforts to build a regenerative, resilient economy, highlighting innovators such as Aspiring Materials, Seismic Shift and KiwiFibre.
- In early December, Christchurch will host the **Professional Conference Organisers Association (PCOA)** Conference, welcoming approximately 300 delegates from across Australia and New Zealand. This high-profile event presents a significant opportunity to showcase Christchurch's world-class venues, experiences, and operators to a highly influential audience. ChristchurchNZ is playing a key role in the delivery of the conference, recognising its potential as a legacy event that will generate long-term business opportunities and reinforce the city's position as a premier destination for business events.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

- This year's **Antarctic Season Opening** (October 7 - 12) propels Ōtautahi Christchurch onto the world stage where nations meet at the edge of the world to advance Antarctic, Southern Ocean and atmospheric research. Over six days, leading scientists, national Antarctic programs, diplomats and innovators will converge to showcase world-leading collaboration and climate research. From the HALO South mission with the German Embassy to Explorers' Day, inspiring the next generation of Antarctic and aerospace talent, the programme demonstrates how our city turns connection into discovery.
- Work continues toward establishing a **National Hydrogen Hub** in Christchurch, representing a significant opportunity to attract international aerospace companies seeking to test with liquid hydrogen, while simultaneously supporting decarbonisation of New Zealand's heavy transport sector and growing critical infrastructure. A recent workshop involving the NZ Hydrogen Council, Christchurch Airport, CCC, Fabrum and Selwyn District Council helped align priorities and strengthen collaboration.
- ChristchurchNZ continues to work with the **Christchurch Engine Centre** to support their plans to hire 200 additional engineers and tradespeople to support the recent investment. We have created a talent video aligned to our manufacturing strategy for the company that we will promote through our channels.
- ChristchurchNZ is building a relationship with the **Tait Foundation**, a philanthropic organisation that helps fund initiatives to develop New Zealand's next generation of STEM talent. There is the potential for the foundation to financially support some of our key STEM talent initiatives.
- The **cruise season** commences on 25 October (and concludes 10 April). There are 65 ships visiting Lyttelton Port with an estimated 125,000 passengers. There are four ships going into Akaroa (with a total of 1,200 passengers across the four ships).
- ChristchurchNZ will lead the application for a second round of funding via the **Regional Tourism Boost Fund**. We are applying for funding to drive more visitation out of Australia in partnership with the Central South Island collective of Kaikoura, Hurunui, West Coast, Mackenzie and Timaru.
- ChristchurchNZ has attracted the filming and coordinated programme and logistics for a **large-scale TV production** in the city in October. The details of this still cannot be released while we are under NDA however it has the potential to drive interest to visit particularly out of the US market.
- CNZ submitted two applications to the **MBIE Events Boost Fund**, a contestable funding initiative designed to support the delivery of impactful events in New Zealand during the 2026 calendar year. CNZ applied for funding for the ON SHOW Spring Destination campaign and for the Autumn Super Season Destination Campaign. An additional 25 support letters were provided to event organisers on behalf of the city reflecting host city support to allow events to apply directly.
- Between October 2025 - April 2026, the **Major Events** Team is set to partner with 16 major events across Christchurch, contributing significantly to the city's visitor economy. These events are projected to **generate approximately \$36 million in additional visitor spending** within the current financial year. CNZ is actively collaborating with event promoters/organisers to ensure alignment with city marketing narratives, maximise broadcast and promotional opportunities and embed leverage and legacy initiatives where applicable. This strategic approach aims to amplify the impact of each event, enhance Christchurch's national and international profile, and deliver long-term benefits. Details overleaf.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

Event Date	Name of Event	Visitor Nights Estimate	Visitor Spend Estimate
18/10/2025 and 20/10/2025	BLACKCAPS v England T20 x 2	3,700	\$ 668,838
29/10/2025	Constellation Cup: Silver Ferns v Australia	1,500	\$ 300,000
16/11/2025	BLACKCAPS v West Indies ODI	1,900	\$ 320,000
11/11/2025	Addington Cup Day	8,800	\$ 2,000,000
15/11/2025	Riccarton Race Day	14,200	\$ 3,100,000
7-9 November	Christchurch Spring Fashion Festival presented by NZFW	200	\$ 44,000
2-6 December 2025	BLACKCAPS v West Indies Test	2,850	\$ 408,900
18 Dec 2025- 18 Jan 2026	Art of Banksy Exhibition	800	\$ 160,000
23/01/2026	World Buskers Festival	1,775	\$ 300,000
19 - 22 Feb 26	Crankworx Summer Series	2,300	\$ 337,109
27 & 28 Feb 2025	Electric Avenue	62,900	\$ 10,000,000
3-8/03/2026	PSA NZ Open (Squash)	2,100	\$ 350,000
25/03/2026	Double Header: BLACKCAPS v South Africa T20 & WHITEFERNs v South Africa T20	1,800	\$ 334,400
29/03/2026	WHITEFERNs vs South Africa ODI	440	\$ 100,000
24-26 April	Super Rugby Pacific: Super Round 2026	34,125	\$ 6,142,500
17-19 April	Supercars Championship	38,000	\$ 10,000,000

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

7. Operations and performance results

7.1 KPIs and Levels of service

CNZ's key performance indicators (KPIs) are measured six-monthly and are scheduled to be measured in Quarter 3. Refer to Appendix One for a list of CNZ's KPIs and Targets. At the end of Quarter 1, all nine Levels of Service agreed with Council are progressing well and are expected to be achieved by year-end. For a detailed overview, refer to Appendix Two.

7.2 Financial Sustainability

CNZ initiated a strategic review to improve the long-term financial sustainability of its economic development services in response to fiscal pressures and reduced reserve funding. Key activities included leadership workshops with CNZ and CCHL, external advisory support, and an Investment Logic Mapping session to explore new revenue streams. Early wins include securing \$600K for the Winter Different campaign, and submitting bids for \$10M in central Government event funding. These efforts aim to reduce reliance on rates and align funding with measurable outcomes.

8. Financial summary to 30 September 2025

ChristchurchNZ Holdings Financial Summary \$000's	Actual to Sept 2025	Budget to Sept 2025 Unaudited, per Management Accounts	Variance	Prior Period Sep 2024	Variance Prior Year to Sep Actual
CCC Core Funding	4,087	4,087	0	3,975	112
Other Operating Revenue (including interest)	637	558	85	662	(19)
Operating Expenditure	(3,803)	(4,068)	265	(3,902)	99
Total Surplus before tax	921	577		736	191
Total Assets	8,920			8,427	
Revenue % non-shareholder	8%				

The net position for the first three months of the financial year shows a year-to-date (YTD) surplus of \$921k. The surplus is higher than budget mainly due to higher-than-expected income from interest and destination partner fees, and lower spending across the organisation. The underspend is largely timing-related, with expenditure expected in Q2, which will bring the results closer to budget.

Shareholder equity has also increased year on year, mainly due to funding being held to finalise future event contracts.

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

9. Risk management

CNZ regularly assesses and reports organisational risks to the Board and the Health, Safety, Audit and Risk Committee. High-level organizational risks reported during the quarter:

Risk	Description	Mitigations
1. Climate Change (10 years plus)	Work programme/projects/social license are impacted by climate change.	Embedding Economic Ambition, increasing support for business sustainability programmes, working with the Council on coastal adaptation plans and destination management plans, CNZ internal emissions targets.
2. Economic Volatility/ Recession	Economic volatility/recession impacts economic development outcomes.	Strong city strategies, clear purpose and outcomes in CNZ Strategy and Statement of Intent, purposeful investment through proactive and reactive prioritisation of work programmes, development of long-term financial sustainability strategy.
3. Major Events	Mandate, funding and change in personnel	Recruitment underway to increase capacity in the team. City Partners Group engagement and support. Close working relationship with Venues Ōtautahi and central Government.
4. Urban Development	Section 17 A recommendations not yet considered. Mandate for urban development functions is unclear.	Service level agreement with DCL, governance process for approvals in place, ongoing regular engagement with CCHL and CCC. Targeted stakeholder engagement to reduce risk, ongoing communications plan.
5. Key Personnel	Talent retention and culture	Strong people and culture strategy, CNZ brand work – exemplar employer, strong and visible values. Recognition of risks and symptoms of burn out
6.	CNZ continues to implement and manage mitigations for the following risks: Disaster/Business Disruption Cyber Attack Constrained Funding Environment Health and Safety.	

Appendix 1: ChristchurchNZ KPIs and Targets half year results (July - September 2025)

Note KPIs measured in December and June

KPI MEASURE	TARGET 2024-25	STRETCH TARGET	HALF-YEAR RESULTS
Long-lasting job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ	500 FTE jobs	650 FTE jobs	Measured in December
Short-term job creation supported by ChristchurchNZ through events, urban development, and screen activity	500 FTE jobs	600 FTE jobs	Measured in December
Estimated value of GDP contribution attributable to ChristchurchNZ activity	\$80 Million	\$90 Million	Measured in December
Contribution to visitor spend supported by ChristchurchNZ*	\$40 Million	\$50 Million	Measured in December
Value of investment into Christchurch supported by ChristchurchNZ (excluding local government)	\$120 Million	\$130 Million	Measured in December

Attribution of economic outcomes to CNZs work has been requested by the Shareholder. The challenge of measuring outcomes from the work of Economic Development Agencies and Regional Tourism Organisations is a national and international issue. Work is underway to consider a national approach to KPIs which may impact future KPIs, subject to Shareholder approval. The methodologies for monitoring these outcome measures utilise a mix of data, customer survey responses and modelled estimates (which necessitates the application of some assumptions and judgements).

Appendix 2: Levels of Service Quarter Three results (July - September 2025)

LEVELS OF SERVICE MEASURE	TARGET 2025-26		Q1 RESULTS
Targeted Innovation Investment and Business Support			
Partner with Mana Whenua to support growth in Māori prosperity and self-determination	2 initiatives		2 initiatives
Ensure Christchurch businesses have access to comprehensive advice and support to grow competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability.	800 engagements		173 engagements
Attraction of external investment for sustainable economic development service	\$1,500,000 external investment		On Track
Activating Assets, the Central City and Strategic Locations			
Prepare City bids to attract business events to Christchurch	30 City bids		19 City bids
The city is successful in its bids to attract business events to Christchurch	At least 35% success rate		On Track
Area of improvement to public and private space	6,000 square metres		On Track
City Positioning			
High level of engagement on CNZ owned digital channels and platforms	4 million engagements		On Track
Meeting benchmark brand tracking targets with key audiences	Christchurch ranks higher than comparison cities for resident pride and domestic traveller consideration		On Track
Number of familiarisation, trade or policy engagements with trade agents, investors, government, or media supporting: business, investment, visitor, talent, convention, major events, screen, Antarctic programmes or international education attraction and retention	60 engagements		25 engagements completed

ChristchurchNZ

christchurchnz.com

ⁱ Economic Update Table - Sources and Guidance

Table arrows denote whether a measure has improved or deteriorated over a period.

Figures in this report are based on the latest available at the time of writing, with comparison periods and sources detailed below:

Economic overview

- Figures relate to annual average percentage change in GDP for the year to June 2025 compared to the year to June 2024. Provisional figures have been used. GDP has been measured in 2024 prices. Source: Infometrics.

Labour Market

- Unemployment rates are based on unadjusted figures for the June 2025 quarter.
- Participation rates are based on the labour force participation rates (the proportion of the population aged 15-64 who are either employed or unemployed) for the June 2025 quarter.
- Source: Stats NZ Household Labour Force Survey data. This work includes customised Stats NZ's data which are licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

Business Activity

- Business growth figures are based on the change in the number of business geographic units in August 2025 compared to August 2024. Source: Stats NZ.

Employment Trends

- Filled jobs as measured by the monthly employment indicators (MEI) are an average count of paid roles across the month collected through payroll reporting. Growth in filled jobs is based on the change in filled jobs in August 2025 compared to August 2024. Source: Stats NZ.
- Jobs Online measures changes in online job advertisements and is indexed to May 2007. Jobs Online growth compares the indexed Jobs Online figure for the September 2025 month to the September 2024 month. Source: MBIE.

Trade and Exports

- Export figures are based on Stats NZ's Overseas Export Cargo Statistics. These are valued at Free on Board, which includes the value of the goods plus all costs up to the point they are loaded on the export vessel.
- Christchurch export value captures the value of cargo exported from Lyttelton seaport and Christchurch airport during the period.
- Canterbury export value captures the value of cargo exported from Lyttelton seaport, Christchurch airport, and Timaru seaport during the period.
- New Zealand export value captures the value of cargo exported from all sea and air ports in New Zealand during the period.
- The growth rate is based on the change in the value of cargo exported in the three months to September 2025 compared to the three months to September 2024. Source: Stats NZ.

Industry Performance

- The Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI) is a monthly survey of the manufacturing sector providing an early indicator of activity levels. A PMI reading above 50 points indicates manufacturing activity is expanding; below 50 indicates it is contracting. In the three months to September 2025, Canterbury's average unadjusted PMI score was 50.5 and New Zealand's average unadjusted PMI score was 50.6. Source: BNZ – BusinessNZ.
- The Performance of Services Index (PSI) is a monthly survey of the service sector providing an early indicator of activity levels. A PSI reading above 50 points indicates manufacturing activity is expanding; below 50 indicates it is contracting. In the three months to September 2025, Canterbury's average unadjusted PSI score was 51.1 and New Zealand's average unadjusted PMI score was 47.7. Source: BNZ – BusinessNZ.

Housing Market

- Growth in house prices are based on the median house price for the month of September 2025 compared to September 2024. Source: REINZ.

Retail Spending

- Growth in retail spending measures the change in the value of retail spending via in-store electronic card transactions during the three months to September 2025 compared to the three months to September 2024. Source: Marketview.

Tourism

- Growth in International visitor arrivals is based on the total number of international visitors arriving in the three months to August 2025 compared to the three months to August 2024. Pre-COVID comparisons are based on the number of international visitors arriving in the three months to August 2019. Source: StatsNZ.
- Growth in card spending by international visitors measures the change in the value of in-store electronic card transactions by people who reside outside of New Zealand in the three months to September 2025 compared to the three months to September 2024. Source: Marketview.

Detailed economic reports and a live economic dashboard can be found on the [ChristchurchNZ website](https://www.christchurchnz.govt.nz/economic).

ⁱⁱ International Visitor Arrivals Data commissioned by TourismNZ and collected by StatsNZ. The International Visitor Survey measures spend and behaviours of international visitors to NZ. The information is produced by MBIE: <https://www.tourismnewzealand.com/insights/tourism-data/>

12. Council-controlled Organisations - Annual Reports 2024/25

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/1866418

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua: Linda Gibb, Performance Advisor, Finance

Accountable ELT Bede Carran, General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Member Pouwhakarae: Financial Officer

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Annual Reports 2024/25 with audited financial statements for the following Council-controlled organisations (CCO) – Transwaste Canterbury Ltd (Transwaste), Riccarton Bush Trust (RBT), Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust (RDBPT) and Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd (TKPDL), refer **Attachments A-D** for the respective annual reports.
- 1.2 Also included are the Quarter 1 Performance Report (1 July-30 September) for Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd (refer **Attachment E**) and the Half Year Report (1 January - 30 June) for Civic Financial Services Ltd (Civic), refer **Attachment F**.
- 1.3 This report is staff generated and has been written following receipt of the reports for the above-named organisations in September and October.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtahu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Receives the Annual Reports for 2024/25 with audited financial statements for the following Council-controlled Organisations:
 - Transwaste Canterbury Ltd;
 - Riccarton Bush Trust;
 - Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust; and
 - Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd.
2. Notes that all the above entities received unmodified audit opinions.
3. Receives the Quarter 1 2025/26 Performance Report for Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd; and
4. Receives the Half Year Report 2025 for Civic Financial Services.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

- 3.1 This report covers three separate reporting periods which are:
 - (i) annual reports for Transwaste, RBT, RDBPT and TKPDL;
 - (ii) first quarter report for TKPDL; and
 - (iii) half-yearly report for Civic.

Annual reports

- 3.2 Section 67(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires the board of a CCO to submit an annual report to its shareholders within three months of the end of the financial year.

- 3.3 Section 67(2) of the LGA requires an annual report to include the information required by sections 68 and 69 of the LGA, which includes comparing performance with the Statement of Intent (SOI), explaining material variances and including an auditor's report on the financial statements and the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the organisation's objectives.
- 3.4 The CCOs' Annual Reports for 2024/25 meet the LGA requirements and all have unqualified audit opinions, indicating that the financial and performance statements are presented fairly in all material respects.
- 3.5 There are two CCOs which have not, at the date of this report, delivered Annual Reports for 2024/25: Civic Building Ltd and Central Plains Water Trust, both awaiting audit clearance.

Quarterly and half yearly reports

- 3.6 Section 66(3) of the LGA provides that if the shareholders of a CCO notifies it that they require quarterly reporting, they must be delivered within two months after the end of the first and third quarters of each financial year. Section 66(4) provides that each report must include the information required to be included by the CCO's SOI.
- 3.7 TKPDL's Quarter 1 performance report for the period 1 July – 30 September 2025 was received on 14 October well before its due date of 30 November.
- 3.8 Civic is not a CCO (due to a technicality) and therefore the LGA's statutory requirements for delivery of a half year report (within two months of the end of the half year) do not apply. Staff note its half yearly report was received by Council on 3 September 2025.

4. Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro

- 4.1 The following are summaries of each CCO's performance for 2024/25.

Transwaste Canterbury Ltd

- 4.2 Transwaste operates the Kate Valley Landfill which is required to accept non-hazardous waste from within the Canterbury region.
- 4.3 The company is owned jointly by five Canterbury councils (50%) and Waste Management NZ Ltd (50%). The Christchurch City Council owns 38.9% of the total shares on issue. Other councils with shareholdings are the Ashburton, Hurunui, Selwyn and Waimakariri District Councils. The five local authority shareholders have delegated governance issues to the Canterbury Regional Landfill Joint Committee.

- 4.4 Transwaste's Annual Report for 2024/25 is at **Attachment A**. Its financial performance is summarised in the table below:

Financial Performance	Actual 2024/25 \$000	SOI target 2024/25 \$000	Actual 2023/24 \$000
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	20,275	21,329	21,098
Total dividends paid (Kate Valley)	14,650	14,900	12,050
Final dividend paid (Burwood Resource Recovery Park)	5,000	5,000	0
Total assets	77,444	-	76,874
Equity	31,547		37,052
Shareholders' funds as % of Total Assets	40.7%	40.7%	48.2%
Government waste levy	20,777	21,300	17,753
Total waste to landfill (tonnes)	346,287	355,000	355,048

- 4.5 Lower waste volumes by circa 9,000 tonnes and operating cost pressures have led to a reduction in Transwaste's profitability for the year against target by \$1.05 million and against last year's result by \$0.82 million.
- 4.6 Dividends paid in 2024/25 were made up of two components – the annual Kate Valley dividend of \$14.6 million of which the Council's 38.9% share was \$5.7 million; and a final distribution of the \$5 million cash held by Transwaste for contingency in the event of any claims arising relating to the Burwood Resource Recovery Park which was set up to receive earthquake waste. The Council's share was \$1.9 million. The distribution was forecast in the SOI and is reflected in the reduction in shareholders' funds as a percentage of total assets by 7.5%.
- 4.7 The Kate Valley dividend is higher by \$2.6 million in 2024/25 over the prior year. This was due to the 2023/24 dividend being partially brought forward and paid out in 2022/23 to enable full utilisation of imputation credits that would otherwise have been lost following a change of ownership of Waste Management.

Non-financial performance targets

- 4.8 The following non-financial performance targets were not achieved by year end:

Target: replacement of grid supply by onsite green supply for a 50% reduction in grid electricity consumption over the SOI period

The target is a multi-year one. Expectations are for it to be achieved by 30 June 2027.

Target: increase the beneficial use of landfill gas by 25% over the five year period to 2029

As reported previously, Transwaste has been unable to export all the electricity generated due to transmission line capacity constraints between MainPower and the national grid. This is subject to ongoing discussions with the regulatory authorities. Transwaste has also been investigating other options for which its excess electricity could be used, including electrification of its own fleet.

Target: develop and distribute carbon emissions reporting to territorial local authorities (TLAs).

This target supports Transwaste's commitment to reporting annual carbon emissions attributable to the waste received from each TLA area. It has been difficult for Transwaste to get a timely audit from Toitū to validate the data. Transwaste is currently considering whether there is merit in its releasing the reports to the TLAs without the Toitū audit.

Target: *health and safety*

Maintain or improve current total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) which was zero has not been met. One medical treatment injury (a cut finger needing stitches) occurred. The target for 'no at-fault incidents' has been incorrectly registered as one (and therefore the target not achieved). However, the event was not of Transwaste's making and determined by the police that the Transwaste vehicle was not at fault.

Carbon emission reporting

- 4.9 Page 10 of the Annual Report provides Transwaste's most recent (2024) certified emissions results. It advises that its emissions in 2024 were 12,201 tonnes of CO² compared with its 2022 baseline of 32,723 tonnes (a reduction of more than 2.5 times). This is largely due to better gas capture since 2022 (gas capture in 2022 was 86% and 95% in each of 2023/24 and 2024/25) coupled with a lower volume of waste by 2.6% to the landfill in 2024/25.
- 4.10 Transwaste has advised that while it is actively seeking to reduce its emissions from transportation (it bought an EV truck late in 2025 for a trial - expected to start in November 2025), the biggest impact on reducing emissions further is improving its gas capture to offset the approximately 5% 'fugitive' emissions.

Riccarton Bush Trust

- 4.11 Riccarton Bush Trust is a charitable trust, with a break-even profit objective. The Trust administers 7.8 hectares of native bush and Riccarton (historic) House. The Trust was incorporated under an Act of Parliament in 1914. The Riccarton Bush Amendment Act 2012 underpins the Council's financing obligations to the Trust.
- 4.12 The key drivers of the Trust's financial performance are income from the on-site café (The Quarters), the Saturday morning market, tours and the Council's annual operating and capital grants. Third party grants and donations can also contribute significantly when they occur. The upkeep of the house and bush and staff salaries are the Trust's largest costs.
- 4.13 RBT's Annual Report for 2024/25 is at **Attachment B**.

Riccarton Bush Trust	Actual 2024/25 \$000	SOI target 2024/25 \$000	Variance Act v Target \$000	Actual 2023/24 \$000	Variance Act v LY \$000
Net deficit	(2)	(244)	+242	(41)	+39

- 4.14 **Against the SOI target**, the deficit is lower by \$242,000 as a result of higher operating revenue of \$239,000 and lower operating costs of \$2,000. Higher operating revenue is attributable to grants and donations of \$237,000 mostly to fund the boardwalk replacement project.
- 4.15 **Against the prior year**, the deficit is lower than last year by \$39,000 from higher revenue of \$112,000 reduced by higher costs of \$73,000 (refer Notes 1 and 2; page 11 of the Financial Statements, Attachment B). The higher depreciation and project costs both relate to the bush enhancement project.

Non-financial performance

- 4.16 A visitor summary on page 6 of the Annual Report shows a 12% decline in visitor numbers for 2024/25 compared with the previous year. This is mainly due to reduced patronage at the restaurant and The Quarters café, likely influenced by current economic conditions, and fewer bush walks and utilisation of other Riccarton House and Bush offerings, partly reflecting lower café and restaurant usage. The Bush was also closed from early June for the bush enhancement project works.
- 4.17 All non-financial performance measures have been met, with one exception. In its SOI for 2024/25 the Trust committed to developing a plan with clear targets for reducing carbon in the

Trust's operations to meet the target of becoming net carbon neutral by 2030. The Annual Report shows the measure as having been 'partially met' at the direction of the auditors.

- 4.18 Council staff consider the Trust has done all that is reasonable to demonstrate its commitment to emissions reductions and the Council's target to be net carbon neutral by 2030. Staff from the Council's Climate Resilience team have assessed the plan as good and that it shows the Trust has a good understanding of which activities are causing emissions and what they can and will do to make changes. The team notes that intermediate emissions targets are not necessary with five years to go until 2030.
- 4.19 Council staff will continue to assist the Trust to articulate its plan in a way that will meet the auditor's needs in future.

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust

- 4.20 The Trust supports sustainable management, conservation and recreation on Banks Peninsula. Its Annual Report for 2024/25 is at **Attachment C**.

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust	Actual 2024/25 \$000	SOI target 2024/25 \$000	Variance Act v Target \$000	Actual 2023/24 \$000	Variance Act v LY \$000
Operating surplus/ (deficit)	(228)	(355)	+127	1,322	-1,550

- 4.21 **Against the SOI target**, the operating surplus was higher by \$127,000 due to higher revenue of \$43,000, lower allocation of funding to grants and strategic projects of \$115,000 offset by higher expenditure of \$31,000.
- 4.22 Revenue increases include \$19,000 from Rod Donald Hut fees due to both higher prices and increased utilisation, \$15,000 from higher interest rates and increased cash on deposit following delays in finalising the 2023/24 grants and projects programme, and \$13,000 from a significant one-off donation.
- 4.23 The \$31,000 increase in expenditure is mainly due to a \$10,000 donation to the newly formed Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust (for a land purchase assessed on an ad hoc basis), \$7,000 for website hosting and IT support, \$5,000 for minor projects, and \$7,000 for higher administration costs. Grant funding and strategic project allocations decreased by \$115,000 due to changes in project timing
- 4.24 **Against last year**, the operating surplus was lower by \$1.55 million which largely reflects the one-off nature of the Council's capital grant of \$1.35 million in 2023/24. Adjusting for the \$1.35 million grant, revenue for 2024/25 was \$269,000, almost unchanged from \$270,000 in 2023/24.
- 4.25 Total expenditure rose by \$193,000 in 2024/25, mainly due to \$129,000 in increased strategic grants and project spending (see page 22 of the Annual Report: Attachment C), \$48,000 in higher administration costs following a management transition, a \$10,000 donation to Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust, and \$7,000 for Te Ara Pātaka maintenance delayed from the prior year.

Non-financial performance

- 4.26 All non-financial performance targets have either been achieved or are in progress.
- 4.27 The Trust's emissions baseline was set in 2024/25 and therefore there is nothing for the Trust to report on in their 2024/25 annual report.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd

- 4.28 TKPDL is the governance body tasked with the construction of One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha. The responsibility and accountabilities for the final design and construction of the Stadium are held with the Council's Vertical Capital Delivery team which reports to the Council monthly.
- 4.29 The Stadium is expected to be completed by April 2026, following which there will be a one-year defects period. The Stadium will operate over the defects period.
- 4.30 TKPDL's Annual Report for 2024/25 is at **Attachment D** and its Quarter 1 Performance Report is at **Attachment E**.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd	Actual 2024/25 \$000	SOI target 2024/25 \$000	Variance Act v Target \$000	Actual 2023/24 \$000	Variance Act v LY \$000
Annual Report: Expenses / Revenue – note revenue is matched to offset expenditure	601	680	-79	616	-15

- 4.31 **Against SOI target**, costs are lower by \$79,000 as a result of lower consultants' fees and travel costs of around \$50,000 largely reflecting the good progress of the project. Timing with which payments are made accounts for a further \$20,000.
- 4.32 **Non-financial performance targets**, of the 26 targets, one only has not been achieved. This is for the completion of the stage gate review for the design and construction. However, this reflects the case where none was required. There may be one final stage gate (completion) review but whether and when that will be sought has yet to be determined.

Quarter 1 Performance Report

Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd	Actual 2024/25 \$000	SOI target 2024/25 \$000	Variance Act v Target \$000
Quarter 1: Expenses / Revenue (note revenue is matched to offset expenditure)	53	87	-34

- 4.33 Expenses are lower by \$34,000 in Quarter 1 2025/26 which reflects the timing with which directors fees are paid and will correct by the time the project is completed. All performance targets have been achieved or are on track to be achieved by year end.

Civic Financial Services Ltd

Half year report for the six months ending 30 June 2025

- 4.34 The Council has a 12.6% ownership stake in Civic. There are 73 other local authority shareholders. Civic's main business is the administration of superannuation schemes for local government employees of which investment funds total around \$6.5 billion at end July 2025. These funds are managed by investment specialists.
- 4.35 Civic's half year report for the six months ending 30 June 2025 is at **Attachment F**.
- 4.36 Civic is not a CCO. It is exempted under section 6(4)(f) of the LGA due to its previous insurance activities that brought it under the Municipal Insurance Act 1960 (now repealed). The half year performance for Civic is summarised in the table below.

Civic Financial Services	Actual half year 2025* \$000	Est SOI target 2025* \$000	Prior half year 2024 \$000
Surplus after tax	58	48	145
Superannuation funds under management**	654,000	Not projected	606,000

* Civic does not report against half year SOI targets, however Civic advises that it is reasonable to assume a 50:50 attribution to each of the six month periods.

**Superannuation funds under management have been advised by Civic as at 31 July 2025 and for 2024 at 31 August.

4.37 Against the half year SOI target, the net surplus is higher by \$10,000 largely from lower operating costs by \$20,000, offset in part by reduced investment fees and higher tax of \$4,000.

4.38 **Against last year**, the after tax surplus decreased by \$87,000. While there was higher administration fee income of \$96,000 from growth in funds under management (of \$48 million), this was more than offset by the 0.1% reduction in fees (from 0.33% to 0.32% from 1 April 2025) and a significant increase in operating costs. Operating costs were higher by \$179,000 due in part due to increased costs for managing litigation relating to RiskPool.

Performance Reporting

4.39 In May 2025, staff sought the Finance and Performance Committee's agreement for the Mayor to write to the Civic board to seek some improvements to its reporting to shareholders. It is pleasing to note that Civic has included advice of performance of its superannuation funds against the market in its half year report for the first time.

4.40 There remains further improvement to be made, particularly in the setting of performance targets to underpin performance that is at least equal to the market average.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Transwaste Canterbury Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25	25/2012259	317
B 	Riccarton Bush Trust Annual Report 2024/25	25/2009532	378
C 	Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust - Annual Report 2024/25	25/2012113	426
D 	Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd - Annual Report 2024/25	25/2010921	464
E 	Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd - Quarter 1 2025/26 Performance Report	25/2044277	493
F 	Civic Financial Services - Half year report to 30 June 2025	25/2012037	504

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Linda Gibb - Performance Monitoring Advisor CCO
Approved By	Bede Carran - General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Financial Officer

Transwaste Canterbury Limited

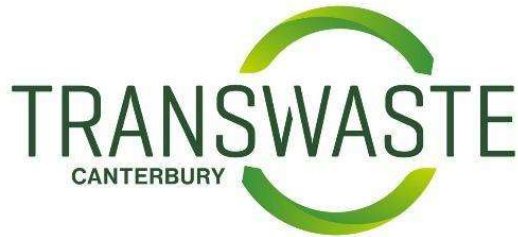
Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025



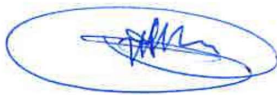
View across Kate Valley to Waipara Valley and Mt Grey

*Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report*



The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Report of Transwaste Canterbury Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025

For and on behalf of the board

A blue ink signature, likely of G S Miller, enclosed within a blue oval.

G S Miller
Chairman

A blue ink signature, likely of H E G Maehl, written in a cursive style.

H E G Maehl
Director

25 September 2025

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Contents

	Page
Directory	4
Directors' Report to the Shareholders	5 – 8
Chairman's Review	9 - 12
Directors' Responsibility Statement	13
Statement of Objectives and Performance	14 - 19
<i>Financial Statements</i>	
Statement of Comprehensive Income	20
Statement of Changes in Equity	21
Statement of Financial Position	22
Cash Flow Statement	23
Notes to the Financial Statements	24 - 57
Audit Report	58 - 61

Directory

Company Number	951024	
Registered Office and Address for Service	Buddle Findlay 33 Cathedral Square Christchurch 8011	
Directors	Mr G S Miller (appointed Independent Chairman on 21 May 2025) Mr W G Cox (finished 21 May 2025) Mr H E G Maehl Mr I G Kennedy Mr T H Nickels Mr R A Pickworth Mr J T Gough	
Shareholders		No. of Shares (Ordinary)
	Waste Management NZ Limited	10,000,000
	Christchurch City Council	7,780,000
	Waimakariri District Council	780,000
	Selwyn District Council	600,000
	Ashburton District Council	600,000
	Hurunui District Council	240,000
		20,000,000
Independent Chair of the Audit Committee	Brent McKenzie	
Auditors	Ernst & Young on behalf of the Auditor-General	
Solicitors	Buddle Findlay 33 Cathedral Square Christchurch 8011	Chapman Tripp Level 5, 60 Cashel Street Christchurch 8013
Bankers	Westpac Banking Corporation 83 Cashel Street Christchurch 8011	
Principal Activity	To own, operate and continue development of a non-hazardous regional landfill in Canterbury.	

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Your directors take pleasure in presenting their Annual Report including the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal Activities

The company was incorporated on 31 March 1999 with the principal purposes of selecting, consenting, developing, owning and operating a non-hazardous regional landfill in Canterbury.

The company holds six wholly owned name protection subsidiaries, all of which are inactive and have no assets and liabilities.

State of Affairs

The nature of the company's business activities remained unchanged during the accounting period.

The results of operations during the period, financial position and state of affairs of the company are as detailed in the accompanying financial statements.

Directors' Remuneration

	Directors Fees	Other Remuneration
	\$	\$
Mr G S Miller	51,295	-
Mr W G Cox	73,279	-
Mr T H Nickels	43,967*	-
Mr I G Kennedy	43,967*	-
Mr R A Pickworth	50,712	3,843
Mr H E G Maehl	43,967*	-
Mr J T Gough	43,967	-

*The directors fees for these directors are paid to the companies they represent.

No other remuneration or benefits have been paid to directors, with the exception of Mr R A Pickworth who has received \$3,843 in consulting fees. The fees and remuneration have been entered in the interests register.

The company is required to maintain an interests register in which the particulars of certain transactions and matters involving the directors must be recorded. The interests register for the company is available for inspection by shareholders at the registered office.

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Directors' Interests

The directors have disclosed an interest in the following entities pursuant to section 140 of the Companies Act 1993:

MR W G COX (finished 21 May 2025)

	<i>Position Held</i>
Elastomer Products Limited	Director
Barlow Brothers NZ Limited	Director
Anderson Lloyd	Board Member
MOTUS Health Limited	Director
Waimakariri Irrigation Limited and subsidiary	Director
Venues Otautahi Limited	Director
Christchurch City Holdings Limited	Director
Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited	Director
Committee for Canterbury	Trustee
Project Crimson	Trustee
Foodco New Zealand Limited (finished 30 November 2024)	Director

MR I G KENNEDY

	<i>Position Held</i>
Waste Management NZ Limited	Employee

MR T H NICKELS

	<i>Position Held</i>
KT Advisory Limited	Director
OCS Australia & New Zealand	Advisory Board Member
City Care Limited (commenced 25 October 2024)	Director
Whangarei Anglican Church	Commissioner

MR R A PICKWORTH

	<i>Position Held</i>
Westroads Limited	Director
Ashburton Contracting Limited	Director
Pipeline Group Limited, plus various wholly owned subsidiaries	Director
McLenaghan Contracting Limited (finished 24 October 2024)	Director
Industrial Controls South Canterbury Limited	Director
Waiotahi Contractors Limited	Director
Network Tasman Limited	Director
Electraserve Limited (commenced 1 April 2025)	Director

MR G S MILLER

	<i>Position Held</i>
Selwyn District Council	Councillor
Canterbury Regional Landfill Joint Committee	Committee Member
Central Plains Water Limited	Director
Porahui Farms Limited	Shareholder

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

For the year ended 30 June 2025

MR H E G MAEHL

Position Held

Waste Management NZ Limited and its NZ parent companies, plus various wholly owned subsidiaries	Director
Waste Management NZ Limited	Employee
Waste Disposal Services	Executive Committee Member
WM Risk Management Ltd	Director

MR J T GOUGH

Position Held

Christchurch City Council	Councillor
Canterbury Regional Landfill Joint Committee	Committee Member
Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood Community Board	Board Member
Civic Building Limited	Director
Gough Property Corporation Limited	Shareholder and Director
Gough Family Limited	Shareholder and Director
Gough Family Investments Limited	Shareholder and Director
Gough Corporation Holdings Limited and various wholly owned subsidiaries	Shareholder and Director
Antony Gough Trust	Trustee
The Terrace Carpark Limited	Director
The Terrace Christchurch Limited	Director
The Terrace on Avon Limited	Director
Te Runanga O Waihao Holdings Limited (commenced 18 December 2024)	Director
Canterbury Rugby Football Union (incorporated society)	Director

All transactions the company has entered into with parties in which directors hold directorships have been entered into in the ordinary course of business.

Directors' Remuneration and Other Benefits

Details of the directors' remuneration are provided above.

Information used by Directors

No member of the board of Transwaste Canterbury Limited issued a notice requesting to use company information received in their capacity as directors which would not otherwise have been available to them.

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Directors

The company indemnifies all directors named in this report against all liabilities (other than to the company) that arise out of the performance of their normal duties as director, unless the liability relates to conduct involving lack of good faith. An indemnity is also provided to the independent chair of the audit committee. To manage this risk, the company has indemnity insurance. The annual cost of this insurance is \$27,650 (2024: \$31,650).

*Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report*

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Dividend

The general policy for the company is to declare dividends calculated at 100% of the net profit after tax after allowing for working capital requirements, as set out in the company's Statement of Intent. Dividends of \$19,650,000 were paid during the year.

A final dividend in relation to the 2025 year of \$7,000,000, which was declared after balance date, is disclosed in note 7.

Donations

The company made donations of \$90,831 to the Kate Valley Landfill Community Trust (2024: \$91,681) during the year.

Auditor's Remuneration

The auditor of the company is Ernst & Young, acting on behalf of the Auditor-General.

The annual remuneration for auditing services for the company provided by Ernst & Young was \$79,000 (2024: \$75,000). No other services were provided by the auditor.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Chairman's Review

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Welcome to the Transwaste Canterbury Limited (Transwaste) 2025 Annual Report.

Transwaste recognised several milestones this year the most significant being the retirement of long serving Chair Mr Gill Cox.

Gill was appointed in 1999 and retired this year having completed 25 years of service to the company.

On behalf of Transwaste, its shareholders, and the wider stakeholder community, I wish to thank Gill for his outstanding contribution to the company.

Transwaste now enters its 21st year of physical operations at our Kate Valley site.

Our Operations

Total tonnes to landfill were 346,287 in the year compared to 355,048 in the previous year.

The general waste portion (commercial and domestic sources) remained similar to the previous year at 298,096 t vs 299,936 t.

However, high-density waste (mostly contaminated soils) reduced in volume from 29,937 t to 21,339 t. This reduction is largely responsible for the reduction in volume to landfill compared to the 2024 year.

The Waste Levy increased on 1 July 2024 to \$60 per tonne for class 1 landfills such as Kate Valley (an increase of \$10 over previous year).

Transwaste continues to be concerned that without the Levy being uniformly applied across all waste disposal facilities, the incentive exists for waste to be inappropriately disposed of into facilities operating at a lower environmental standard than Kate Valley.

We continue to actively plan for the future by always having a minimum of 12 months airspace developed at Kate Valley with significant potential future capacity (100+ years).

Energy production onsite increased from 16,517 Mwh to 17,584 Mwh. It was pleasing to note that this was achieved with a higher energy generated per engine hour (.79 Mwh 2025 vs .72 Mwh 2024).

The company continues to advance options to fully utilise the generation capacity available.

Our commitment to reducing the GHG emissions produced in the operation of Kate Valley continues with the recent acquisition of our first fully electric linehaul truck which will transport waste from transfer stations to Kate Valley. This will initially be operated as a trial to ascertain the best operable utility and how this trial may be extended if successful. We look forward to being able to report further on this exciting development in 2026.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report



EV Truck about to start its trial hauling to Kate Valley

Transwaste Green House Gas emissions are audited and certified by Toitu. The audit occurs post the publication of the Annual Report so the 2025 Information is not yet available.

The most recent certified emissions results are shown below All figures are tonnes of CO2 equivalent (t CO2e)	Certified 2024	Certified 2022 Baseline
Potential emissions from landfill gas	297,608	261,676
Less gas captured and destroyed or otherwise oxidised	<u>282,693</u>	<u>226,135</u>
Direct emission	14,915	35,541
Emissions from fuel for transport and landfill plant	<u>4,581</u>	<u>3,794</u>
Green House Gas Emission Footprint	19,496	39,335
Sequestration into Transwaste's own forest (commercial and indigenous)	<u>- 7,295</u>	<u>- 6,612</u>
Net Emission	<u>12,201</u> CO2e	<u>32,723</u> CO2e

Transwaste captured and destroyed of 95% of the landfill gas produced in 2024, by way of comparison this was approximately the emissions produced by 118,000 cars.

The destruction of the gas also generated enough electricity to power over 2,000 homes.

Offsetting the above, Transwaste Canterbury as a major Class 1 landfill, is required to participate in the Emissions Trading Scheme. During this financial year Transwaste surrendered 31,140 ETS units relating to the calendar year 2024.

Our People

Care for our people remains our top priority, making sure that each of our team members are safe at work and come home safely to their families each day.

The board wholeheartedly supports our safety culture and commends our principal contractor, WM New Zealand, for the passion, resources, and dedication to health and safety they apply in the daily operations of Transwaste.

Board members actively participate in reviewing all aspects of health, safety and wellbeing as well as undertaking regular site visits to the business.

Transwaste, in consultation with its shareholders, engaged BDO in 2024 to undertake a comprehensive independent review of the company and operations.

In submitting its report and recommendations, BDO noted Transwaste as being a unique and highly successful public/private partnership that is very well governed and managed.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Our Financials

	2025 \$'000's	2024 \$'000's
Waste related operations (excluding levy)	55,677	53,536
Generation	3,088	2,597
Other (Forestry)	1,293	-
Trading Revenue	60,058	56,133
Profit After Tax	13,939	14,542
Dividends paid:		
Landfill	14,650	12,050
BRRP project final dividend	5,000	
Total paid in the year	19,650	12,050

The Waste Levy has been excluded from the figures (\$60/t 2025 \$ 50/t 2024).

Waste related income rose 4%. This was not reflected in the earnings due to an increase in operational costs and amortisation of the Whole of Life capital cost of the landfill.

Similarly, Generation income rose 19% but was offset by scheduled generator servicing that occurred in 2025 rather than 2024.

The Forestry Income whilst significant had minimal impact on the year's profit as the margin earned was offset by the reduction the harvest caused in the forestry valuation.

The board was pleased to be able to declare and pay \$14.65m of dividends during the year relating to both the 2024 and 2025 financial years. I note a further \$7m relating to the 2025 year was declared and paid during August 2025.

In addition, the board was pleased to be able to release the final contingency funds held from the Burwood Resource Recovery Park project (BRRP) as a dividend this year.

Transwaste is proud of its role in assisting Canterbury recover from the devastating 2011 earthquake sequence, being able to provide and manage significant waste volumes at short notice with potentially high risk.

The project ceased receiving material in December 2019 with the site being restored over the following years to a park environment.

I particularly wish to thank the Transwaste team associated with setting up and operating this project whilst dealing with the impact the earthquakes had on their own family lives.

*Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report*

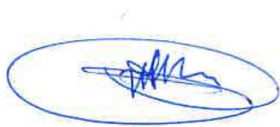
Our Future

As we move into our third decade of operations it is appropriate to reflect on the foresight and actions of people such as Gareth James, Denis O'Rourke, Jim Fulton and Gill Cox in the establishment of Transwaste as an awarded world class landfill that provides high quality management of residual community waste and energy generation.

The company seeks to maintain and enhance this legacy, maintaining high environmental standards and controls, supporting the community in its desire to reduce its creation of waste.

Tiromoana Bush, our indigenous conservation and regeneration project is now attracting national attention and recently featured in a short film 'Think Like a Forest'. We encourage you to walk its trails and enjoy its resurgence.

We thank our shareholders and the wider community for their continued support.



Grant Miller

Chair

25 September 2025

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Directors' Responsibility Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

The directors consider that the financial statements of the company have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates and that all relevant financial reporting and accounting standards have been followed.

The directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the company and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Companies Act 1993.

The directors consider they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors have pleasure in presenting the statement of objectives and performance, and the financial statements, set out on pages 14 to 57 of Transwaste Canterbury Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The board of directors of Transwaste Canterbury Limited authorised these financial statements for issue on 25 September 2025.

For and on behalf of the board



G S Miller
Chairman



H E G Maehl
Director

25 September 2025

Statement of Objectives and Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Targets were set under the Statement of Intent for the three years ending 30 June 2027. A comparison of achievement against those targets is as follows:

Objective

Environment: *To ensure that Transwaste, as a minimum, meets present and future environmental standards in a manner which is consistent with the preservation of the natural environment and the careful and sustainable management of its natural resources.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) No proven breaches of Resource Management Act consents.	Nil established consent breaches notified during the year by ECan or Hurunui District Council.	There were no breaches notified by Ecan or Hurunui District Council.

Objective

Environment: *Support New Zealand's "Predator Free by 2050" goal.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Limit large mammal pests (pigs and deer) to low levels in Tiromoana Bush.	No adverse impacts on restoration plantings from deer and pig rooting (such damage being evident in <5% of vegetation monitoring plots).	Achieved – maintained active pest control resulting in minimal damage
(b) Small mammal pests (mustelids, rodents, possums, cats, hedgehogs) reduced to levels that have minimal impact on native biodiversity in Tiromoana Bush.	The abundance of bird life (as indicated by remeasuring of the bird monitoring transects) is greater than the 2005-2009 baseline for bellbird and grey warbler.	No monitoring completed during the year. A survey is scheduled for the 2026 year alongside upgraded automated monitors.

Statement of Objectives and Performance (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Objective

Environment: Reduce Green House Emission intensity, to use the gas captured in a socially and economically sustainable way and to generate carbon offsets via commercial and indigenous forestry.

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Measure Transwaste's carbon footprint.	An independent certifier has been engaged to provide certification and annual audit services, with appropriate KPIs.	Achieved – certification obtained and audit completed for the year ended 30 June 2024.
(b) Maximise capture and destruction of landfill gas from Kate Valley landfill.	Ensure the capture and destruction of in excess of 95% of landfill gas produced by Kate Valley landfill.	Achieved for the year ended 31 December 2024. The next measurement date is 31 December 2025.
(c) Reduce GHG emission intensity from Controlled Waste haulage.	Increased average Eurostar certification of the fleet.	Achieved – average rose from 5.1 to 5.2.
(d) Reduce GHG emissions from leachate haulage.	Use of BeneVap for a 50% reduction in leachate hauled offsite over the Sol period.	Achieved – zero leachate hauled.
(e) Reduce embedded GHG emissions from grid supply.	Replacement of grid supply by onsite green supply for a 50% reduction in grid electricity consumption over the Sol period.	Not yet achieved – to meet by 2027. Striving to use more of own generation, including onsite supply to the Benevap in the 2026 financial year.
(f) To ensure the beneficial use of landfill gas to obtain the best economic value.	To increase the beneficial use of landfill gas by 25% over the five year period to 2029.	Not yet achieved – sufficient generation capacity is available on site to support the target, however achieving the target remains dependent on transmission line improvements, which is under continuing investigation.
(g) Increase in carbon sequestration of exotic forestry (subject to harvest and replanting).	Monitor and report the tonnage of carbon sequestered (5 yearly) (measured by accrual of ETS units).	Next ETS vesting period is December 2026.
(h) Provide ongoing planting and growth of native trees and bush in the Tiromoana Bush area.	Monitor and report the tonnage of carbon sequestered (5 yearly) (measured by accrual of ETS units).	Next ETS vesting period is December 2026.
(i) Report annually carbon emissions attributable to the waste received from each Territorial Local Authority area, both before and after carbon reduction initiatives.	Development and distribution of carbon emissions reporting to Territorial Local Authorities.	Not achieved – methodology in place but reporting delayed.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Statement of Objectives and Performance (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Objective

Corporate Citizenship/Community Relations: *To be a responsible Corporate Citizen by acting fairly and honestly and to be sensitive to local issues.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Finance the Kate Valley Landfill Community Trust (from the Disposal Charge) for the purpose of benefiting the local community.	Annual payment to Kate Valley Landfill Community Trust, to be determined on an annual basis.	Achieved. The company has made contributions to the trust for the 2024/25 year totalling \$90,831.
(b) Develop, maintain and promote the use of education material with regard to waste management and the environment.	Material is being used by schools.	Achieved. However, usage of online material remains low. Investigating options to increase this.
(c) Plan for sites aftercare and closure – financially and revenue streams.	Adequate provisioning, which stands up to audit scrutiny, in financial statements for aftercare and closure costs.	Achieved. Methodologies comply with the applicable accounting standards, no audit adjustments required.

Objective

Service Quality: *Meet the present and future needs of the people of Canterbury with high standards of value, quality and service and establish effective relations with customers.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Timely, high quality and reliable waste transport services.	Zero events where a transfer station is unable to receive waste during its normal operating hours due to Transwaste's failure to supply containers.	Achieved – zero events.
(b) Reliability of access to the Kate Valley landfill.	Landfill is available to waste transporters for more than 99% of normal annual transport access hours.	Achieved – more than 99% availability for normal access hours, with no closure events during the period.

Statement of Objectives and Performance (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Objective

Health and Safety: *Strive for zero injury accidents in all operations the Company and its main contractor, WM New Zealand, will be responsible for, whilst maintaining a high level of service and production.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Ensuring that in all activities the Company and its contractors have Health and Safety Management Plans in place.	Maintain or improve current total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) for the last 12 months.	Not achieved. 1 Medical Treatment Injury (MTI), resulting in TRIFR of 8.2, compared to nil last year.
(b) Maintain Kate Valley public walkways to an acceptable standard, (track maintenance, signage).	Annual operational plans objectives met, with no serious avoidable injuries.	Achieved.
(c) No traffic incidents where WM New Zealand drivers at fault.	No at-fault incidents.	Not achieved – 1 at fault event, which has been appropriately addressed.

Objective

Good Employer: *Be a Good Employer, through either direct employment or by way of the management contract with WM New Zealand.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Ensure WM New Zealand has objectives and policies that detail the relationship with employees, their remuneration, safety and other issues such as equal opportunity in employment.	No more than 15% of WM New Zealand landfill and transport staff annual FTE turnover.	Achieved. Turnover of permanent employees was 13% for the 12 month period.
(b) Ensuring that its employees have secure and rewarding employment which provides the means for personal development.	10 hours per FTE annually for WM New Zealand staff training.	Achieved. Kate Valley staff have undertaken 18 hours per FTE.

Statement of Objectives and Performance (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Objective

Consultation/Communication: *Establish and maintain good relations with the local host community of the Kate Valley landfill and consult with those groups and other interest groups (including Tangata Whenua) on issues that are likely to affect them.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Consult with the host community concerning landfill operations by way of direct communication and via the Community Liaison Group.	At least two Kate Valley Community Liaison group meetings held per year.	Achieved. The Community Liaison Group held quarterly meetings in the period.
(b) Engage with other interest groups including Tangata Whenua and discuss all issues likely to affect them.	Three interactions with interest groups per year.	Achieved. More than three interactions with Kate Valley neighbours, community and interest groups.

Objective

Legislative/Regulatory Compliance: *To be a good Corporate Citizen by acting lawfully, to ensure compliance with all relevant legislative requirements.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) Monthly reporting to Board of any non-compliance.	Monthly reports received.	Achieved. Monthly reporting is undertaken. Compliance reporting up to date at Kate Valley.
(b) No legislative and statutory non-compliance notices received.	No non-compliance in all key areas.	Achieved. No actions required notified.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Statement of Objectives and Performance (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Objective

Shareholder Interests: *To operate a successful business, providing a fair rate of return to its shareholders.*

Desired Outcomes	Performance Measures and Target	Achievement
(a) To effectively operate the consented regional landfill at Kate Valley to achieve specific commercial performance targets.	Total Revenue (inclusive of waste levy) of \$79,979,000	Achieved. \$80,811,000 – log sales offset waste volume drop.
	EBIT of \$21,329,000	Not achieved. \$1,054,000 (5%) below budget at \$20,275,000 through a combination of decreased tonnes of waste to landfill compared to budget and continuing cost pressures.
	Dividends paid (relating to Kate Valley) of \$14,900,000	Not achieved. Dividends totalling \$14,650,000 were paid during the year for the Kate Valley operations, the lower dividend corresponding to the slightly reduced earnings compared to budget. A further, final project dividend of \$5,000,000 was paid in relation to the now completed Burwood Resource Recovery Park project.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue			
Sales excluding waste levy		60,058	56,133
Waste levy		20,753	17,753
Sales including waste levy	3	80,811	73,886
Rental		63	63
Changes in fair value of forest	9	345	(368)
Total revenue		81,219	73,581
Expenses			
Audit fees	4	75	89
Depreciation and amortisation	4,8	7,237	6,721
Directors' fees	4	351	382
Forestry harvest costs		1,250	-
Landfill and facilities operating costs		27,842	24,998
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		47	17
Waste levy	3	20,777	17,753
Other expenses		3,365	2,523
Total expenses		60,944	52,483
Profit before finance costs and tax		20,275	21,098
Net finance costs	5	865	901
Profit before tax		19,410	20,197
Income tax expense	6	5,471	5,655
Profit for the year		13,939	14,542
Other comprehensive income			
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedging instrument	14	206	(206)
Total comprehensive income for the year		14,145	14,336

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance 1 July 2023		16,000	625	18,141	34,766
Profit for the year		-	-	14,542	14,542
Other comprehensive income	14	-	(206)	-	(206)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2024		16,000	419	32,683	49,102
Dividends	7	-	-	(12,050)	(12,050)
Balance 30 June 2024		16,000	419	20,633	37,052
 Balance 1 July 2024		 16,000	 419	 20,633	 37,052
Profit for the year		-	-	13,939	13,939
Other comprehensive income	14	-	206	-	206
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2025		16,000	625	34,572	51,197
Dividends	7	-	-	(19,650)	(19,650)
Balance 30 June 2025		16,000	625	14,922	31,547

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	8	58,911	55,149
Forestry	9	2,400	2,338
Emission units	10	1,093	456
Environmental restoration account	6	5,370	5,370
Derivative financial instruments	24	19	42
Total non-current assets		67,793	63,355
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	100	5,658
Trade and other receivables	12	7,616	6,655
Emission units	10	1,935	1,137
Derivative financial instruments	24	-	69
Total current assets		9,651	13,519
Total assets		77,444	76,874
Equity			
Contributed equity	13	16,000	16,000
Reserves	14	625	419
Retained earnings	15	14,922	20,633
Total equity		31,547	37,052
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	16	200	-
Provisions	17	25,157	21,513
Deferred income tax liability	6	6,633	7,693
Total non-current liabilities		31,990	29,206
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	10,528	8,954
Derivative financial instruments	24	-	285
Income tax payable	6	2,218	1,107
Provisions	17	1,161	245
Directors' fees	18	-	25
Total current liabilities		13,907	10,616
Total liabilities		45,897	39,822
Total equity and liabilities		77,444	76,874

For and on behalf of the board

G S Miller
Chairman
25 September 2025

H E G Maehl
Director
25 September 2025

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (including waste levy)		79,850	73,736
Interest received		417	342
Other revenue		63	63
Payments to suppliers and employees		(29,978)	(29,841)
Interest paid		(36)	(51)
Waste levy paid		(19,737)	(16,100)
Income tax paid	6	(5,500)	(6,262)
Goods and services tax (net)		(355)	846
Net cash from operating activities	20	24,724	22,733
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(7,629)	(5,684)
Purchase of emission units	10	(3,203)	-
Environmental restoration account	6	-	45
Net cash used in investing activities		(10,832)	(5,639)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Bank funding	16	200	-
Dividends paid	7	(19,650)	(12,050)
Net cash used in financing activities		(19,450)	(12,050)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(5,558)	5,044
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,658	614
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	100	5,658

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

Reporting Entity

Transwaste Canterbury Limited is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993 and is a Council Controlled Trading Organisation as defined in Section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The company represents a joint venture between Waste Management NZ Limited and five local authorities in Canterbury.

The primary objective of the company is to own, operate and continue development of a non-hazardous landfill for the Canterbury region. The company continues to hold six wholly owned non-trading subsidiaries, which are held for name protection purposes and have no assets and liabilities. All companies are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

The financial statements of Transwaste Canterbury Limited are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 25 September 2025.

The entity's owners do not have the power to amend these financial statements once issued.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) for entities adopting the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), and its interpretations as appropriate to for-profit entities.

The company is designated as a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2002.

For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the company is required to apply Tier 1 For-profit Accounting Standards (New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards). In complying with NZ IFRS the company also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where modified by the revaluation of financial instruments (including derivative instruments) and forestry.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZD) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The functional currency of Transwaste Canterbury Limited is New Zealand dollars.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Certain comparatives have been restated to conform with current year presentation.

There have been no changes in accounting policies, which have been consistently applied during the financial year.

The company has applied the following relevant standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2024:

- Amendments to FRS-44 - *Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services*

There are standards issued that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

- NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* is effective for the year ending 30 June 2028 and will impact the presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, with an allocation of income and expenses between operating, investing and financing categories, and new sub-totals such as Operating profit. Financial performance measures used to explain the company's financial performance in public communications outside the financial statements will also be required to be disclosed. The company has not yet made an assessment of the scope of changes and as such the impact of adoption has not yet been determined.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of Goods and Services Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

a) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognised at a point in time when the company has delivered products to the customer and the customer has accepted the products, fulfilling the company's performance obligations.

b) Sales of services

Sales of services are recognised at a point in time in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction.

c) Government grants

Government grants relating to the purchase of plant and equipment are recorded as a reduction in the cost of the plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans and receivables are recognised using the original effective interest rate.

2.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, other than borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of any qualifying assets, including the initial construction of the landfill, which are capitalised as part of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time (typically a minimum of twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

2.4 Income tax

Income tax expense in relation to the profit or loss for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2.5 Environmental restoration account

The environmental restoration account is a scheme administered by Inland Revenue, intended to provide certainty on securing appropriate tax deductions for closure and post-closure costs incurred by landfill operators. Deposits into, and withdrawals from, the company's environmental restoration account are recorded at cost, with a corresponding entry to or from deferred tax liability.

2.6 Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts

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

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position where the bank has no right of setoff.

2.7 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

The company applies the NZ IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due.

2.8 Financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets as being measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise 'trade and other receivables', 'cash and cash equivalents', 'term deposits' and 'owing from related party' in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. The financial assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period the estimated 12-month expected loss allowance for credit losses.

Credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract; and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The company will measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

If the asset's carrying amount is reduced, the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the expected credit loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the loss was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

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

Additions

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

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the profit or loss.

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 Transwaste Canterbury Limited and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying assets, including the initial construction of the landfill, are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time (typically a minimum of twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.10 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land, landfill development costs and future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs, at rates that will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

	Life
Landfill development	Expected physical life
Deferred site restoration and aftercare costs	Pattern of benefits from landfill use
Buildings and site improvements	15 – 50 years, or length of resource consent if shorter
Plant and machinery	5 – 33 years, or length of resource consent if shorter
Motor vehicles and related equipment	3 – 15 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	3 – 5 years

Assets under construction are not depreciated until commissioned.

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

The depreciation of the total landfill development costs is based upon the total anticipated waste volume of the landfill over its economic life (being the physical capacity of the landfill). The annual depreciation amount is calculated based on the waste volumes consumed for the financial year as compared to the anticipated waste volume over the economic life of the landfill.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.11 Forestry assets

Forestry assets are revalued annually at fair value less estimated point of sale costs using appropriate valuation methods and techniques, depending on the age and species of the trees.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less estimated point of sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point of sale costs are recognised in profit or loss.

The costs to maintain the forestry assets are recognised as an expense as incurred.

2.12 Emission units and emissions obligations

Emission units that have been allocated by the Government under the forestry scheme are recorded at nominal value (nil value). Purchased emission units are recorded at cost (purchase price). Emission units, whether allocated or purchased, are recorded as intangible assets. Emission units are not revalued subsequent to initial recognition.

Emission obligations are recognised as a current liability as the emission obligation is incurred. Up to the level of units held, the liability is recorded at the carrying value of those units. When emission obligations exceed the units held the liability is calculated either at contract prices under forward purchase agreements for the number of units contracted where these exist, or at fair value at balance date.

Forward contracts for the purchase of emission units are recognised when the contracts are settled.

2.13 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.

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. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss. For assets other than goodwill, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.14 Provisions - General

Transwaste Canterbury Limited 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. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and described in the profit or loss as a time value adjustment.

2.15 Closure and Post-Closure Costs

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

Future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs provided for are initially capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position. Any change in the provision for future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs arising from a change in estimate of those costs (through discount rate or closure and post-closure cost estimate updates) is also recognised in non current assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.16 Borrowings

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

2.17 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, Inland Revenue (IR) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.18 Derivatives: Hedges Receivable and Payable

Transwaste Canterbury Limited enters into derivative financial instruments including power supply agreements to manage its exposure to price fluctuation risks. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The fair value of forward power supply agreements is their quoted market price at the Statement of Financial Position date, being the present value of the quoted forward price. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as selling and administration expenses.

Initial recognition and measurement

Derivatives are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All derivatives are recognised initially at fair value.

2.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.20 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Landfill closure and post-closure provisions

In preparing these financial statements Transwaste Canterbury Limited has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The key area in which estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are applied is detailed in Note 17 - landfill closure and post-closure provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Revenue

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Waste disposal (excluding waste levy)	44,934	44,136
Waste levy on-charged to customers	20,753	17,753
Waste disposal sales including waste levy	65,687	61,889
Waste transport	10,743	9,400
Electricity generation	3,088	2,597
Forestry harvesting	1,293	-
	80,811	73,886

Waste levy cost

The Ministry for the Environment introduced a waste levy in 2009. The waste levy payable in respect of the year to 30 June 2025 was \$60 per tonne of waste to landfill (2024: \$50 per tonne). The waste levy is on-charged to customers and the on-charge is included in sales revenue. The waste levy cost is included in expenses.

Nature of revenue

The company contracts with its customers to lawfully dispose of waste at the Kate Valley landfill. For shareholders, the Company contracts to deliver empty waste containers to refuse stations, and collect full containers and deliver them to the landfill.

Contractual payment terms are typically within one month after the month the contents are lawfully disposed into landfill.

The company has a contract to sell electricity generated at its Kate Valley landfill into the national grid.

The company, as lessor, has entered into contracts to lease land for farming activities, and has entered into a contract with a third party to harvest and sell forestry assets as required.

Consideration is fixed and there is no significant financing component in the contracts.

4. Expenses

Profit before tax includes the following specific expenses:

Directors' fees

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Directors' fees	351	382

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Depreciation and amortisation

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Landfill development	5,631	5,414
Deferred closure costs	646	529
Buildings	18	6
Plant and machinery	942	772
Total depreciation and amortisation	7,237	6,721

Audit fees

Audit services - Ernst & Young		
- Additional audit fees for prior year annual audit of the financial statement	75	75
- Audit fees adjustment for prior year financial statements audit	-	14
Total remuneration for audit services	75	89

The auditor did not provide any other audit related services or non-audit services during the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

5. Finance income and costs

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<i>Finance income</i>		
Interest received	417	342
Total finance income	417	342
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest paid	129	176
Provisions - Time value adjustment (Note 17)	1,153	1,067
Total finance costs	1,282	1,243
Net finance costs	865	901

6. Tax

Components of tax expense

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current tax expense	6,611	5,657
Deferred tax expense	(1,140)	(2)
Income tax expense	5,471	5,655

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit before tax	19,410	20,197
Tax at 28%	5,435	5,655
Non-deductible expenses	36	-
Tax expense	<u>5,471</u>	<u>5,655</u>

Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Environmental Restoration \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2023	(3,235)	(5,370)	831	(7,774)
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	(418)	-	419	1
Charged to equity	-	-	80	80
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>(3,653)</u>	<u>(5,370)</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>(7,693)</u>
Credited to profit or loss	847	-	293	1,140
Charged to equity	-	-	(80)	(80)
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>(2,806)</u>	<u>(5,370)</u>	<u>1,543</u>	<u>(6,633)</u>

Income tax payable

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening tax payable	(1,107)	(1,712)
Current tax expense	(6,611)	(5,657)
Income tax paid	5,500	6,262
Closing tax payable	<u>(2,218)</u>	<u>(1,107)</u>

Environmental restoration account

The company utilises the environmental restoration scheme, administered by Inland Revenue. The scheme allows funds to be deposited with Inland Revenue up to an amount based on the closure and post-closure provision at year end, with a deduction against current tax payable. The corresponding amount to the deposit made is recognised in deferred tax. The deposit is only refundable in line with reductions in the closure and post-closure provision.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

The environmental restoration account movements follow:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance	5,370	5,414
Interest paid out	-	(44)
Closing balance	<u>5,370</u>	<u>5,370</u>

Imputation Credit Account

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Imputation credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 28% (2024: 28%)	<u>6,348</u>	<u>7,379</u>

The above amounts represent the balance of the imputation account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for:

- Imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax
- Imputation debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date; and
- Imputation credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

7. Dividends

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Dividends paid during the year		
Interim dividends for current year ¹	7,000	6,850
Final dividends for prior year ²	7,650	5,200
BBRP Project Final Dividend ³	5,000	-
	<u>19,650</u>	<u>12,050</u>

¹ A fully imputed interim dividend of \$7,000,000 was declared and paid on 29 February 2025 (2024: \$6,850,000 fully imputed on 29 February 2024).

² A fully imputed final dividend for 2024 of \$7,650,000 was declared and paid on 24 August 2024 (2023: \$5,200,000 fully imputed on 24 August 2023).

³ A fully imputed final dividend of \$5,000,000 in respect of the Burwood Resource Recovery Park (BBRP) project was declared and paid on 30 May 2025.

Post balance date, a fully imputed final dividend of \$7,000,000 in respect of 2025 was declared and paid on 28 August 2025.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Property, plant and equipment 2025

	Cost 1 July 2024	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges 1 July 2024	Carrying amount 1 July 2024	Current year additions/ transfers & reassessments	Current year disposals/ reassessments	Current year depreciation	Cost 30 June 25	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges 30 June 25	Carrying amount 30 June 25
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant & equipment									
Landfill development	90,779	(61,902)	28,877	4,352	-	(5,631)	95,131	(67,533)	27,598
Land	3,190	-	3,190	-	-	-	3,190	-	3,190
Buildings	376	(260)	116	525	(42)	(18)	794	(213)	581
Assets under construction ¹	6,411	-	6,411	1,079	-	-	7,490	-	7,490
Deferred site restoration costs (Note 17)	18,712	(6,941)	11,771	3,418	-	(646)	22,130	(7,587)	14,543
Plant and equipment	11,932	(7,148)	4,784	1,672	(5)	(942)	13,445	(7,936)	5,509
Total property, plant & equipment	131,400	(76,251)	55,149	11,046	(47)	(7,237)	142,180	(83,269)	58,911

Approximately 1,050 hectares of the land held by the company is designated as relating to its current landfill activities. The area directly utilised for landfill-related activities is approximately 140 ha, with the balance comprising 500 ha of farming and forestry land and 410 ha of the Tiromoana Bush conservation area.

Westpac holds a Registered First Debenture dated 7 July 2000 over assets, undertakings and uncalled capital of the company and a Registered First Mortgage dated 11 August 2000 and 21 October 2003 over the property located at Kate Valley, North Canterbury.

¹ The net movement in Assets under construction comprises additions of \$7,518,000 and transfers to completed property plant and equipment of \$6,439,000

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued) 2024

	Cost 1 July 2023	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges 1 July 2023	Carrying amount 1 July 2023	Current year additions/ transfers & reassessments	Current year disposals/ reassessments	Current year depreciation	Cost 30 June 24	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges 30 June 24	Carrying amount 30 June 24
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant & equipment									
Landfill development	87,111	(56,487)	30,624	3,667	-	(5,414)	90,779	(61,902)	28,877
Land	3,190	-	3,190	-	-	-	3,190	-	3,190
Buildings	376	(254)	122	-	-	(6)	376	(260)	116
Assets under construction ²	6,442	-	6,442	(31)	-	-	6,411	-	6,411
Deferred site restoration costs (Note 17)	16,392	(6,412)	9,980	2,320	-	(529)	18,712	(6,941)	11,771
Plant and equipment	10,045	(6,520)	3,525	2,048	(17)	(772)	11,932	(7,148)	4,784
Total property, plant & equipment	123,556	(69,673)	53,883	8,004	(17)	(6,721)	131,400	(76,251)	55,149

² The net movement in Assets under construction comprises additions of \$5,429,000 and transfers to completed property plant and equipment of \$5,460,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9. Forestry assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	2,338	2,706
Decreases due to harvest	(283)	-
Gains/(losses) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point of sale costs	345	(368)
Balance at 30 June	2,400	2,338

Transwaste Canterbury Limited owns 315.9 hectares of forest area, of which 297.0 hectares is stocked and 18.9 hectares is unstocked, awaiting replanting. The standing trees are predominantly pinus radiata, which are at varying stages of maturity ranging from 12 to 44 years.

A total of 18.9 hectares of forest has been harvested during the period (2024: nil).

Registered valuer Kirsten Stuart of Laurie Forestry Limited has valued forestry assets as at 30 June 2025 using, depending on the age and species of the trees, the Immediate Liquidation method, a blended Cost Compounded and NPV method or Nominal Value method.

The Immediate Liquidation method is applied to mature standing trees. Net (stumpage) values are derived by deducting average current day marketing, harvesting, infrastructure and transportation costs from one-year straight average point of sale log prices. Point of sale can include "at mill door" or "at wharf gate".

In the absence of reliable transaction evidence of recent forest sales, a blending of the Cost Compounded and Net Present Value (NPV) methods has been used for pinus radiata that is between the ages of 6 and 15 years.

For the Cost Compounded Method values are calculated as the sum of costs compounded from the time of occurrence to the present day. A compound rate of 3.8% (2024:5.5%) has been used in the valuation.

The NPV method calculates the Crop Expectation Value, which is the value of the tree crop calculated by discounting a net cash flow at a specified discount rate. A pre-tax discount rate of 8.0% (2024: 8.0%) has been used in discounting the present value of expected pre-tax cash flows.

The Nominal Value Method, reflecting the direct costs of inputs to date, is used to value species where there is difficulty in applying standard growth modelling and crop performance assumptions.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value for the forestry assets is based on valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3), where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Sensitivity analysis – impact of changes in key variables

The impact of changes in key assumptions on the forestry asset value are shown in the table below.

	Change in variable	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Discount rate (and offsetting compound cost rate)	+1.0%	(149)	(140)
	-1.0%	167	159
Log prices	+5.0%	331	345
	-5.0%	(331)	(345)

Financial risk management strategies

Transwaste Canterbury Limited is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in timber prices. Transwaste Canterbury Limited is a long-term forestry investor and does not expect timber prices to decline significantly in the longer term and, therefore, has not taken any measures to manage the risks of a decline in timber prices. Transwaste Canterbury Limited reviews its outlook for timber prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

10. Emissions units

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) became law on 28 September 2008 with the passing of the Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2009 (the Act).

Transwaste Canterbury Limited is a participant in the ETS as follows:

- As a landfill operator, the company is liable to surrender carbon credits for greenhouse gas emissions resulting from tonnes of waste to landfill.
- Through its holdings of 315.9 hectares of forestry, the company is a participant in the forestry scheme, with the effect that
 - NZ Carbon Credit allocations are granted for pre-1990 forest to compensate for lost value and, if harvested trees are not replanted within 4 years the company is liable to surrender carbon credits. Approximately 11.0 hectares of the forestry held at balance date is pre-1990 forest
 - For post-1989 forest, carbon credits accrue as the trees grow and credits must be surrendered on deforestation.

	2025 Units	2025 \$000	2024 Units	2024 \$000
Balance at the beginning of the year	166,133	1,593	199,056	2,652
Purchased units	35,000	3,203	-	-
Surrendered to the Crown (Note 20)	(31,140)	(1,768)	(32,923)	(1,059)
Balance at the end of the year	169,993	3,028	166,133	1,593

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Comprising:

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Current	1,935	1,137
Non-current	1,093	456
Total emission units on hand	3,028	1,593

The NZUs on hand comprise:

	2025 Units	2024 Units
Purchased units (landfill)	53,345	49,485
Allocated units (forestry)	116,648	116,648
Total units on hand	169,993	166,133

All units held are recorded at cost, which is nil for forestry units. The market value of all units held as at 30 June 2025 is approximately \$10,030,000 (cost \$3,028,000).

Landfill

The company has adopted policies to manage the pricing and risk issues arising from the commencement of ETS obligations from 1 January 2013 for the Kate Valley landfilling operations.

The company has entered into a forward agreement to purchase 35,000 units, totalling \$2,379,300, to acquire emissions units to be used to meet its ETS obligations. The cost of the acquisition under this agreement is recognised when the units are acquired.

Forestry

Transwaste Canterbury Limited is registered for both the pre-1990 forest and post-1989 forest.

With regard to pre-1990 forestry:

- Under the NZ Government's Allocation Plan, the company has received its allocation of 4,260 emissions units. The units are recorded at cost (nil).
- Additionally, under the ETS the company will have an obligation to account for any emission released as a consequence of deforestation of pre-1990 land by surrendering credits equal to the extent of that emission. There is no liability for deforestation as at 30 June 2025, on the basis that it is intended to replant areas that were harvested in the 2025 financial year.

With regard to post-1989 forestry, the company has received its allocation entitlements to 31 December 2022 and there is no liability for deforestation at 30 June 2025.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash at bank - current account/short term deposits	100	5,658
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>100</u>	<u>5,658</u>

12. Trade and other receivables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade receivables	2,700	2,582
Related party receivables (Note 23)	4,916	4,073
Gross trade and other receivables	<u>7,616</u>	<u>6,655</u>
Less provision for impairment	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	<u>7,616</u>	<u>6,655</u>

The carrying value of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

The ageing profile of receivables at year end is detailed below:

	Gross \$'000	2025 Impairment \$'000	Net \$'000	Gross \$'000	2024 Impairment \$'000	Net \$'000
Not past due	7,568	-	7,568	6,655	-	6,655
Past due 1-60	48	-	48	-	-	-
Past due >90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>7,616</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,616</u>	<u>6,655</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,655</u>

All receivables greater than 30 days in age are considered to be past due.

The company applies the NZ IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and aging.

There were no individual or collective impairment provisions at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil), nor were there any movements in provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

13. Contributed equity

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<i>Issued and paid in capital</i>		
20,000,000 ordinary shares	20,000	20,000
Less: Uncalled capital	(4,000)	(4,000)
Total paid in capital 30 June	<u>16,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>

None of the above shares are held by the company. All ordinary shares on issue have been paid to the proportion held by each shareholder.

Uncalled capital is payable at such times as the board may from time to time determine.

All ordinary shares rank equally with one vote attached to each share. Ordinary shares do not have a par value.

14. Reserves

Capital reserve

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	625	625
Balance at end of year	<u>625</u>	<u>625</u>

Capital reserves comprise capital gains realised on sales to third party purchasers of land and buildings.

Hedging reserve

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	(206)	-
Total recognised comprehensive income, net of tax	206	(206)
Total retained surplus	<u>-</u>	<u>(206)</u>

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions relating to electricity contracts for difference that have not yet impacted on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Retained earnings

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
As at 1 July	20,633	18,141
Profit for the year	13,939	14,542
Dividends paid	(19,650)	(12,050)
As at 30 June	<u>14,922</u>	<u>20,633</u>

16. Borrowings

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Non-current borrowings – Bank loans		
Westpac multi-option credit facility	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>

Bank loans

The company has entered into a multi option credit facility with Westpac totalling \$15,000,000 for ongoing funding of the Kate Valley landfill construction and operations. The facility is secured by way of a registered first general security agreement over all owned assets, undertakings and uncalled capital of the parent company and first ranking mortgage over the property owned by the company.

During the financial year, the facility has been utilised periodically as required, with a \$200,000 balance at balance date.

The weighted average effective interest rate on the facility for the year is 1.27% (2024: 1.09%).

Fair value of non-current borrowings

Bank loans, where applicable, have been valued at fair value. The carrying amounts of other non-current borrowings approximate their fair values. The carrying amounts of borrowings repayable within one year approximate their fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Provisions

Provisions are represented by:

Closure and post-closure provisions

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance	21,758	20,512
Assessment of current value of landfill costs:		
- Closure and post-closure - cost assessment	5,169	3,935
- Discount rate change	(1,751)	(1,615)
Effect of time value adjustment	1,153	1,067
Amounts incurred during the period	(11)	(2,141)
Closing balance	26,318	21,758
Comprising:		
Current	1,161	245
Non-current	25,157	21,513
Total closure and post-closure provisions	26,318	21,758

Provision is made for the future costs of closing the company's landfill during and at the end of its economic life and for the associated post-closure costs, being the aftercare of the landfill for the prescribed periods. Estimated costs, adjusted for inflation, are built up on an item by item basis. The provision held, at each balance date, represents the net present value of the estimated future costs. A detailed reassessment of these costs and the anticipated remaining life of the landfill is performed on a regular basis, usually three yearly, by the WM New Zealand landfill advisory team, with the current reassessment completed at year end. In the intermediate years an annual high-level review of costs is performed, together with a reassessment of anticipated inflation and the discount rate applicable. The discount rates used are the Treasury's central table of risk-free discount rates as at 30 June 2025 as applicable to each forecast period (2024: Treasury's central table of risk-free discount rates).

The impact of changes to the provision arising from the reassessment of the life of the landfill and estimated future costs are capitalised to deferred closure and post-closure costs within property, plant and equipment in the Statement of Financial Position. The annual change in the net present value of the provision due to the passage of time is recorded as the time value adjustment of provisions in the profit or loss. The financial reporting standards require this to be disclosed as an interest cost in the profit or loss (see Note 5).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Kate Valley Landfill

The remaining economic life of the currently consented Kate Valley landfill is estimated to be at least 17 years and an extension of the resource consent to operate the landfill is assumed to occur.

The cash outflows for landfill post-closure are expected to occur in 18 to 47 years time (or between 2043 and 2072). The long-term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred and as a result changes in estimates occur over time. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and using discount rates applicable to the timing of estimated cash outflows, which range from 3.2% to 6.0%, at an average rate of 5.5% (2024: 4.3% to 5.3%, average rate 4.7%). An average inflation rate of 1.99% (2024: 2.01%) has been applied. The combination of applying a multi-rate discount rate, the inflation rate, closure and post-closure cost reassessments and the long term nature of the expected cash outflows has resulted in an increase to the provision and the closure and post closure asset of \$3,418,000 which will be reflected in increased amortisation of the asset in future years.

18. Directors' fees

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Directors fees payable and accrued	-	25
Comprising:		
Current	-	25
Total directors' fees	-	25

19. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade payables	6,691	5,998
Accrued expenses	1,414	1,968
Related party payables (Note 23)	2,423	988
Total trade and other payables	10,528	8,954

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms, therefore the carrying value of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of profit for the period to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,145	14,336
Add/(less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,237	6,721
(Gain)/loss on changes in fair value of forestry	(345)	368
Cost of forestry harvested (Note 9)	283	-
Cash flow hedges	(114)	331
Time value adjustment (Note 5)	1,153	1,067
ETS surrendered (Note 10)	1,768	1,059
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	47	17
Deferred tax expense	(1,140)	(2)
	8,889	9,561
Add/(less) movements in working capital items:		
Trade and other receivables	(961)	(150)
Income tax payable	1,111	(605)
Trade and other payables	1,551	1,732
	1,701	977
Less items classified as investing activities:		
Closure and post-closure provisions utilised	(11)	(2,141)
	(11)	(2,141)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	24,724	22,733

Non-cash investing and financing activities

There were no non-cash investing and financing transactions during the period (2024: nil).

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Non-current loans and borrowings \$'000 (Note 16)	Current loans and borrowings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	-	-
Cash flows	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	-	-
Cash flows	200	-	200
Balance at 30 June 2025	200	-	200

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

21. Capital commitments and operating leases as lessor

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Capital commitments contracted for at balance date but not yet incurred for property, plant and equipment	383	1,309

The company has entered into forward contracts totalling \$2,379,300 (2024: \$3,202,500) for the purchase of emissions units. There are no capital commitments in relation to forestry.

Operating leases as lessor

The company leases land not immediately required for its operations under operating leases. The leases are with one external party and have non-cancellable terms of 5 years from June 2023 with the exception of one area which is leased to the same party on a month-to-month basis. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Not later than one year	53	55
Later than one year and not later than five years	92	144
Later than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	145	199

No contingent rents have been recognised during the period.

22. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

Under the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) the company is eligible for carbon credits on sequestration of carbon in the company's post-1989 forests. Credits have been received for periods up to 31 December 2022.

The company will have an obligation to account for any emission released as a consequence of deforestation of pre-1990 land by surrendering credits equal to the extent of that emission. The company has not recognised a liability for deforestation as at 30 June 2025, on the basis that forestry harvested during the period will be replanted.

Contingent liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Bonds	15,912	15,912
Deforestation of pre-1990 forestry (if not replanted)	620	-
	16,532	15,912

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Bonds of \$15,912,500 (2024: \$15,912,500) have been arranged with the company's bankers in terms of resource consents granted to the company. The bond is renewed annually, with the current period expiring on 31 December 2025. The directors anticipate there being no issues arising for renewal of the bond and that no material liabilities will arise under the bond.

23. Related party transactions

The company's shareholders are considered to be related parties of the company. This includes the five territorial local authorities with shareholdings in the company and Waste Management NZ Limited.

The company has negotiated waste disposal and transport contracts with the related parties. The company also contracts with Waste Management NZ Limited for costs relating to the on-going landfill construction, landfill disposal and transport services. Pricing under the contracts is subject to annual inflation indexing and detailed three-yearly reviews which include oversight by a probity auditor.

No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised for impairment of receivables for any loans or other receivables from related parties (2024: Nil).

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
(a) Sales of services		
Entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity (landfilling and transport)	30,139	24,520
Other related parties (landfilling and transport)	27,302	24,964
	<u>57,441</u>	<u>49,484</u>
(b) Purchases of services		
Entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity (waste disposal, transport and construction)	35,771	33,316
Entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity (rates)	30	27
	<u>35,801</u>	<u>33,343</u>
(c) Year end balances arising from sales/purchases of services		
<i>Receivables from related parties (Note 12)</i>		
Entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	2,538	2,015
Other related parties	<u>2,378</u>	<u>2,058</u>
	<u>4,916</u>	<u>4,073</u>
<i>Payables to related parties (Note 19)</i>		
Entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	2,423	988
	<u>2,423</u>	<u>988</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Key management personnel		
Directors' fees	351	382

Directors' remuneration is detailed in the Directors' Report to Shareholders on page 5, with amounts payable at year end detailed in Note 18.

24. Financial instruments

24A. Financial instrument categories

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

			2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents			100	5,658
Debtors and other receivables			7,616	6,655
<i>Total loans and receivables</i>			7,716	12,313
	Notional amount	Line item in the statement of financial position		
	\$'000			
Financial assets at fair value				
Interest rate swaps – non-current	2,000	Derivative financial instruments	19	42
Interest rate swaps - current	-	Derivative financial instruments	-	69
			19	111

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Creditors and other payables		10,528	8,954
Borrowings:			
- Secured loans		200	-
<i>Total financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		<u>10,728</u>	<u>8,954</u>
	Notional amount		
	\$'000		
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Electricity hedges payable – current	- Derivative financial instruments	-	285
		<u>-</u>	<u>285</u>

The derivative financial instruments relating to interest rate swaps were deemed to be ineffective from 1 July 2022. The ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss during the June 2025 year is \$93,000 which is included in interest expense (2024: \$126,000 interest expense).

24B Fair value hierarchy disclosures

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted market price (level 1) – Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Valuation technique using observable inputs (level 2) – Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
- Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3) – Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

In the normal course of business, Transwaste Canterbury Limited is exposed to risk from debtors. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk other than the Joint Venture parties. The business does not require any collateral or security to support its financial instruments. The business is not exposed to any material foreign exchange or interest rate risk. At balance date, the carrying cost and estimated fair value of the business's financial assets and liabilities were not materially different.

Derivative financial instruments are used by Transwaste Canterbury Limited in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuation in the movements in electricity prices and interest rates.

24C. Financial instrument risks

Transwaste Canterbury Limited has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. Transwaste Canterbury Limited is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. The Treasury policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Transwaste Canterbury Limited manages its price risk on electricity prices under its policies by entering into contracts for difference agreements to hedge exposure to price fluctuations.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Transwaste Canterbury Limited is not exposed to currency risk, as it does not enter into foreign currency transactions.

Interest rate risk

The interest rates on Transwaste Canterbury Limited's borrowings are disclosed in Note 16.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at fixed interest rates expose Transwaste Canterbury Limited to fair value interest rate risk. Transwaste Canterbury Limited's Treasury policy outlines the level of borrowing that is to be secured using fixed interest rate instruments. Fixed to floating interest rate swaps may be entered into to hedge the fair value interest rate risk arising where Transwaste Canterbury Limited has borrowed at fixed rates. In addition, investments at fixed interest rates expose Transwaste Canterbury Limited to fair value interest rate risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at variable interest rates expose Transwaste Canterbury Limited to cash flow interest rate risk.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited manages its cash flow interest rate risk on borrowings under the terms of its Treasury policy by, where appropriate, using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that are generally lower than those available if Transwaste Canterbury Limited borrowed at fixed rates directly. Under the interest rate swaps, Transwaste Canterbury Limited agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to Transwaste Canterbury Limited, causing Transwaste Canterbury Limited to incur a loss. The company has five to ten significant customers, which are actively managed to minimise credit risk.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited invests funds in deposits with registered banks. Accordingly, the company does not require any collateral or security to support these financial instruments.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited has no collateral or other credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

Transwaste Canterbury Limited's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	100	5,658
Trade and other receivables (Note 12)	7,616	6,655
Total credit risk	<u>7,716</u>	<u>12,313</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to S & P Global Ratings' credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Counterparties with credit ratings		
Cash and cash equivalents		
AA-	100	5,658

Debtors and other receivables mainly arise from ongoing transactions with seven significant customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. There are procedures in place to monitor and report the credit quality of debtors and other receivables on a monthly basis, to minimise credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Transwaste Canterbury Limited will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Transwaste Canterbury Limited aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited manages its borrowings in accordance with its Treasury Policy.

The maturity profiles of Transwaste Canterbury Limited's interest bearing borrowings are disclosed in Note 16.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate on the instrument at the balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest payments.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contract- ual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1 – 2 years \$'000	2 – 5 years \$'000
2025					
Creditors and other payables	10,528	10,528	10,528	-	-
Total	10,528	10,528	10,528	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contract- ual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1 – 2 years \$'000	2 – 5 years \$'000
2024					
Creditors and other payables	8,954	8,954	8,954	-	-
Total	8,954	8,954	8,954	-	-

Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets

The table below analyses the company's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest receipts.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contract- ual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 2 years \$'000	2 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2025						
Cash and cash equivalents	100	100	100	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	7,616	7,616	7,616	-	-	-
Total	7,716	7,716	7,716	-	-	-
2024						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,658	5,658	5,658	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	6,655	6,655	6,655	-	-	-
Total	12,313	12,313	12,313	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

25. Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company monitors capital on the basis of the equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as total equity divided by total assets. The company's strategy, as set out in the Statement of Intent for the 2025 year, is to endeavour to operate with a consolidated shareholders' funds to total assets of 40.7% during the 2024/2025 financial year.

The equity ratio achieved at 30 June 2025 is 40.7% (2024: 48.2%), in line with the budgeted ratio.

26. Events after balance date

On 28 August 2025, a fully imputed final dividend of \$7,000,000 in respect of 2025 was declared and paid.

There have been no other significant events after the reporting date that are not otherwise disclosed in these financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE READERS OF TRANSWASTE CANTERBURY LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Transwaste Canterbury Limited (the Company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Brendan Summerfield, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance of the Company on his behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Company on pages 20 to 57, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the statement of objectives and performance of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 14 to 19.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Company:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- the statement of performance:
 - accurately reports, in all material respects, the Company's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which the Company's performance can be judged in relation to the Company's objectives in its statement of intent for the year ended 30 June 2025; and

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



- has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Our audit was completed on 26 September 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance section of our report.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the statement of performance

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Company for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is also responsible for preparing the *statement of performance* in accordance with the Act.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and the statement of performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the statement of performance, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Company for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the statement of performance, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



**Shape the future
with confidence**

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

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and in the statement of performance, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Company's statement of intent.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the statement of performance.

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

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

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



**Shape the future
with confidence**

transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the statement of performance, including the disclosures, and assess whether the statement of performance achieves its statutory purpose of enabling the Company's shareholders to judge the actual performance of the Company against its objectives in its statement of intent.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and the statement of performance, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the statement of performance does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the statement of performance or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

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

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B Summerfield'.

Brendan Summerfield
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



OUR VISION

Riccarton Bush / Pūtaringamotu, Riccarton House, Deans Cottage and the Grounds are collectively recognized as the premier natural and cultural heritage site in Christchurch / Ōtautahi and Canterbury / Waitaha.

VALUE STATEMENT

Heritage conservation of the Riccarton Bush property / Pūtaringamotu is the primary consideration

MANAGEMENT GOALS

Goal 1	Protect and enhance the indigenous flora and fauna of Riccarton Bush / Pūtaringamotu indigenous forest, including mahinga kai and taonga species.
Goal 2	Protect and conserve Riccarton House, Deans Cottage and their Grounds.
Goal 3	Encourage public interest, use and participation and promote the natural and cultural heritage values of the site.

Design & Printed by Wilson Print - September 2025

CONTENTS

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT 2025

PART ONE

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGER.	2
THE YEAR IN REVIEW	3
GOVERNANCE	5
VISITORS.	6
RICCARTON HOUSE AND DEANS COTTAGE.	9
HOUSE GROUNDS.	10
PŪTARINGAMOTU RICCARTON BUSH.	12
THE QUARTERS AT RICCARTON HOUSE AND THE CHRISTCHURCH FARMERS MARKET.	14
OUR PEOPLE.	15
OUR COMMUNITY	16
OUR SUPPORTERS	18

PART TWO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1-26
(INCLUDING INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT)	

CHAIR'S REPORT

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGER

Board Membership has remained unchanged throughout the year although Shirish Paranjape resigned effective from 1 July 2025. Shirish was a Community Board Member appointed to the Board by the Christchurch City Council. Shirish was first appointed in 2016. His contribution to the development and monitoring of the social media contribution of the Trust has been very focussed and helpful and his general contribution to the multitude of other issues has also been valued. His approach was always very professional, and he shared freely from his experience. We sincerely thank Shirish for his time and commitment to the Trust and wish him all the best for his new career in Australia.

This past year we lost three people who each made a significant contribution to the property and the Trust.

Earlier this year we heard that Tony Gemmill passed away suddenly. Tony was first appointed as Executive Officer to Riccarton Bush Trust in November 1999, and he held that role until November 2004. In early 2005 he was appointed Special Projects Officer until February 2008 and was then appointed to the Board. Tony remained as a Board Member until May 2016.

Also, recently Alan Dunlop passed away. Like Tony, Alan was a long time City Council employee and made a huge contribution to the Trust over many years. Alan was the Executive Officer for the Trust between 1994 and 1999. He also had a large influence on the upgrading of the House and the work of setting it up as a House Museum.

And last month one of our treasured guides, Cathy Hide unexpectedly passed away. Cathy was one of the early members of our Guide Team having joined us in 2015. Cathy and her family's relationship to Riccarton House and the Deans Family goes back many years before her involvement as a Guide. One of Cathy's Ancestors was James (Jimmy) Robinson Clough. Jimmy led William Deans up the Avon River in 1841 and brought Putaringamotu (Riccارتон) to William's attention. Jimmy had a long relationship with the Deans Family and became the first Manager at Homebush.

These three people have each had a huge influence on Riccarton House and Bush becoming the major historic and cultural icon of Christchurch that it is. We thank them for their contribution; they will always be remembered as members of the Riccarton House and Bush family.

As with many other similar businesses and attractions, this past year has been challenging, however Riccarton House



Bob and Shona

and Bush has held its own and continued to undertake tasks and projects to enhance the amenities on the property.

For a number of years, the Trust has recognised the Bush Boardwalk had reached the end of its serviceable life and required upgrading. Previously the Trust had commissioned Kamo Marsh, Landscape Architects, to draw up plans for the upgrading of the Boardwalk and other cultural enhancements.

Fundraising was the major priority earlier in the year and the Trust Board thanks Manager Shona Willis and Ranger Mike Steenson for all their work in raising sufficient funding to allow the work to proceed.

With fundraising progressing, the Trust was in a position to seek tenders for stage one of the project, the removal of the old Boardwalk and its rebuilding. Morgan and Polard were the successful tenderers and work got underway in June. The new Bush Boardwalk is expected to be finished by October 2025. Fundraising and planning for the cultural elements of stage two are continuing.

Operational funding for Riccarton House and Bush comes via our own fundraising, Christchurch City Council and our contractor, the Quarters at Riccarton. We thank all who contributed towards the continued operation of this valuable Christchurch asset.

Finally, and as Chairman, I again wish to thank my fellow Board Members for their continued support to me and the Trust. I also thank Manager Shona Willis for her continuing commitment to the property and who along with Ranger Mike Steenson and their staff strive daily to maintain and enhance the property that is Riccarton House and Bush.

Bob Shearing
Chairman

Shona Willis
Manager

INTRODUCTION

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Bush Enhancements

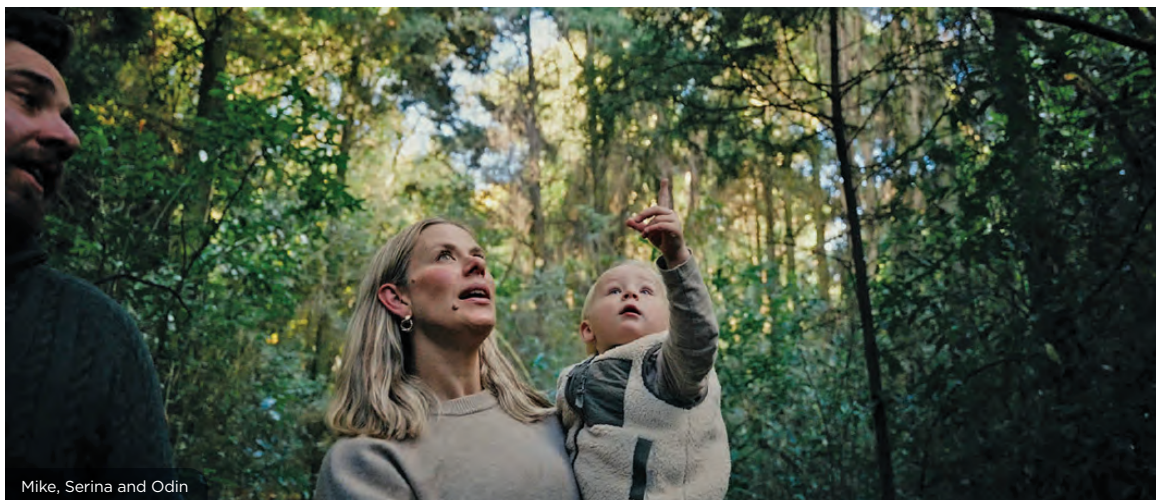
It would be fair to say that a considerable amount of energy and effort has gone into fundraising for the Bush Enhancement Project. We presented at Rotary and Lions club meetings, community board meetings, we made over 40 funding applications and we marketed in the Press, Metropol Magazine and Bush Telegraph. Our clever Ranger came up with the idea of 'Buy a Board' and we raised nearly \$20,000 through this initiative last year. Our thanks go to our major sponsors: Christchurch City Council; Gough Family Foundation; Lotteries Environment and Heritage and Pub Charity. Over the last 4 years we have raised a total of \$880,000.

We carried out a selected tender process and Morgan and Pollard Ltd was the successful tenderer. Work on the Board walk commenced in early June and is progressing well.



District Plan - Housing Intensification

The provision of a Riccarton Bush Interface, although supported by the Christchurch City Council was rejected by the Commissioners and by Central Government. The Board has no opportunity to appeal this decision so must reluctantly accept that reduced section sizes and increased building height will be a reality in the streets surrounding Pūtarīngamotu. On the positive side the status quo remains in respect of the existing buffer. Our thanks to Andrew Schuller, Cavell Leitch, for his advice and support.



Tohu Whenua

Another highlight of the year was being selected for the Tohu Whenua programme.

The Tohu Whenua programme promotes New Zealand's most significant heritage sites and is a partnership between the Department of Conservation, Ministry for Culture and Heritage and Heritage New Zealand. Sites chosen as Tohu Whenua tell the tales of New Zealand's past and connect visitors to our unique stories and places. They combine culture and heritage with beautiful natural settings.

We are in great company with The Christchurch Arts Centre; Te Whare Waiutuutu Kate Sheppard House, Awaroa Godley Head, Lyttelton Timeball and Te Matatiki Toi Ora The Arts Centre also being selected.

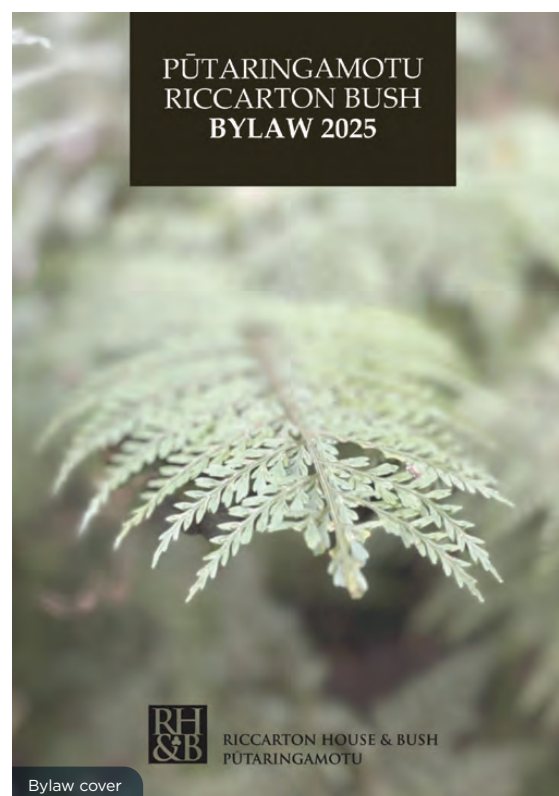
The Tohu Whenua story Nau mai, haere mai ki te kaupapa o Tohu Whenua. Tohu Whenua is your free itinerary to places to visit and explore history where it happened. Follow in the footsteps of extraordinary and ordinary New Zealanders and discover the traditions, triumphs, challenges and innovations that have shaped our country and culture. Whether on foot or on wheels, Tohu Whenua has something for every explorer. Visit our website, follow us on social media and let us guide you to Aotearoa New Zealand's must-dos.

Emissions Reduction Plan

In the 2024/25 SOI the Trust undertook to develop a plan, with clear targets for reducing carbon from the Trust's operations for implementation, by year end. The plan recognises that the Trust has over 13 hectares of open space and forest, 1 vehicle and 1 lawn mower, the equivalent of 4 FTEs and has to be cognisant of the cost of compliance, in time and financial costs.

Pūtaringamotu Riccarton Bush Bylaw

A bylaw covering the behaviour of visitors to the grounds was first developed in 1957 and had never been reviewed. In 2023 the Manager was asked to update the by-law and make it relevant. After a very long process of getting it approved by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, signed off by the Governor General and then Gazetted. The By-law is now operative.



GOVERNANCE



Back Row L-R: Marie Pollisco; Bob Lineham (Deputy Chair), Pippa Ensor, Bob Shearing (Chair), Shona Willis (Manager)
Insert: Mark Peters; Tim Deans; Nigel Harris; Shirish Paranjape; Justin Morgenroth

Board Constitution (as prescribed by Riccarton Bush Amendment Act 2012)

APPOINTED BY	NUMBER	TERM	CURRENT APPOINTEES
Christchurch City Council (CCC)	3	3 years	Bob Lineham (Since 2016 - reappointed June 2022) Bob Shearing (Since 2010 - reappointed June 2021 and 2024) Mark Peters (Appointed 2022)
Christchurch City Council - Community Board Members	2	3 years	Shirish Paranjape (resigned June 2025) <i>New appointment to be made after election.</i> Marie Pollisco (appointed 2022)
Family of John Deans II	2	5 years	Pippa Ensor (Since March 2017 - reappointed April 2022) Tim Deans (Since 2013 - reappointed May 2018 and 2023)
Royal Society of New Zealand Canterbury Branch	1	5 years	Prof. Justin Morgenroth (Since June 2023)
Riccarton Bush Trust	1	By resolution	Nigel Harris (appointed April 2022 - reappointed June 2023)

Board Working Parties

The Board has three working parties; Finance Working Party; House and Promotions Working Party and Bush and Grounds Working Party. These Working Parties meet on an "as needed" basis.

All working parties have terms of reference which are reviewed biennially.

The Finance Working Party comprised Bob Lineham (Chair), Mark Peters, Tim Deans, and Bob Shearing. The role of this working party is to ensure compliance with statutory reporting responsibilities; assess the adequacy of accounting, financial and operating controls, that the organisation's financial statements and reports are accurate, use fair and reasonable estimates and to assess the effectiveness of the management of business risk and reliability of management reporting.

The House and Promotions Working Party comprised

Tim Deans (Chair), Bob Lineham, Shirish Paranjape, and Bob Shearing. The role of this working party is to take an overview of all activities related to the House.

The Bush and Grounds Working Party comprised Pippa Ensor (Chair), Marie Pollisco, Justin Morgenroth, Nigel Harris and Bob Shearing. Its role is to take an overview of all activities in the Bush and Grounds; to facilitate the achievement of the management goals and to make recommendations to the Finance Working Party on both operational and project budgets

The Working Parties have not met this year. The Bush Enhancement Project is of such significance, with discussions and decisions being made at Board rather than working party level.

Rather than having an arbitrary number of meetings per year, Working Party meetings are held as required, and at the request of the Board or the Manager.

VISITORS



VISITORS TO THE GROUNDS,
HOUSE & BUSH

Visitor Summary							
	Number of People: Using and/or Participating in						Total
	Restaurant	The Quarters Events	Guided Tours House/ Bush & Grounds	Bush Walks	Community Group Visit Bush/Grounds	Cottage	
2023 / 2024	31771	5610	6891	67363	2125	20529	135,189
2024 / 2025	25404	3670	6560	60682	3162	20017	119,495

The above table provides the number of visitors to Riccarton House & Bush each year. The numbers include visitors to all or any tours or events, casual visitors that use the café or grounds, and those that walk around the Bush and visit the Cottage.

Recording visitor numbers enables us to measure our statement of intent to “Encourage public interest, use and participation and promote the natural and cultural heritage values of the site’s performance. This year saw total participation numbers decrease by 12% compared to last year. These results are reflective of the overall economy of the tourism and hospitality market. In addition, we had reduced numbers of events, including weddings; closures on Mondays over winter and the closure of the bush from the start of June all contributed to this decrease.

We have continued to welcome diverse groups of visitors and provide engaging experiences that highlight the historical and cultural significance of Riccarton House and Pūtarīngamotu Riccarton Bush. We also get occasional non-tourist visitors.

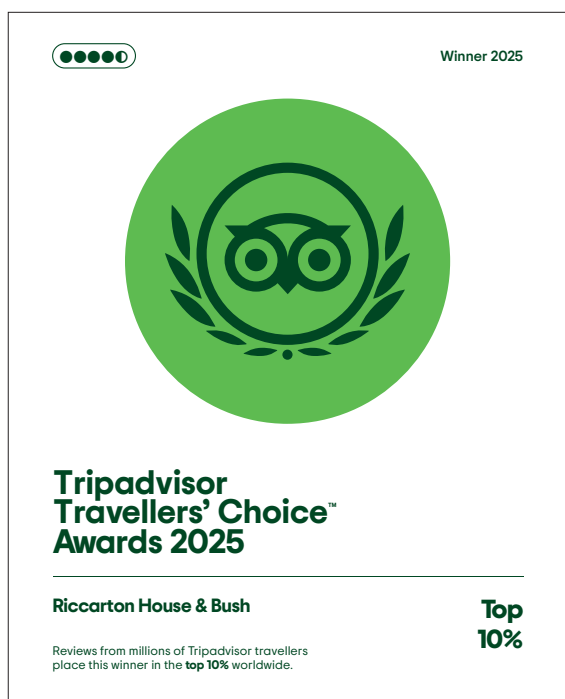


Tracey and the Bantam hen

Guided Tours

Riccarton House has been recognised in Tripadvisor's Top 10% of attractions worldwide for 2025, an achievement based on the reviews and experiences shared by our visitors. A huge part of this success is thanks to our dedicated Heritage Guides, whose manaakitanga (hospitality) creates a warm welcome and brings the stories of Riccarton House to life. Riccarton House & Bush consistently ranks within the top five of 235 attractions in Christchurch on TripAdvisor.

Our Heritage Guide team continue to play a vital role in bringing the history and stories of this site to life. We have moved from having a guide onsite to prebooking online. This is a more effective way of managing our tours and gives the guides and visitors certainty.



School Visits

The EOTC (Education Outside the Classroom) team from Canterbury Museum, Muriel and Anthony, continue to expertly deliver engaging house and bush tours, showcasing Riccarton House to students from all over Christchurch, including Te Waka Unua, Ilam, St Theresa's, Kirkwood Intermediate, Somerfield, Riccarton High, Hillmorton High and St. Patricks schools.

Young People

Tracey introduced Storytime at Riccarton House a little over two years ago and it has really found its rhythm. Each week we welcome back a loyal group of regular attendees



and new families who are discovering the session for the first time. Storytime offers tamariki and their whānau a chance to enjoy tales in the unique setting of Riccarton House, while also building lasting connections with our community. It has quickly become a much-anticipated part of our weekly calendar.

Ranger Mike continues to graciously indulge our requests to don costumes, from Santa to a giant inflatable Easter Bunny for our themed storytime events, delighting our audience.

Social media

We have continued to maintain a strategic and consistent social media presence, focusing primarily on our Facebook and Instagram accounts, which together now reach an audience of more than 4,600 followers. Content is carefully curated to showcase guided tour highlights, conservation updates, historical insights, and event announcements. We also share behind-the-scenes updates on the Pūtaringamotu Riccarton Bush Enhancement Project, introduce key team members dedicated to caring for our site, and feature engagement-driven initiatives. Key Facebook posts on our social media have been picked up by local media and shared to national audiences.



Easter Storytime



Retail display



Tracey Storytime

RICCARTON HOUSE



RICCARTON HOUSE AND DEANS COTTAGE

The annual wash down and gutter clean was completed without any surprises. Some years ago we commissioned a cyclical maintenance plan for the House. All of the initial maintenance concerns have been completed and we now carry out an inspection of the House interior and exterior as well as the Rangers yard every two months. This inspection identifies any matters and we can get them resolved quickly.

This past year was a focus on floors. We extended the vinyl floor coverings around the main counter and carried out floor repairs in the kitchen.

The carpet was likely removed from the floors in the office and hallway area back in the 1990s. The floors had been sanded but never completed. This year we stained and varnished to match the rest of the wooden flooring throughout the House. At the time of writing, they are almost completed and have certainly made a difference to that part of the House.



Anita



Ghost Ranger Mike

Externally we had some spouting repairs carried out to stop a leak and also replaced some rotten weatherboards.

Collections

In the past few years we have started cataloguing the House contents. This is a long process as we try and find the history of each item. This then determines if they are special family or historical pieces for our collection and managed accordingly or they are display pieces that reflect the Deans occupation period. Every item is then catalogued and photographed.

Deans Cottage

One of the veranda posts had rotted out and was replaced. We also carried out the annual wash down and the scheduled borer treatment on the House.

We were successful in our Long Term Plan (LTP) submission to the Christchurch City Council (CCC) to get project funds allocated to the refurbishment of the cottage and displays in 2029 and 2030. We have been lucky enough to be the recipients of an Expert Knowledge Exchange Grant. Staff from Te Papa will assist with the exhibition concept development and design and support for the Cottage enhancement.



RH Print by Guy Eaden

HOUSE GROUNDS

HOUSE GROUNDS

We are always aware of the age of the trees within the property and recognise that a number are near their expected lifespan. Craig Taylor, a very experienced Arborist helps guide our decision making.

The large Horse Chestnut tree situated near the Kahu Road bridge had a very large split in the main trunk and the existing bracing was no longer fit for purpose. There was a concern for public safety as the vast majority of the tree was above the pedestrian crossing, foot path and cycleway. After a selected tendering process we engaged Treetech to pollard the tree. In order to create the least possible disruption the work was scheduled in late January to avoid school and university traffic.

The resulting pollarding method has reduced all the risk. The tree should continue to grow in a bushier fashion. Wood will be stored for use on site and the leaves and branches were mulched for use on the gardens.

Heritage Tree Trail

For a number of years there was a "guided" tree trail around the grounds. The signage was removed prior to 2015 as it was showing signs of wear and did not fit with the style of other interpretation and signage on site.

The Board bid through the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) process for funds towards Ground Landscaping and Signage and received over a 2-3 year period \$30,000. Some of this money has been used as tree protection for the older heritage trees and also replacement signage for the heritage trees. This project is now completed by installing a replacement sign showing the tree trail and also printing a tree trail pamphlet. A QR code on the pamphlet and sign leads people to the Trust's website where it provides more detail on each of the trees. The Trust's Gardener, Alan Bowles, has been pivotal in making this happen.



Alan



Heritage Tree Trail Sign

Grounds Tree Planting

Three trees have been recently planted in the grounds. Alan is very considered when planting new trees. Height, growth patterns, ground conditions and proximity to existing trees all assist in his decision making.

Quercus rubra – Red Oak. Planted in the north border by the Kahu Road Bridge. There are a number of other trees in this area that have beautiful autumnal colours. This tree has a 15m spread and 30m height when mature. Its autumn colours of red and brown over the entire tree will complement the other trees to make rather a show. This tree was grown from an acorn from an existing Red Oak that was probably planted in the Grounds over a 100 years ago.

Liriodendron tulipifera – Tulip Tree. Planted on the lawn by the Kahu Road Bridge.

This tree has been chosen for both its spring and autumn interest. It has a spread of 6m and a height of 30m at maturity. It has small yellow tulip type flowers in spring and the bright green leaves turn yellow in the autumn.

Platanus acerfolia – London Plane Tree – Planted on the South Lawn near Rata Street. This has a large spread of 11 m on maturity and a height of 15m. Its main features are its large leaves and its mottled trunk.

Events

On the weekend of 22 and 23 February 2024 the Grounds were alive with the sound of bagpipes and drums. The Canterbury Centre of the Royal New Zealand Pipe Bands' Association Inc. held their centre competitions on the Grounds.

The weekend proved very popular with over 1500 competitors and spectators attending. The organisers did a brilliant job in running the event and the weather was superb.

Christmas Carols in the Grounds have been an annual event for a number of years. This event is organised by the Riccarton-Spreydon Anglican Parish and well patronised by locals.



PŪTARINGAMOTU



Bex, Mike and Shane

PŪTARINGAMOTU RICCARTON BUSH

Riccarton Bush stands as a resilient remnant of native forest within the Canterbury region of New Zealand. It serves as a sanctuary for a diverse range of plant and animal species, some of which are rare or endangered. By protecting this ecosystem, Pūtaringamotu Riccarton Bush plays a vital role in preserving the native biodiversity of the region, providing a haven for native birds, insects, and plants. (DOC)

Pest control and Monitoring

For the first time ever our six-monthly pest monitoring programme (rats, mice and mustelids) displayed a zero result, meaning no pests were detected. This occurred in our November 2024 and May 2025 reports. These fantastic results are proof that the increased number of traps across the property and the vigilant dedication of staff and student help really can make a measurable impact to being predator free. These results cannot allow us to rest we will continue our current practice.

Feral rock pigeons (*Columba livia*) continue to plague the bush. We have turned to professional help with our culling programme with outstanding results. The introduction of

spotting them with thermal technology has taken weekly culling numbers from 200 per week to 600. This has had a dramatic improvement to the bush walk experience. However, it is an ongoing problem with a large regional population that we have no control over.

Increasing Student Involvement

This year has seen an increased interest from university student research and help within the bush. This year's studies have ranged in topics including little owl nesting locations, possible bat detection, the diets of rats, native seed viability testing, and determining irrigation design based on forest type. Students have also assisted with rat trapping and a couple have been employed as Ranger's assistants.

Efforts to increase our liaison with schools has also been high on the agenda this year. School tours of the bush have always been popular. The focus now is to take it further by showing the students how they can help conserve and improve Christchurch's natural environment and its biodiversity. The Ranger has gifted some trees to schools and even been invited to schools to talk about ways they can improve their school grounds to enhance biodiversity.

Bush Enhancement Project

Stage 1 of the bush enhancement project started early June 2025. The design and fundraising have been a very big task for all involved. We want to thank everyone who has donated time, expertise and money to the project. The new boardwalk will prove to be an incredible asset for the people



Ranger Mike



Bush closed sign

of Christchurch, protecting the bush whilst allowing people of all abilities to enjoy this incredible landmark.

Following on from two years of student research and insight. We have started the design of the next iteration of the irrigation system. The current infrastructure is ageing and underperforming. The new system will look to embrace new technologies to ensure the bush has sufficient water and delivered in the most efficient way possible. Construction is likely in the winter of 2026. Our thanks go to Lotteries Environment and Heritage who have provided a grant of \$95,000 for this part of the project. This will go a long way to completing this work.



Screw pile

THE QUARTERS AT RICCARTON HOUSE & CHRISTCHURCH FARMERS MARKET



THE QUARTERS AT RICCARTON HOUSE & CHRISTCHURCH FARMERS MARKET

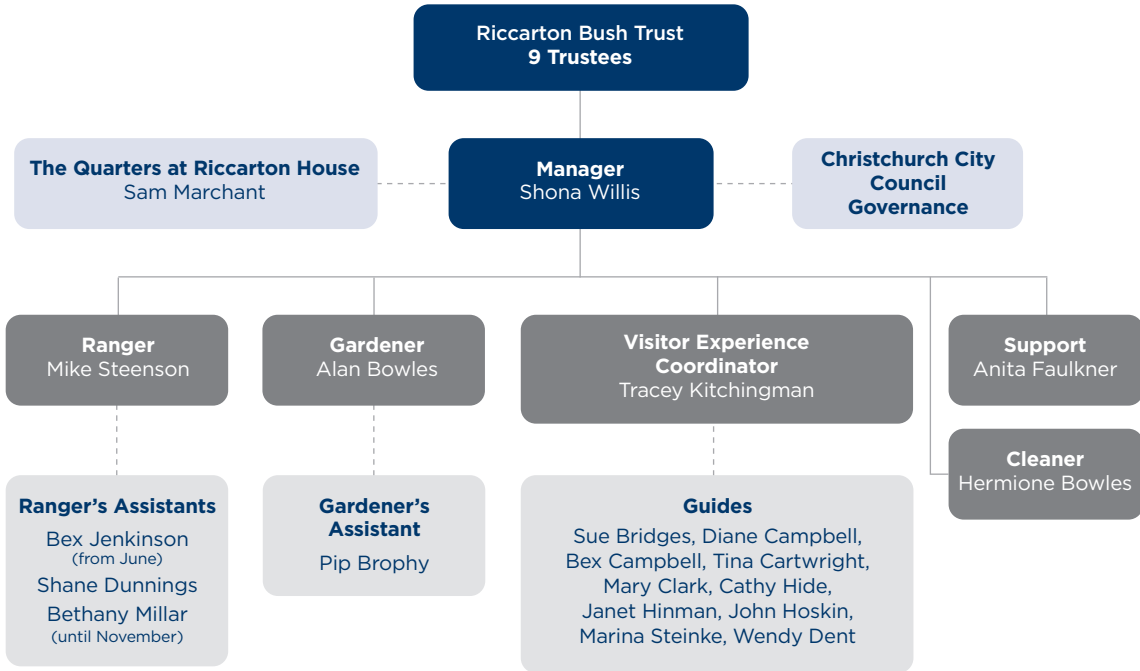
The Quarters Cafe traded in a difficult time for hospitality, enabling customers to enjoy the homesteads uniqueness and charm of the cafe year round. Also private events particular weddings are noting a re-emergence and hopefully will signal better trading times ahead. Management and staff continue to showcase the Homestead with the great service, food & hospitality we are known for.

The Christchurch Farmers' Market (CFM) operated steady though the year with good management enabling trader spaces to be occupied throughout the year. A few stallholders finished up, a sign of the difficult trading environment but new local traders were sought to bring vibrancy to the market for local & tourist customers to enjoy and give good recognition of the Riccarton Homestead & Grounds.



OUR PEOPLE

Riccarton Bush Trust - Organisation Chart



The Trust's accounting is contracted to the Christchurch City Council and Sean Edwards provided the support to the Trust and Shona.



OUR COMMUNITY



OUR COMMUNITY

One of the Trust's Goals is to encourage public interest, use and participation and promote the natural and cultural values of the site.

We are deeply embedded in both our local, and the wider community. Our relationship with our local Resident's Association continues to be strong:

Pūtaringamotu Riccarton Bush sits in the heart of our Riccarton Bush – Kilmarnock Residents Association area, and is of huge significance to residents in this area. Many of the community members whom we serve use the bush daily for fitness, mindfulness and enjoyment: it is hugely valued.

(Residents Assoc.)

This year we published 3 editions of our "Bush Telegraph". This is delivered to 1200 neighbours and to the Riccarton Bush Kilmarnock Residents' Association, who circulate it to their membership. Another 100 copies are emailed to Deans Family Members and Trust supporters. These updates outline what is happening at the House, Grounds and Bush and generates a lot of contact, support and also sales of our books.

Our visitors are varied. Throughout the year we hosted 16 different schools, with 2321 pupils and 305 parents and teachers visiting. We hosted 3 lots of filming from secondary and tertiary institutions and we were lucky enough to have House Wharenui Schools Lego creation of Putaringamotu Riccarton Bush. We hosted a Night-time Lantern Walk as part of Kidsfest and had over 600 visitors.

Our outreach has expanded further in 2025 with involvement in the newly created event The Christchurch



Wharenui School Lego creations

Archaeology Festival, as well as Open Christchurch and also The Heritage Festival all serving to widen our presence in the heritage and cultural community. The Christchurch Archaeology Festival saw us setting up a kiosk in the grounds of Te Whare Waiutuutu Kate Sheppard House displaying our finds from when the cycleway was constructed and providing activities and story time for our littlies. The response was great and we will certainly do it again. Open Christchurch was a first for us and over the two days in May 2025 we had over 300 visitors to the House. The Heritage Festival is an occasion that we have participated in every year since its inception and this year was no different. Our joint offering 'Settler and a Suffragist' alongside Kate Sheppard House proved to

be a success, attracting participants interested in the rich history of Christchurch's pioneering women. The tour offered an engaging exploration of Riccarton House and Kate Sheppard House, where attendees learned about the lives and contributions of early settlers and suffragists and finished the tour off with an afternoon tea. In addition we offered our usual half price tours and over 100 people participated.

Back in 2022 the Trust Team and Quarters staff joined the Hāpai Card Initiative. The Hāpai Access Card provides an easy way for businesses to respond to customers with medically verified access needs. As part of the Hāpai Compliance Check program, we were visited by one of their compliance check teams.



"We are pleased to inform you that the cardholder had an enjoyable experience at your business.

We truly appreciate having you as our partner in creating a business ecosystem where people with disabilities can have a positive and enjoyable customer experience."

OUR SUPPORTERS



WE ACKNOWLEDGE AND THANK
THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND
ORGANISATIONS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Christchurch City Council
Gough Family Foundation
Lotteries Environment and Heritage
Pub Charity
Christchurch Casino
Canterbury Museum
Rano Foundation
Pub Charity
Kiwi Gaming
NZ Community Trust
The Trusts Community Fund
George Sevicke Jones Trust
Jean Malpas Environmental Trust
Riccarton Rotary
Robyn Lambie
Cavell Leitch



In addition we have a group of craftsmen who keep the place safe and sound. Our thanks go to Kevin Whitelaw, our builder/handyman extraordinaire; Ricky Pye and his team at Pye Electrical; Glen Fifield and his team at Plumbfast; Ash from Christchurch Pest Control; Andy McTavish, Alpha Protection Services and Arborist Craig Taylor.

PART TWO
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Contents

Contents.....	2
Directory.....	3
Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	4
Statement of changes in net assets/equity	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of cashflows.....	7
Statement of Objectives and Performance	8
1. Revenue	11
2. Expenses.....	11
3. Remuneration of auditors.....	12
4. Cash and cash equivalents	12
5. Inventories.....	12
6. Receivables.....	12
7. Property, plant and equipment	13
8. Current trade and other payables	15
9. Current provisions	15
10. Reserves	15
11. Finance lease liability	15
12. Income in Advance.....	16
13. Reconciliation of surplus for the year to net cash flows from operating activities	16
14. Contingencies and Commitments	16
15. Related party transactions	16
16. Key management personnel	17
17. Post balance date events.....	17
18. Capital management	17
19. Statement of Accounting Policies.....	17
Independent Auditor's Report.....	23

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Directory

ADDRESS

The Riccarton Bush Trustees
16 Kahu Road
Christchurch

TRUSTEES

Robert Arthur Shearing (Chairman)
Robert Alfred Lineham (Deputy chair)
George Timothy Deans
Pippa Louise Deans Ensor
Nigel Harris
Justin Morgenroth
Mark Peters
Marie Pollisco
Shirish Paranjape

BANKER

Bank of New Zealand
Christchurch

SOLICITOR

Parry Field Lawyers
Christchurch

AUDITOR

Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor-General

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 Actual	2025 Plan	2024 Actual
Revenue				
Operational Revenue	1	148,244	169,650	161,582
Other Income	1	876,196	615,277	750,736
Total Revenue		<u>1,024,440</u>	<u>784,927</u>	<u>912,318</u>
Expenses				
Employee Benefits	2	361,634	362,940	343,719
Depreciation	2	339,953	304,497	302,312
Other Expenses	2	325,342	361,268	307,692
Total Expenses		<u>1,026,929</u>	<u>1,028,705</u>	<u>953,723</u>
Net income		<u>(2,489)</u>	<u>(243,778)</u>	<u>(41,405)</u>
Other Comprehensive revenues & expenses				
PPE revaluation gain/loss		-	-	1,207,519
Total Comprehensive Income		(2,489)	(243,778)	1,166,114

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

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Statement of changes in net assets/equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Retained Earnings \$	Other Reserves \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 30 June 2023	734,799	16,074,167	16,808,966
Profit for the period	(41,405)	-	(41,405)
Gain/Loss on Property revaluations	-	1,207,519	1,207,519
Balance at 30 June 2024	693,394	17,281,686	17,975,080
Profit for the period	(2,489)		(2,489)
Gain/Loss on Property revaluations			
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>690,905</u>	<u>17,281,686</u>	<u>17,972,591</u>

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

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 Actual	2025 Plan	2024 Actual
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	706,784	366,908	556,064
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	55,355	25,073	32,496
Receivable from non-exchange transactions	6	-	8,627	90
Inventories	5	4,043	1,725	3,089
Total Current Assets		766,182	402,333	591,739
Non Current Assets				
Property, Plant and equipment	7	17,333,400	16,515,157	17,467,027
Total non current assets		17,333,400	16,515,157	17,467,027
Total Assets		18,099,582	16,917,490	18,058,766
Current Liabilities				
Taxes and Transfers Payable	8	0	-	892
Payables under exchange transactions	8	97,589	24,318	48,466
Current Finance Lease Liability	11	2,201	2,201	2,201
Provisions	9	26,834	26,053	29,562
Total current liabilities		126,624	52,572	81,121
Non-Current Liabilities				
Finance Lease Liability	11	367	367	2,568
Total non-current liabilities		367	367	2,568
Total Liabilities		126,991	52,939	83,689
Net Assets		<u>17,972,591</u>	<u>16,864,550</u>	<u>17,975,077</u>
Equity				
Reserves	10	17,281,686	16,074,167	17,281,686
Accumulated Comprehensive Income		690,905	790,382	693,394
Total Equity		<u>17,972,591</u>	<u>16,864,550</u>	<u>17,975,080</u>

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Trustees, which authorised the issue of the financial report on:
24 September 2025.

Date 24 September 2025

Chairman

Trustee

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Statement of cashflows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 Actual	2025 Plan	2024 Actual
Cash Flows from Operating activities				
Receipts from customers		358,014	170,802	733,277
Donations & sundry revenue		57,092	58,358	-
Contributions from Council		587,627	547,627	160,000
Interest revenue		25,914	9,000	20,133
Payments to employees & Suppliers		(713,343)	(723,363)	(630,476)
GST (Payable / Receivable)		(11,090)		(1,272)
Net Cashflows from operating activities	13	304,213	62,425	281,662
Cash Flows from investing activities				
Sale of Assets		-		78
Purchase of fixed assets		(4,767)	(52,500)	(28,729)
Other Cash Items from Investing Activities		(146,370)		-
Net Cash Out Flows from investing activities		(151,137)	(52,500)	(28,651)
Cash Flows from financing activities				
Repayments of loans		(2,201)	(3,401)	(3,283)
Net Cash Outflows of financing activities		(2,201)	(3,401)	(3,283)
Net inflows (outflows) of Cash		150,875	6,524	249,728
Opening bank short term investments		556,064	360,384	306,338
Represented by;				
Bank and short-term deposits		<u>706,939</u>	<u>366,908</u>	<u>556,066</u>

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

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Statement of Objectives and Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2025

The following summarises the Trust's performance against the objectives for the year.

Financial Performance Targets

	2024 Plan	2024 Actual	2024 Variance
Revenue	621,000	732,185	111,185
Operating expenses	621,000	648,919	27,919
Operating Surplus before depreciation	-	83,266	83,266

	2025 Plan	2025 Actual	2025 Variance
Revenue	784,927	906,026	121,098
Operating expenses	724,208	686,976	37,232
Operating Surplus before depreciation	60,719	219,050	158,330

The revenue above does not include the following grant, donation and interest income:

Capital Grants Christchurch City Council	92,500
Interest income	25,914
	<u>118,414</u>

The expenses above do not include depreciation of \$339,953.

Operating revenue:

Revenue from operations was slightly under SOI target.

Unbudgeted revenues, primarily from donations and grants, significantly boosted the Trust's total income during the year. These contributions were unbudgeted due to their uncertainty.

Operating expenses:

Overall Operating expenses were under the SOI target.

Historical Houses, Employee Benefits, Bush & Ground expenses were under budget.

Bush & Grounds have had slight increases in animal control to reduce pigeon numbers and other pests. Admin Expenses were slightly over.

Budgets for the 2024-25 were slightly estimated higher as of inflation and uncertainty with economical markets.

Unbudgeted project expenses were incurred during the year. These expenses were unbudgeted as the costs can either be recovered by reimbursements and/or donations/grants.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Project Performance Targets

Target	Performance Measure 2024/25	Actual 2024/25	Actual 2023/24
Monitor Health and Safety practices in accordance with adopted policy to meet the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015	Health and Safety meetings are held monthly. Target results for all Trust activities, of: ○ Serious Harm incidents = 0 ○ Accident ≤ 1 ○ Near Misses ≤ 3	Target Met Health and Safety Committee meets monthly. Monthly reporting on all Health and Safety matters to the Board including update of Operating Procedures Results for all Trust activities, of: ○ Serious Harm incidents = 0 ○ Accident 0 ○ Near Misses 1	Target Met Health and Safety Committee meets monthly. Monthly reporting on all Health and Safety matters to the Board including update of Operating Procedures. Results for all Trust activities, of: ○ Serious Harm incidents = 0 ○ Accident 1 ○ Near Misses 0
Monitoring and management of rodent activity in Riccarton Bush	6-monthly monitoring and effective management through baiting and trapping results in little or no increase in activity.	Target Met 2 monitoring reports completed. Both showed zero rodent activity.	Target Met Activity is minimal in the Bush as shown by 6-monthly assessments of rodent activity. As further precautionary measure 100 additional traps were placed throughout the Bush
Bush Enhancements – Replace Board Walk and Improved Interpretation	The tender process for Stage 1 is completed. The “Buy a Board” campaign has been successful. Plans will be completed for the fire and irrigation systems.	Target Met Tender process completed. Contract signed March 2025 Board walk replacement commenced 2 June 2025 Target Met Over \$17,000 raised with 350 Boards purchased. In progress Meetings with experts has commenced but plans have not been completed.	Target Not Met Not compared with 23/24 actuals as Performance Measures differ from 24/25.
Encourage public interest, use and participation and promote the natural and cultural heritage values of the site.	Inform the public and relevant interest groups about ongoing activities of the Trust.	Target Met Bush Telegraph was issued in October, February and May. Delivered to 700 neighbouring mailboxes and 400 subscribers. Notifications to interest groups about Bush Closure.	Target Met Bush Telegraph was distributed in December and April. New website went live at end of June. New offerings to the public include Storytime; Mini Explorers and collaborations with

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

		Successful application to Tohu Whenua -a visitor programme that promotes Aotearoa New Zealand's most significant heritage sites. Target Met Quarterly reports including marketing, social media summaries as well as year to date comparisons have been submitted to the Board.	CCC Library Team and Heritage NZ. Target Met Significantly increased social media presence and activity. Overall increase of numbers has been reported. Overall increase of numbers has been reported.
Commit to meeting the goal of becoming net carbon neutral by 2030	Develop a plan, with clear targets for reducing carbon in the Trust's operations for implementation, by year end.	Partially Met Emissions Reduction Plan was adopted by Riccarton Bush Trust on 25 June 2025. This plan: - sets an overall target of being net carbon neutral¹ by 2030. - requires a baseline emissions assessment to be completed. - requires clear metrics to be set related to energy use, waste reduction and community engagement. - identifies initial emission reduction activities to be undertaken over the next 6 years. - requires the Trust to explore grants and funding opportunities to implement the plan. - Until the baseline emissions assessment is completed, and funding is secured, whether this overall target is achievable cannot be confirmed. - The Policy will be available for public viewing on the Trust's website.	Not compared with 23/24 actuals as Performance Measures differ from 24/25.

¹ The trust defines net carbon neutral as achieving a balance where gas emissions from activities are counterbalanced by re-moving equivalent amounts of carbon from the atmosphere. In making this assessment the Trust considers scope 1 and 2 emissions. The Trust's initial focus is on gross emission reductions with further research to be carried out as to the level of offsets that may be considered.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

1. Revenue

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Revenue from Operations		
Rents & Commision	111,958	124,607
Heritage income	34,505	34,983
Book Sales	1,782	1,992
	<u>148,244</u>	<u>161,582</u>
Other Revenue		
Donations, sundry income & other grants	236,783	137,782
Grants - Council	92,500	160,000
Interest Received	25,914	20,133
Levy - Christchurch City Council	495,127	409,214
Projects	2,150	-
Rents - dwelling	23,721	23,529
Gain on sale of assets	-	78
	<u>876,196</u>	<u>750,736</u>
Total Revenue	<u>1,024,440</u>	<u>912,318</u>

Donations, sundry income & other grants:

Other grants which have been received are being used for the Boardwalk project, Bush Enhancements totalling \$211,196, (2024: \$98,980) remainder has come from donations.

2. Expenses

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Employee Benefits	361,634	343,719
Administration expenses	103,710	109,796
Historic Houses expenses	115,267	123,194
Bush and Grounds Expenses	51,387	50,360
Ranger's House Expenses	1,062	369
Projects & other expenses	52,833	22,891
Copier Lease Interest	1,082	1,082
Depreciation	339,953	302,312
Total Expenses	<u>1,026,929</u>	<u>953,723</u>

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

3. Remuneration of auditors

The auditor of Riccarton Bush Trust is the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General has appointed Audit New Zealand to undertake the audit.

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Audit of financial statements	20,346	18,323

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Cash at bank and on hand	706,784	556,064

5. Inventories

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Merchandise on hand at net realisable value	4,043	3,089

6. Receivables

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Recoveries from non-exchange transactions	-	90
Receivables from exchange transactions	55,355	32,496
	<u>55,355</u>	<u>32,586</u>
Comprising of:		
Debtors and accruals	37,391	32,586
GST receivables	17,964	
	<u>55,355</u>	<u>32,586</u>

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less the recognition of any expected credit loss (ECL) over the life of the asset. The ECL is based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking factors specific to debtors and the prevailing economic environment.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Opening balances			Current year Net movements	Closing balances		
	Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation/ impairment	Carrying amount		Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation/ impairment	Carrying amount
2025							
Land & Land improvements	5,663,893	(99,632)	5,564,261	102,105	5,777,889	(111,523)	5,666,367
Buildings & Kitchen	11,521,252	(92,989)	11,428,263	(305,335)	11,521,253	(398,325)	11,122,928
Furniture and fittings	64,557	(63,048)	1,509	2,101	67,472	(63,861)	3,610
Plant & equipment	647,156	(507,215)	139,941	(16,725)	652,216	(529,001)	123,216
Antique furniture	216,968	-	216,968	-	216,968	-	216,968
Work in progress/AUC	116,084	-	116,084	84,228	200,312	-	200,312
Total	18,229,910	(762,884)	17,467,026	(133,626)	18,436,111	(1,102,710)	17,333,400

Current year movements

	Additions	Net disposals/ Transfers	Acc. Depr. On disposals	Impairment charges to Surplus	Net movement in WIP	Depreciation	Reversal of depreciation	Revaluation movement	Net current year movements
2025									
Land & Land improvements	113,996	-	-	-	-	(11,891)	-	-	102,105
Buildings & Kitchens	24	-	-	-	-	(305,359)	-	-	(305,335)
Furniture and fittings	2,914	-	-	-	-	(813)	-	-	2,101
Plant & equipment	5,061	-	-	-	-	(21,786)	-	-	(16,725)
Antique furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress/AUC	-	-	-	-	84,228	-	-	-	84,228
Total	121,995	-	-	-	84,228	(339,849)	-	-	(133,626)

	Opening balances			Current year Net movements	Closing balances		
	Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation/ impairment	Carrying amount		Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation/ impairment	Carrying amount
2024							
Land & Land improvements	5,597,893	(90,444)	5,507,449	56,812	5,663,893	(99,632)	5,564,261
Buildings & Kitchen	10,894,886	(343,166)	10,551,720	876,543	11,521,252	(92,989)	11,428,263
Furniture and fittings	65,203	(62,785)	2,418	(909)	64,557	(63,048)	1,509
Plant & equipment	645,018	(483,846)	161,172	(21,231)	647,156	(507,215)	139,941
Antique furniture	216,968	-	216,968	-	216,968	-	216,968
Work in progress/AUC	93,363	-	93,363	22,721	116,084	-	116,084
Total	17,513,331	(980,241)	16,533,090	933,936	18,229,910	(762,884)	17,467,026

Current year movements

	Additions	Net disposals/ Transfers	Acc. Depr. On disposals	Impairment charges to Surplus	Net movement in WIP	Depreciation	Reversal of depreciation	Revaluation movement	Net current year movements
2024									
Land & Land improvements	-	-	-	-	-	(9,188)	-	66,000	56,812
Buildings & Kitchens	4,366	-	-	-	-	(269,342)	519,519	622,000	876,543
Furniture and fittings	-	(646)	-	-	-	(263)	-	-	(909)
Plant & equipment	2,138	-	-	-	-	(23,369)	-	-	(21,231)
Antique furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress/AUC	-	-	-	-	22,721	-	-	-	22,721
Total	6,504	(646)	-	-	22,721	(302,162)	519,519	688,000	933,936

Revaluation

Land improvements and buildings

The Trust's land improvements and buildings were last revalued at 30 June 2024 by Bayleys, an independent registered valuer. The fair value of the land and buildings was calculated in accordance with PBE IPSAS 17.

Land Improvement

Land improvements have not been included in the valuation. There were no land improvements during the 2024 financial year.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

Buildings

Buildings were last valued at 30 June 2024 by Bayleys. Riccarton House and Deans Cottage are classified as specialised buildings. These are valued at fair value using depreciated replacement cost because no reliable market data is available for such buildings.

Ranger's House is valued at fair value using market-based evidence.

Buildings had a positive valuation movement of \$622,000.

Land

Land was last valued at 30 June 2024 by Bayleys. The land value is based on land zoning. The land is zoned as *Open Space Natural*, and it has an *Outstanding Natural Landscape / Feature* designation since the new District Plan has become operative.

Land had a positive valuation movement of \$66,000.

Assets Under Constructions

Assets under construction amounting to \$200,312 is for the Project Boardwalk which is expected to be completed by October 2025.

Insurance

Insurances are current and the policy covers the replacement value of buildings but natural disaster cover for demolition costs only.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

8. Current trade and other payables

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Taxes and transfers payable	-	892
Payable under exchange transactions	97,589	48,466
	<u>97,589</u>	<u>49,358</u>
Comprising of:		
GST net	-	892
Trade Payables	77,243	13,484
Audit Fees	20,346	34,982
	<u>97,589</u>	<u>49,358</u>

9. Current provisions

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Employee benefits	26,834	29,562

10. Reserves

	Asset Revaluation	Capital Reserves	Total
Balance as at 30 June 2023	14,993,001	1,081,166	16,074,167
Gain (loss) on property revaluation	1,207,519		1,207,519
Balance as at 30 June 2024	16,200,520	1,081,166	17,281,686
Gain (loss) on property revaluation			
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>16,200,520</u>	<u>1,081,166</u>	<u>17,281,686</u>

11. Finance lease liability

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Current finance lease liability	2,201	2,201
Long term finance lease liability	367	2,568
	<u>2,568</u>	<u>4,769</u>

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Minimum lease payments payable	3,283	3,283
Not later than one year	547	3,830
Later than one year		
More than five years		
	<u>3,830</u>	<u>7,113</u>
Future finance charges	1,262	2,344
Present Value of minimum lease payment	2,568	4,769

The finance lease liability relates to the lease of a digital photocopier/printer. The lease is until August 2026.

12. Income in Advance

- No income in Advance

13. Reconciliation of surplus for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Operating surplus (deficit)	(2,489)	(38,913)
Depreciation	339,953	302,312
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing		
(Gain) on Sale of assets	-	(78)
Interest on finance lease	1,082	1,082
Movement in capital creditors	(56,187)	
Add/(less) movements in working capital items		
Accounts Receivable	(23,752)	9,234
Accounts Payable & income in advance	49,287	9,147
inventory	(954)	(1,121)
Increase / (decrease) in Employee entitlements	(2,728)	
Net Cash outflows from operating activities	<u>304,213</u>	<u>281,663</u>

14. Contingencies and Commitments

- **There are no contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2025. (2024: Nil).**
- Commitments, Part of the Boardwalk Project, Riccarton Bush Trust has a contract with Morgan & Pollard to complete this work, contract amount is \$582,729.01 ex GST, as of 30 June 2025 \$178,654.90 has been paid, remaining commitment \$404,074.11.

15. Related party transactions

Trustee Robert Lineham has made a \$2,500 contribution to the Bush Enhancement project 'Boardwalk.'

Other related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier of client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Trust would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

The Council

The Trust requires the Council to contribute a significant amount of funds towards its operating costs to deliver its objectives as specified in the Riccarton Bush Act.

During the year, the Trust received in levies and grants of \$587,527, Levies totalling \$495,127 and grants of \$92,500 for funding the capital projects.

The Council also provided accounting services to the Trust at a total cost of \$35,763 (2024: \$35,763.)

Although these services were provided at market value, the transactions are not considered to be at arm's length as the Council does not usually provide accounting services to outside parties and have provided these services to the Trust only because of the Council/Council controlled organisation relationship.

As at 30 June 2025, the Trust had a balance owing to Council of \$ Nil (2024: \$ Nil.)

As at 30 June 2025, the Council had a balance owing to the Trust of \$ Nil (2024: \$ Nil.)

16. Key management personnel

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2025 Actual	2024 Actual
Salaries & other short-term benefits	89,441	91,533

Key management personnel include the Trustees and manager.

17. Post balance date events

There are no post balance date events as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil.)

18. Capital management

The Trust's capital is its equity, which comprises Trust capital and retained surpluses. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Riccarton Bush Act requires the Board of Trustees to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings prudently. The Trust's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings.

19. Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting entity

The Trust operates under the Riccarton Bush Act 1914 and is a Council Controlled Organisation under the Local Government Act 2002. The Trust manages property in Riccarton. The property consists of Riccarton House and Grounds, Deans Cottage, a residential house and Riccarton Bush.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

The major source of revenue is from an operating levy and an additional grant received annually from the Council, and from grants, donations and rents & commission from use of the properties.

The primary purpose of the Trust is to:

- Protect and enhance the indigenous flora, fauna and ecology of Pūtaringamotu Riccarton Bush; including mahinga kai and taonga species.
- Protect and conserve Riccarton House, Deans Cottage and the Grounds.
- Encourage public interest, use and participation and promote the natural and cultural heritage values of the site.

On this basis, the Trust is considered a public benefit entity for purposes of financial reporting.

The financial statements of the Trust are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Trustees on 24 September 2025.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements and service performance of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards, which have been applied consistently throughout the period, and complies with PBE financial reporting standards.

As the Trust has elected to report under Tier 2 PBE standards, it has applied disclosure concessions, where available. The criteria under which the Trust is eligible to report under Tier 2 PBE Standards are as follows:

- (a) the Trust is not publicly accountable; and
- (b) the Trust's total expenses for the period being reported are below the \$30 million threshold for Tier 1 reporting.

Where disclosure concessions have been applied by the Trust, these are discussed in the accounting policies affected.

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

(b) Revenue

Grants/Levies

Grants received from the Council are the primary source of funding to the Trust and are restricted for the purpose of the Trust meeting its objectives as specified in the Riccarton Bush Act. The Trust also receives Government assistance for specific purposes, and these grants usually contain restrictions on their use.

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

Other Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Land, site improvements and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic valuations by an external independent valuer less subsequent depreciation and impairment.

All other property, plant and equipment are shown at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Trust 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 when control over the asset is obtained.

Work in progress

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

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

Disposals

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

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the surplus or deficit during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Land and antique furniture are not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The useful lives of major classes of assets are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| • Buildings | 5-100 yrs |
| • Furniture and fittings | 10 yrs |
| • Plant and equipment | 3-30 yrs |
| • Land improvements | 5-100 yrs |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Revaluations

Land and buildings are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost less accumulated impairment.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue.

(d) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their expected realised value after writing off of any known bad debts and making an expected credit loss allowance which may prove irrecoverable in subsequent accounting periods.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of other inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

(f) Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset, whether the title is eventually transferred or not.

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

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

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

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and other short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

(h) Impairment

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Land and buildings are also reviewed for impairment at least every three years as part of the revaluation process.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

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.

Non-cash generating assets

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

For non-cash generating assets, value in use is determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis.

Cash generating assets

Cash generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. These assets are adjusted based on age profile calculations of expected credit losses.

(i) Creditors and other payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value which represents amortised cost.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Trust has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits, the amount of which can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the obligation.

(k) Employee entitlements

Provision is made in respect of the Trust's liability for the short-term employee entitlements.

Liabilities for annual leave and time off in lieu are accrued at the full amount owing at the pay period ending immediately prior to the balance sheet date.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Trust in respect of services provided up to balance date.

(l) Income tax

Charities Services (formerly Charities Commission) Department has confirmed that the Riccarton Bush Trust has charitable status for tax purposes therefore the Trust is not liable for income tax.

(m) Goods and services Tax

The financial statements are prepared exclusive of GST except for receivables and payables that are shown inclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

RICCARTON BUSH TRUST

(n) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements the Trust has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Property, plant and equipment useful lives and residual values

At each balance date the Trust reviews the useful lives and residual values of its property, plant and equipment. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of property, plant and equipment requires the Trust to consider several factors, such as the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by the Trust, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will impact on the depreciable amount of an asset, therefore impacting on the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. The Trust minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- Physical inspection of assets,
- Asset replacement programmes,
- Review of second-hand market prices for similar assets,
- Analysis of prior asset sales; and
- Regular independent valuations of land and buildings.

The Trust has not made significant changes to the past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in note 7.

(o) Critical judgement in applying the Trust's accounting policies

The Trustees must exercise their judgement when recognising grant revenue to determine if conditions of the grant contract have been satisfied. This judgement will be based on the facts and circumstances that are evident for each grant contract.

(p) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following new standard has been issued but not yet effective as at 30 June 2025. Riccarton Bush Trust has not early adopted this standard.

PBE IPSAS19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The standard requires an entity to consider the unavoidable costs which is the lower of the costs of fulfilling a contract and any compensation and penalties arising from failure to fulfil a contract. The amendments added a description on the "costs of fulfilling a contract" when determining the unavoidable costs under the onerous contracts.

PBE IPSAS19 does not have any material impact on the Trust's annual report.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Riccarton Bush Trust's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Riccarton Bush Trust (the Trust). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chantelle Gernetzky, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information of the Trust on his behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Trust on pages 4 to 7 and 11 to 21, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in net assets/equity and statement of cashflows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 8 to 10.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Trust:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information:
 - accurately reports, in all material respects, the Trust's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which the Trust's performance can be judged in relation to the Trust's objectives in its statement of intent for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
 - has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Our audit was completed on 24 September 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance* section of our report.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the financial statements and the performance information

The Trustees are responsible on behalf of the Trust for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Trustees are also responsible for preparing the performance information in accordance with the Act.

The Trustees are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and the performance information that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Trustees are responsible on behalf of the Trust for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. The Trustees are also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustees' responsibilities arise from the Act and Trust Deed.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

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

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and in the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Trust's statement of intent.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

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

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

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Trustee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

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

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.



Chantelle Gernetzky
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand



sidekick

Annual Report

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Prepared by Sidekick CA Ltd

KICK
side

Contents

3	Directory
4	Chair Report
11	Non-Financial Performance Targets
17	Financial Performance Targets
18	Financial Performance Targets Notes
20	Statement of Trustees
21	Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses
23	Statement of Financial Position
24	Statement of Changes in Equity
25	Statement of Cashflows
26	Notes on the Financial Statements
35	Independent Auditor's Report

Item 12

Attachment C



Directory

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust For the year ended 30 June 2025

Address

34 Allen Street, Christchurch Central

Trustees

Jenn Chowaniec

Richard Suggate (Retired 31 December 2024)

Maureen McCloy

Paul McNoe (Retired 8 April 2025)

Tyrone Fields

Duncan Bright

Francesca Brown

Anna Cameron

Kamala Hayman (Special Trust Advisor from 1 July – 31 December 2024 then Trustee from 1 January 2025)

Piper Pengelly

Bankers

BNZ

TSB

Kiwibank

Heartland

Auditors

Nexia Audit Christchurch

Email

manager@roddonaldtrust.co.nz

Website

www.roddonaldtrust.co.nz



Chair Report

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust For the year ended 30 June 2025

Introduction

Since 8 February 2022 I have had the privilege of being Co-Chair of Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust, taking on the Chair role in January 2025. This report is an opportunity to reflect on the 2024-2025 year, which has been full of activity and opportunity.

Our Strategy

The Trust held its annual strategy day in November 2024 which resulted in several months of further refinement work. As a result the Trust recommitted to its work towards Access, Biodiversity and Knowledge pou, all towards the vision of a thriving and enduring ecosystem of trails and regenerating landscapes on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula.

The Trust identified several new priorities to reach these pou, including increasing the side routes connected to Te Ara Pātaka, increasing the Trust's focus on biking routes more generally, protecting and enhancing biodiversity along the Trust's significant access routes and enabling a new research scholarship, launched in winter 2025.

Highlights

Rod Donald Hut

The Hut is generally a highlight for us all at the Trust due to its accessibility, cosy feel, exceptional maintenance and great views. However, this year was extra special as we constructed and opened the Te Ahu Māhuri nature trail, a 1km circular route right next to the hut. The route includes a field guide with activities for children as well as marked photo points, to track regeneration of the surrounding bush over time.

Banks Peninsula Walking Festival

The Trust remains committed to running the Walking Festival to showcase new walks and reserves, for the public to learn more about the Peninsula from knowledgeable local guides, and to experience places not normally accessible. This year was the twelfth Festival and delivered 24 walks to over 320 participants.

Te Ara Pātaka

This year the Trust and the Te Ara Pātaka partners agreed to develop a signage manual and signage plans for the track network to assist partners when replacing or adding new signs. This important work will ensure future signage will provide clear and consistent information for users.

Also on Te Ara Pātaka, near Mt Sinclair, a site for a new shelter was agreed with Christchurch City Council and Department of Conservation. This new resource will be further planned and built over the next year, to provide shelter from extreme weather and an opportunity to use the toilet or get clean drinking water whilst on the route. This is a key component of the Trust's aspiration for Te Ara Pātaka to be walked across multiple days.

Te Ara Pātaka extensions and side routes

This year the Trust commissioned a feasibility assessment into potential extensions of the walkway from Hilltop to Akaroa. The Trust is now looking forward to engaging with and learning from the community and stakeholders on this aspirational goal. By the end of the year, with generosity from landowners, the Trust had also agreed a new walkway and cycleway from Little River to Te Ara Pātaka. Work on creating and marking the route started recently.

Our Finances

The Trust remains continually grateful for the financial support from Christchurch City Council and for over \$23,000 in donations received from the wider public. It achieved all of its projects with a total cash expenditure of \$269,986, and a total net cash expenditure of \$539,678 for the year. The Trust is in a good position to meet the funding needs of future projects, with year-end net assets of \$2,216,742 and held funds of \$1,950,801.

Chair Report

**kick
spots**

Our People

People wise, this was a year of two halves, with the retiring of two long standing trustees mid way through. Both Richard Suggate and Paul McNoe retired from their trusteeships having contributed close to their maximum term. However, we had been planning for this for some time, and July 2024 marked the start of board terms for five new members: Francesca Brown, Duncan Bright, Anna Cameron, and Piper Pengelly. Kamala Hayman was appointed Special Trust Advisor from 1 July 2024 and then became a trustee from 1 January 2025. Francesca has taken on the role of Deputy Chair and all trustees have taken on roles in portfolio groups.

Our Trust team, led by Manager, Shelley Washington, has gone from strength to strength, producing an incredible amount of quality work.

Next year

With so much on the go we're looking forward to the upcoming year, marking the 20th anniversary of Rod Donald's passing with commemorative events, upgrades and construction of side routes on Te Ara Pātaka, engagement on extending the track network from Hilltop, results of our new research scholarship, contributing to the Peninsula's aspirations to eradicate pests and reviewing the Walking Festival to continue to diversify participants.

Thank you

I want to take this opportunity to say thank you to the whole team at Rod Donald Trust for their commitment to our mission and willingness to jump into projects - literally and metaphorically. It is through the collective efforts of this exceptional group of staff, contractors, trustees and stakeholders, that such a seemingly small organisation can have impact of such significance.

Jenn Chowaniec
Chair
24 June 2025



Chair Report

REVIEW OF 2024-25 ACTIVITIES

The sections below report on our Governance, Management and Projects during the 2024-25 financial year.

Key achievements include:

- Running another successful Banks Peninsula Walking Festival in conjunction with partner organisations.
- Continuing to operate the Rod Donald Hut and improve the Te Ara Pātaka track network that it serves, including construction and opening of Te Ahu Māhuri nature trail and preparation of a multi-party MOU and signage manual and plans.
- Achieving agreement from landowners to create a new walkway and cycleway from Little River to Te Ara Pātaka. The Trust has also partnered with Little River Wairewa Community Trust, working to create a Little River Embankment Pathway.
- Continuing to coordinate and promote the Little River Rail Trail, including preparation of a multi-party MOU and partnership project to control weeds.
- Providing grants to Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust, Orton Bradley Park, Little River Wairewa Community Trust and Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust.

Governance and Management

Governance and management this year included creating a number of new policies, inducting five new trustees, holding a strategic planning session, and revising our strategic plan.

Changes of Personnel

The Rod Donald Trust has operated with nine Trustees and a Special Trust Advisor, with Jenn Chowanec and Richard Suggate acting as Co-Chairs until Richard retired on 12 December 2024. At that point the Special Trust Advisor became a Trustee, with Jenn Chowanec becoming the Chair, and Francesca Brown holding the position of Deputy Chair. Paul McNoe then retired as a Trustee on 8 April 2025, with eight Trustees now remaining. The Board thanks Richard and Paul for their dedicated service and commitment to the Trust over many years.

Trust Administrator Sue Church has now become an employee on 1 April 2025, having previously been contracted to the Trust. Wanda Vivequin continues in her role as the Banks Peninsula Walking Festival Coordinator as well as undertaking some short-term contract work for communications projects. David Brailsford continues in his role as the Rod Donald Hut Manager.

Health and Safety

The Trust has a strong interest in promoting Health and Safety for the public enjoying recreation on Banks Peninsula, taking care to ensure that appropriate information is included in all its publications. Apart from the Trust's main Health and Safety policy, separate Health and Safety plans are developed for specific activities such as the management of Rod Donald Hut and the Banks Peninsula Walking Festival.

The Trust engaged a contractor to check what maintenance and upgrades are needed on the tracks that are the Trust's responsibility on Te Ara Pātaka. The Trust also commissioned a project to develop a signage manual and signage plans for Te Ara Pātaka to benefit all the partners and users of the trail network. The Trust has included health and safety in its drafting of an action plan and strategy for the Little River Rail Trail to progress with partners.

Strengthening Relationships

The Trust has worked during the year to strengthen relationships focused on biodiversity and recreation. This has included a five year grant for operational costs for Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust. It also included grants to Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust and Orton Bradley Park for pest and weed control and track maintenance. The Trust has also continued to contribute to Te Kāhahu Kahukura, Pest Free Banks Peninsula and the Banks Peninsula Native Forest Climate Change Group.

The Trust worked with the Department of Conservation, Christchurch City Council, Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust, Orton Bradley Park and private landowners to reduce seasonal lambing closures on the Te Ara Pātaka track network and provide useful signage.

We have also seen ongoing growth in public interest in the Trust with approaches by individuals wishing to support our work through donations and to discuss opportunities to purchase conservation land and secure public access.



Chair Report

Submissions

The Trust made four submissions this year, all of which are posted on the Trust's website:

- Christchurch City Council Annual Plan
- Treaty Principles Bill
- CCC Ngāti Wheke urupā Purau
- Taxation and the not-for-profit sector

Ongoing Projects

Te Ara Pātaka

The Trust has worked with partners to create an MOU clarifying responsibilities and committing to holding twice yearly partner meetings. An initiative that developed out of these meetings was to commission a project to create a signage manual and signage plans for the track network so that when partners replace or add new signs, they will provide clear and consistent information for users and have a similar appearance. The Te Ara Pātaka brochure was updated, published online and hard copy, and we continued to work with landowners to remove remaining seasonal lambing closures. The Trust commissioned a feasibility assessment into potential routes from Hilltop to Akaroa and is now considering next engagement steps, before choosing a route to begin negotiating. A site was selected by the Trust in collaboration with staff from Christchurch City Council and Department of Conservation for a new shelter near Mt Sinclair to provide shelter from extreme weather and an opportunity to go to the toilet and get drinking water.

Te Ahu Pātiki Conservation Park

We continue to be involved in this project by appointing two members to the Trust, Hugh Logan and Sarah Wilson. We have also provided the Trust with a five-year grant to assist with pest and weed control and track maintenance while the Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust investigates long-term income sources.

Little River Rail Trail

The Trust has developed a new five-way MOU with landowning agencies Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council, Department of Conservation and Environment Canterbury and held partner meetings. The Trust has drafted an action plan and strategy for the trail to engage with partners on. The Trust is leading a weed control project on a stretch of trail managed by Department of Conservation in partnership with High Bare Peak Ltd. The Trust is liaising with other stakeholders about potential further attractions and features that can be added to the trail.

Banks Peninsula Walking Festival

The Walking Festival provides an opportunity to showcase walks and reserves, for the public to learn more about the Peninsula from knowledgeable local guides, and to experience places not normally accessible. It is coordinated by Wanda Vivequin.

In partnership with Little River Wairewa Community Trust, the festival received two grants to assist with funding the Festival, from Christchurch City Council's Strengthening Communities fund and the Selwyn District Council. Support from organisations and individuals willing to assist with guiding walks also enable the Festival to be possible.

The most popular walk was the French Farm Vistas and History walk that sold out in under ten minutes, a record for the festival. Other highlights included: Antarctic Stories of Connection to Christchurch; Landscapes and Restoration of Rāpaki and Whakaraupō; Giant Tōtara Track at Ōmahu Bush Reserve; Ahuriri Wetland – Restoration at a Grand Scale; Fishermans Bay Covenant to Red Bay; and a Hugh Wilson hosted walk at Hlnewai. The weather during the festival was very good, with none of the events cancelled due to weather.

Rod Donald Hut

David Brailsford continued his role as Hut Manager, carrying out regular upkeep of the hut and the surrounding 10ha QEII Covenant protected property. Annual maintenance included the installation of a new deck, replacing old wallboards, fixing spouting and fixing tapware.

The Trust constructed a 1km nature trail, Te Ara Māhuri for children and their caregivers to enjoy. The Trust also created a field guide with activities for children to enjoy while on the trail and in the hut. The nature trail was formally opened on the first day of the Walking Festival by representatives of Wairewa Rūnanga and invited participants representing the Trust's partners enjoyed the walk and kai together.



Chair Report

KICK
spots

Item 12

Attachment C

The Hut continues to be popular with occupancy figures remaining high. A successful volunteer day took place with outdoor planting maintenance tasks in May 2025, led by Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust. We also hosted Youthtown in April 2025. For some of these youth, this was their first time staying overnight at a hut and they enjoyed their walks and stay.

Walking Products

The Trust provides walking information to the public through its Banks Peninsula Walks website, published walking directory, and a series of printed brochures. This year the Trust has updated the Te Ara Pātaka brochure, Akaroa Village Walks brochure and Akaroa Walks poster.

Banks Peninsula Native Forest Climate Change group (BPNFCC)

The Banks Peninsula Native Forest Climate Change group is an affiliation of thirty one biodiversity specialists from a large variety of organisations. The Trust supports the work of BPNFCC by contributing financially to cover the cost of meetings, events and other associated expenses. The group has made submissions, held events, and engaged with experts and politicians. It also produces a quarterly bulletin to update group members.

Pest Free Banks Peninsula

The Trust is a foundation member of the Pest Free Banks Peninsula/Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū and Port Hills Partnership. Richard Suggate represented the Trust on the Pest Free Banks Peninsula project management group until he retired, and with Anna Cameron and Francesca Brown then taking over the role.

Improving walking and cycling access from Little River

The Trust has negotiated access with landowners between Te Ara Pātaka and Little River and is looking forward to formalising this through easements. The Trust is also working with the Little River Wairewa Community Trust, private landowners and other organisations to create the Little River Embankment Pathway between the Little River township and the Little River Inn. The Trust has provided funding towards this project. The project has progressed well and the next step is to create the easement.

Private conservation land

The Trust has met with several private individuals interested in purchasing land for conservation or making donations for conservation and recreation on Banks Peninsula. Some of these have resulted in land purchases and donations.

Other activities

The Trust has also devoted effort to other projects and activities including:

Head to Head Walkway

The Trust continued to support the Christchurch City Council with the Head to Head Walkway and is represented on the working group which is focused on creating public access to connect the existing sections. The aim is to create a continuous walkway around Lyttelton Harbour/Whakaraupō.

Bicultural understanding and relationships

A workshop about Te Tiriti o Waitangi was held in July 2024 for Trustees and staff as well as representatives of partner community groups. Feedback from participants was that the day was a highly valuable day of learning and will be useful in the ongoing mahi of the Trust and partnering groups.

Support for other organizations

The Trust supported other organisations on the Peninsula through grant funding to the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust, Orton Bradley Park and Little River Wairewa Community Trust. The Trust also provided a grant to Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust to help them with purchasing a property for conservation and a grant to Hinewai Reserve to assist with the publication of a new book of artwork by Hugh Wilson.

Communicating with the public

The Trust regularly communicates with the public by posting news on its website and on its Facebook and Instagram pages. The Trust has an extensive supporter list of over three thousand people, to which it sends electronic newsletters. The Trust ran a



Chair Report

social media campaign during the April 2025 school holidays, profiling a number of walks and bike rides targeted at families. This campaign had good results

Support from the public

The Trust's increased public profile has led to more contact from the public, with donations being received via our Givealittle page, offers of assistance, an increase of general enquiries through our website and suggestions of new potential ideas and initiatives.

Carbon footprint

The Trust Manager and a trustee attended a two day workshop with Terra Nova not for profit programme for resilience and emission reduction. This included carrying out an assessment using a tool called Cogo and the development of actions for reducing emissions.

Practical measures already being focused on include: encouraging car-pooling and online meetings; carrying out native planting and regeneration from gorse to natives on Rod Donald Hut land; funding weed and pest control; buying local and plant-based food; and reducing food waste.

We are developing and promoting tracks that can be used without the need for private vehicles, such as the ability to use public transport to Diamond Harbour and then walk or bike a range of tracks from there. Another example is the ability to bike to Little River and then do other walking and biking trails from there. We help fund pest and weed control which makes native forests healthier and able to absorb more carbon. We encourage people to recreate on Banks Peninsula rather than travelling a long way from where they live. We support initiatives that enable landowners to regenerate their land into native vegetation.

Policy documents

The Trust has established or updated several policy documents this year including: an Accounting Journal Entries Policy; Code of Conduct & Qualification of Trustees; Communications Strategy; Grants Strategy; Information and Records Management Strategy; Internal Privacy Policy; I.T Acceptable Use Policy; I.T Security Policy; I.T Security Incident Response Plan; Payment Policy; Portfolio Group Terms of Reference; Health and Safety policies; Risk Management Policy; Schedule of Delegations; Sensitive Expenditure Policy; and Strategic Plan 2025 – 2035. A Charities Amendment Act statutory review was also undertaken.

Trust's Non-Financial Performance Targets

The Trust's key non-financial performance targets from the Statement of Intent for 2026 are:

1. Create new public access route from Little River to Te Ara Pātaka via the western ridgeline.

Confirm access agreements with landowners and design of trail, gates, styles and signage; and

2. Upgrade and maintain tracks that we are responsible for maintaining.

Upgrade the upper part of Monument North Track so that it is at "Easy Tramping Track" Standard (SNZ HB 8630:2004); and

3. Providing public with accurate information about walking and biking trails

Provide accurate walking and cycling website information, printed walking products and social media communications, updating as required. Distribution of printed information to Banks Peninsula outlets upon request; and

4. Reduce priority pests and weeds in locations that are strategic for biodiversity and/or public access.

Reduce priority pests (possums, hedgehogs, mustelids, rats, feral cats) and weeds (gorse, old man's beard, cherry plum, willow) to agreed project pest control outcomes (catch data and presence monitoring showing decrease) and weed control outcomes (decrease in old man's beard, gorse free boundaries, no gorse on rocky knolls, keeping gorse free areas free of gorse, decrease in cherry plum, no willows remain); and

5. Improve biodiversity and amenity on Little River Rail Trail.

Implement a project to control priority weeds (blackberry, sycamore, english ivy, periwinkle, grey willow, elderflower, holly) on the Little River Rail Trail alongside Te Roto o Wairewa; and

6. Deliver the annual Banks Peninsula Walking Festival. Participants learn about flora, fauna, geology and history on the walks.

Chair Report

kick
apois

Deliver an annual Walking Festival with overall positive feedback (based on survey of participants) and annual improvements based on previous year's evaluation and outcomes of project to review walking festival. Participants learn about flora, fauna, geology and history on the walks; and

7. Support tertiary student research

Support a tertiary student research project that will deliver value to the Peninsula in access, biodiversity or knowledge through a scholarship; and

8. Reduce carbon emissions

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1% on the 24/25 baseline level for scope 1 through the key actions listed in 4.1 of Statement of Intent.

More detail can be found in our 2026 Statement of Intent. The Trust will continue to work in an advocacy role for the Peninsula as the Christchurch City Council and other agencies review legislation, strategies and plans affecting the Trust's strategic pou. The Trust looks forward to working closely with its partners across Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City Council during the coming year.

Item 12

Attachment C



Non-Financial Performance Targets

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Item 12

Attachment C

Achievement Target	Achievement
Indicator 1. The Trust has determined four key pillars on which its projects will be based: Access, Biodiversity, Knowledge, and Partnership.	
Assess potential projects brought to the Trust's attention against these four pillars to determine whether they should be added as a Trust project and action those that are deemed a priority	New projects brought to the Trust's attention this year were: • Feasibility of extensions to Te Ara Pātaka from Little River, Hilltop to Akaroa and Hilltop to Saddle Hill • Little River Embankment Pathway in partnership with Little River Wairewa Community Trust • Te Ara Māhuri Nature Trail and education activities at the Rod Donald Hut • Scoping and design of new shelter on Te Ara Pātaka with Annie Currie Legacy Trust funding • Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust funding sought for land purchase • Support for Living Springs public walking access • Weed control on Rail Trail with High Bare Peak Ltd and DOC • Signage manual and sign plans for Te Ara Pātaka • Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust funding sought for pest and weed control, tracks and signage • Orton Bradley Park funding sought for pest and weed control, tracks and signage • Hugh Wilson book publication funding request • Project designed and grant applied for and received for weed control project on Little River Rail Trail in partnership with High Bare Peak Ltd and Department of Conservation • Access negotiation has begun for route from Hilltop to Saddle Hill Projects begun in 2023-2024 that further progressed: • Access negotiations for new trail from Te Ara Pātaka to Little River. Specific route identified and mapped. Easement conditions drafted. • Involvement in Head to Head Walkway working group • Coordination and promotion of Little River Rail Trail
Make submissions to relevant policy documents in support of the pillars.	ACHIEVED • Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi Bill Select Committee • Taxation and the not-for-profit sector • CCC Ngāti Wheke urupā Purau 11 November 2024 • CCC Annual Plan Submission 2025-26
Indicator 2. Provide leadership and tangible support for the projects achieving Access through implementing the CCC Public Open Space Strategy.	
A network of well managed walking and biking trails with long term secure public access that provide free walking and connect major communities.	ACHIEVED • Rod Donald Hut regularly serviced and annual maintenance completed, including extending and upgrading deck • Updated walking products including brochures, website and maps to ensure full and correct information is provided





Non-Financial Performance Targets

	- Te Ara Pātaka brochure updated and published - Development of Te Ara Māhuri nature trail at Rod Donald Hut and educational nature activities and field guide - Financial support for Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust land purchase - Access negotiations to create route from Little River township to Te Ara Pātaka via unformed legal road, Te Whenua Ora and several other private properties - Feasibility report on routes from Hilltop to Akaroa IN PROGRESS - Partnership with Little River Wairewa Community Trust to secure access over private and public land for Little River Embankment Pathway - Track formation begun on Te Whenua Ora in partnership with High Bare Peak Ltd - Access negotiation on Māori Trustee Land - Feasibility studies for Little River and Saddle Hill extensions to Te Ara Pātaka - Assistance to secure additional access for the Head to Head Walkway - Support for Living Springs public walking access - Action plan and strategy for Little River Rail Trail
Te Ara Pātaka is nationally recognised as a walking route from Christchurch to Akaroa with a network of track connections	ACHIEVED - Funding to Orton Bradley Park to assist with track maintenance, signage and upgrades - Funding to Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust to assist with track maintenance, signage and upgrades - Track condition assessment report complete and ongoing maintenance report compete IN PROGRESS - Promotion of Te Ara Pātaka in conjunction with partners - MOU between the five parties - Reduce or end seasonal closures for lambing - Extensions from Te Ara Pātaka to Little River, Saddle Hill and Akaroa - Provision of information through the Banks Peninsula Walks website - Rod Donald Hut promoted by the Trust and DOC - Planning for track upgrades for Faulkners Track and Monument North - Planning for track maintenance
The Head to Head Walkway connecting Godley Head to Adderley Head is completed as a continuous and principally coastal pathway around Lyttelton Harbour	IN PROGRESS - Attendance at Head to Head Working Party meetings - Assisting the Council in a support role when required, with the potential to progress agreed sections of the route.





Non-Financial Performance Targets

	Work with local landowners and the community when required to identify and achieve potential access opportunities.
Unformed legal roads are valued and effective as a delivery tool for walking and biking.	IN PROGRESS Access negotiations and feasibility for Te Ara Pātaka extensions
Indicator 3. Provide tangible support for biodiversity	
Increase protection for areas with high biodiversity value in conjunction with public walking/cycling access; purchasing land if necessary.	ACHIEVED - Attendance at Te Kāhahu Kahukura partners meetings and events - Funding to Orton Bradley Park to improve biodiversity - Funding to Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust to improve biodiversity - Financial support for Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust land purchase - Grant funding secured for weed control on the Rail Trail. IN PROGRESS - Involvement with Te Kāhahu Kahukura - Working with owners of conservation land in Little River
Active support for Banks Peninsula's 2050 Ecological Vision for Banks Peninsula (Goal 1) to protect all old-growth forest remnants of more than 1ha, examples of all rare ecosystems and four indigenous forest areas of more than 1000ha each	ACHIEVED - Funding to Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust (BPCT) - Funding to Te Ahu Pātiki and Orton Bradley Park
Support the Pest Free Banks Peninsula group in its work toward Banks Peninsula being effectively free of pest animals.	ACHIEVED Partnership with Pest Free Banks Peninsula and Feral Pig group
Address the Climate and Ecological Emergency through encouraging native biodiversity to regenerate on a landscape scale, assisted by its income from carbon sequestration where possible.	ACHIEVED - Support of Banks Peninsula Native Forest Climate Change group IN PROGRESS - Planting of Rod Donald Hut land and regeneration of bush from gorse
Indicator 4. Provide tangible support and leadership for projects building the Knowledge pillar, and leadership around walking access knowledge.	
Trails are used to educate people and connect them to the natural environment and Mātauranga Māori with the aim of building environmental guardians of the future	IN PROGRESS Dialogue with papatipu rūnanga to increase mana whenua direction to Trust decision-making, support rūnanga projects and engagement in our projects
Regularly publish and update material on the walking and biking trails and work with other agencies to enhance their publications	ACHIEVED - Website www.roddonaldtrust.co.nz updated - Website www.bpwalks.co.nz updated - Website https://littlivertrail.kiwi.nz/ updated - Facebook www.facebook.com/RodDonaldBPTrust/ updated - Facebook facebook.com/littlivertrail.kiwi.nz updated - Instagram www.instagram.com/roddonaldbptrust/ updated





Non-Financial Performance Targets

	- Akaroa Village Walks brochure updated - Te Ara Pātaka brochure updated - Akaroa Walks poster updated - Banks Peninsula Walks website maps updated - Little River Rail Trail brochure updated - Map QR codes for Council Akaroa information board IN PROGRESS - Coordinate Little River Rail Trail communications
Develop methods to transfer knowledge through events, on-line information channels and support for a Banks Peninsula Geopark.	ACHIEVED - Newsletters each season to an increasing list of supporters - Walking Festival 2025 completed - Te Ara Māhuri Nature Trail at Rod Donald Hut opening event - Development of a communications strategy IN PROGRESS - Discussions with Banks Peninsula Geopark Trust
Promote information about the biodiversity, culture, heritage and geology of Banks Peninsula and its potential for carbon sequestration.	ACHIEVED - Banks Peninsula Native Forest Climate Change Group advocacy - Promotion of the work of Banks Peninsula Geopark on our website - Media articles in a variety of publications - Walking Festival 2025 featuring locally guided walks completed - Funding support for Hugh Wilson book publication IN PROGRESS - Advocacy, media, walking festival
Indicator 5. Provide tangible support for and work with a range of partners	
Working in partnership with others to achieve greater outcomes than we could individually.	ACHIEVED - Supported Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust through Board appointees and liaison through our Co-chairs - Secured funding from Christchurch City Council and Selwyn District Council for Walking Festival - Support of Te Kāhaku Kahukura - Funding of Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust and ongoing liaison through our Co-chairs - Partnership with Orton Bradley Park to improve access and biodiversity - Partnership with Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust to improve access and biodiversity - Support of Pest Free Banks Peninsula - Financial support to Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust for land purchase - Promoted donations to Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust for land purchase - Contribution to Hugh Wilson book publication - Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust volunteer day at Rod Donald Hut held IN PROGRESS





Non-Financial Performance Targets

	- Partnership with Christchurch City Council to create access for Head to Head Walkway - Partnership with landowners to create access from Little River to Te Ara Pātaka - Partnership with Little River Wairewa Community Trust for Little River Embankment Pathway Project - Support for public walking access at Living Springs - Partnership with CCC and DOC to create new shelter on Te Ara Pātaka - Development of signage manual and sign plans for Te Ara Pātaka in partnership with other partners - Ongoing relationship with Department of Conservation, Christchurch City Council and Herenga ā Nuku Outdoor Access Commission, Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust and Orton Bradley Park around Te Ara Pātaka and other partners
Relationships with key stakeholders are formalised with appropriate agreements and delivering as agreed.	ACHIEVED - Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust grant funding to support 2050 Ecological Vision for Banks Peninsula - Orton Bradley Park grant funding for track signage, maintenance, and weed and pest control - Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust grant funding for track signage, maintenance, and weed and pest control - Little River Wairewa Community Trust funding for Little River Embankment Pathway IN PROGRESS - MOU for ongoing maintenance and management responsibilities for the Little River Rail Trail with other partners - MOU for ongoing maintenance and management responsibilities for Te Ara Pātaka with other partners
Ngāi Tahu's role as kaitiaki is acknowledged and supported through productive partnerships with Papatipu Rūnanga on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū	ACHIEVED - Relationships with Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Rūnanga o Kōkourarata strengthened via Te Ahu Pātiki - Te Tiriti o Waitangi training and provided to community - Name gifted by mana whenua for new nature trail - Te Ara Māhuri - Engagement as part of feasibility study of routes from Hilltop to Akaroa IN PROGRESS - Consultation about new shelter on Te Ara Pātaka - Engagement with mana whenua about existing projects, strategic plan, new projects and feasibility studies
A mutually supportive partnership with Christchurch City Council recognising the Trust as an effective delivery vessel.	ACHIEVED - CCC Council approved a long-term funding package to support the Trust's proposals to continue its cost-effective development activities - Strong relationships with Council staff - Incorporation of the Enduring Statement of Expectations received from CCC into 2025 SOI



KICK
side
apols

Non-Financial Performance Targets

	- Development of 2026 Statement of Intent incorporating outcomes from Strategy Day IN PROGRESS - Projects help achieve Banks Peninsula Destination Management Plan - Projects help achieve Council's Public Open Space Strategy
--	--





Financial Performance Targets

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust For the year ended 30 June 2025

	TARGET NOTES	2025 TARGET	2025 ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2024 ACTUAL	VARIANCE
Financial Performance Targets						
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)						
Revenue	1	249,131	292,395	43,264	1,657,105	(1,364,711)
Trust Management	2	(155,829)	(158,548)	(2,719) ↓	(114,727)	(43,822) ↓
Overheads*	3	(55,377)	(55,279)	98 ↑	(39,798)	(15,481) ↓
Operating Costs*	4	(52,581)	(78,510)	(25,929) ↓	(58,786)	(19,724) ↓
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		(14,656)	57	14,713	1,443,794	(1,443,738)
Opening Funds	5	1,865,598	2,173,247	-	816,298	-
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		(14,656)	57	14,713	1,443,794	(1,443,738)
Strategic Grants and Project Expenditure*	6	(331,250)	(216,270)	114,980 ↑	(86,846)	(129,424) ↓
Closing Balance		1,519,692	1,957,034	437,342	2,173,247	(216,213)

*The financial performance targets are based on cash transactions only and the actual figures stated for Operating costs differ from the figures in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses due to the non cash expense of depreciation and gifting being excluded from the calculation.





Financial Performance Targets Notes

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Revenue

Actual figures include - \$100,000 annual operational grant from Christchurch City Council, Donations, Banks Peninsula Walking Festival income, Hut Revenue fees, Te Ara Pātaka lease income, interest income, and the sale of walking products.

Explanation of Variance - The revenue variance is higher by \$43,264 (19%). This is due to \$13,000 more in donations than forecasted, an increase in hut fees totalling \$19,437, and \$14,855 more interest generated due to high investment rates.

2. Trust Management

Actual figures include - Trust Manager salary, Trust Manager travel reimbursement and Trust Administrator contract.

Explanation of Variance - The variance is \$2,719 (2%), mainly due to timing differences and differences between forecasted and actual expenses.

3. Expenses – Overheads

Actual figures include - Accountancy fees, audit fees, legal fees, bank fees, I.T set up costs, meeting expenses, liability insurance, office supplies, and fees and subscriptions not assigned to a project.

Explanation of Variance - The variance is slightly lower than forecast by \$98 (0%). The variance is broadly in line with budget, with lower audit, insurance, and service fee costs offset by higher accounting, legal, meeting, and I.T setup expenses.

4. Operating Costs

Actual figures include - include web hosting, I.T support, conference and training, social enterprise operating expenses relating to the Rod Donald Hut and production of Walking Products. Also Banks Peninsula Walking Festival costs, support of the Banks Peninsula Native Forest Climate Change group, Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust support, and Hugh Wilson book contribution. Minor projects include a communications review, charities amendment act review, social media staff training, cyber security review, Te Ara Māhuri opening event, Strategic Plan update, gifts, first aid, Youthtown event and Akaroa field trip.

Explanation of Variance - The variance is higher than forecast by \$25,929 (49%). This is made up of a \$10,000 contribution to the Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust, and \$2,500 to support the production of Hugh Wilson's book, and unbudgeted expenses with a new I.T system now in place (6,644.69). Additional unbudgeted operating costs also included a Charities Amendment Act review (\$350), communications review (\$1,080) and cyber security review (\$980), Youthtown event support (\$222.58), Te Ara Māhuri opening event (\$718.66) and school holiday social media campaign (\$1,000). Additional training costs totalled \$2,913.30 for cyber security, first aid and Te Tiriti o Waitangi training.

5. Opening Funds

Actual figures include - Reflects the Trust's available cash and therefore includes cash on hand, term deposits, accounts receivables less accounts payable. Excludes inventory, property, plant, equipment & intangibles.

Explanation of Variance - Opening funds were higher than expected due to additional revenue received in the 2024 financial year reducing the operating loss expected.



Financial Performance Targets Notes

KICK
apols

6. Strategic grants and project expenditure

Actual figures include - All allocated grants and direct project spending. This includes grants to Orton Bradley Park, Te Ahu Pātiki Charitable Trust, Little River Wairewa Community Trust and Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust. Also project expenditure relating to the Little River embankment pathway, Little River Rail Trail enhancement projects, Rod Donald Hut Nature Trail, new veranda at the Rod Donald Hut, Hut planting, Te Ara Pātaka day shelter, Te Ara Pātaka track upgrades, Te Ara Pātaka High Bare Peak extension, Te Ara Pātaka extensions feasibility scoping and Te Ara Pātaka signage plan.

Explanation of Variance - The figure is \$114,980 (35%) lower than forecast. This is the result of some projects still being progressed, part of the Little River Railway Embankment project being passed on to another organisation, and Little River Rail Trail enhancement projects budgeted for being deferred.





Statement of Trustees

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust For the year ended 30 June 2025

We are responsible for the preparation of Trust's financial statements and statement of performance, and for the judgments made in them.

We have the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In our opinion, these financial statements and statement of performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees:

Trustee: J. Chowman

Trustee: D. Bright

Date: 28 / 09 / 2025

Date: 28 / 09 / 2025

KICK
spots



Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2025

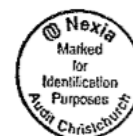
	NOTES	2025 ACTUAL	2025 BUDGET	2024 ACTUAL
Exchange Revenue				
Interest Income		108,706	93,851	108,825
Banks Peninsula Walking Festival 2023/24 Income		-	-	11,509
Banks Peninsula Walking Festival 2024/25 Income		10,144	12,500	-
Hut Fee Revenue		42,137	22,700	34,826
Te Ara Pātaka Lease Income		7,080	8,050	7,000
Walking Products		1,086	2,030	2,520
CCC Capital LTP Funding		-	-	1,350,000
CCC Operational Expenses LTP funding		100,000	100,000	100,000
Little River Rail Trail Trust		-	-	5,433
Total Exchange Revenue		269,154	239,131	1,620,113
Non-exchange revenue				
Donations	1	23,241	10,000	36,992
Restated Donations	17	-	-	(7,760)
Total Non-exchange revenue		23,241	10,000	29,232
Total Revenue		292,395	249,131	1,649,345
Expenses				
Overhead Expenditure				
Trust Management				
Trust Management Operational Contract		132,488	123,429	73,683
Trust Administrator Contract		30,410	32,400	41,044
Total Trust Management		162,897	155,829	114,727
Other Overheads				
Administration Costs				
Accounting		14,012	8,895	12,243
Audit Fees		20,061	27,358	29,191
Bank Fees		68	200	82
Contents Insurance		-	-	33
General Legal Fees		3,421	2,000	5,098
Givealittle Service Fees		193	958	1,065
I.T set up		6,249	-	-
Liability Insurance		2,319	7,316	2,736
Meeting Expenses		5,051	3,000	3,676
Other Administrative Expenses		3,509	4,920	4,351
Office equipment and supplies		398	730	1,091
Total Administration Costs		55,279	55,377	59,564

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

kick
spots

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

	NOTES	2025 ACTUAL	2025 BUDGET	2024 ACTUAL
Depreciation & Amortisation		7,513	8,892	8,332
Restated Givealittle Service Fees	17	-	-	(958)
Total Other Overheads		62,792	64,269	66,938
Total Overhead Expenditure		225,690	220,098	181,665
Operating Expenses				
Banks Peninsula Walking Festival 2023 & 2024		-	-	12,219
Banks Peninsula Walking Festival 2025		10,753	12,000	-
Brochures & Map Printing		1,892	1,426	2,988
BPNFCC Group		83	-	403
Conferences and Training		2,914	-	5,393
Donation - Le Bons Bay Conservation Trust		10,000	-	-
Hugh Wilson Book Contribution		2,500	-	-
Hut Operating and Maintenance Costs		25,268	24,115	28,093
Minor Administrative Projects		7,136	2,420	7,042
Minor Miscellaneous Operating Expenses		597	-	-
Te Ara Pātaka Maintenance Costs		7,501	10,000	-
Website Hosting and Ongoing IT Support		9,867	2,620	2,649
Total Operating Expenses		78,510	52,581	58,786
Strategic grants and project expenditure				
Grants (Commitments to Partners)				
Grants - Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust		40,880	41,200	62,500
Grants - Summit Road Society		-	-	15,000
Grant - Te Ahu Patiki		65,000	65,000	-
Grant - Little River Wairewa Community Trust		15,000	15,000	-
Grants - Orton Bradley		15,000	15,000	-
Total Grants (Commitments to Partners)		135,880	136,200	77,500
Capital Projects				
Nature Trail		13,294	6,500	4,644
Te Ara Pātaka		61,322	133,500	4,702
Hut Upgrades - Planting, Driveway & Landscaping		731	-	-
Rod Donald Hut - Veranda		5,044	5,050	-
Little River Rail Trail & Walkway		-	50,000	-
Total Capital Projects		80,390	195,050	9,346
Total Strategic grants and project expenditure		216,270	331,250	86,846
Total Expenses		520,470	603,929	327,297
Surplus (Deficit)		(228,076)	(354,798)	1,322,049
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		(228,076)	(354,798)	1,322,049



The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Financial Position

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	NOTES	2025 ACTUAL	2024 ACTUAL
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	2	157,025	131,821
Receivables from exchange transactions	3	84	-
Recoverables from non-exchange transaction	3	25,561	25,510
Current Investments	4	1,573,776	2,024,613
Inventories	5	5,781	3,875
Work in Progress	6	20,640	-
Grant Revenue in Advance		-	-
Total Current Assets		1,782,867	2,185,820
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	7	310,884	314,833
Intangible Assets	8	15,037	7,719
Non Current Invesments	4	220,000	-
Total Non-Current Assets		545,920	322,552
Total Assets		2,328,788	2,508,371
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables under exchange transactions	9	67,105	39,714
Payables under non-exchange transactions	9	5,346	4,245
Grant Revenue in Advance	10	20,000	-
Total Current Liabilities		92,451	43,959
Total Liabilities		92,451	43,959
Net Assets		2,236,336	2,464,412
Equity			
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	11	2,236,336	2,464,412
Total Equity		2,236,336	2,464,412





Statement of Changes in Equity

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
Trust Capital		
Opening Balance	2,464,412	1,142,363
Comprehensive Revenue/(Deficit) for the Period	(228,076)	1,322,049
Total Trust Capital	2,236,336	2,464,412



The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Cashflows

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025 ACTUAL	2024 ACTUAL
Cashflows for the Period		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from Customers and Other Sources	183,195	1,555,226
Interest Received	109,064	89,912
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(488,111)	(328,961)
Net GST Movements	1,101	312
Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(194,751)	1,316,489
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payment for Intangibles & Assets	(10,882)	(4,867)
Payments for Investments	-	(1,657,871)
Sale of Assets Held for Sale	-	-
Proceeds from Investments	230,837	358,259
Total Cash Flows from Investing Activities	219,955	(1,304,479)
Cash Movement		
Net Inflow / (Outflow) of Cash	25,204	12,009
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	131,821	119,812
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	157,025	131,821
Represented by		
Bank Deposits	157,025	131,821

The Statement of Cashflows is reported on a cash basis.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.





Notes on the Financial Statements

Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust For the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
1. Donations		
Donations - General	23,241	36,992
Total Donations	23,241	36,992
	2025	2024
2. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Bank of New Zealand		
00 BNZ Account	1,321	13,463
26 BNZ account - BP Walking Fest	1,397	1,388
23 BNZ Account	106,995	25,821
25 BNZ Account	26,710	26,580
Total Bank of New Zealand	136,423	67,252
TSB		
TSB Debit Card Society Cheque account	9,390	7,495
TSB Cheque a/c - Donations	11,171	48,151
TSB Society Cheque a/c - Investment Interest	41	8,923
Total TSB	20,602	64,569
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	157,025	131,821
	2025	2024
3. Receivables		
Receivables from Exchange Transactions		
Accounts Receivable	84	-
Total Receivables from Exchange Transactions	84	-
Recoverables from non exchange transactions		
Interest	22,541	22,899
Prepayments - Insurance	3,020	2,611
Total Recoverables from non exchange transactions	25,561	25,510
Total Receivables	25,645	25,510
	2025	2024
4. Financial Investments		
Current Investments		
Kiwibank Term Deposits	695,000	770,000
TSB Term Deposits	365,776	526,425
Heartland Term Deposits	513,000	728,188
Total Current Investments	1,573,776	2,024,613
Non-current Investments		



kick
spots

Notes on the Financial Statements

TSB Term Deposits	220,000	-
Total Non-current Investments	220,000	-
Total Financial Investments	1,793,776	2,024,613
	2025	2024

5. Inventory

Finished Goods (Book & Brochure Stocks)	5,781	3,875
Total Inventory	5,781	3,875
	2025	2024

6. Work in Progress

Te Ara Pataka Track Work	20,640	-
Total Work in Progress	20,640	-
	2025	2024

7. Property, Plant & Equipment

Rod Donald Hut		
Gross Carrying Value	335,087	335,087
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(26,257)	(23,680)
Total Rod Donald Hut	308,830	311,407

Rod Donald Hut		
Opening Balance	311,407	313,984
Additions	-	-
Less Depreciation on Hut	(2,577)	(2,577)
Total Rod Donald Hut	308,830	311,407

Less Transfer to Gifting		
Less Transfer to Gifting	-	-
Total Less Transfer to Gifting	-	-

Office equipment		
Opening Balance	3,426	-
Additions	-	4,867
Less: Depreciation	(1,372)	(1,440)
Total Office equipment	2,054	3,426

Total Property Plant & Equipment	310,884	314,833
	2025	2024

8. Intangible Assets

Brochure & Map IP		
Gross Carrying Value	43,151	43,151
Accumulated Amortisation	(38,905)	(35,432)
Total Brochure & Map IP	4,246	7,719





Notes on the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
Brochure & Map IP		
Opening Balance	7,719	12,034
Additions	-	-
Less Amortisation for Intangibles	(3,473)	(4,315)
Total Brochure & Map IP	4,246	7,719
Te Ara Pataka Sign Manual & Plan		
Gross Carrying Value	10,882	-
Accumulated Amortisation	(91)	-
Total Te Ara Pataka Sign Manual & Plan	10,791	-
Total Intangibles	15,037	7,719
	2025	2024

9. Payables

Payables from exchange transactions		
Trade Creditors	28,508	9,798
Accrued Expenses	38,597	29,916
Total Payables from exchange transactions	67,105	39,714
Payables from non-exchange transactions		
GST Payable	5,346	4,245
Total Payables from non-exchange transactions	5,346	4,245
Total Payables	72,451	43,959
	2025	2024

10. Grant Revenue in Advance

Grant - E Can Rail Trail Weed Control	20,000	-
Total Grant Revenue in Advance	20,000	-
	2025	2024

11. Equity

Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	2,464,412	1,142,363
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	(228,076)	1,322,049
Closing balance 30 June	2,236,336	2,464,412

12. Commitments

As at 30 June 2025, the Trusts material commitments were as follows:

- In June 2024, the Trust extended its Memorandum of Understanding with Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, agreeing to provide a further \$40,000 per annum. This amount is to be paid by 30 June each year and will be adjusted annually for inflation until March 2029.
- The board has committed to an annual grant to Orton Bradley Park of \$15,000 to be paid each year until June 2027.
- The board has committed to an annual grant to Te Ahu Pātiki of \$65,000 to be paid each year until June 2029.





Notes on the Financial Statements

13. Contingencies

As at 30 June 2025, the Trust had no contingent liabilities or assets (2024, nil).

14. Related Party Transactions

In 2025 the Trust received a grants of \$100,000 from the Christchurch City Council as part of the Striding Forward Implementation Plan. (2024: \$1,450,000)

There were no related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2024.

15. Related Parties

Key management personnel

Total remuneration of **\$123,453** was paid to one key management personnel during the year.

16. Events After Balance Date

There were no significant events after the balance date.

	2025	2024
17. Restatement		
Donations		
Donations as reported	-	36,992
Donations - Restated	-	(7,760)
Total Donations	-	29,232
Givealittle Service Fees		
Givealittle Service Fees as reported	-	1,065
Givealittle Service Fees - Restated	-	(958)
Total Givealittle Service Fees	-	107

In the 2024 Annual Report, a restatement has been made to record the givealittle donations that were receivable by the trust at balance date last year of \$7,759.73, and the associated give-a little services fees of \$958.16.

These accruals have been reversed in the 2024 financial period.





Notes on the Financial Statements

18. Financial Instruments

The Rod Donald Trust has elected to apply PBE IPSAS 41.

Financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, debtors, creditors and other financial assets (see Notes 4, 5, 6 and 11).

Risk

The Trust has policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. The Trust is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities.

Interest rate risk

The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk on funds invested at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by restricting investment to fixed interest rate investments, pursuant to the Council's investment policy.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a third party will default on its contractual obligations to the Trust, causing the Trust to incur a loss. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Trust to credit risk consist principally of cash, short term investments and accounts receivable. The risk is managed by restricting investment to quality investment grade issues, pursuant to the Council's investment policy.

The Trust banks/has term deposits with the following banks and their respective credit ratings:

- Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) – AA- credit rating per Standard and Poor's (Australia) Pty Limited.
- Kiwibank Limited – AA credit rating per Fitch Ratings Inc.
- TSB Bank Limited – A- credit rating per Fitch Ratings Inc.
- Heartland – BBB credit rating per Fitch Ratings Inc.

19. Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust ('the Trust') is a registered charitable Trust created by the Council on 12 July 2010, and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand.

The Trust was established to honour the memory of Rod Donald and his commitment to Banks Peninsula and the Trust exists for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of the Banks Peninsula and visitors to the region. The Trust does not operate to make a financial return.

The Trust's long term vision is to restore Banks Peninsula to its traditional status as Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū – the storehouse that nourishes. In pursuit of this vision the Trust promotes the sustainable management and conservation of the natural environment of the Banks Peninsula.

The Trust is a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of financial reporting.

The financial statements for the Trust are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were to be approved for issue by the Trustees on 25 September 2025.

Basis of Preparation

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

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards ("PBE IPSAS") and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for Tier 2 public benefit entities, for which all reduced disclosure regime exemptions have been adopted.

The Trust qualifies for Tier 2 PBE reporting on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of less than \$33 million.





Notes on the Financial Statements

Presentation Currency and Rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

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

Non-exchange Revenue

Grants Received

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

Donated Assets

Where a physical asset is gifted to or acquired by the Trust for nil consideration or at a subsidised cost, the asset is recognised at fair value and the difference between the consideration provided and fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue.

Donations

Donations are recognised as revenue when they become receivable and included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Exchange Revenue

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Sales of Goods

Sales are recognised when the product is sold to the customer and invoiced.

Grant Expenditure

Where grants are discretionary until payment, the expenses is recognised when the payment is advised. Otherwise, the expense (and corresponding liability) is recognised when RDBPT does not have discretion over the payment. For grants without conditions attached, the expense/liability is recognised when RDBPT has an unconditional obligation to make payment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

The Rod Donald Trust apply the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for short-term receivables.

In measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.





Notes on the Financial Statements

Previous accounting policy:

In the previous year, short-term receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment. A receivable is considered impaired when there is evidence that the amount due will not be able to be collected. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of the amounts expected to be collected.

Investments - Bank Term Deposits

Investments in bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. After initial recognition, investments in bank deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Non current investments relates to investments that will not mature within 12 months after the balance date.

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable are initially measured at fair value. After initial recognition, loans receivable are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (using the FIFO method) or net realisable value. For inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions, initial measurement of cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition.

The amount of any write-down to net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. If items are acquired through non-exchange transactions, cost is determined as fair value at the time of acquisition.

Additions

The cost (or fair value) of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

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 reported net in the surplus or deficit.

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 the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on items of property, plant and equipment to write-off cost to estimated residual value over the useful life of each item. The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

Depreciation on buildings is being charged at a rate of 2% (straight line) based on an estimated useful life of 50 years. No depreciation is charged on items under construction. Land is not depreciated.





Notes on the Financial Statements

Intangible Assets

Software Acquisition and Development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Costs associated with the development of the Trust's websites that provide service potential to the Trust are capitalised. Website maintenance costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

Impairment of Property, Plant, and Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

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

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written-down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

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

Prepayments

Prepayments are recorded at cost.

Payables

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.





Notes on the Financial Statements

Goods and Services Tax

All items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The commitments are disclosed exclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to or received from IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cashflow in the statement of cashflows.

Income Tax

The Trust is a registered charitable trust. It is therefore exempt from the payment of income tax

Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

In preparing these financial statements, the Trust has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimating Useful Lives and Residual Values of Intangible Assets

At each balance date, the useful lives and residual values of the intangible assets are reviewed. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of intangible assets requires a number of factors to be considered such as the expected period of use of the intangible asset by the Trust, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position.

Intangible assets held by the Trust on 30 June 2015 relate to its Comprehensive Mapping Project which has resulted in publication of a book and several brochures describing walks on Banks Peninsula and a matching website. The useful life and associated amortisation rate of these intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Book and Brochures:

- Book is: Banks Peninsula Walks Directory
- Brochures are: Akaroa Village Walks, Akaroa Country Walks, Akaroa/Wairewa Summits and Bays, Lyttelton Town and Hills, Diamond Harbour Coastal and Village Loops, Governors Bay Harbour Hills and Heritage Walks, Te Ara Pātaka interim brochure
- Useful life 10 years
- Amortisation rate 10% (straight line)

Website Development:

- Website URL is: www.bankspeninsulawalks.co.nz
- Useful life 2.5 years
- Amortisation rate 40% (straight line)

The Trust has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.





Nexia Audit Christchurch

Nexia House
Level 4, 123 Victoria Street
Christchurch 8013

POSTAL
PO Box 4160
Christchurch 8140

T: +64 3 379 0829

nexia.co.nz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE READERS OF ROD DONALD BANKS PENINSULA TRUST'S FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND THE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE
2025**

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust Limited (the Trust). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Sam Naylor, using the staff and resources of Nexia Audit Christchurch, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information of the Trust on his behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Trust on pages 21 to 34, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information and
- the performance information of the Trust on pages 11 to 19.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Trust:
 - o present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - o comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information, in all material respects :
 - o accurately reports the Trust's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which Trust's performance can be judged in relation to the Trust's objectives in its statement of intent for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
 - o has been prepared in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Our audit was completed on 28 September 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the performance information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

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

Nexia Audit Christchurch Partnership is affiliated with, but independent from Nexia (NZ) Limited. Nexia (NZ) Limited is a member of Nexia International, a leading, global network of independent accounting and consulting firms. For more information please see www.nexia.co.nz/legal. Neither Nexia International nor Nexia (NZ) Limited provide services to clients.



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

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

Other matter – Comparison of forecast financial statements with historical financial statements

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the Trust included forecast financial information in its 2025 statement of intent which did not comply in full with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002. As a result, the forecast financial information presented with the historical financial statements was limited to the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses.

Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees for the financial statements and the performance information

The Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the Trust for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for preparing the performance information in accordance with the Act.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and the performance information that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the Trust for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Trustees intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Trustees' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

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

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and in the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Trust's Board approved budget.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

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



- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Trustees.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the performance information, including the disclosures, and assess whether the performance information achieves its statutory purpose of enabling the Trust's readers to judge the actual performance of the Trust against its objectives in its statement of intent.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 3 to 10 and 20 but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

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



Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.



Sam Naylor
Nexia Audit Christchurch
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Financial Statements - 2025

Item 12

Attachment D

Registered Office	53 Hereford Street Christchurch
Directors	Barry Bragg Richard Peebles Stephen Reindler Wynton Cox Jane Huria
Board Advisor	Caroline Harvie-Teare, Chief Executive, Venues Ōtautahi
Chief Executive	David Kennedy
Bankers	Bank of New Zealand
Auditors	Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor General Christchurch

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses
For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
Revenue			
Grants - Governance & Early Works		600,936	616,354
Total revenue		600,936	616,354
Expenses			
Consultants Fees		3,679	14,794
Insurance		10,500	10,500
Catering		117	371
Staff Travel		6,249	10,485
Promotions		-	17
Service Contracts (Director Fees)	5(b)	230,000	230,000
Sundry expenses		391	188
Service Contracts (Chief Executive)	5(b)	350,000	350,000
Total expenses		600,936	616,354
Surplus / (deficit) before tax		-	-
Tax expenses		-	-
Surplus / (deficit) after tax		-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of and are to read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Statement of Movement in Equity
For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
Opening equity (1 July 2024)		-	-
Accumulated Profit/ (Losses)		-	-
Closing equity (30 June 2025)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The accompanying notes form part of and are to read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
<u>Current assets</u>			
Receivables		314	174
Total current assets		314	174
Total assets		314	174
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Payables		314	174
Total current Liabilities		314	174
Total liabilities		314	174
Net Assets		-	-
<u>Equity</u>			
Accumulated losses		-	-
Total equity		-	-


Director
30 September 2025


Director
30 September 2025

The accompanying notes form part of and are to read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Statement of Cash flows
For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
<u>Cash flows from operating</u>			
Receipts from grants		600,795	1,217,481
Payments to suppliers		(600,795)	(1,217,481)
Total cash flows from operating		-	-
Net cash flows		-	-
Opening bank		-	-
Closing bank		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of and are to read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Statement of Service Performance

For the period ended 30 June 2025

Performance Measures/Targets

Objective and Strategy	Performance Measure 2024/2025	Performance 2024/2025	Performance 2023/2024
Reporting to Shareholder	Meet all Local Government Act (LGA) and Council reporting deadlines.	Achieved. Ongoing.	Achieved. Ongoing
Project Execution Plan (PEP) developed, and alignment maintained	The PEP executed for the D&C Phase and compliance with PEP maintained.	Achieved. Compliance with approved PEP maintained.	Achieved. PEP completed and approved by Te Kaha Board
Procurement and Contract Management	100% compliance with relevant legislation, the Council procurement policies, and codes of practice.	Achieved. Compliance maintained.	Achieved. Compliance Maintained
Management of Project Programme	D&C - report against programme 85% probability position.	Achieved. Programme reporting included in monthly Board papers. Design & Construct's Contract Completion Date still scheduled for April 2026.	Achieved. Programme reporting included in monthly Board papers, Contract with completion still scheduled for April 2026
Provision of information to support the Council's Formal Assurance (CFA) points	Aligned with CFA points.	Achieved. CFA reporting undertaken as required.	Achieved. CFA reporting undertaken as required
Stage Gate reviews completed	D&C Recommendation Stage Gate review completed	Not achieved. Stage Gate reviews previously completed. No other reviews were required and carried out in FY25.	Not achieved. The Design & Construct (D&C) stage gate review completed in FY23. No other Stage Gate reviews were carried out in FY24.

Objective and Strategy	Performance Measure 2024/2025	Performance 2024/2025	Performance 2023/2024
Te Kaha is delivered on or below budget	Proactively govern the project delivery to minimise the use of the project contingencies and to stay within the approved total project budget.	Achieved. Project budget reporting and monitoring included in monthly Board report. Project forecast to stay within the total Project Budget, without any drawdown on the separate Council Contingency. Quarterly reporting on the project to the Council's Finance & Performance Committee (next report on 23 July 2025).	Achieved. Project budget reporting and monitoring included in monthly Board papers
Capital expenditure decisions optimise capital budget and long-term whole-of-life costs (i.e. being the measure of resilience). Operational costs and other matters duly considered	Consult with Venues Ōtautahi and Christchurch City Council to ensure the Capital and Whole-of-Life costs are optimised. Year on year operational Costs are considered.	Achieved. Ongoing consultation with Venues Ōtautahi and Council's Facilities and Asset Planning Team. Venues Ōtautahi have reviewed the Whole-of-Life costs with cost consultant WT Partnership.	Achieved. Ongoing consultation with Venues Ōtautahi and Council's Facilities and Asset Planning Team
Support any efforts by Council or VŌ to identify opportunities for third party contributions, including other funding partners and sponsors	Third party funding opportunities supported.	In progress. No request for support has been received from Venues Ōtautahi in FY2025. Will be provided if requested in the future.	In progress. No request for support has been received from Venues Ōtautahi (VŌ) in FY24. Will be provided if requested in the future.
Critical environmental hazards are managed effectively	Assurance programme of BESIX Watpac that critical environmental controls are effective.	Achieved. Contractor BESIX Watpac provides monthly and quarterly sustainability reporting, including measurement against specific targets.	Achieved. Contractor (BESIX Watpac) provides monthly and quarterly sustainability reporting, including measurement against specific targets

Objective and Strategy	Performance Measure 2024/2025	Performance 2024/2025	Performance 2023/2024
Clear sustainability standards developed for the project D&C phase	Approve the BESIX Watpac Sustainability Performance Plan at the end of detailed design. Report against agreed project sustainability outcomes.	Achieved. BESIX Watpac's Sustainability Report approved and presented to the 20 September 2024 Board meeting and a Council Briefing on 29 October 2024, where it was well received.	Not achieved. Draft Plan complete and reviews being undertaken
Health, Safety and Wellbeing Charter and Assurance Programme is implemented to ensure all involved directly or indirectly with the project are kept safe and well	Monitor BESIX Watpac performance.	Achieved. BESIX Watpac's performance and monitoring included in monthly Board reports.	Achieved. BESIX Watpac D&C H&S System reviewed
	Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited Assurance Programme is executed.	Achieved. Assurance programme and monitoring ongoing.	Achieved. Assurance programme and monitoring ongoing
Critical Safety hazards are managed effectively	For all work, the programme of BESIX Watpac critical risk inspections carried out on schedule and report that the critical controls are in place and are effective.	Achieved. BESIX Watpac report monthly to the Project Control Group and the Board. Council staff provide regular Health and Safety audits, including unannounced audits, assurance inspections and audits to check on night works.	Achieved. BESIX Watpac report monthly to the Project Group and the Board. CCC provide regular Health and Safety audits, including unannounced audit and audit to check on night works
	Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited assurance inspections are carried out.		
	CCC Health and Safety Team undertake regular audits and report to the Board.		
Baseline lag indicators are monitored to ensure safety for all	No serious harm incidents during the D&C phase.	Achieved. No serious harm incidents have occurred to date (1,903,119 manhours completed on the project to 30 May 2025). Note: manhours to 30 June 2025 not yet available.	Achieved. No serious harm incidents have occurred to date

Objective and Strategy	Performance Measure 2024/2025	Performance 2024/2025	Performance 2023/2024
	TRIFR less than 10.0 per 1,000,000 hours worked on the project.	Achieved. Lead and Lag indicators are reported on monthly. TRIFR within target level (3.62 for 12 months to 30 May 2025; 3.71 for Whole of Project). Note: TRIFR figures to 30 June 2025 not yet available.	Achieved. Lead and Lag indicators are reported on monthly. TRIFR within target level (5.05 for FY24; 4.70 for Whole of Project)
Wellbeing hazards are managed effectively	BESIX Watpac has a series of Wellbeing initiatives which they report on monthly.	Achieved. Monthly reporting to Project Team and Board completed and ongoing.	Achieved. Monthly reporting to Project Team and Board completed and ongoing
Shareholder informed of major issues as soon as practical. The major issues being project status against major milestones, high value opportunities, and high consequence risks	100% compliance with reporting requirements outlined in SOI and major issues are raised on a “no surprises” basis.	Achieved. Reporting obligations continue to be met.	Achieved. Reporting obligations continue to be met
Te Kaha Neighbours	Meet quarterly with the neighbour community group to minimise project effects.	Achieved. Neighbourhood Community meetings continue to be held in the adjacent Transitional Cathedral with very few issues being raised (issues raised are almost entirely relating to the Surrounding Streets contract which is a separate Council contract to BESIX Watpac's D&C contract). Neighbours' site tour completed on 24 March 2025.	Achieved. Neighbourhood Community meetings continue to be held in the Transitional Cathedral
Community	Regular updates provided, within agreed timeframes, to all significant stakeholders in the project.	Achieved. Newsletters, website updates and community meetings provided in a proactive and timely manner.	Achieved. Newsletters, website updates and community meetings continue in a proactive manner

Objective and Strategy	Performance Measure 2024/2025	Performance 2024/2025	Performance 2023/2024
Cultural connection	Support Venues Ōtautahi work to build connection with name through implementation of communications and community engagement strategy.	Achieved. Ongoing consultation, including with mana whenua. Designs by local Ngāi Tūāhuriri artist Morgan Darlison for facade underway on site, and design has been incorporated into the bowl seating which is starting to be installed.	Achieved. Ongoing consultation including with mana whenua
Project managed to budget, time and quality	Council approval of recommended D&C contract. Project managed to budget, time and quality.	Achieved. Programme, budget and quality managed by Project Team and reported on monthly to the Board.	Achieved. Programme, budget and quality managed by Project Team and reported on monthly to the Board
Christchurch City Council and Venues Ōtautahi signs off the design elements as being fit for purpose, for operational areas each entity is responsible for	Venues Ōtautahi maintains oversight throughout D&C phase to ensure alignment.	Achieved. Venues Ōtautahi provided with all relevant information and are involved in major project decisions affecting their operation.	Achieved. Venues Ōtautahi provided with all relevant information
Te Kaha reflects the cultural narrative of our city	Engage with Ngāi Tūāhuriri to ensure cultural narrative incorporated into design.	Achieved. Ngāi Tūāhuriri engaged to provide Cultural Narrative for the project and precinct and have appointed artist Morgan Darlison of Kaitiaki Studios to work with the Project Team on the Cultural design and Cultural Narrative (including the building facade artwork, internal seating bowl artwork, storyboards/ interpretation panels and Cultural Narrative guide).	Achieved. Ngāi Tūāhuriri engaged to provide Cultural Narrative for the project and precinct, including appointing artist Morgan Mathews-Hale of Kaitiaki Studios to work with the Project Team on the Cultural design and narrative, including the building facade artwork, internal seating bowl artwork, storyboards/ interpretation panels and cultural narrative guide

Objective and Strategy	Performance Measure 2024/2025	Performance 2024/2025	Performance 2023/2024
Project risk register is up to date and risks are actively managed (including financial, delivery and reputational risks)	Risks are proactively managed to meet project budget, optimise whole of life costs, deliver on time and deliver the detailed design specification.	Achieved. Monthly Risk Workshops held. Risk Register updated and reported to the Board monthly. Annual reporting on Risk Management of the project to the Council's Audit & Risk Committee (last report on 13 June 2025).	Achieved. Monthly Risk Workshops held, Risk Register updated and reported to the Board monthly. Also update provided to Council's Audit & Risk Management Committee
Where commercially viable local procurement of services and products	D&C phase services and products procured locally	Achieved. BESIX Watpac actively sourcing local services and products, and report monthly against KPIs. Their latest report to the end of May 2025 shows 78% of Consultants, Subcontractors and supporting businesses engaged to date are local (South Island) against a 70% target, and 91% of inducted workers engaged to date on the project are local (South Island) against an 80% target. Note: figures to 30 June 2025 not yet available.	Achieved. BESIX Watpac actively sourcing local services and products, and report monthly against KPI's - their latest report to the end of FY24 shows 77% of Consultants, Subcontractors and supporting businesses engaged to date are local (South Island) against a 70% target, and 90% of inducted workers engaged to date on the project are local (South Island) against an 80% target

Financial Information

SOI	Actual	Budget	Variance
FY2024/25 Operating Cost	250,936	330,000	-79,064
FY2024/25 Contractor cost	350,000	350,000	-

The governance cost of the Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited was \$79,064 under budget for the twelve months ended 30 June 2025. This is largely due to the timing of spending and budget variation.

The contract labour cost of the Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited was within the budget.

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Reporting Entity

These are the financial statements of Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited (the Company).

The Company is registered under the Companies Act 1993 and is domiciled in New Zealand. The Company is a Council Controlled Organisation as defined by section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The Company was established to deliver the development of the Te Kaha Multi Use Arena for the Council and is fully funded by Council.

Accordingly, the Company has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand Financial Reporting Standards (NZ PBE). The financial statements and service performance of the Te Kaha for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards, which have been applied consistently throughout the period, and complies with PBE financial reporting standards.

As the Company has elected to report under Tier 2 PBE standards, it has applied disclosure concessions, where available. The criteria under which the Company is eligible to report under Tier 2 PBE Standards are as follows:

- (a) the Company is not publicly accountable; and
- (b) the Company's total expenses for the period being reported are below the \$30 million threshold for Tier 1 reporting.

Where disclosure concessions have been applied by the Company, these are discussed in the accounting policies affected.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2002.

The financial statements of the Company are for the period ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2025

Basis of financial statement preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The functional and presentation currency is New Zealand dollars.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements the Company has been required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions form the basis for making judgements about

the carrying values of assets and liabilities, where these are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any change to estimates is recognised in the year if the change affects only that year, or into future years if it also affects future years. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements estimates and assumptions that have had the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Goods and Services Tax

The financial statements are prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables that are shown inclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, payable to, the Inland Revenue Department is included as part of receivables or payable in the statement of financial position.

Use of Company Information

During the year, the Board received no notices from members or directors of Company requesting to use Company information received in their capacity as Members or Directors which would not otherwise have been available to them.

Donations

There were no donations made by the Company during the year.

Dividends

There have been no dividends declared for the year.

Auditors

The Auditor-General is the auditor under Section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and Section 70 of the Local Government Act 2002. Audit New Zealand has been appointed to provide these services on behalf of the Auditor-General.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. While the company is expected to wind up following the completion of the Te Kaha Multi Use Arena in 2026, the Board considers the going concern basis appropriate for the current reporting period ending 30 June 2025, based on the following:

- The company continues to operate and deliver on its mandate through FY2026.
- Christchurch City Council has committed to fully fund the company's operations until project completion.
- There are no known material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue for the next 12 months.
- The wind-up process is expected to commence after the project completion and will be managed in accordance with Council directives.

Management will reassess the basis of preparation for the FY2026 financial statements.

Board Statement on Going Concern

The Board has assessed the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the 12 months following the date of signing the financial statements. Based on funding certainty, operational continuity, and the timing of the wind-up, the Board confirms that the going concern basis remains appropriate for the year ended 30 June 2025.

2 Specific Accounting Policies

Grant revenue

Grants received from the Council are the primary source of funding to the Company and are restricted for the purpose of the Company meeting its governance objectives in line with the funding agreement with the Crown for the construction of the new Canterbury multi-use arena “Te Kaha”. Council, Government and non-government grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grant received in advance, and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Services In-Kind Revenue

Christchurch City Council provides administrative services to Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited as a financial and management service.

Remuneration of auditors

Audit New Zealand provided audit services and no other services.

Income taxes

The company is a member of the Christchurch City Council Tax Group.

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. The Company expects to recover its operating costs over the life of the project from the Christchurch City Council result in a breakeven position and no income tax to pay.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, and in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value less any recognition of any expected credit loss over the life of the assets less any provision for impairment.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company during and up to the end of the financial year and which remain unpaid as at balance date. The amounts are exclusive of GST.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of expenditures, the amount of which can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future

cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The Company has no issued capital.

3 Commitments for expenditure

There were no commitments for expenditure that were not otherwise accrued at 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

4 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There were no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025. (2024: Nil)

5 Related-party transactions

(a) Christchurch City Council

Council is the ultimate controlling party of the Company. The following transactions were carried out with related parties during the year:

The Company entered into a management services agreement with the Council to undertake accounting, payroll and other associated functions.

All transactions occurred on normal trading terms and conditions.

(b) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are classified into three categories: Board of Directors, Advisor to the Board, and Chief Executive Officer.

The Company paid Directors fees of \$ 230,000 in the 2025 financial year. (2024: \$230,000) and paid Chief Executive fees of \$350,000 in the 2025 financial year (2024: \$350,000). No fees were paid to the Advisor to the Board.

The Chief Executive is employed on normal employment terms. The aggregate level of remuneration paid and number of persons (measured in 'people' for the Board of Directors and Advisor to the Board, and 'fulltime-equivalents'(FTE's) for the Chief Executive in each class of key management personnel is presented below:

	2025		2024	
	Remuneration	Number of individuals	Remuneration	Number of individuals
Board of Directors	230,000	5 people	230,000	5 people
Advisor to the Board	-	1 person	-	1 person
Chief Executive Officer	350,000	1 FTE	350,000	1 FTE
	<u>580,000</u>		<u>580,000</u>	

(c) Audit Fee

From 2022 financial year onwards, Christchurch City Council pays Audit Fees on behalf of Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited. The audit fee for the financial reporting for 2025 financial year is \$18,614. (2024: \$16,422)

(d) Services In-kind Revenue

Service In-kind revenues is Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited received accounting services from its parent entity, Christchurch City Council, during the year. The services were provided without a formal management agreement.

Due to the challenges in determining the fair value of these services reliably, Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited has not recognized any service in-kind revenue from the parent entity in its financial statements.

6. Events after balance date

No Significant events after balance date.

7. Director's Interests

The following Directors as at 30 June 2025 have made general disclosures of interest with respect to any transaction that may be entered into with certain organisations on the basis of their being a Director, Partner, Trustee or Officer of those organisations during the year:

Name	Role	Organisation	
BRAGG, Barry John	Director	TE MANAWATAKI O TE PAPA LIMITED (8595250)	Appointed 20 Mar 2023
	Director	BRAGG CONSULTING LIMITED (4145998)	Appointed 06 Dec 2012
	Shareholder	BRAGG CONSULTING LIMITED (4145998)	1% (Individually held)98% (Jointly held)
	Director	WHITORA CENTRE LIMITED (8113156)	Appointed 26 Jan 2022
	Director	PAENGA KUPENGA LIMITED (7992816)	Appointed 09 Jun 2020
	Director	WHATA TUATAHI GP LIMITED (8200720)	Appointed 06 Jul 2021
	Director	STEVENSON MINING LIMITED (1274011)	Appointed 23 Feb 2018
	Director	PEGASUS HEALTH (CHARITABLE) LIMITED (672691)	Appointed 28 Sep 2022
	Shareholder	PEGASUS HEALTH (CHARITABLE) LIMITED (672691)	10% (Individually held)10% (Individually held)
	Director	PEGASUS HEALTH (LP) LIMITED (4961319)	Appointed 31 Jul 2024
	Director	NUENZ LIMITED (3522451)	Appointed 01 Aug 2013
	Director	TE HAU O TE ORA SERVICES LIMITED (8168838)	Appointed 27 Jan 2025
	Director	RANGITIRA DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED (636073)	Appointed 30 Nov 2022
	Director	DRURY SOUTH LIMITED (1488624)	Appointed 06 Aug 2024
	Director	TE KUHA GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED (3378973)	Appointed 09 Dec 2022
	Shareholder	MOLLETT LANE LIMITED (5998007)	8% (Jointly held)
	Director	LYTTELTON PORT COMPANY LIMITED (408061)	Appointed 26 Apr 2023
	Shareholder	FARRELL COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED (3689615)	8% (Individually held)
	Director	TE KAHA PROJECT DELIVERY LIMITED (5539525)	Appointed 11 Mar 2021
	Director	STEVENSON HOLDINGS LIMITED (1421605)	Appointed 17 Dec 2018
	Director	QUARRY CAPITAL LIMITED (3376291)	Appointed 14 Dec 2018
	Director	HIRINGA ORANGA O AWARUA LIMITED (8240335)	Appointed 23 Jan 2025
	Director	AWARUA RĀ*NAKA LIMITED (9318460)	Appointed 13 Feb 2025
COX, Wynton Gill	Director	WAIMAKARIRI IRRIGATION LIMITED (902474)	Appointed 01 Jul 2020

Name	Role	Organisation	
	Director	MOTUS HEALTH LIMITED (5433881)	Appointed 03 Feb 2015
	Director	J.A. LOVETT TRUSTEES NO. 2 LIMITED (1944241)	Appointed 16 May 2007
	Shareholder	J.A. LOVETT TRUSTEES NO. 2 LIMITED (1944241)	100% (Individually held)
	Director	FOODCO NEW ZEALAND LIMITED (583535)	Resigned 30 Nov 2024
	Director	A.R. LOVETT TRUSTEES NO. 2 LIMITED (1944243)	Appointed 16 May 2007
	Shareholder	A.R. LOVETT TRUSTEES NO. 2 LIMITED (1944243)	100% (Individually held)
	Director	ELASTOMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (135324)	Appointed 16 Dec 1991
	Shareholder	SOMERTON INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED (622683)	50% (Individually held)
	Director	VENUES OTAUTAHU LIMITED (696884)	Appointed 01 Sep 2021
	Director	TE KAHA PROJECT DELIVERY LIMITED (5539525)	Appointed 09 Sep 2021
	Director	CHRISTCHURCH CITY HOLDINGS LIMITED (613388)	Appointed 22 Mar 2023
	Director	TRANSWASTE CANTERBURY LIMITED (951024)	Resigned 21 May 2025
	Director	NORTH CANTERBURY LAND HOLDINGS LIMITED (1890997)	Appointed 06 Aug 2020
	Director	BARLOW BROTHERS NZ LIMITED (128350)	Appointed 21 Nov 2005
	Director	KATE VALLEY LIMITED (7976036)	Resigned 01 Jun 2025
	Director	MT. CASS WALKWAY LIMITED (7976080)	Resigned 01 Jun 2025
	Director	TIROMOANA BUSH LIMITED (7976216)	Resigned 01 Jun 2025
	Director	TIROMOANA STATION LIMITED (7976240)	Resigned 01 Jun 2025
	Director	TIROMOANA BUSH WALKWAY LIMITED (7976396)	Resigned 01 Jun 2025
	Director	MT. CASS LIMITED (7993716)	Resigned 01 Jun 2025
HURIA, Jane Christine	Shareholder	PEGASUS HEALTH (CHARITABLE) LIMITED (672691)	10% (Individually held)10% (Individually held)
	Director	PEGASUS HEALTH (CHARITABLE) LIMITED (672691)	Resigned 31 Oct 2024
	Shareholder	RAWA HOHEPA LIMITED (5884615)	25% (Individually held)
	Director	RAWA HOHEPA LIMITED (5884615)	Appointed 15 Feb 2016
	Director	PAENGA KUPENGA LIMITED (7992816)	Appointed 09 Jun 2020
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE ENTERPRISES LIMITED (150975)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Director	TE KAHA PROJECT DELIVERY LIMITED (5539525)	Appointed 24 Mar 2022
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE PROPERTIES LIMITED (363722)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025

Name	Role	Organisation	
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED (143203)(In Liquidation)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE LIMITED (3031980)(In Liquidation)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Shareholder	WHITTLE KNIGHT & BOATWOOD ESTATE AGENTS LIMITED	50% (Jointly held)
PEEBLES, Richard Scott	Shareholder	PARKHOUSE INVESTMENTS LIMITED (6210687)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	R.P. RICHARDSON CONSULTANTS LIMITED (138844)	66% (Individually held)
	Shareholder	WESTBURY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED (1469753)	100% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	HEREFORD 76 LIMITED (5459781)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	GRASSMERE ESTATES NO 1 LIMITED (9278877)	10% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	RIVERSIDE COLLECTIVE LIMITED (7745196)	33% (Individually held)33% (Individually held)
	Shareholder	MONTREAL 248 LIMITED (4576800)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	HAWTHORNE 314 LIMITED (8142110)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	GRASSMERE ESTATES NO 2 LIMITED (9278160)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	ROLLY LIMITED (3804358)	100% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	CRANFORD 484 LIMITED (2291414)	65% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	GASSON STREET PROPERTIES LIMITED (1470183)	100% (Individually held)
	Shareholder	BRAEBURN PROPERTY LIMITED (6773633)	50% (Jointly held)50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	VSK INVESTMENTS LIMITED (3186848)	100% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	WILTON CLOSE 2021 LIMITED (8174181)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	PEEBLES GROUP LIMITED (925722)	83% (Jointly held)25% (Individually held)17% (Individually held)
	Shareholder	GRASSMERE ESTATES LIMITED (8180038)	10% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	CAMP STREET PARKING LIMITED (9234521)	25% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	7990 LIMITED (1190456)	50% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	880 MAIN NORTH ROAD LIMITED (3770656)	100% (Jointly held)
	Shareholder	GRANTS ROAD HOLDINGS LIMITED (2378836)	100% (Individually held)
	Shareholder	CLARENCE 90 LIMITED (8191807)	50% (Jointly held)50% (Individually held)
	Director	MONTREAL 248 LIMITED (4576800)(Registered)	Appointed 02 Aug 2013
	Director	GASSON STREET PROPERTIES LIMITED (1470183)(Registered)	Appointed 15 Dec 2003
	Director	BRAEBURN PROPERTY LIMITED (6773633)(Registered)	Appointed 22 Mar 2018

Name	Role	Organisation	
	Director	VSK INVESTMENTS LIMITED (3186848)(Registered)	Appointed 07 Mar 2012
	Director	PEEBLES GROUP LIMITED (925722)(Registered)	Appointed 17 Sep 1998
	Director	RIVERSIDE LIMITED (6260030)(Registered)	Appointed 03 Apr 2017
	Director	GRASSMERE ESTATES LIMITED (8180038)(Registered)	Appointed 08 Oct 2024
	Director	CAMP STREET PARKING LIMITED (9234521)(Registered)	Appointed 30 Apr 2024
	Director	NORTHLANDS HOLDINGS NO. 1 LIMITED (8421744)(Registered)	Appointed 19 Jul 2022
	Director	7990 LIMITED (1190456)(Registered)	Appointed 11 Mar 2002
	Director	TE KAHA PROJECT DELIVERY LIMITED (5539525)(Registered)	Appointed 25 Aug 2020
	Director	CLARENCE 90 LIMITED (8191807)(Registered)	Appointed 03 Jun 2021
	Director	GRANTS ROAD HOLDINGS LIMITED (2378836)(Registered)	Appointed 18 Dec 2009
	Director	CRANFORD 484 LIMITED (2291414)(Registered)	Appointed 31 Jul 2009
	Director	HAWTHORNE 314 LIMITED (8142110)(Registered)	Appointed 03 Dec 2020
	Director	880 MAIN NORTH ROAD LIMITED (3770656)	Appointed 13 Apr 2012
	Director	WESTBURY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED (1469753)(Registered)	Appointed 16 Dec 2003
REINDLER, Stephen	Shareholder	RPL ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED (913181)	24% (Individually held)
	Director	PORT OF AUCKLAND LIMITED (400910)	Appointed 01 Nov 2021
	Shareholder	REINDLERCO LIMITED (2189041)	98% (Jointly held)
	Director	REINDLERCO LIMITED (2189041)	Appointed 12 Nov 2008
	Shareholder	REINDLERCO LIMITED (2189041)	1% (Individually held)
	Director	CLEARWATER CONSTRUCTION (2024) LIMITED (3716478)	Resigned 31 Jan 2025
	Director	CLEARWATER CONSTRUCTION LIMITED (9132452)	Resigned 31 Jan 2025
	Director	D & H STEEL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED (347015)	Resigned 31 Jan 2025
	Director	TE KAHA PROJECT DELIVERY LIMITED (5539525)	Appointed 25 Aug 2020
	Director	STEEL & TUBE HOLDINGS LIMITED (8418)	Appointed 28 Aug 2017
KENNEDY, David Ian	Director	WESTHAVEN MARINA LIMITED (466634)	Appointed 01 Apr 2022
	Director	HOUSING FOUNDATION LIMITED (1423765)	Appointed 22 Mar 2021
	Director	KA FEILDING SUB GP LIMITED (8388127)	Appointed 13 Jun 2022
	Director	KA MATAMATA SUB GP LIMITED (8472590)	Appointed 03 Oct 2022

Name	Role	Organisation	
	Director	KA WOOLSHED SUB GP LIMITED (8351901)	Appointed 28 Apr 2022
	Director	KAHA AKE HEAD GP LIMITED (8242938)	Appointed 05 Oct 2021
	Director	HOUSING FOUNDATION NO.1 LIMITED (7365936)	Appointed 22 Mar 2021
	Director	CATHEDRAL PROPERTY LIMITED (6101912)	Appointed 08 Sep 2016
	Shareholder	CATHEDRAL PROPERTY LIMITED (6101912)	50% (Individually held)
	Director	GRANTLEY HOLDINGS LIMITED (1983269)	Appointed 11 Sep 2007
	Shareholder	GRANTLEY HOLDINGS LIMITED (1983269)	98% (Jointly held) 1% (Individually held)
	Director	GOOD GENERAL PRACTICE LIMITED (1003050)	Resigned 21 Mar 2025
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE ENTERPRISES LIMITED (150975)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Director	KA WAIMANAWA SUB GP LIMITED (8244082)	Appointed 06 Oct 2021
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE PROPERTIES LIMITED (363722)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Director	BEACHLANDS SOUTH GP LIMITED (7958398)	Appointed 01 Sep 2021
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED (143203)(In Liquidation)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Director	NAYLOR LOVE LIMITED (3031980)(In Liquidation)	Resigned 30 Apr 2025
	Director	EKE PANUKU DEVELOPMENT AUCKLAND LIMITED (3089645)	Resigned 30 Jun 2025
HARVIE-TEARE, Caroline Jane	Director	VO EVENTS LIMITED (2082236)	Appointed 04 May 2023
	Director	HT PEOPLE AND TALENT LIMITED (6337948)	Appointed 22 Jul 2019

8. Future Operations and Wind-Up Plan

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited was established to deliver the Te Kaha Multi Use Arena. The project is scheduled for completion in April 2026, with operations continuing until the formal handover and closure.

The Statement of Intent FY26–28 outlines that the company will be wound up following project completion.

The Board and management are currently working with Christchurch City Council to define the wind-up process, including:

- Final reporting and assurance activities.
- Transfer of any remaining obligations or assets.

- Legal and administrative closure procedures.
These activities are expected to occur after the 12-month period following the audit report date.

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited's financial statements and statement of service performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited (the Company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chantelle Gernetzky, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and statement of service performance of the Company on his behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Company on pages 2 to 5, 12 to 18 and 23 to 24 that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of movement in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the statement of service performance of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 6 to 11.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Company:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with the Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the statement of service performance:
 - accurately reports, in all material respects, the Company's actual performance compared against the performance targets and other measures by which the Company's performance can be judged in relation to the Company's objectives in its statement of intent for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
 - has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with section 68 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

Emphasis of matter: The going concern basis on which the financial statements have been prepared

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to notes 1 and 8 of the financial statements, which outline that the Company was established to deliver the Te Kaha multi-use arena project, and it is expected to be wound up following the completion of the Te Kaha project and completion of remaining obligations.

While the Board are working with Christchurch City Council to define the wind-up process, the wind-up of the Company is not expected to occur within 12 months of adoption of the 2025 financial statements and so the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. We consider the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements and related disclosures to be appropriate to the company's circumstances.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of service performance* section of our report.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements and the statement of service performance

The Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Company for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Directors is also responsible for preparing the statement of service performance in accordance with the Act.

The Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and the statement of service performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the statement of service performance, the Board of Directors is responsible on behalf of the Company for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities arise from the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of service performance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the statement of service performance, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

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

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and in the statement of service performance, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Company's statement of intent.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the statement of service performance.

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the statement of service performance, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the statement of service performance or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the statement of service performance, including the disclosures, and assess whether the statement of service performance achieves its statutory purpose of enabling the Company's readers to judge the actual performance of the Company against its objectives in its statement of intent.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and the statement of service performance, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the statement of service performance does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the statement of service performance, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the statement of service performance, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

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

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company.



Chantelle Gernetzky
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand

TE KAHA PROJECT DELIVERY LIMITED



Q1 FY2026 PERFORMANCE REPORT

Item 12

Attachment E

Table of Contents

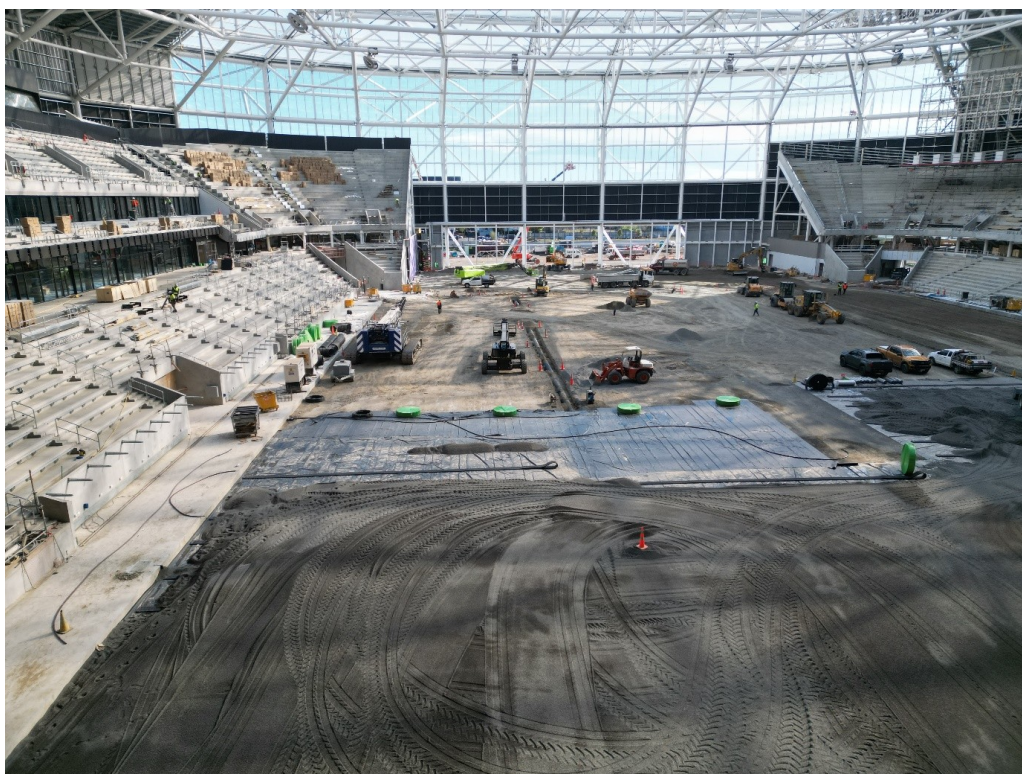
CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S REPORT 4

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 6

PERFORMANCE MEASURES / TARGETS 6

This report is prepared under section 66 of the LGA (as requested by the shareholder).





CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

This is the first quarterly report for Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited for FY2026.

- Work is progressing very well on site and is on programme for the Contract Completion Date of 20 April 2026.
- The roof installation is the most challenging aspect of the project, but it is progressing well, with the solid roofing at the southern end and the ETFE roofing completed.
- The main structural elements of the roof and installation of the secondary steel have been completed.
- Work continues on the final touch-ups to the paint finish to the structural steel framework.
- The installation of cladding to the facades has now been completed.
- Seat installation to the stands is underway, and installation of the stairs and handrails to the stands is also well underway. Work is also progressing well on construction of the external staircases up to the first floor.
- The installation of services to the stands (electrical/communications, mechanical, hydraulics and fire) are progressing well, and the escalators and the passenger & goods lifts have been installed.
- Fit-out work is progressing well to the internal spaces, including the toilet areas, main Lounge on Level 1, corporate suites, players' areas and kitchens, including the installation of kitchen joinery and fittings.
- The construction of the Food & Beverage and bar areas are almost completed.
- Preliminary Defects inspections are continuing to completed areas, together with any required remedial work.
- Testing & Commissioning of the services has commenced.
- The two replay screens and ribbon boards, which will be installed at both Field of Play and Level 1, have been delivered, and the steel framework support for both replay screens have been installed. The installation of the first replay screen in the south-west corner of the stadium has been completed, and the installation of the ribbonboards to Level 1 is progressing.
- BESIX Watpac continue to track ahead of all their Sustainability targets for the project.
- The landscaping/siteworks are progressing well, along with the Field of Play base, including ventilation, drainage and irrigation. The off-site growth of the Field of Play is continuing.
- The Project Team continue to liaise with stakeholders, including regular quarterly meetings with local community (to inform them on progress and receive feedback on any issues). The last community meeting was held on 8 September.

The major milestones forecast for the next quarter will be completion of the majority of the construction work under BESIX Watpac's Design & Construct Contract. This includes the following:

- Completion of the northern façade glazing.
- Pouring of the northern concrete slab which will be used for the 5,000 temporary seats for sporting events and the stage area for end-on concerts.
- Seat and handrail installation to the bowls.
- Installation of the second replay screen and completion of the ribbon boards at Level 1.
- Completion of the majority of fit-out works and services installation.
- Completion of the landscaping and external works including staircases.
- Completion of the Field of Play base.
- Continuation of Commissioning & testing of the services to the stadium, and Client witnessing of the tests.
- Preparation of the Operation & Maintenance Manuals and as-built documentation (in approved draft electronic format) to allow full operation of the stadium).

David Kennedy
Chief Executive, Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The governance costs for the Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited up to the first quarter of FY2026 financial year were \$52,932 excl GST compared to the \$349,187 budget for FY2026.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES / TARGETS

<i>Objective and Strategy</i>	<i>2025/2026</i>	<i>Progress as at 30 September 2026</i>
Governance		
Reporting to Shareholder	Meet all Local Government Act (LGA) and Council reporting deadlines.	Ongoing.
Project Management, Control and Assurance Targets		
Project Execution Plan (PEP) developed, and alignment maintained	Compliance with PEP maintained.	Compliance with approved PEP maintained.
Procurement and Contract Management	100% compliance with relevant legislation, the Council procurement policies, and codes of practice.	Compliance maintained.
Management of Project Programme	D&C - report against programme 85% probability position. Delivery by end of April- 2026.	Programme reporting included in monthly Board report. Design & Construct Contract's completion date still scheduled for April 2026.
Provision of information to support the Council's Formal Assurance (CFA) points	Aligned with CFA points.	CFA reporting undertaken as required.
Stage Gate reviews completed	Readiness for Service Stage Gate review completed.	Review will not occur until the facility is ready for handover to the Operator.

Financial		
One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha is delivered on or below budget	Proactively govern the project delivery to minimise the use of the project contingencies and to stay within the approved total project budget.	Project budget reporting and monitoring included in monthly Board report. Project forecast to stay within the total project budget, without any drawdown on the separate Council Contingency. Quarterly reporting on the project to the Council's Finance & Performance Committee (next report likely to be in Nov/Dec 2025 once new Council Committees and meeting dates are confirmed following the Local Body election).
Capital expenditure decisions optimise capital budget and long-term whole-of-life costs (i.e. being the measure of resilience). Operational costs and other matters duly considered	Consult with Venues Ōtautahi and Christchurch City Council to ensure the Capital and Whole-of-Life costs are optimised. Year on year operational Costs are considered.	Ongoing consultation with Venues Ōtautahi and Council's Facilities and Asset Planning Team. Venues Ōtautahi have reviewed the Whole-of-Life costs with cost consultant WT Partnership.
Support any efforts by Council or VŌ to identify opportunities for third party contributions, including other funding partners and sponsors	Third party funding opportunities supported.	No request for support has been received from Venues Ōtautahi in FY2026. Will be provided if requested in the future.
Kaitiakitanga, Sustainability and the Environment		
Critical environmental hazards are managed effectively	Assurance programme of BESIX Watpac that critical environmental controls are effective.	Contractor BESIX Watpac provides monthly and quarterly sustainability reporting, including measurement against specific targets.
Clear sustainability standards developed for the project D&C phase	Approve the BESIX Watpac Sustainability Performance Plan at the end of detailed design. Report against agreed project sustainability outcomes.	BESIX Watpac's Sustainability Report presented to the 20 September 2024 Board meeting and a Council Briefing on 29 October 2024. Contractor BESIX Watpac provides monthly and quarterly sustainability reporting, including measurement against specific targets.

Health, Safety and Wellbeing		
Health, Safety and Wellbeing Charter and Assurance Programme is implemented to ensure all involved directly or indirectly with the project are kept safe and well	Monitor BESIX Watpac performance. Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited assurance programme is maintained.	BESIX Watpac's performance and monitoring included in monthly Board report. Assurance programme and monitoring ongoing.
Critical Safety hazards are managed effectively	For all work, the programme of BESIX Watpac critical risk inspections carried out on schedule and report that the critical controls are in place and are effective. Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited assurance inspections are carried out. CCC Health and Safety Team undertake regular audits and report to the Board.	BESIX Watpac report monthly to the Project Control Group and the Board. Council staff provide regular Health and Safety audits, including unannounced audit and audit to check on night works.
Baseline lag indicators are monitored to ensure safety for all	No serious harm incidents during the D&C phase.	No serious harm incidents have occurred to date (2,192,686 manhours completed on the project to 30 September 2025). Lead and Lag indicators reported on monthly.
	TRIFR less than 10.0 per 1,000,000 hours worked on the project.	TRIFR within BESIX Watpac's target level of less than 8.40 (4.74 for year ending 30 September; 4.56 for Whole of Project).
Wellbeing hazards are managed effectively	BESIX Watpac has a series of Wellbeing initiatives which they report on monthly.	Monthly reporting to Project Control Group and Board completed and ongoing.

Shareholder Relationships		
Shareholder informed of major issues as soon as practical. The major issues being project status against major milestones, high value opportunities, and high consequence risks	100% compliance with reporting requirements outlined in SOI and major issues are raised on a “no surprises” basis.	Reporting obligations continue to be met.
Stakeholder Engagement		
One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha Neighbours	Meet quarterly with the neighbour community group to minimise project effects.	Neighbourhood Community meetings continue to be held in the adjacent Transitional Cathedral with very few issues being raised (issues raised are almost entirely regarding the Surrounding Streets contract which is a separate Council contract to BESIX Watpac's D&C contract).
Community	Regular updates provided, within agreed timeframes, to all significant stakeholders in the project.	Newsletters, website updates and community meetings provided in a proactive and timely manner.
Cultural connection	Support Venues Ōtautahi work to build connection with name through implementation of communications and community engagement strategy.	Ongoing consultation, including with mana whenua. Designs by local Ngāi Tūāhuriri artist Morgan Darlison for facade completed on site, and design on the bowl seating currently being installed on site.

Project Delivery Targets		
Project managed to budget, time and quality	Project managed to budget, time and quality.	Programme, budget and quality managed by Project Team and reported on monthly to the Board.
Christchurch City Council and Venues Ōtautahi signs off the design elements as being fit for purpose, for operational areas each entity is responsible for	Venues Ōtautahi maintains oversight throughout D&C phase to ensure alignment.	Venues Ōtautahi provided with all relevant information and are involved in major project decisions affecting their operation.
One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha reflects the cultural narrative of our city	Engage with Ngāi Tūāhuriri to ensure cultural narrative incorporated into design and agreed cultural narrative actions are delivered.	Ngāi Tūāhuriri engaged to provide Cultural Narrative for the project and precinct and have appointed artist Morgan Darlison of Kaitiaki Studios to work with the Project Team on the Cultural design and Cultural Narrative (including the building facade artwork, internal seating bowl artwork, storyboards/ interpretation panels and Cultural Narrative guide).
Operation & Maintenance Manuals, and as-built documentation	Prior to Practical Completion, provide Operation & Maintenance Manuals and as-built documentation (in approved draft electronic format) to allow full operation of the stadium).	Work underway on the preparation of Operation & Maintenance Manuals and as-built documentation (in approved draft electronic format).
Project Close-out	Following Practical Completion, undertake a draft Project Review, including recording any Lessons Learned.	Work underway on preparation of Project Close-out questionnaire.

Risk Management		
Project risk register is up to date and risks are actively managed (including financial, delivery and reputational risks)	Risks are proactively managed to meet project budget, optimise whole of life costs, deliver on time and deliver the detailed design specification.	Monthly Risk Workshops held. Risk Register updated and reported to the Board monthly. Annual reporting on Risk Management of the project to the Council's Audit & Risk Committee (next report on 13 June 2025).
Regional Impact		
Where commercially viable local procurement of services and products	D&C and commissioning phase services and products procured locally.	BESIX Watpac actively sourcing local services and products, and report monthly against KPIs. Their latest report to the end of September 2025 shows 77% of Consultants, Subcontractors and supporting businesses engaged to date are local (South Island) against a 70% target, and 92% of inducted workers engaged to date on the project are local (South Island) against an 80% target.



3 September 2025

Mary Richardson
Chief Executive
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 237
CHRISTCHURCH 8140

mary.richardson@ccc.govt.nz

Dear Mary

Civic Financial Services Ltd Half-Year Accounts to 30 June 2025

Please find enclosed your copy of the half-year accounts for Civic Financial Services Limited ("Civic") to 30 June 2025. The company has returned an (unaudited) pre-tax profit of \$81k for the first half of 2025.

As reflected in the accounts, Civic's income is derived from administration services and investment income. In addition to administering **Riskpool**, **Civic Liability Pool** and the **LAPP Fund**, Civic administers the **SuperEasy Local Government Superannuation Scheme** (Employer Scheme) and **SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme**.

Civic has scaled up resources to manage an increase in activity in **Riskpool** (litigation), **LAPP** (water reform) and the **SuperEasy** schemes (increased market competition).

Civic shareholders should be aware that supporting the **LAPP** and **SuperEasy** initiatives will directly and positively impact our revenue. As a reminder, **LAPP** offers significant insurance savings (2-4x lower than market rates) for underground water assets. In-house or new Council-Controlled water entities can apply to be part of the **LAPP** scheme.

The **SuperEasy** schemes provide members with market-leading superannuation investments and very competitive fees. In the 12 months to June 2025, our **SuperEasy KiwiSaver Aggressive** fund outperformed all 16 major market providers (after fees, before tax) with a 13% return. All our other funds ranked in the top half or quartile. We intend to release a new **SuperEasy** mobile App before the end of the year. We promote **SuperEasy** as a council-led initiative, so offers significant recruitment and retention benefits for participating councils, even those who choose not to contribute beyond their statutory KiwiSaver responsibilities. We strongly encourage all Civic shareholders to take advantage of our superannuation staff presentations and onboarding resources.

We are committed to our mission statement that Civic will be a trusted and preferred financial services provider to the local government sector:

- 1) Dedicated to our shareholders.
- 2) Committed to our members.
- 3) A sound and successful business.

Please see the following 'Services Update' for your information. We appreciate your support.

Ngā mihi



Charlie Howe
Chief Executive
Civic Financial Services Ltd

SERVICES UPDATE

SuperEasy KiwiSaver

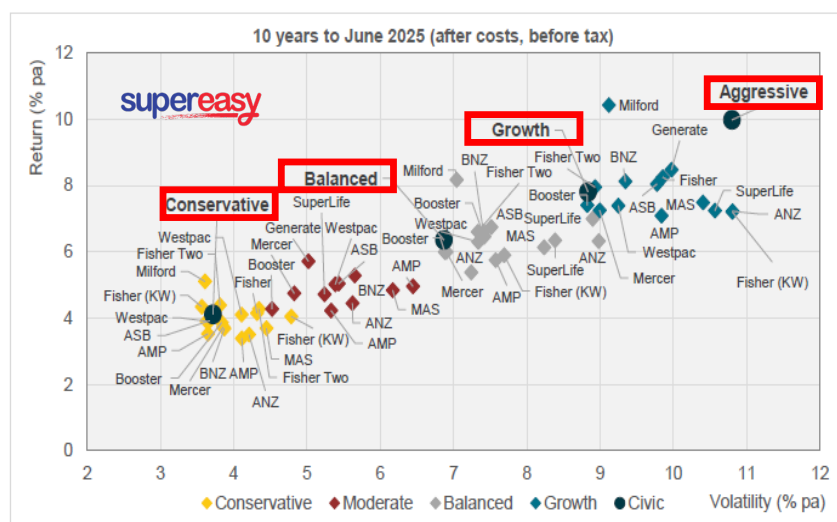
The SuperEasy products have had a very successful year.

We have around 11,300 members and now manage funds of \$654million (at end of July). We have reduced the management fees to 0.32% which has been of huge benefit for members.

SuperEasy KiwiSaver			KiwiSaver average	
	Management fee % pa	Management cost \$ pa	Management fee \$ pa	Management cost \$ pa
Aggressive	0.32	54	0.83	17
Growth	0.32	54	1.00	16
Balanced	0.32	54	0.88	16
Conservative	0.32	54	0.78	15

Source: MJW and Sorted.org.nz

Our investment returns continue to impress, particularly in the aggressive funds. The following graph shows the performance of the Schemes' funds to 30 June 2025. The peer group used are the KiwiSaver funds from the MJW Investment Survey, which can be found online at <https://mjw.co.nz/InvSurvey-Jun25>.

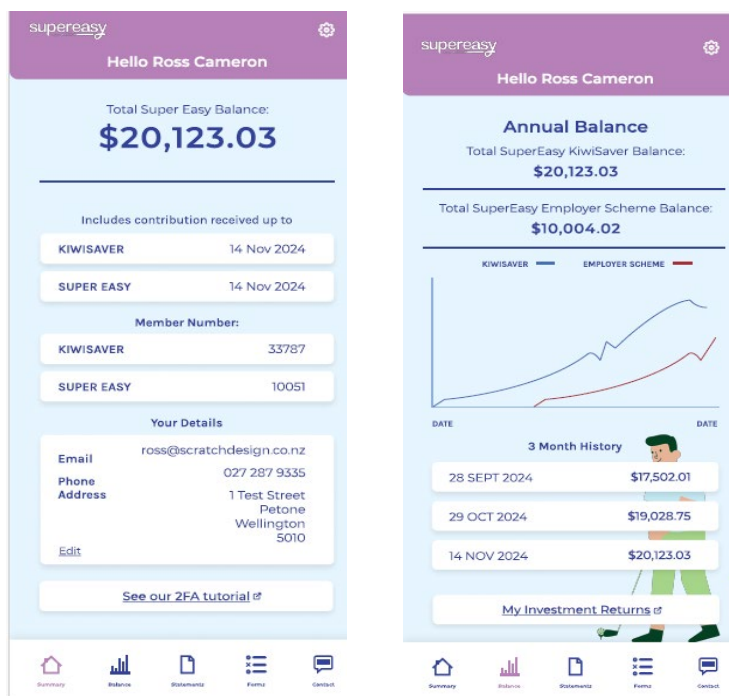


Note from MJW: Returns are after fees and before tax. Members' actual returns will be lower depending on their tax rate. Please note that the Schemes' returns have been estimated based on current cost levels. These may differ from the historical returns actually achieved.

Please treat this and other similar analyses with care. Past performance is not a good indicator of future performance. We encourage you to seek appropriate financial advice before making any decisions with respect to your savings.

We are especially excited to announce the impending release of a SuperEasy mobile App. Our members have requested an App to track their investments and make changes to their accounts.

We are looking forward to improved engagement and member satisfaction through the App. Release is tentatively set for November 2025.



Local Authority Protection Programme ('LAPP')

Civic Financial Services Ltd ('Civic') shareholders benefit from our involvement as the LAPP administrator. Former Civic CEO, Ian Brown, has been busy working with stakeholders as Local Water Done Well plans are submitted.

22 Councils currently enjoy the benefits of LAPP membership.

LAPP membership ensures councils can meet their obligation to pay their 40% share of water asset reinstatement costs after a disaster, while central government provides 60%. Pooled resources mean that LAPP can afford to cover these costs to a certain threshold, before requiring the assistance of reinsurers. Therefore insurance premiums are significantly lower than market rates, as reinsurers carry less risk for smaller asset reinstatement amounts.

We encourage any new Council-controlled water entities to consider LAPP as their provider for water asset cover.

CIVIC FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Six Months		Full Year
Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000	2024 \$000
REVENUE			
Administration Fees	1,605	1,509	3,039
Income from Investments	237	273	552
TOTAL REVENUE	1,841	1,782	3,591
EXPENDITURE			
Depreciation & Amortisation	20	34	52
Employee Remuneration	620	538	1,168
Other Expenses	1,120	1,009	2,108
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,760	1,581	3,328
NET SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	81	201	263
Less Taxation Expense	6 23	56	76
NET SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION	58	145	186

**STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY (Unaudited)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Six Months		Full Year
	2025 \$000	2024 \$000	2024 \$000
Equity as at 1 January	10,661	10,475	10,475
Net Surplus After Taxation	58	145	186
EQUITY AS AT 30 JUNE	10,720	10,620	10,661

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000	2024 \$000
EQUITY			
Capital	10,764	10,764	10,764
Retained Earnings	(44)	(144)	(103)
TOTAL EQUITY	10,720	10,620	10,661
Represented By:			
Current Assets			
Bank & Cash Equivalents	228	189	1,445
Term Deposits	9,106	9,265	7,871
Sundry Debtors, Prepayments and Accrued Interest	828	580	654
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	10,162	10,034	9,970
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets	81	104	82
Deferred Tax Asset	821	863	843
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS	901	967	925
TOTAL ASSETS	11,063	11,001	10,895
Current Liabilities			
Sundry Creditors & Accrued Charges	343	381	234
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	343	381	234
TOTAL LIABILITIES	343	381	234
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	10,720	10,620	10,661

The notes to the accounts on page 3 form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these Statements.

CIVIC FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Six Months		FULL YEAR
Notes	2025 \$000	2024 \$000	2024 \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash from operating activities:	1,487	1,579	3,106
Cash applied to operating activities:	1,675	1,429	3,296
Net Cashflow from/(to) Operating Activities	5 (188)	150	(190)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Cash provided from investing activities:	224	235	7,085
Cash applied to investing activities:	1,253	2,985	8,238
Net Cashflow from/(to) Investing Activities	(1,029)	(2,750)	(1,154)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Cash was provided from financing activities:	-	-	-
Cash applied to financing activities:	-	-	-
Net Cashflow from Financing Activities	-	-	-
Net Decrease in Cash Held	(1,217)	(2,600)	(1,344)
Opening Cash Balance as at 1 January	1,445	2,789	2,789
Closing Cash Balance as at 30 June	228	189	1,445
Being:			
Bank & Cash Equivalents	228	189	1,445

The notes to the accounts on page 3 form part of and are to be read in conjunction with this statement.

**CIVIC FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Statement of Compliance

The Group is a Tier 2 Public Sector Public Benefit Entity and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Tier 2 Public Sector Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Standards.

2 Accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the half year financial statements are consistent with those disclosed in the 2024 annual report.

3 Basis of Preparation

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024. Disclosures in these interim financial statements are less extensive than those in the annual financial report.

4 Comparative figures.

The comparative figures are for the six months ended 30 June 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2024.

5 Reconciliation of net surplus after tax with cash flow from operating activity.

	Six Months		Full Year
	2025 \$000	2024 \$000	2024 \$000
Reported Surplus After Taxation	58	145	186
Add/(less) non cash items			
Depreciation	20	34	53
Deferred Tax Liability	23	56	76
Movement in CLP/ Riskpool Admin Fee Reserve	-	(10)	(20)
	43	80	109
Add/(less) movements in other working capital items			
Sundry Debtors, Prepayments and Accrued Interest	(174)	75	0
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges	109	84	(53)
	(65)	159	(53)
Less Items Classified as investing activity	(224)	(234)	(432)
Less Items Classified as financing activity	-	-	-
Net Cash Outflow from Operating Activities	(188)	150	(190)

6 Income Tax

The income tax liability for June 2025 is nil as the Company has unused tax credits with which it will use to offset any income tax expense.

7 Contingent liabilities.

The contingent liabilities are:

- 100,000 uncalled shares in the wholly owned subsidiary, Local Government Superannuation Trustee Limited.
- 1,000 uncalled shares in the wholly owned subsidiary, Local Government Mutual Funds Trustee Limited.

8 Events occurring after reporting date

There have been no significant events since the reporting date that affect the results disclosed in the half year financial statements.

13. Council-controlled organisations - Annual General Meetings by Written Resolution

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/1867154

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua: Linda Gibb, Performance Advisor

Accountable ELT Bede Carran, General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Member Pouwhakarae: Financial Officer

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's approval for the following Council-controlled organisations (CCOs) to pass written resolutions, as permitted by the Companies Act 1993 (Companies Act), in lieu of convening their 2025 Annual Meetings (AGMs):
 - Non-trading 'shelf' companies - CCC One Ltd, CCC Five Ltd, CCC Seven Ltd and Ellerslie International Flower Show Ltd - the Council's Chief Executive is the sole director of the shelf CCOs; the signed director's resolutions are at **Attachment A**; and
 - Trading companies which have no AGM business to transact - Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd and Venues Ōtautahi Ltd (VŌ), the directors' resolutions for Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd and VŌ are at **Attachments B** and **C** respectively.
- 1.2 This report has been written following confirmation from the directors of the respective companies that they have no AGM business to conduct, and they wish to pass written resolutions in lieu of holding the AGMs as in-person meetings.
- 1.3 VŌ has advised that it intended to hold an AGM in October this year to avoid its busy November–December events period. However, as the Council meeting schedule was disrupted due to the triennial election, it was difficult to coordinate the meeting, the necessary voting proxies and decisions within the timeframe. VŌ has confirmed it will hold a physical AGM in October commencing next year.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Finance and Performance Committee:

1. Agrees to pass shareholder resolutions for the 2025 annual meetings of the following Council-controlled organisations:
 - a. non-trading 'shelf' companies - CCC One Ltd, CCC Five Ltd, CCC Seven Ltd and Ellerslie International Flower Show Ltd; and
 - b. trading companies –Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd and Venues Ōtautahi Ltd; and
2. Notes that the decisions in this report are assessed as low significance based on the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

- 3.1 The Companies Act (sections 120 and 122(4)) allows a company to meet its AGM requirements through a written resolution instead of an in-person meeting, provided there is no business to transact, the board considers this in the company's best interests, and the constitution does not require an AGM. The boards of the respective companies have confirmed these conditions

apply and advise that an AGM would offer no practicable benefit to the shareholder. Staff support passing a written resolution in lieu of an AGM for the respective companies.

Options Considered Ngā Kōwhiringa Whaiwhakaaro

- 3.2 The only practicable alternative option is for the CCOs to hold the AGMs as in person meetings. The cost of doing so, while not high does require administrative time and resource, and is likely to outweigh any benefits since there is no business to transact for any of the CCOs.

4. Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro

Risks and Mitigations Ngā Mōrearea me ngā Whakamātautau

- 4.1 It is a legal requirement for a company to hold an AGM either by in-person meeting or by passing a resolution in lieu of the meeting.

Legal Considerations Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

- 4.2 Statutory and/or delegated authority to undertake proposals in the report:
- Local Government Act 2002.
- 4.3 Other Legal Implications:
- section 120 of the Companies Act requires a company to hold an AGM within six months of its balance date and 15 months of the last AGM, and section 122(4) provides for resolutions to be passed in lieu of the AGM; and
 - the constitutions of the respective companies do not require an AGM to be held.

Strategy and Policy Considerations Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 4.4 The required decisions sought:
- Align with the [Christchurch City Council's Strategic Framework](#) in that they are consistent with the Council's commitment to good governance of its CCOs. This is aligned to the efficient delivery of the outcomes sought by the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2024 - 2034\)](#).
 - Are administrative only and are therefore of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined by considering the extent to which the decisions might impact the community.
 - Are consistent with Council's Plans and Policies in terms of the exercise of good governance practices.

Community Impacts and Views Ngā Mariu ā-Hāpori

- 4.5 The decisions in this report are administrative only and have no impact on the community.

Impact on Mana Whenua Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 4.6 The decisions in this report are administrative only and do not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.
- 4.7 The decisions do not impact on our agreed partnership priorities with Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga.

Climate Change Impact Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

- 4.8 The proposals in this report will not impact climate change or emissions reductions since no additional operational activity is created. Forgoing an 'in person' AGM will reduce the emissions associated with transportation of attendees.

5. Next Steps Ngā Mahinga ā-muri

- 5.1 Execution of the shareholders’ resolutions in accordance with the Finance and Performance Committee’s resolutions.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Non-trading CCOs - Directors' resolutions to hold AGM 2025 by written resolution	25/2319384	514
B 	Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd - Directors' resolution to hold AGM 2025 by written resolution	25/2319468	518
C 	Venues Ōtautahi - Directors' resolution to hold AGM 2025 by written resolution	25/2319566	519

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Linda Gibb - Performance Monitoring Advisor CCO
Approved By	Bede Carran - General Manager Finance, Risk & Performance / Chief Financial Officer

CCC One Limited

Resolution of Directors

Background

The Company is required to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within six (6) months of balance date or within fifteen (15) months of the last annual general meeting. Section 122 of the Companies Act 1993 permits shareholders to replace a physical meeting with a resolution in lieu of meeting in order to conduct the business of an annual general meeting, as follows:

"it is not necessary for the board of a company to call, or for a company to hold, an annual meeting of shareholders if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution in accordance with subsections (2) and (3)".

Matters to be considered at the annual general meeting include adopting the financial statements of the company, appointment of directors, appointment of auditors and setting directors' remuneration.

Resolution

It is resolved that the Board recommends to the sole shareholder that:

- there are no financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 as the company did not trade;
- no annual general meeting of shareholders be held for 2024/25; and
- all business normally conducted at an annual general meeting be done by resolution in lieu of a meeting.

Dated 10 November 2025

Signed by the Directors of CCC One Limited



Mary Richardson, Director

Coy No. 2146393; [NZBN 9429032679106](#)

CCC Five Limited Resolution of Directors

Background

The Company is required to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within six (6) months of balance date or within fifteen (15) months of the last annual general meeting. Section 122 of the Companies Act 1993 permits shareholders to replace a physical meeting with a resolution in lieu of meeting in order to conduct the business of an annual general meeting, as follows:

"it is not necessary for the board of a company to call, or for a company to hold, an annual meeting of shareholders if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution in accordance with subsections (2) and (3)".

Matters to be considered at the annual general meeting include adopting the financial statements of the company, appointment of directors, appointment of auditors and setting directors' remuneration.

Resolution

It is resolved that the Board recommends to the sole shareholder that:

- a. there are no financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 as the company did not trade;
- b. no annual general meeting of shareholders be held for 2024/25; and
- c. all business normally conducted at an annual general meeting be done by resolution in lieu of a meeting.

Dated 10 November 2025

Signed by the Directors of CCC Five Limited



Mary Richardson, Director

Coy. No. 5539386; [NZBN 9429041545072](#)

CCC Seven Limited Resolution of Directors

Background

The Company is required to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within six (6) months of balance date or within fifteen (15) months of the last annual general meeting. Section 122 of the Companies Act 1993 permits shareholders to replace a physical meeting with a resolution in lieu of meeting in order to conduct the business of an annual general meeting, as follows:

"it is not necessary for the board of a company to call, or for a company to hold, an annual meeting of shareholders if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution in accordance with subsections (2) and (3)".

Matters to be considered at the annual general meeting include adopting the financial statements of the company, appointment of directors, appointment of auditors and setting directors' remuneration.

Resolution

It is resolved that the Board recommends to the sole shareholder that:

- a. there are no financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 as the company did not trade;
- b. no annual general meeting of shareholders be held for 2024/25; and
- c. all business normally conducted at an annual general meeting be done by resolution in lieu of a meeting.

Dated 10 November 2025

Signed by the Directors of CCC Seven Limited



Mary Richardson, Director

Coy No. 5539545; [NZBN 9429041545164](#)

Ellerslie International Flower Show Limited

Resolution of Directors

Background

The Company is required to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within six (6) months of balance date or within fifteen (15) months of the last annual general meeting. Section 122 of the Companies Act 1993 permits shareholders to replace a physical meeting with a resolution in lieu of meeting in order to conduct the business of an annual general meeting, as follows:

"it is not necessary for the board of a company to call, or for a company to hold, an annual meeting of shareholders if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution in accordance with subsections (2) and (3)".

Matters to be considered at the annual general meeting include adopting the financial statements of the company, appointment of directors, appointment of auditors and setting directors' remuneration.

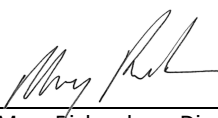
Resolution

It is resolved that the Board recommends to the sole shareholder that:

- a. there are no financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 as the company did not trade;
- b. no annual general meeting of shareholders be held for 2024/25; and
- c. all business normally conducted at an annual general meeting be done by resolution in lieu of a meeting.

Dated 10 November 2025

Signed by the Directors of Ellerslie International Flower Show Limited



Mary Richardson, Director

Coy. No. 2098249; [NZBN 9429032889802](#)

Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited

Resolution of Directors

Background

The Company is required to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders within six (6) months of balance date or within fifteen (15) months of the last annual general meeting. Section 122 of the Companies Act 1993 permits shareholders to replace a physical meeting with a resolution in lieu of meeting in order to conduct the business of an annual general meeting, as follows:

"it is not necessary for the board of a company to call, or for a company to hold, an annual meeting of shareholders if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution in accordance with subsections (2) and (3)".

Matters to be considered at the annual general meeting include appointment of directors, appointment of auditors and setting directors' remuneration.

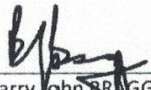
Resolution

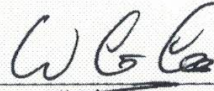
It is resolved that the Board recommends to the sole shareholder that:

- a. no annual general meeting of shareholders be held for 2024/25
- b. all business normally conducted at an annual general meeting be done by resolution in lieu of a meeting.

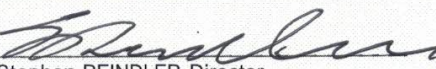
Dated 23/9/2025

Signed by the Directors of Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited


Barry John BRAGG, Chair


Wynston Gill COX, Director


Richard Scott PEEBLES, Director


Stephen REINDLER, Director


Jane Christine Huria

Coy No. 5539525 NZBN:9429041545157

VENUES ŌTAUTAHĪ

Venues Otautahi Limited

Resolution of Directors

1. Background

The company is required to hold an Annual General Meeting of shareholders within six (6) months of balance or within fifteen (15) months of the last annual general meeting. Section 122 of the Companies Act 1993 permits the shareholder to replace a physical meeting with a resolution in lieu of meeting in order to conduct the business of an AGM.

1.1 122 Resolution in lieu of meeting

(4) It is not necessary for the board of a company to call, or for a company to hold, an annual meeting of shareholder under section 120 if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution in accordance with subsections (2) and (3)

Extract from Companies Act 1993

1.2 Annual Meetings: The company shall not be required to hold an annual meeting if everything required to be done at that meeting (by resolution or otherwise) is done by resolution as set out in clause 12.1.

Extract from Venues Ōtautahi Limited Constitution

Matters to be considered at the AGM include adopting the financial statements of the company, appointment of auditors and setting directors remuneration.

2. Resolution

It is resolved that the Board recommend to the sole shareholder the following.

2.1 No annual general meeting of shareholders be held for 2024/25; and

2.2 All business normally conducted at an AGM be done by resolution in lieu of a meeting including the following:

2.2.1 Appointment of Directors

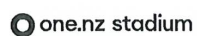
- CCHL has advised of the re-appointment of incumbent director, Susan Goodfellow to the Venues Ōtautahi Board, for a term of three years from 1 July 2025.

2.2.2 Directors Fee Pool

- CCHL has not advised of any increase in Directors fees for the 2026 Financial Year.

2.2.3 Appointment of Auditors

- Formally recording the appointment of the auditors and note the fees agreed in June 2025 (for the FY24/25 audit) with Audit NZ and the Office of the Auditor General.
- The continuance in office of the Auditor-General as the auditor of the Group and that the fees and expenses of the auditor have been set in accordance with the Public Audit Act 2001.

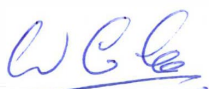


VENUES ŌTAUTAHĪ

- Audit NZ have been appointed to carry out the audit on behalf of the Auditor General.

Dated: 6.10.2025

Signed by the Directors of Venues Otago Limited



Wynton Gill Cox, Chair



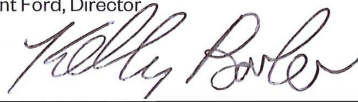
Timothy Scandrett, Director



Brent Ford, Director



Susan Goodfellow, Director



Kelly Barber, Director

14. Resolution to Exclude the Public

[Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.](#)

Note: The grounds for exclusion are summarised in the following table. The full wording from the Act can be found in [section 6](#) or [section 7](#), depending on the context.

I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely the items listed overleaf.

Reason for passing this resolution: a good reason to withhold exists under section 7.

Specific grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution: Section 48(1)(a)

Note

Section 48(4) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides as follows:

- “(4) Every resolution to exclude the public shall be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public, and the text of that resolution (or copies thereof):
- (a) Shall be available to any member of the public who is present; and
 - (b) Shall form part of the minutes of the local authority.”

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

ITEM NO.	GENERAL SUBJECT OF EACH MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED	SECTION	SUBCLAUSE AND REASON UNDER THE ACT	PUBLIC INTEREST CONSIDERATION	POTENTIAL RELEASE REVIEW DATE AND CONDITIONS
15.	VISIBILITY OF CAPITAL PROJECT CHANGES: OCTOBER 2025	S7(2)(H)	COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES	THE REPORT CONTAINS INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC PROJECTS BEING TENDERED IN THE OPEN MARKET AND THE COMMERCIAL SENSITIVITY OF THE INFORMATION MEANS THAT IT MUST REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE COUNCIL'S COMMERCIAL POSITION, AND WITHHOLDING THE INFORMATION AT THIS TIME IS REASONABLE AND OUTWEIGHS THE PUBLIC INTEREST.	25 NOVEMBER 2027 THIS REPORT CAN BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC ONCE ALL COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED, AND SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE HEAD OF PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTS.

Karakia Whakamutunga

Kia whakairia te tapu

Kia wātea ai te ara

Kia turuki whakataha ai

Kia turuki whakataha ai

Haumi e. Hui e. Tāiki e

Actions Register Ngā Mahinga

When decisions are made at meetings, these are assigned to staff as **actions** to implement. The following lists detail any actions from this meeting that were:

- Open at the time the agenda was generated.
- Closed since the last ordinary meeting agenda was generated.

Open Actions Ngā Mahinga Tuwhera

No open actions were remaining at the time the agenda was generated.

Actions Closed Since the Last Meeting Ngā Mahinga kua Tutuki nō Tērā Hui

No actions were closed since the last ordinary meeting.
