# Annual Report




## Te Ripoata-a-tau mō te Kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

## 2025/26

DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL | kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti



# Te rāraki upoko
# Contents

## Section 1
## He kupu whakataki
## Introduction


He kupu whakataki nā te Koromatua
Introduction from the Mayor 2

Ko tō Koromatua me kā Kaikaunihera
Mayor and Councillors as at 30 June 2026 3

He aha te Ripoata-a-tau?
What is the Annual Report? 5

He tirohaka whānui
Strategic overview 6

Te ārahi me te whakarite i kā hua pai ake mā te Māori
Leading and developing better outcomes for Māori 18

He pūroko whakapūmautaka
Our commitment to sustainability 20

He tirohaka o te tāone
Snapshot of a great small city 22

He ohu nā te kaunihera
Council controlled organisations 23

Kā mahi Tahua
Financial trends 25


## Section 2:
## He ratoka, he mahi
## Services and activities


He ratoka, he mahi | Services and activities 28

Huringa āhuranga | Zero carbon 32

I pēhea tā mātou mahi | How the Council did 35

Kā papanoho o te tāone | City Properties 38

Te mahi ā-rēhia o te Hapori | Community Recreation 43

Te kakahau o te auaha, te whitawhitea o te ahurea
Creative and Cultural Vibrancy 49

Ratoka whakahaere, ratoka tautoko
Governance and Support Services 57

Ratoka waeture | Regulatory Services 62

He tāone manawaroa | Resilient City 67

Kā huanui me kā ara hikoi | Roading and Footpaths 72

Kā hereka o te tiriti | Treaty Partnership 78

He ōhaka hihiri | Vibrant Economy 82

He putaka wai | Water Supply 87

Pūnaha parakāika me te parawai | Wastewater 93

Wai marakai | Stormwater 97

Rautaki para | Waste Minimisation 101


## Section 3:
## Tahua | Finances


He pūroko tahua | Financial statements 108

He whakamārama mō te pūroko tahua
Notes to the financial statements 116


## Section 4:
## He whākika anō | Other disclosures


Annual report disclosure statement 186

Council controlled organisations 190

Statement of compliance and responsibility 197

Independent Auditor's Report 198


## Section 5:
## He āpititaka | Appendices


Te aka o te kōmiti kaunihera
Council committee structure 205

Kā poari hapori | Community boards 206

SECTION 1:

# He kupu whakataki
# Introduction

## Section contents


He kupu whakataki nā te Koromatua
Introduction from the Mayor 2

Ko tō Koromatua me kā Kaikaunihera
Mayor and Councillors as at 30 June 2026 3

He aha te Ripoata-a-tau?
What is the Annual Report? 5

He tirohaka whānui
Strategic overview 6

Te ārahi me te whakarite i kā hua pai ake mā te Māori
Leading and developing better outcomes for Māori 18

He pūroko whakapūmautaka
Our commitment to sustainability 20

He tirohaka o te tāone
Snapshot of a great small city 22

He ohu nā te kaunihera
Council controlled organisations 23

Kā mahi Tahua
Financial trends 25

# He kupu whakataki nā te Koromatua
# Introduction from the Mayor



This Annual Report shows the Dunedin City Council's progress during the 2025/26 year. It reflects the budgets and aims of the first year of Council's 9 year plan 2025-34 and reports on the work undertaken during that year.

While the year brought positive developments for our city, it was also marked by the loss of former Mayor and Councillor Jules Radich, who passed away in January 2026. Jules served as a Dunedin City Councillor from 2019 to 2022, as the city's 59th Mayor from 2022 to 2025, and returned as a Councillor following the 2025 local elections. He will be remembered for the significant contribution he made through his service and dedication to the city and its people, and as a valued and deeply missed colleague.

Our operating environment continued to shift during the 2025/26 year, and we remain mindful of the financial pressures facing households and businesses across Ōtepoti Dunedin. Against that backdrop, we continued to focus on delivering the priorities set out in the 9 year plan, while carefully managing costs and ensuring our programme of work remained affordable and deliverable. For the first time since the 2021/22 year, DCC met the balanced budget benchmark, meaning revenue was equal or greater than operating expenses (see more on page 188). The DCC ended the year with a $30 million surplus, but this was not the result of collecting $30 million more from ratepayers than was needed. A significant part of the surplus was non-cash and included gifted assets, one of which was a boardwalk from NZTA (see more on page 182).

In the first half of 2026, we consulted the public on our draft Annual Plan 2026/27, which confirms our direction and budgets for that year. The plan closely reflects what we said we would do when developing the 9 year plan and, while there has been some refinement, there aren't major changes in direction for the year.

One of the most significant milestones during the year was the opening of the South Dunedin Community Library, Te Whata o Kaituna, on 27 September 2025. Developed in collaboration with Positive Property Ltd, mana whenua-owned organisation Aukaha, Baker Garden Architects and Naylor Love, the library provides a modern community facility for learning, creativity and connection. Community response since opening has been overwhelmingly positive. Attendance has been strong, collections are being well used, and more than 1,000 new members have joined the library. The project was also recognised with a Gold Award in the Civic category of the New Zealand Commercial Project Awards.

Another important achievement was the completion of Stage One of the Tunnels Trail shared walking and cycling path, which includes a wonderful section of the Victorian-era Chain Hills Tunnel. The work to reopen the tunnel to the public was recognised nationally when the Tunnels Trails Trust and the Dunedin City Council jointly received the Rail Heritage Trust of New Zealand Restoration Award.

The 2025/26 year also marked the commencement of Te Pae Māori as a Council committee. The committee focuses on advancing Māori outcomes, strengthening partnerships with mana whenua and embedding Māori perspectives across Council activities and decision-making. This represents an important step in strengthening relationships and ensuring those perspectives continue to be reflected in our work.

Ōtepoti Dunedin continued to attract attention during the year. Film Dunedin's promotional showreel was named a finalist in the Best City Promotion category at the US International Awards in Los Angeles. Produced in-house by Enterprise Dunedin, the showreel was developed to promote Dunedin to screen industry professionals and showcase the city's landscapes, heritage and versatility as a filming location. Additionally, Netflix's adaptation of East of Eden was filmed in Dunedin during January 2025. The production transformed parts of the city's historic Exchange and warehouse precincts into early twentieth-century California and highlighted the value of the city's heritage assets and growing screen sector.

The 2026 Quality of Life Survey, conducted between March and May 2026, provided positive feedback from residents about life in Ōtepoti Dunedin. Our city recorded the highest quality of life rating among the seven participating cities, with 83% of respondents rating their quality of life positively and 78% agreeing their local area is a great place to live.

Looking ahead, the DCC – like all councils – is operating in a time of significant change for local government. Central government has signalled substantial reforms that will affect how councils operate in the future, and the scale of these changes means our next 10 year plan 2027-37 will be a significant and critically important piece of work.

We appreciate the support and engagement of our community throughout the year. Together, we will continue to look after and invest in our city, while ensuring the assets and services we rely on are maintained for current and future generations.

**Sophie Barker – Mayor of Dunedin**

# Ko tō Koromatua me kā Kaikaunihera
# Mayor and Councillors as at 30 June 2026



Sophie Barker (Mayor)



Doug Hall



Andrew Simms



Cherry Lucas (Deputy Mayor)



Marie Laufiso



Mickey Treadwell



John Chambers



Russell Lund



Lee Vandervis



Jo Galer



Mandy Mayhem



Steve Walker



Christine Garey



Benedict Ong



Brent Weatherall



PHOTO FROM DUNEDIN TUNNEL TRAILS TRUST: CHAIN HILL TUNNEL

# He aha te Ripoata-a-tau?
# What is the Annual Report?

**Every year, New Zealand councils are required to prepare an Annual Report under the Local Government Act 2002. The Annual Report is a summary of the Dunedin City Council's work and performance over the past financial year.**

The report is designed to keep the community informed about how rates have been spent and compares the actual activities and services delivered with what was forecast to be delivered. It also highlights what went well, what the challenges were, and what's coming next.

This year's Annual Report covers the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 and reports on performance of the first year of Council's 9 year plan 2025-34.

## The Planning and Reporting Cycle

The Council has three key documents in its planning and reporting cycle:

- **Long Term Plan (LTP):** usually a 10 year plan that is future focused and outlines what the council aims to do, how it will do it and how it will pay for it.

  It is usually produced every three years, however, the LTP scheduled for 2024 was delayed by one year. The result is that the current LTP (i.e., the 9 year plan 2025-34) is one year shorter than normal.
- **Annual Plan:** a shorter document that updates the community on any changes or new developments since the last LTP. Produced in the years between LTPs.
- **Annual Report:** a look back at performance from the past financial year, including actual services and activities delivered compared with what was planned in the LTP. Produced every year.



# He tirohaka whānui
# Strategic overview

## The DCC's Current Strategic Framework

The DCC's strategic vision was developed through a city-wide engagement process that started in 2010. The last of the eight current strategies was adopted in 2024. These strategies focus on long-term outcomes and Dunedin's development.

- The **Future Development Strategy** (previously the Spatial Plan) sets out a long-term strategic planning approach to achieve a well-functioning city for existing and future community needs.
- The **Economic Development Strategy** sets out priorities for growing Ōtepoti Dunedin's economy.
- **Ara Toi Ōtepoti Arts and Culture Strategy** roadmaps strategic actions to support the creative sector in Ōtepoti Dunedin and develop an environment that acknowledges the intrinsic value of the arts.
- The **Integrated Transport Strategy** sets priorities for how the safe and efficient movement of people and goods will be supported.
- **Te Ao Tūroa, Ōtepoti Dunedin's Environment Strategy**, sets a pathway to improve and maintain the health of Ōtepoti Dunedin's natural environment.
- The **Parks and Recreation Strategy** develops the use of Ōtepoti Dunedin's open spaces, recreation facilities and parks that are connected and valued to encourage communities to be more active.
- The **Social Wellbeing Strategy** outlines how we achieve a city with connected people, cohesive communities and quality lifestyles for all.
- The **3 Waters Strategic Direction Statement** sets out how the DCC will ensure the city has a reliable supply of clean, safe drinking water and effective water services.



## Refreshing DCC Strategies

The strategic framework refresh project focuses on DCC's commitments to the Treaty of Waitangi, sustainability, and on refreshing four key wellbeing strategies that guide work across the Council (i.e., Economic Development, Social Wellbeing, Ara Toi Ōtepoti - Arts and Culture and Te Ao Tūroa - Environment).

Over the past year, the DCC has focused its effort on responding to significant central government reforms and the operational changes required across the organisation. This work has been substantial and has needed sustained attention from staff to ensure Council can meet new legislative and policy requirements.

As a result, further development of the strategic framework and associated strategies has not progressed during this period. The existing work remains in place, including the 2020 stocktake of the strategic framework, Council's commitment to partnering with mana whenua and the wider Māori community, and the integration of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Implementation of Te Taki Haruru (Māori Strategic Framework), adopted by Council in 2024, continues to guide how the DCC partners with mana whenua and upholds its commitments under Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi. Work on the sustainability framework remains paused while organisational capacity is directed toward meeting reform related requirements.

## Achieving Great Outcomes as a Community

The purpose of a strategic approach to decision making is ultimately to achieve great outcomes for the city. The hard work is done by everyone in the city when it comes to achieving our goals and the Council is just one of many stakeholders working to support Dunedin being one of the world's great small cities.

**Vision: Dunedin is one of the World's Great Small Cities**

## Strategic Principles

Two strategic principles – Te Taki Haruru Māori Strategic Framework and Sustainability – underpin the DCC's strategic framework.

| Strategic Principles | Indicators | 2025/26 statistics |
|---|---|---|
| **Te Taki Haruru Māori Strategic Framework** | Cultural Capability is strengthened across Council to ensure effective engagement with the Māori community | By the end of the 25/26 financial year, approximately 309 staff have completed at least one Tū Kotahi course. |
| | Mana whenua continue to be actively engaged as partners and decision-makers in projects they determine are a priority | Mana whenua were actively engaged in ten priority programmes in 2025/26 |
| **Sustainability** | An increased percentage of residents agree that 'Dunedin is a sustainable city' | 66% (an increase from 45% in 2024/25) |
| | Increased DCC support for community initiatives that are focussed on sustainability | (Not measured) |



DUNEDINNZ – MIDWINTER FESTVA; 2026

# Community Outcomes

## A supportive city with caring communities and a great quality of life (Social Wellbeing)

Social wellbeing is about making sure everyone feels connected, supported, and able to live well. Strong neighbourhoods, inclusive services and opportunities to participate in community life all contribute to a sense of belonging. A focus on wellbeing helps build resilience, reduce isolation, and support people of all ages and backgrounds to thrive.

### Priorities

- **Connected people:** making people feel connected and involved in community and city affairs
- **Vibrant and cohesive communities:** building better communities both at a local/ geographic level and communities of interest
- **Healthy and safe people:** promoting good health and ensuring people feel safe, and are safe
- **Reasonable standard of living:** promoting a good work/life balance and full employment
- **Affordable and healthy homes:** people are living in warm and healthy homes and affordable housing options are available to all

### Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| The DCC manages warm, dry, and safe community housing | **100%** compliance with Healthy Homes |
| An increased number of residents who are satisfied with the look and feel of the city | **60%** (down from 64% in 2024/25) |
| Percentage of residents who feel safe | In the city centre, **92%** feel safe during the day and **48%** feel safe after dark. |
| Increased satisfaction of Dunedin residents with their work / life balance | **58%** satisfaction (down from 63% in 2023/24*) |

*result is from the Quality of Life survey, which is conducted every two years and so a 2024/25 comparative result is not available

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of residents who participate in public consultations, forums, submissions, or are engaged on the Council's digital platforms over the year | (Not measured) |
| The DCC is prepared to respond in the event of a civil defence emergency | The minimum capability levels for Emergency Operations Centre functioning have been met. This includes 3 controllers, 14 function leads and 42 team members. |
| Decreased number of people living without access to affordable and healthy homes | **44%** of residents agree that housing is affordable (up from 36% in 2023/24*) and **77%** of residents agree that their home suits the needs of their household (up from 75% in 2023/24*) |



DUNEDINNZ – CHRISTMAS IN THE BOTANIC GARDEN 2026

## A healthy city with reliable and quality water, wastewater and stormwater systems (3 Waters)

Safe, reliable water services are essential for public health and environmental care. Managing drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems responsibly helps protect local waterways, reduce flood risks and ensure people have access to clean water every day. Ongoing investment and planning are key to maintaining these systems for the long term.

### Priorities

- **Meet water needs:** Utilising existing water sources for the safe and quality water needs of the city for the next 50 years
- **Adaptable supply:** Adaptable water supply to a variety of future climate change and population scenarios
- **Improve discharges:** Improving discharges to minimise the impact on the environment
- **Maintain service levels:** Maintaining, and where practicable, improving key service levels into the future
- **Kaitiakitaka:** An integrated approach to management of the three waters which embraces the concept of kaitiakitaka (guardianship)
- **Waste Services:** Active commitment to zero waste, to enhance the health of our environment and people by 2030

### Indicators

| The water service is reliable, tastes and looks pleasant, and is supplied at adequate pressure |
|---|
| **69%** of residents are satisfied with water pressure and quality |

| Stormwater services perform adequately and reliably |
|---|
| **43%** of residents are satisfied with the stormwater system |

| The DCC develops a climate change adaptation plan for South Dunedin in collaboration with the community and mana whenua |
|---|
| A shortlist of three proposed adaptation futures for South Dunedin was drafted by June 2026. |

| The wastewater service is reliable, and DCC is responsive to customer concerns |
|---|
| **60%** of residents are satisfied with the wastewater system |



DCC – 3 WATERS WAIKOUAITI WTP NEW WATER TANNKS

## A compact city with a vibrant CBD and thriving suburban and rural centres (Future Development)

Planning for growth in a compact and coordinated way helps make the most of existing infrastructure, protect natural areas, and support a lively central city. At the same time, it allows suburban and rural centres to grow in ways that reflect their unique character. This approach helps connect people to jobs, services and green spaces, while supporting a more sustainable future.

### Priorities

- **Liveable city:** a healthy and safe environment; quality air and water; a connected community; recreation, leisure and learning opportunities; healthcare, and warm housing
- **Environmentally sustainable and resilient city:** resilient ecosystems and communities; actively responding to climate change; reducing dependence on non-renewable resources; seismic-strengthened heritage buildings
- **Memorable and distinctive city:** protecting significant landscapes; quality architecture and urban design; memorable and engaging public art; celebrating Takata Whenua and European heritage; actively re-using built heritage
- **A city that enables a prosperous and diverse economy:** maintaining and growing our rural economy, industrial base and world class communications; attracting and retaining internationally-focused people; supporting and benefiting from the tertiary education sector
- **Accessible and connected city:** an urban form that supports accessibility from a range of modes and sustainable transport choices; a safe and efficient road network; affordable and convenient public transport; it is safe and pleasant to walk and cycle
- **A vibrant and exciting city:** a successful arts and culture scene, vibrant central city and local centres

### Indicators

| Number of new residential building consents issued in the past 12 months |
|---|
| **430** |

| Increased number of residents who are satisfied with the overall look and feel of the city |
|---|
| **60%** satisfaction (down from 64% in 2024/25) |

| Progress on implementation of the Heritage Action Plan (HAP) 2023 to support the conservation of Dunedin's built heritage |
|---|
| **35%** complete |



DUNEDINNZ – MATARIKI 2026 STADIUM MURAL

## A successful city with a diverse, innovative and productive economy (Economic Development)

A strong local economy supports jobs, attracts talent, and helps communities prosper. Encouraging a mix of industries—from education and research to tourism, tech and the creative sector—builds resilience and opens up new opportunities. Supporting innovation and enterprise helps the city adapt to change and grow in a way that benefits everyone.

### Priorities

- **Business vitality:** improving the ease of doing business and growing the value of exports
- **Alliances for innovation:** improving linkages between industry and research and increasing scale in innovative and tradable sectors
- **A hub for skills and talent:** increasing the retention of graduates, building the skills base and growing migrant numbers
- **Linkages beyond our borders:** increasing international investment and establishing strategic projects with other cities
- **A compelling destination:** marketing Dunedin and exporting education uplift

### Indicators

**Council funded events meet the needs of residents**

**46%** of residents are satisfied with city festivals and events

**Business sector is supported, and the marketing of the city is coordinated for tourism and education and attracting investment and skilled migrants**

**17** business event bids supported, **10** targeted city marketing campaigns, and **9** film permits issued

**Increased support to business innovation that fosters growth, strength, and resilience of the local economy**

Startup Dunedin worked with **174** founders, ran **135** events and workshops, and delivered **284** one-on-one capability sessions over the year. $15,000 was distributed in microgrants across **10** startups, from a pool of **49** applications requesting over $72,000. Startup Dunedin also supported **13** high-growth startups through the Distiller Incubator.

***Enterprise Dunedin's 'Dunedin Works Better' campaign takes a witty and honest approach to attract professionals feeling burned out by big-city life. Using cheeky, made-up stats and clever copy, the campaign highlights Dunedin's relaxed lifestyle, short commutes, and natural beauty as a genuine alternative to Auckland, Wellington, and Queenstown.***




DCC – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

## A creative city with a rich and diverse arts and culture scene (Ara Toi)

Creativity and culture are central to the city's identity, with a long-standing tradition of artistic expression, heritage and innovation. Supporting a diverse arts and culture scene brings life to public spaces, strengthens community connections and celebrates the stories that make the city unique. It also contributes to economic vitality, attracts visitors and fosters a sense of pride and belonging.

### Priorities

- **Identity pride:** embedding creativity in city decision making
- **Access and inclusion:** investing in access to arts and culture and enabling self-expression
- **Creative economy:** leveraging the economic growth of the arts and culture sector
- **Inspired connections:** utilising existing networks and fostering new connections to drive creativity

### Indicators

| Percentage of residents rating Dunedin as a creative city | Number of events for local and international audiences supported by the DCC |
|---|---|
| **68%** of residents | **9** local and **4** regional events were led by DCC |
| **Percentage of residents who visit one or more cultural facility within the last 12 months and are satisfied with their visit** | **Increased access to inclusive cultural facilities provided by the DCC** |
| **85%** of residents visited and were satisfied | **585,120** visits to DCC cultural attractions (up from 541,539 in 2024/25) |




DUNEDINNZ – PORT CHALMERS MARITIME MUSEUM

## A connected city with a safe, accessible and low-carbon transport system (Integrated Transport)

An effective transport system helps people get where they need to go safely, easily, and sustainably. Supporting walking, cycling, public transport and low-emission travel reduces congestion and emissions, while improving access to work, education and services. A well-connected network also supports compact urban growth and contributes to a healthier, more inclusive city.

### Priorities

- **Safety:** prioritising safety improvements according to risk
- **Travel choices:** prioritising investment and space to improve the provision of active modes and public transport
- **Connectivity of centres:** improving connections within and between centres and the central city for public transport and active modes
- **Freight:** efficiently and effectively moving freight
- **Resilient network**: integrating land use and transport to reduce demand for vehicle travel and increasing the resilience of the transport network

### Indicators

| Percentage of complaints around safety on the road | Reduction in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network | Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the efficiency, comfort, and accessibility of the transport network for walking, cycling, and public transport |
|---|---|---|
| (Not measured) | **30** (no change from 2024/25) | **46%** satisfaction |



DUNEDINNZ – SEASIDER OTAGO HARBOUR

## A sustainable city with healthy and treasured natural environments (Te Ao Tūroa)

Protecting and enhancing the natural environment is vital to the city's identity, wellbeing, and long-term resilience. From coastlines and native bush to urban green spaces, these areas are deeply valued by the community. Taking a sustainable approach to development and resource use helps safeguard ecosystems, reduce emissions, and ensure that future generations can enjoy the city's natural beauty and biodiversity..

### Priorities

- **Resilient and carbon zero:** planning for and adapting to climate change and impacting positively on global environment and managing resources sustainably
- **Healthy environment:** sustaining ecosystem services, increasing indigenous biodiversity and restoring areas of ecological value
- **Caring for the natural world/ Tiakitaka:** enjoying, connecting to, and celebrating the natural environment

### Indicators

**Reduction to DCC's emissions and city overall emissions**

DCC: **30.7%** reduction against 2018/19 baseline as of 2025/26
Dunedin: **13%** reduction against 2018/19 baseline as of 2024/25*

**Percentage of residents finding the refuse collection and kerbside recycling meet their expectations**

**71%** of residents satisfied with rubbish disposal services

*the most recent emissions inventory for Dunedin was in 2024/25. The inventory is updated every three years, with the next one scheduled for 2027/28.

**Number of biodiversity grants and number of indigenous biodiversity grants**

**28** biodiversity grants were approved over the year, with **6** of these directly relating to native and indigenous species.

**Total area of indigenous habitats in Ōtepoti Dunedin protected by the District Plan, DCC reserve land and land held under QEII covenants and other statute-based protective mechanisms and/or recognised as Areas of Significant Conservation Value**

Since 1995: **Total = 44,487 ha** (using new DOC land layer)



DUNEDINNZ – TAKAHE AT OROKONUI ECOSANCTUARY

## An active city with quality and accessible recreational spaces and opportunities (Parks and Recreation)

Access to quality recreational spaces and activities supports physical and mental wellbeing, encourages social connection and adds to the vibrancy of city life. Whether it's parks, sports facilities, walking tracks or coastal areas, providing inclusive and well-maintained spaces helps people of all ages stay active and engaged. It also supports community events, lifelong participation and a strong sense of place..

### Priorities

- **Active people:** people are living active lives by participating in formal and informal recreation and sport
- **Open spaces and facilities:** our parks and facilities are meeting the changing needs of our communities and are increasingly used
- **Treasured parks, natural landscapes, flora and fauna:** understanding, protecting and restoring our ecosystems and biodiversity, and our parks and landscapes bringing people together to celebrate our cultures and heritage
- **We work with others:** having strong relationships with takata whenua, and creating effective local and national partnerships

### Indicators

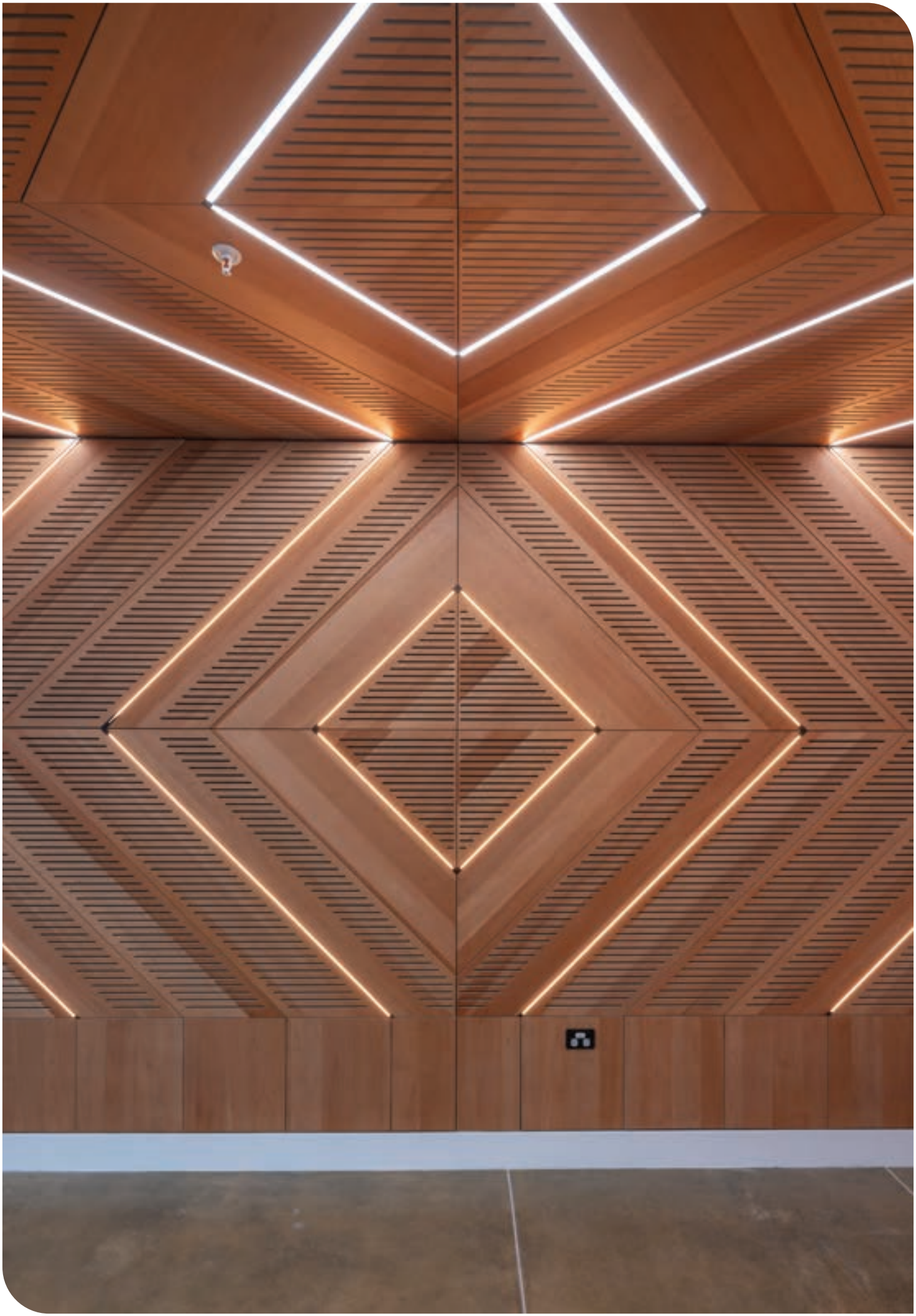
| Percentage of residents who participate in physical activity using the DCC facilities |
|---|
| (Not measured) |

| Number of days sports fields are open to the public and are considered safe and well maintained |
|---|
| **347 days** |

| Increased number of residents who use a park, reserve, open space, and/or recreation facility and report satisfaction with the service |
|---|
| **75%** of residents used and were satisfied (down from 78% in 2024/25) |



DUNEDINNZ – MOUNTAIN BIKING



GRAHAM WARMAN – TE WHATA O KAITUNA

# Te ārahi me te whakarite i kā hua pai ake mā te Māori | Leading and developing better outcomes for Māori

**For many years, the DCC, mana whenua and Māori have been on a long journey towards a more meaningful partnership.**

Key roles in the DCC over recent years have been instrumental in laying the foundations for the DCC to progress its commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi. These key roles include the executive-level role of Manahautū - General Manager Policy & Partnerships (established in 2020) alongside further roles to lead and implement key workstreams within the organisation, including mana whenua and Māori partnerships, policy and cultural capability.

Significant developments in recent years are progressing the DCC's Treaty of Waitangi commitments across our governance arrangements and projects. These include:

**2021**

The establishment of kā rūnaka representative positions on two Council committee – the Strategy, Planning & Engagement Committee (SPEC) and Infrastructure Committee.

**2022**

The signing of the Manatu Whakaaetaka Relationship Agreement, a refreshed MoU between Council and kā rūnaka. The intended outcome of this Agreement is to facilitate a relationship of mutual benefit between mana whenua and the DCC, in order to produce meaningful outcomes for current and future generations of Māori within Ōtepoti Dunedin.

The establishment of Te Pae Māori, a mana-to-mana forum. The intended outcome of Te Pae Māori is to bring all of Council, mana whenua and mātāwaka together to advance shared goals and mutual respect, to acknowledge one another's roles and responsibilities and uphold each other's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi.

**2023**

The adoption by Council of Te Taki Haruru – the DCC's Māori Strategic Framework. Collaboration between mana whenua, Māori and the DCC established a framework of principles and values by which the DCC can give effect to its commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Customer Services team complete the pilot Whakaohooho programme under Tū Kotahi - the DCC's Māori Cultural Capability Framework.

**2024**

The implementation of Tū Kotahi, which gives staff, and the organisation as a whole, foundational cultural knowledge and capability to work with Māori communities.

Te Taki Haruru Implementation Plan is approved by SPEC, allowing Mana Ruruku (formally Māori Partnerships and Māori Cultural Capability) to progress Tū Kotahi, Tū Ake and Tū Hono work programmes.

George Street Project opening, representing a co-design partnership between DCC and mana whenua through their company Aukaha.

**2025**

Mana Ruruku established, bringing Māori Partnerships and Māori Cultural Capability together under the new Kaiwhakahaere o Mana Ruruku (Mana Ruruku Manager) role.

**2026**

Te Pae Māori becomes a Council Committee with two members from each rūnaka and one mātāwaka representative.

Two kā rūnaka representative positions on the Policy and Planning Committee and Finance and Performance Committee, as well as one mana whenua representative on the Grants Subcommittee.

Over 350 staff completed, or enrolled in, at least one programme in Tū Kotahi.

## Notable Partnerships Projects:

**Moana Pool Upgrades (2021 - present)**

**Civic Centre - Level 2 renovation narrative (2024/25)**

**Te Whata o Kaituna – South Dunedin Library Complex (2024/25)**

**Matariki (2025) and Waitangi Commemoration (2026)**




DUNEDINNZ: TEAKA OTAKOU MARKERS

# He pūroko whakapūmautaka
# Our commitment to sustainability

**Sustainability is one of two strategic principles underpinning DCC's broader strategic framework.**

Sustainability means ensuring Ōtepoti Dunedin can thrive now and into the future. It requires balancing environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing, while making decisions that support resilient communities, healthy ecosystems and infrastructure that can serve future generations.

Climate change is one of the most significant challenges to long-term sustainability. It is already affecting Ōtepoti Dunedin, with increasing risks from extreme rainfall, sea level rise and changes to coastal and freshwater environments. These hazards increase the likelihood of flooding, coastal erosion, rising groundwater and damage to infrastructure, and can compound existing challenges such as housing quality and affordability, ageing infrastructure, social wellbeing and inequality.

DCC is responding through a combination of climate adaptation, resilience-building and emissions reduction. During 2025/26, DCC strengthened its approach to climate adaptation and resilience through the adoption of a Climate Adaptation Policy, design of a citywide Climate Resilience Framework and development of a comprehensive Citywide Climate Risk Assessment. Together with the Resilience Roadmap, this work provides a foundation for identifying and prioritising climate risks across Dunedin and integrating climate resilience into long-term planning, investment and decision-making.

DCC continues to focus on reducing the impacts of sea level rise, flooding, coastal erosion and rising groundwater. Alongside citywide planning, adaptation work is continuing in high-risk areas including South Dunedin and the St Clair-St Kilda coastline, where homes, community facilities, infrastructure and other assets are exposed to increasing coastal and flood hazards.

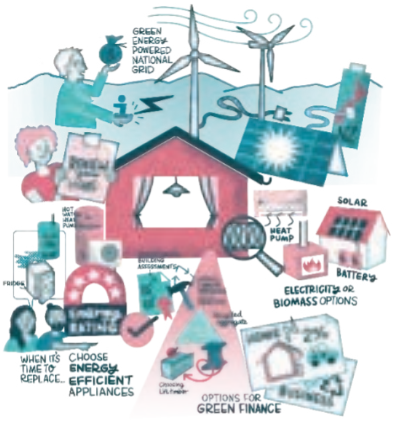
Adaptation alone cannot address all climate risks. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is essential to limit the scale of future climate change and keep adaptation achievable and affordable. A low emissions Ōtepoti Dunedin can also deliver local benefits through more efficient infrastructure and systems, greater energy independence, healthier environments and improved public health, while contributing to global climate goals.

DCC is working to reduce both organisational and city-wide emissions. Following the declaration of a climate emergency in 2019, the Council adopted the Zero Carbon Plan in 2023. The Zero Carbon Plan sets out the key shifts needed across the city to achieve net zero emissions, alongside action areas for DCC to support progress towards the city's emissions reduction goals.

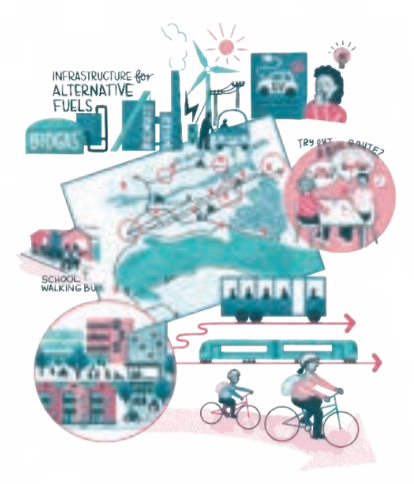
DCC is investing in projects to reduce emissions from key sectors such as waste and transport. These include enhancing landfill gas capture, expanding public and active transport infrastructure, and transitioning Council's fleet and buildings to cleaner energy. The Zero Carbon Plan also emphasises collaboration with businesses, communities and partner organisations through initiatives such as the Zero Carbon Alliance, recognising that achieving a zero carbon city requires collective action.

DCC also maintains an Emissions Management and Reduction Plan for its own operations. This sets out the actions the Council will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with its activities and track progress towards its organisational emissions reduction targets.











## Sustainability Highlights from the 2025/26 Financial Year

- Began design and establishment of the **Climate Resilience Framework**
- Ongoing collaboration with **Zero Carbon Alliance partners**
- Commenced the **Citywide Climate Risk Assessment**
- **Zero Carbon Business Support Programme** is in full implementation following a pilot phase, designed to assist local businesses and organisations with emissions reductions
- Adopted a **Climate Adaptation Policy**
- Continued progress with integrating emissions considerations into DCC policies and processes, including project management
- Advanced adaptation planning for South Dunedin
- Continued progress on projects that will support organisational emissions reduction
- Continued coastal hazard and adaptation work for the St Clair-St Kilda coastline
- Participation in a climate mainstreaming pilot programme led by the Centre for Public Impact



DUNEDINNZ: KURI BUSH BEACH

# He tirohaka o te tāone
# Snapshot of a great small city

**132,800**
estimated resident population

**49,188**
Households
(2023 census)

**34.7%**
of residents aged under 25 years

**10.8%**
identify as Māori
(2023 census)

**3**
marae




**2.3%**
speak te reo Māori

**83%**
positively rate their quality of life

**78%**
agree that Ōtepoti Dunedin is a great place to live

**29%**
Bachelor's degree or higher post school educational attainment

**$625,229**
median house price
(March 2026)

**$101,734**
Median household income
(March 2026)

**13,050**
registered businesses




**21.2%**
born overseas

**1,177**
former refugees settled since 2015/16

**902**
protected historic buildings

## Dunedin City Council




**15**
Elected Council members

**6**
Community boards*

**6**
Service centres

*for more information on Council's Community Boards, see Section 5 (Appendices).

# He ohu nā te kaunihera
# Council controlled organisations

In order to achieve key strategic objectives for Dunedin, the Council owns a number of Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs). These CCOs are held as investments to manage assets and/or to deliver economic and cultural benefits to the wider Dunedin community.

The following diagram illustrates the current structure and ownership of the CCOs (except for non-trading) and associate companies.




**Dunedin City Holdings Ltd:** the governing shareholder of eight subsidiary and associate companies that deliver investment returns and other benefits to the city. DCHL's purpose is to achieve the best for Dunedin from its investments.

**Aurora Energy Ltd:** owns and operates the electricity distribution networks in Ōtepoti Dunedin, Central Otago, Wānaka and Tāhuna Queenstown, delivering power from the national grid to customers, while also exploring new technologies to support future energy needs.

**City Forests Ltd:** owns and manages plantation forests in Otago, focusing on sustainable harvesting, land stewardship, and supporting local wood processing.

**Delta Utility Services Ltd:** delivers contracting services in the construction, operation, and maintenance of energy and environmental infrastructure.

**Dunedin International Airport Ltd:** operates Dunedin Airport, providing both airside and landside infrastructure to support safe, efficient air travel and regional connectivity. It plays a key role in the wider aviation ecosystem and supports economic growth in the Otago region.

**Dunedin Stadium Property Ltd:** holds the ownership of Forsyth Barr Stadium.

**Dunedin Venues Management Ltd:** manages and operates venues, primarily sourcing and delivering events, maintaining facilities, and enabling community access, with a focus on generating commercial and regional economic benefits.

**Dunedin Railways Ltd:** operates a rail tourism business, featuring the iconic Taieri Gorge railway line. The business is in a transitional phase, having been hibernated in response to the Covid pandemic.

**Dunedin City Treasury Ltd:** provides treasury and funds management services to the Dunedin City Council Group, including sourcing and on-lending debt, managing financial risks and relationships, and overseeing the Waipori Fund.

## Summary of 2025/26 Performance

The 2025/26 year saw steady improvement in financial performance across the DCHL Group, continued investment in critical infrastructure, and a renewed focus on the future of DCC's investment portfolio.

A major focus during the year was the completion of a comprehensive review of the Council's investment portfolio, including trading companies, the Waipori Fund and investment property holdings. DCHL developed a new Investment Framework. This framework establishes a clear platform for the future management of the portfolio, and confirms two core objectives: to protect the real value of capital for future generations and to provide strong, consistent and sustainable distributions to Council.

The DCHL Group reported its fourth consecutive increase in earnings, delivering net profit before tax of $32.8 million. In line with targets, DCHL distributed $14.9 million to Council, as well as an additional $1 million investment to support track renewals at Dunedin Railways.

Aurora Energy, the Council's largest investment, continued to perform strongly, reporting net profit before tax of $48.6 million. This year marks the completion of the company's five-year Customised Price-Quality Path (CPP) programme, through which approximately $560 million was invested to renew and strengthen the electricity network, and to help meet anticipated demand.

Dunedin International Airport also invested in infrastructure, spending $24 million on projects including runway renewal, strategic land acquisition and water infrastructure. Despite 2025/26 being a challenging year for the global aviation industry, the company reported growth in aeronautical and commercial revenues. DCHL's 50% share of the company's net profit after tax was $0.8 million. The Dunedin-Gold Coast service completed its first full year of operation, carrying more than 45,000 passengers and contributing to regional tourism activity.

Severe wind events in October 2025 had a significant impact on City Forests, damaging approximately four percent of the productive estate.  The impact of the storm, coupled with a market under pressure from high fuel and shipping costs and flat prices, contributed to a pre-tax loss of $3.2 million. The company responded rapidly to the storm, accelerating production to prioritise recovery of damaged trees before decay and further value loss, and keeping a strong focus on health and safety throughout the process.

Following the October 2025 storm, Delta played an important role in ensuring a range of local resources, such as playgrounds, parks and event spaces, were safe and accessible. A focus on operational efficiency and managing costs saw the company deliver a net profit before tax of $6.8m, a significant improvement on the prior year.

DCHL's community-focused assets continued to provide social and economic benefits. Dunedin Venues hosted 39 community events attended by more than 44,000 people, while Dunedin Railways continued rebuilding its tourism operations, achieving stronger-than-expected passenger numbers.



DUNEDIN AIRPORT

# Kā mahi Tahua
# Financial trends

This section presents a summary of the financial results for the years ending 30 June 2022 – 2026.

## Council Financial Results

| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 | 2024 $000 | 2023 $000 | 2022 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial performance** | | | | | |
| Rates revenue | 271,578 | 245,908 | 203,946 | 191,150 | 179,556 |
| Other revenue | 167,014 | 135,497 | 151,506 | 142,885 | 137,988 |
| **Total revenue** | **432,592** | **381,405** | **355,452** | **334,035** | **317,544** |
| Personnel and operational expenses | 250,345 | 245,344 | 249,905 | 245,529 | 215,305 |
| Interest expense | 27,337 | 27,136 | 24,203 | 15,540 | 8,560 |
| Depreciation expense | 124,466 | 110,046 | 117,100 | 110,128 | 81,349 |
| **Total expenditure** | **402,148** | **382,526** | **391,208** | **371,197** | **305,214** |
| **Surplus (deficit) before taxation** | **30,444** | **(1,121)** | **(35,756)** | **(37,162)** | **12,330** |
| **Cash flow position** | | | | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 116,166 | 95,658 | 87,356 | 79,504 | 81,134 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (175,900) | (148,876) | (218,086) | (208,405) | (139,387) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | 61,000 | 60,500 | 130,200 | 126,000 | 62,300 |
| **Financial position** | | | | | |
| Total assets | 5,949,259 | 5,426,868 | 5,025,332 | 4,896,492 | 4,720,644 |
| Term loans | 718,388 | 656,941 | 595,027 | 460,273 | 334,273 |
| Total equity | 5,141,004 | 4,688,729 | 4,348,770 | 4,354,978 | 4,309,630 |
| **Financial ratios** | | | | | |
| Interest expense as % of total revenue | 6.3% | 7.1% | 6.8% | 4.7% | 2.7% |
| Interest expense as % of rates revenue | 10.1% | 11.0% | 11.9% | 8.1% | 4.8% |
| Term Debt as % of total revenue | 166% | 172% | 167% | 138% | 105% |
| **Other information** | | | | | |
| Waipori Fund investment | 117,698 | 111,989 | 103,137 | 97,691 | 95,361 |
| Revenue from Dunedin City Holdings Limited | 14,902 | 16,902 | 16,902 | 11,402 | 5,902 |
| Total capital expenditure | 174,849 | 147,490 | 205,805 | 207,152 | 144,176 |

## Consolidated Financial Results

| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 | 2024 $000 | 2023 $000 | 2022 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial performance** | | | | | |
| Rates revenue | 271,578 | 245,908 | 203,946 | 191,150 | 179,556 |
| Other revenue | 439,095 | 454,212 | 436,114 | 427,764 | 391,895 |
| **Total revenue** | **764,673** | **700,120** | **640,060** | **618,914** | **571,451** |
| Personnel and Operational expenses | 487,375 | 472,402 | 478,178 | 467,120 | 425,803 |
| Interest expense | 58,116 | 59,551 | 54,481 | 38,414 | 23,021 |
| Depreciation expense | 163,143 | 147,403 | 151,779 | 143,719 | 113,229 |
| **Total expenditure** | **708,634** | **679,356** | **684,438** | **649,253** | **562,053** |
| **Surplus (deficit) before taxation** | **56,039** | **20,764** | **(44,378)** | **(30,339)** | **9,398** |
| **Cash flow position** | | | | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 190,325 | 136,310 | 141,737 | 114,630 | 122,304 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (266,835) | (243,082) | (332,373) | (314,004) | (230,138) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | 114,333 | 110,222 | 195,877 | 193,550 | 104,170 |
| **Financial position** | | | | | |
| Total assets | 7,293,880 | 6,709,445 | 6,216,676 | 6,003,410 | 5,785,482 |
| Term loans | 1,530,326 | 1,413,975 | 1,288,827 | 1,084,286 | 891,651 |
| Total equity | 5,452,637 | 5,005,995 | 4,638,360 | 4,636,327 | 4,614,332 |
| **Financial ratios** | | | | | |
| Interest expense as % of total revenue | 7.60% | 8.51% | 8.51% | 6.21% | 4.03% |
| Interest expense as % of rates revenue | 21.40% | 24.22% | 26.71% | 20.10% | 12.82% |
| Term debt as % of total revenue | 200% | 202% | 201% | 175% | 156% |

## Credit Rating

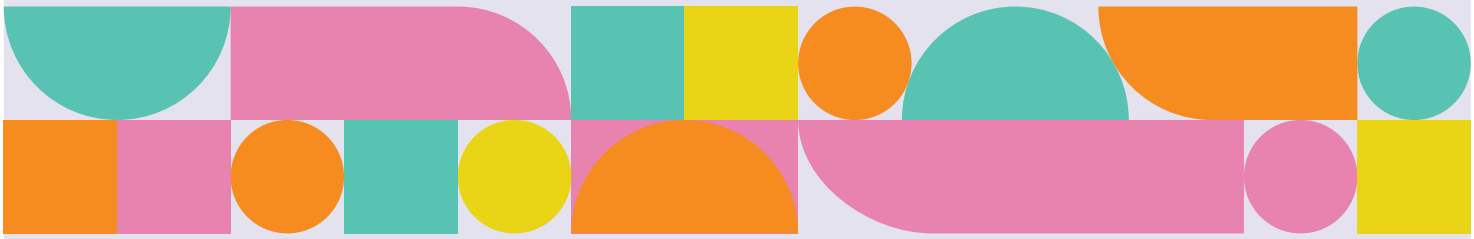
The achievement of a good credit rating is an indication of prudent financial management and is an important factor in obtaining finance at a competitive interest rate. The Council as a Group is assessed by the rating agency Standard & Poor's (S&P's). Below is the rating history for the Group. The most recent and full S&P's rating report is available on the S&P's website.

**Standard & Poor's Credit Rating**

| Issuer credit rating as of: | 11/12/2025 | 19/03/2025 | 19/02/2024 | 13/12/2023 | 13/12/2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rating: | AA-/Negative/A-1+ | AA-/Negative/A-1+ | AA/Negative/A-1+ | AA/Stable/A-1+ | AA/Stable/A-1+ |

SECTION 2:

# He ratoka, he mahi
# Services and activities



## Section contents


He ratoka, he mahi | **Services and activities** 28

Huringa āhuranga | **Zero carbon** 32

I pēhea tā mātou mahi | **How the Council did** 35

Kā papanoho o te tāone | **City Properties** 38

Te mahi ā-rēhia o te Hapori | **Community Recreation** 43

Te kakahau o te auaha, te whitawhitea o te ahurea
**Creative and Cultural Vibrancy** 49

Ratoka whakahaere, ratoka tautoko
**Governance and Support Services** 57

Ratoka waeture | **Regulatory Services** 62

He tāone manawaroa | **Resilient City** 67

Kā huanui me kā ara hikoi | **Roading and Footpaths** 72

Kā hereka o te tiriti | **Treaty Partnership** 78

He ōhaka hihiri | **Vibrant Economy** 82

He putaka wai | **Water Supply** 87

Pūnaha parakāika me te parawai | **Wastewater** 93

Wai marakai | **Stormwater** 97

Rautaki para | **Waste Minimisation** 101

# He ratoka, he mahi
# Services and activities

**This section provides information on the activities and services that the DCC provides. It describes:**

- how the services and activities contribute to our community outcomes
- how performance is measured
- the costs for providing the services and activities.

The services and activities that the DCC provides are grouped into 13 groups of activity. The community outcomes that they mainly contribute to are described within each activity.

The activity group structure is as follows:



### City Properties

- Community housing
- Commercial property
- Holding property
- Investment property
- Operational property
- Property management
- Parking operations



### Community Recreation

- Aquatic services
- Botanic Garden
- Cemeteries and crematorium
- Parks and reserves



### Creative and Cultural Vibrancy

- Ara Toi Creative Partnerships
- Dunedin Public Art Gallery
- Toitū Otago Settlers Museum
- Lan Yuan Chinese Garden
- Olveston Historic Home
- Dunedin Public Libraries
- City of Literature



### Governance and Support Services

- Business information systems
- Civic and governance
- Corporate leadership
- Council communications & marketing
- Customer services
- Finance
- People, projects & risk
- Corporate policy
- Fleet operations



### Regulatory Services

- Building services
- Compliance solutions
- Resource consents
- Parking services (enforcement)



### Resilient City

- City development
- City growth
- Civil defence
- Community partnerships
- Housing policy
- City adaptation and resilience
- Zero carbon



### Roading and Footpaths

- Transport



### Treaty Partnership

- Treaty partnership



### Vibrant Economy

- Economic development
- isite visitor centre
- City marketing
- Events



### Water Supply

- Water supply



### Wastewater

- Wastewater



### Stormwater

- Stormwater




### Waste Minimisation

- Landfills
- Refuse, recycling and litter
- Waste strategy
- Waste support services

# How we measure and report performance

## Statement of Service Performance

The information in this section of this Annual Report (pages 28 to 31 and 35 to 106) constitutes Council's Statement of Service Performance information.

The Statement of Service Performance is compliant with the following legislation and regulations:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Requirements of the Department of Internal Affairs for Local Government, including the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP)
- PBE FRS – 48 Service Performance Reporting Standard (accounting standards)

## Measurement of Non-Financial Performance

**Residents' Opinion Survey**

One of the main ways the DCC measures its performance is through the Residents' Opinion Survey (ROS). The survey uses a sequential mixed-mode methodology and is conducted continuously over the year.

Residents are randomly selected from the electoral roll to participate in the survey. Selected residents are sent a letter that invites them to complete the survey online. As responses come in, we monitor who has taken part and may send more invitations to groups that are harder to reach.

In 2025/26, 1,205 responses were obtained over the course of 12 months, out of 10,650 invitations in total, giving a response rate of 11.3% and a margin of error of +/- 2.81% at a confidence level of 95%. Post data collection, the sample is weighted to known population distributions according to the 2023 Census using age, gender, ethnicity and location.

Technical note: Not all survey respondents answered all questions. The 2025/26 ROS has been conducted using standard analytical methods. Satisfaction with facilities is reported for respondents who have used that facility in the previous 12 months. Where a respondent has answered 'don't know', their response is not included in the percentage calculations.

The full results of the ROS are available at www.dunedin.govt.nz/council/residents-opinion-survey

**Quality of Life Survey | Rangahau te Korou o te Ora**

Another source that is used to measure progress towards desired Community Outcomes is the Quality of Life Project. The 2026 Project is a partnership between seven New Zealand councils. It measures perceptions over several domains related to quality of life using a mixed methodology approach.

A representative sample of residents aged 18 years and over, living within the areas governed by the participating councils, were randomly selected to participate in the online survey.The research project was undertaken by Ipsos, an independent research company, on behalf of the councils. A management group from four of the councils managed the project and worked closely with representatives from Ipsos throughout.

The survey took place between 2 March and 22 May 2026.

Results for Dunedin include residents that live in:

- Urban Dunedin
- South Dunedin
- North Coast / Otago Peninsula
- South Coast / Strath Taieri
- Mosgiel

In 2026, a total of 579 Dunedin residents aged 18 years and over completed the Quality of Life survey. Results were adjusted at the data analysis stage to reflect the actual population distribution in Dunedin, based on the 2023 Census.

## Disclosure of Significant Judgements

The Council's 9 year plan 2025-34 outlines the services and activities the Dunedin City Council will provide, the projects that will be carried out and the level of service that the community can expect over the 9 year period. The plan also sets out how much things will cost, how they will be paid for, and their impact on rates and debt. The 9 year plan takes account of the social, economic, environmental and cultural interests of Dunedin's communities and the needs of future generations.

The 9 year plan 2025-34 sets out 13 groups of activities. For each activity group, details are provided on the community outcomes that its activities will contribute to. Also provided are levels of service statements, performance measures and targets. These describe the services that Council will provide to the community, and how Council will measure that it has achieved what it said it would.

As part of developing the 9 Year Plan 2025-34, Council reviewed and revised the activity group structure previously used in the 10 Year Plan 2021-31, resulting in the 13 activity groups outlined above. To ensure comparability under the revised structure, the 2024/25 Long Term Plan comparative information presented in this Annual Report is based on the restated 2024/25 Annual Plan information included in the 9 Year Plan 2025-34.

Under the Local Government Act 2002, Council is required to have prescribed performance measures for the following group of activities: water supply, wastewater, stormwater drainage and the provision of roading and footpaths. These prescribed measures enable comparison of performance between all local authorities.

Performance measures for other activities of Council cover both output and outcome measurements of progress towards the levels of service provided for in the 9 year plan 2025-34. The Council uses its judgement when selecting the measure used to monitor performance.

The purpose of this part of the Annual Report is to report back to the community on how Council has performed in delivering the services it said it would.

In preparing the Statement of Service Performance, Council has provided comparative information for performance measures that have previously been reported on. New performance measures introduced in the 9 Year Plan 2025-34 largely do not have historical comparative data available, as they were not measured before being adopted as performance measures.

When developing the 9 year plan 2025-34, Council reviewed all of the level of service statements, performance measures and targets provided for in the 10 year plan 2021-31. This resulted in the 9 year plan presenting a revised set of level of service statements, performance measures and targets, which are intended to better describe the services that Council will deliver, how much will be delivered and how delivery performance will be measured. Judgement was used to select measures that are the most important and meaningful. Compared to the last 10 year plan, there are a greater number of output measures, i.e., what Council wants to achieve, than outcome measures, for example, satisfaction with services measured through the Residents' Opinion Survey.

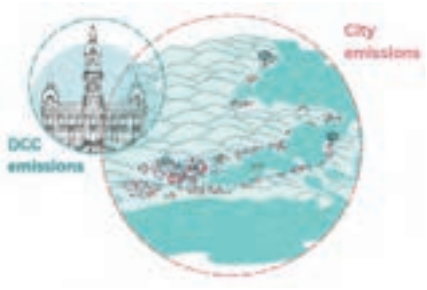
In four instances, Council has used its judgement to change the methodology for measuring achievement of its targets. In doing so, it has also restated the comparative data for the measure. Details of these changes are as follows:

| Activity | Levels of service, measures, and targets | Amendment of comparative data |
|---|---|---|
| Governance and Support Services | **Level of Service:** The DCC reduces the amount of fossil fuels used in DCC facilities and fleet vehicles<br><br>**Performance Measure:** Litres of combined petrol and diesel used by the DCC fleet<br><br>**Target:** Reduce year on year | The 2023/24 comparative result for this measure was reported as 175,344 litres in the 9 year plan 2025-34, but should have been 165,316 litres. The 2023/24 comparative result has been updated in this Annual Report. |
| Resilient City | **Level of Service:** The DCC implements actions to reduce Council's emissions<br><br>**Performance Measure:** Total DCC emissions<br><br>**Target:** Reduce DCC emissions against 2018/19 baseline year | The 2023/24 and 2024/25 comparative results for this measure have been updated due to a change to the calculation of 2018/19 baseline emissions. DCC's baseline emissions were stated at 86,458 tCO2e in the 2024/25 Annual Report, but have been updated to correct historical errors in the data, to update emissions factors used, and to add LPG consumption from the Municipal Chambers/Town Hall, which had not been included previously. These updates to the baseline figures have been externally verified as part of DCC's annual organisational greenhouse gas emissions inventory verification.<br><br>Additionally, a technical accounting change in the Climate Change (Unique Emissions Factors) Regulations 2009 led to the default emissions per tonne of waste being 12% higher for the calendar year 2025 onwards compared with the 2022 to 2024 calendar years (before landfill gas capture and destruction is taken into account). If the new regulations for the 2025 calendar year were applied to past results for 2023/24 and 2024/25, the percentage reduction relative to baseline for 2023/24 is estimated to be 31.42% and for 2024/25 29.90%. |

| Activity | Levels of service, measures, and targets | Amendment of comparative data |
|---|---|---|
| Waste Minimisation | **Level of Service:** The DCC promotes and encourages waste reduction, reuse, and recycling to levels in line with the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP)<br><br>**Performance Measure:** Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 15% per person<br><br>**Target:** Per person: < 499 kg | The figures for 'total waste to landfill' in the 2024/25 Annual Report for 2022/23 and 2023/24 were incorrect.<br><br>In 2023, the Ministry for the Environment introduced the 'Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Amendment Regulations 2023'. This was followed by the introduction of requirements to record and report on the activity categories of waste received, beginning from 1 July 2024.<br><br>To meet these new requirements, the automated reports in our landfill weighbridge software were updated in both 2023 and 2024. In September 2025, we discovered that the report for 'total waste to landfill' was incorrectly including some (but not all) categories of diverted materials that should have been excluded from the total.<br><br>That error has now been corrected, and the report used for Waste Levy reporting, and the report for ETS reporting, have both been verified as correct. |
| Waste Minimisation | **Level of Service:** The DCC promotes and encourages waste reduction, reuse, and recycling to levels in line with the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP)<br><br>**Performance Measure:** Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 45% per person<br><br>**Target:** < 64,900 tonnes | |

As part of the development of the upcoming 10 Year Plan 2027-37, Council will review its levels of service statements, performance measures and targets.

# Huringa āhuranga
# Zero carbon

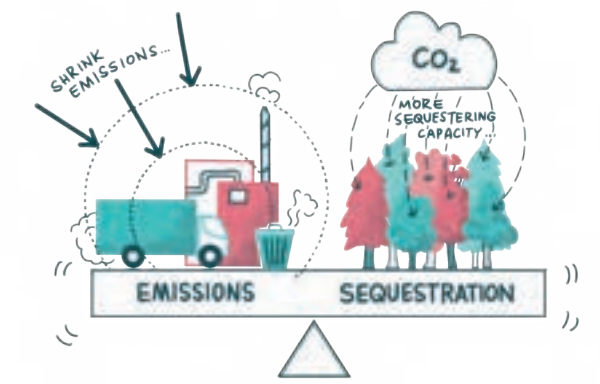



Dunedin City Council seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations and also supports emissions reduction across the wider community. We have emissions reduction targets for DCC and the city, and emissions considerations are being integrated into decision-making, policy, and operational functions across the organisation.

## Dunedin City-Wide Emissions Reduction Targets

In 2019, Council declared a climate emergency and set two overarching emissions reduction targets for Ōtepoti Dunedin.

### 1 Net zero carbon by 2040* (excluding biogenic methane)




In 2019, Council set a target for Dunedin to be net zero (excluding biogenic methane) by 2030. Net zero carbon means that any greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere in Ōtepoti Dunedin are in balance with the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed out of the atmosphere by trees (sequestration). Achieving net zero will require Dunedin to significantly reduce our gross emissions and increase sequestration.

To align with best practice and with what scientists suggest is necessary to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the DCC has chosen to focus on achieving reductions in gross emissions where possible, rather than large amounts of sequestration.

**Council recently updated Dunedin's city emissions targets*

Modelling undertaken in 2023 indicated that achieving the 2030 net zero target would require a 40% reduction in gross emissions (total emissions before carbon dioxide absorbed by plants is considered) and a 64% increase in carbon sequestration compared with 2018/19 levels. This was considered possible at that time.

However, updated emissions modelling shows Dunedin is highly unlikely to achieve net zero by 2030. Consequently, the Council resolved in September 2026 to amend its city Zero Carbon target in advance of the 10 Year Plan 2027-37. The revised target has two stages;

- A 30% reduction in gross emissions (excluding biogenic methane) by 2030/31, compared with 2018/19; and
- Net zero greenhouse gas emissions (excluding biogenic methane) by 2040.

### 2 Reduce biogenic methane emissions



The other city-wide emissions target is for biogenic methane emissions. Biogenic methane is produced from biological (plant and animal) sources, including ruminant animals. While biogenic methane accounts for approximately 2% of Dunedin's total greenhouse gas emissions by mass, its higher global warming potential means it represents approximately 34% of total gross greenhouse gas emissions when measured in carbon dioxide equivalent ($CO_2e$).

The Council resolved in September 2026 to adopt a new biogenic methane reduction target for 2050, based on 2024 Climate Change Commission advice on what is possible. Dunedin's biogenic methane targets are as follows:

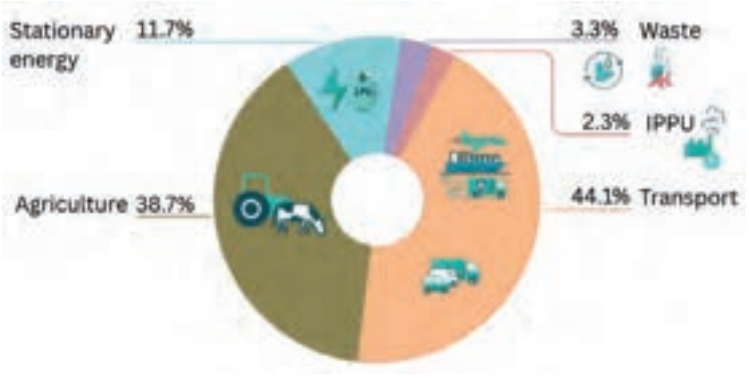
- 2030: 10% reduction from 2017 levels
- 2050: 35–47% reduction from 2017 levels

It is still likely that the 2030 city target for biogenic methane reduction will be met, with biogenic methane emissions reducing 13% between 2018/19 and 2024/25.

## Progress towards city-wide emissions reduction

The latest city-wide greenhouse gas emissions inventory shows that Dunedin's gross emissions decreased by 13% between 2018/19 and 2024/25, from approximately 1,619,536 $CO_2e$ to 1,416,010 $tCO_2e$.

The graph below shows Dunedin's greenhouse gas footprint for 2024/25.




Reductions compared with 2018/19 were recorded across all major emissions sectors:

- Transport emissions decreased by 8%, including reductions in on-road, marine and air transport emissions. Transport remains the city's largest emissions source, accounting for 44% of gross emissions.
- Agriculture emissions decreased by 9%, driven largely by reductions in dairy cattle and sheep populations. Agriculture now accounts for 39% of gross emissions, with methane from livestock enteric fermentation alone accounting for 29%.
- Stationary energy emissions decreased by 19%, driven by a 70% reduction in coal use and a 12% reduction in electricity-related emissions.
- Waste emissions decreased by 50%, largely due to improved landfill gas capture and the gradual decline in emissions from closed landfill sites.
- Industrial processes and product use emissions decreased by 27%, primarily due to use of refrigerant gases with a lower greenhouse gas impact.

Forestry also continues to provide significant carbon sequestration. In 2024/25, once emissions from forest harvesting are accounted for, Dunedin's forests absorbed approximately 296,134 $tCO_2e$. This means carbon sequestration exceeded emissions from forest harvesting. When forestry is included, Dunedin's total net emissions (including biogenic methane) were 1,119,876 $tCO_2e$, an 11% reduction from 2018/19.




Net forestry emissions can vary significantly from year to year depending on commercial harvesting patterns and changes in forest cover. For this reason, Council's approach prioritises reducing gross emissions at source as much as practicable, rather than relying too heavily on carbon sequestration.

## Measurement of Dunedin's emissions

Dunedin's greenhouse gas emissions are measured using the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GPC BASIC+), an internationally recognised methodology for measuring emissions at a city level.

This production-based approach measures emissions generated within the Dunedin City territorial area. It includes emissions from stationary energy, transport, waste, industrial processes and product use, agriculture and forestry. It does not include emissions associated with goods produced elsewhere and consumed in Dunedin, such as imported food, materials, vehicles and electronics.

Dunedin's emissions inventory is updated every three years. The most recent inventory covers the 2024/25 financial year, with the next update scheduled for 2027/28.

## Dunedin City Council Organisational Emissions Targets

DCC has set targets to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with its own operations.

Against a 2018/19 baseline of 87,269 $tCO_2e$[1], DCC aims to:

- Reduce annual emissions by 34.2% by 2026/27
- Reduce annual emissions by 46.2% by 2029/30.

The 2029/30 target was informed by guidance from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on the level of emissions reduction required to align with efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Council has not sought formal SBTi accreditation for its organisational targets.

### Measuring Council's emissions

Council measures its organisational emissions annually in accordance with ISO 14064-1, using an operational control approach. This includes emissions associated with Council's services, staff activities and assets, such as vehicle fuel and electricity use, LPG used at Council pools, and landfill gas at Green Island Landfill. It also includes emissions from contractors working on Council's behalf.

### Organisational progress to date

Council's organisational emissions reduced by 30.7% in 2025/26 compared with the 2018/19 baseline.

| Measure | Target | Actual 2025/26 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reduction in gross greenhouse gas emissions** | **2026/27:** 34.2% reduction from 2018/19 baseline.<br>**2029/30:** 46.2% reduction from 2018/19 baseline. | **30.7% reduction** from the 2018/19 baseline | DCC needs to reduce its emissions a further 3.5% relative to baseline to meet the 2026/27 target. |

Modelling undertaken for Council's Emissions Management and Reduction Plan (EMRP) indicated that implementing the actions in the EMRP could reduce organisational emissions by approximately 45% by 2029/30, falling slightly short of the 46.2% reduction target. The Council are exploring opportunities for further emissions reduction to ensure the 46.2% target is met.

Dunedin City Holdings Limited (DCHL) companies have also been directed to reduce their organisational emissions and are working with Council to support wider emissions reductions through the DCHL Carbon Reduction Roadmap.

## Investing in Emissions Reduction

Council's 9 year plan 2025-34 includes investment in projects that will reduce emissions from both Council operations and across the city, particularly in the waste and transport sectors.

Key investments include:

- Improving resource recovery facilities and landfill gas capture at Green Island Landfill
- Improving public and active transport infrastructure, including improvements on Princes Street and Albany Street, and filling gaps in cycling and pedestrian networks
- Improving bus priority and bus stops
- Transitioning most Council fleet and buildings to cleaner energy.

Council is also continuing to work with businesses, organisations, communities and whānau through initiatives such as the Zero Carbon Business Support Programme and Zero Carbon Alliance.

Council has an important role in enabling and supporting lower-emissions choices, but achieving a Zero Carbon Ōtepoti requires action across the whole city. Progress depends on Council, central government, businesses, organisations, communities and households working together.

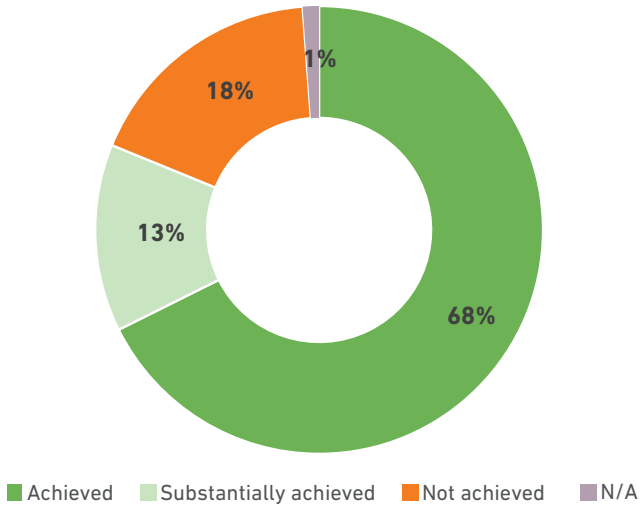
1 DCC's baseline emissions differ from the figure stated in the 2024/25 Annual Report (86,458 tCO2e). The change is due to correction of historical errors in the baseline emissions data, updates to emissions factors used, and the addition of LPG consumption from the Municipal Chambers/Town Hall, which had not been included previously.

# I pēhea tā mātou mahi
# How the Council did

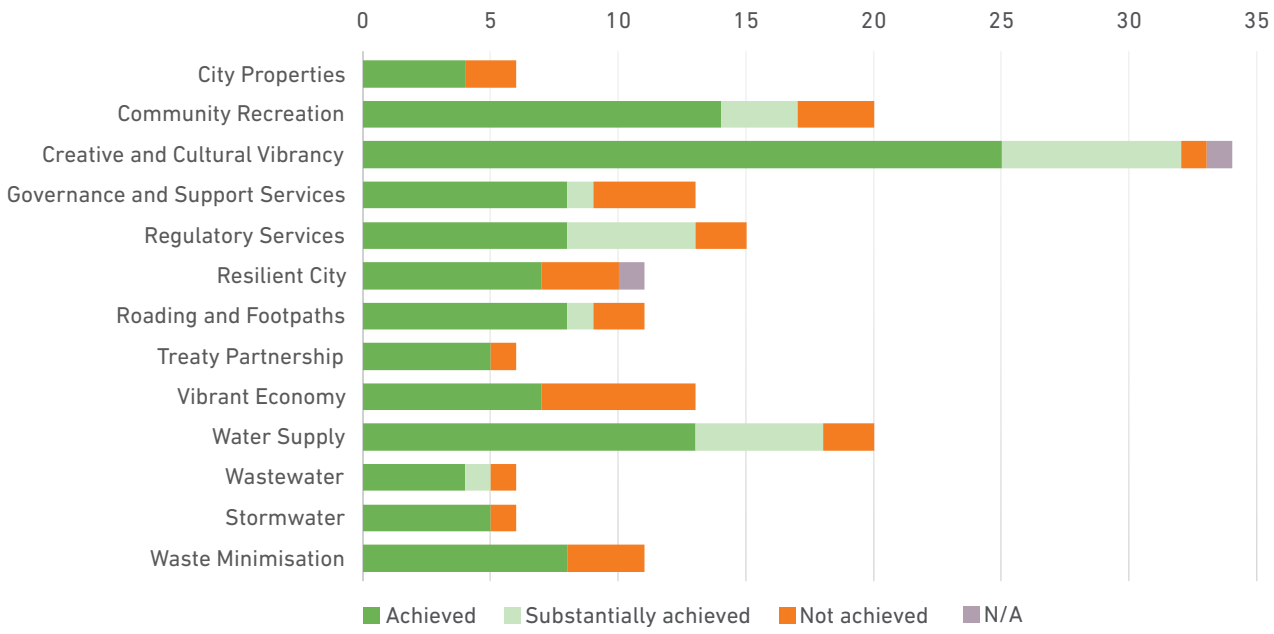
**We measure our performance in delivering services to the community using targets set out in Council's 9 year plan 2025-34. Reporting against these targets presents a broad view of our performance for the 2025/26 financial year.**

The charts below summarise achievement of performance targets overall, and by activity group.

Results were recorded as 'achieved' where performance met or exceeded its target in the 2025/26 year. 'Substantially achieved' relates to results that were within 5% of achieving their targets. 'Not achieved' means the target was not met, and was not within 5%. Some levels of service were not measured in 2025/26, or do not have a specific target associated with them; in these instances, the result was recorded as 'N/A' (not applicable).




**2025/26 Service Performance Summary**




**2025/26 Service Performance Summary by Activity Group**

# Where your money went

| Activities and services | Capital costs | | Operating costs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual $174M | Budget $230M | Actual $447M | Budget $462M |
| City Properties | $16m | $22m | $51m | $50m |
| Community Recreation | $9m | $15m | $45m | $46m |
| Creative and Cultural Vibrancy | $2m | $2m | $32m | $32m |
| Governance and Support Services | $1m | $4m | $54m | $54m |
| Regulatory Services | - | $0m | $22m | $22m |
| Resilient City | $0m | $0m | $11m | $12m |
| Roading and Footpaths | $48m | $55m | $67m | $68m |
| Treaty Partnership | - | - | $1m | $1m |
| Vibrant Economy | $0m | - | $11m | $12m |
| Water Supply | $48m | $42m | $53m | $53m |
| Wastewater | $30m | $33m | $56m | $55m |
| Stormwater | $9m | $12m | $19m | $19m |
| Waste Minimisation | $11m | $45m | $25m | $38m |

Operating costs include depreciation

# Key: community outcomes



**Social Wellbeing**
A supportive city with caring communities and a great quality of life



**3 Waters**
A healthy city with reliable and quality water, wastewater and stormwater systems



**Future Development**
A compact city with a vibrant CBD and thriving suburban and rural centres



**Economic Development**
A successful city with a diverse, innovative and productive economy



**Ara Toi**
A creative city with a rich and diverse arts and culture scene



**Integrated Transport**
**A connected city w**ith a safe, accessible and low-carbon transport system



**Te Ao Tūroa**
A sustainable city with healthy and treasured natural environments



**Parks and Recreation**
An active city with quality and accessible recreational spaces and opportunities

# Kā papanoho o te tāone
# City Properties

## What We Do

The city properties group includes activities and services related to:

- Community Housing
- Community Property
- Holding Property
- Investment Property
- Operational Property
- Parking Operations
- Property Management

## Why We Do It

The DCC manages property to maintain core services, provide community housing and provide non-rates revenue.

## Community outcomes

The community and planning group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The City Properties portfolio includes the management of community housing units for qualifying residents; arts and culture facilities like the Regent Theatre; sports facilities like Edgar Centre and the Ice Sports Stadium; and non-rates revenue from the management of investment properties.  It maintains parking meters and off-street parking.

Property management is essential to the Council's influence in economic development, arts and culture, community housing, libraries and museums, and maintaining the range of services provided to Dunedin's communities. It supports all of the DCC's activities and services.



*Te Whata O Kaituna South Dunedin Library*

- **Mataukareao Carpark** opened in November 2025, adding 30 public parking spaces within a landmark central city development.
- DCC supported the **New Dunedin Hospital** project by facilitating accommodation at 54 Moray Place for relocating construction workers, helping address workforce housing needs and supporting local integration.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

- **Te Whata O Kaituna** opened in September 2025. This award-winning community facility was delivered through a collaborative partnership with mana whenua, designers, developers, and constructors.
- Dunedin's first fully accessible **Changing Places** bathroom opened in April 2026, providing essential facilities for people with complex care needs.



*Changing Places bathroom*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC manages warm, dry and safe community housing** | | | | | |
| Occupancy of DCC community housing | ≥94% | **96%** | 97% | 99% | ✓ |
| Percentage of DCC community housing tenants who are satisfied with their rental housing | ≥95% | **99%** | 100% | 100% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC prioritises community housing for people that are most in need** | | | | | |
| Average time to house priority 1 applicants | ≤2 months | **5.8 months** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 1 |
| Average time to house priority 2 applicants | ≤6 months | **4.5 months** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC will build a toilet and changing facility in the central city that meets the needs of people living with profound disability** | | | | | |
| A changing places bathroom in the central city area will be completed | By 30 June 2026 | **17 April 2026** | N/A | N/A | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC reduces the amount of total energy required to run the DCC's facilities** | | | | | |
| The total GWh consumed at DCC facilities | Reduce year on year | **47.5 GWh** | 46.9 GWh | 47.9 GWh | ✗ Note 2 |

✓ Achieved ● Substantially achieved (within 5% of target) ✗ Not achieved ● Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 One applicant was housed in the 2025/26 year. Two-bedroom homes make up 5% of the Community Housing portfolio, so applicants who required two bedrooms remained on the waitlist until a suitable property became available.

2 Electricity demand increased as a result of operational growth and new assets. This included increased demand at the Green Island Wastewater Treatment Plant, the inclusion of the Dunedin Ice Stadium from May 2025, and Te Whata o Kaituna and a new treated water pump station becoming operational.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Operational - Public Toilets | | 283 | 375 |
| Operational - South Dunedin Library and Community Complex | 1 | 1,842 | 2,370 |
| Community - CCTV George St New Capex | | 97 | - |
| | | **2,222** | **2,745** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Parking Operations - Parking Meter Renewals | | 59 | 30 |
| Parking Operations - Carpark Building Equipment Renewals | | 53 | - |
| Housing - Asset Renewals | | 342 | 500 |
| Housing - Housing Renewal | | 1,829 | 2,010 |
| Operational - Asset Renewals | | 1,418 | 1,285 |
| Operational - Furniture | | 79 | 50 |
| Operational - Dunedin Library Refurbishment | 2 | 106 | 2,750 |
| Operational - Olveston House Renewal | | 93 | 290 |
| Operational - Civic Centre - Exterior, Roof | | 3,930 | 4,000 |
| Operational - Asset Renewals - Public Toilet | | 484 | 475 |
| Operational - Dunedin Public Art Gallery | | 195 | 215 |
| Operational - Toitu Otago Settlers Museum | | 198 | 125 |
| Operational - Town Hall/Municipal Chamber Exterior | 3 | 3,025 | 2,688 |
| Community - Asset Renewals | 4 | 456 | 100 |
| Community - Community Hall Renewals | | 210 | 150 |
| Community - Edgar Centre Refurbishment | 5 | 118 | 860 |
| Community - Tarpits | | - | - |
| Community - Dunedin Railway Station | 6 | – | 450 |
| Community - High Performance Sports | | - | 220 |
| Community - Roof Renewal Programme | 6 | - | 250 |
| Community - Sargood Centre | 7 | 53 | 850 |
| Investment - Asset Renewals | 8 | 566 | 1,770 |
| Holding - Asset Renewals | 9 | 35 | 575 |
| | | **13,249** | **19,643** |
| **Total Capital** | | **15,471** | **22,388** |

**Explanation of variance**

1 Project is in its final stages. Favourable variance relates to the timing of tenant fitout costs on the first floor.

2 Project is in the planning and design phase. Project timing will be considered as part of the next LTP.

3 An underspend in the prior year has resulted in catch up work this year. Variance is due to the timing of the project which covers multiple years.

4 The overspend relates to timing of final costs for the Archives Renewal project, and unbudgeted Ice Stadium stair access renewals costs.

5 The underspend is due to timing. The interim works package is currently being procured, and the re-roof works is in options design.

6 The underspend is due to timing. The work is expected to commence in 26/27.

7 Physical works have been delayed due to extensive planning and design work required for the complex roof. Tendering for the project is underway.

8 Investment property renewals for 130 Gt King St, Rosebank Road and Heriot Drive properties are underspent while planning and lease negotiation work is in progress.

9 This work is delayed. Work to seek landowner permissions is in progress.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# City Properties

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 14,782 | 12,821 | 12,821 |
| Targeted rates | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees and charges | 25,822 | 28,568 | 28,195 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 8,055 | 8,382 | 8,355 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **48,659** | **49,771** | **49,371** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 25,307 | 26,760 | 28,405 |
| Finance costs | 5,292 | 4,523 | 4,262 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 3,842 | 3,907 | 3,908 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **34,441** | **35,190** | **36,575** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **14,218** | **14,581** | **12,796** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | 295 | 295 | 280 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 23,232 | 5,751 | 2,162 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | 26 |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **23,527** | **6,046** | **2,468** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 1,766 | 292 | 235 |
| - to improve the level of service | 21,526 | 2,453 | 1,987 |
| - to replace existing assets | 14,453 | 19,643 | 13,249 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | (1,761) | (207) |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **37,745** | **20,627** | **15,264** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(14,218)** | **(14,581)** | **(12,796)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Te mahi ā-rēhia o te Hapori Community Recreation

## What We Do

The Community Recreation group includes activities and services related to:

- Aquatic services
- Botanic Garden
- Cemeteries and crematorium
- Parks and reserves.

## Why We Do It

Green spaces, aquatic facilities and the other activities in this group are central to the wellbeing of Dunedin's communities. The maintenance of these activities allows a breadth of leisure opportunities and the pursuit of active lifestyles in parks, pools, gardens and reserves so that Dunedin's communities can be fit, active and connected in natural spaces.

## Community Outcomes

The Community Recreation group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC operates four community swimming pools and more than 100 playgrounds, sportsgrounds, parks and reserves. They are maintained every day to meet the leisure, fitness and lifestyle needs of Dunedin residents. The DCC also maintains open green spaces and reserves like the Botanic Gardens and other important facilities like cemeteries and crematoriums.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **861,421**<br>**Visits to DCC aquatic facilities**<br>**↑8% from 2024/25** | **4,500**<br>**introduced pest animals removed via City Sanctuary programme** | **6**<br>**Playgrounds refreshed Navy, Watson, Ōpoho, McMillan, and Kinmont Parks plus Willow Street Reserve** | **17,464**<br>**volunteer hours across 30 community groups to support parks and reserves** |

- Significant refurbishment and compliance works completed at **Moana Pool**, improving the safety, functionality, and long-term resilience of the facility. This included asbestos management improvements, dive pool glazing replacement, hydroslide refurbishment, structural ceiling repairs, roof replacement work, and fire compliance upgrades.
- Renovation works were completed on the **Botanic Garden café**. It re-opened to public in May 2026 with new tenants, and has proven popular with a wide range of visitors.
- **Five Reserve Management Plans** were adopted during the year: Signal Hill, Town Belt, Harbour Reserves, General Policies, and Mosgiel Recreation Area. The Sports Facilities Plan was also adopted, providing strategic direction for future recreation investment and asset management.
- The **Town Belt Active Travel Trial** was completed and ongoing collaboration with the Tracks and Trails Trust and community groups helped advance priorities identified in the Dunedin Tracks Plan.



*Watson Park Playground*



*Opoho Playground*



*Rotary Park*



*Navy Park Playground*



*Warrington Basketball*



*Watson Park Playground*



*Te Rauone*



*McMillan Park*



*Moana Pool Hydroslides*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Aquatic facilities are accessible to everyone** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit a DCC swimming pool at least once in a year | | ≥50% | **48%** | 53% | 51% | Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: Aquatic facilities are well maintained and meet the needs of users** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with Moana Pool | | 85% | **72%** | 64% | 72% | ✗ Note 2 |
| Percentage of users satisfied with community swimming pools (St Clair Salt Water Pool, Te Puna o Whakaehu and Port Chalmers Pool) | | 85% | **89%** | 84% | 83% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains and provides access to safe and inclusive aquatic facilities that allow for a range of activities** | | | | | | |
| DCC pools meet the "Poolsafe" national standard of compliance | | Achieve | **Achieved** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of days open to the public | Moana pool | 362 | **362** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | St Clair | ≥170 | **179** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Te Puna o Whakaehu | 362 | **360** | *New measure* | *New measure* | Note 3 |
| | Port Chalmers | ≥185 | **186** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains and provides access to a world class Botanic Garden that allows for a range of community activities and recreational experiences** | | | | | | |
| Maintain a grading of '6-Star' Garden of International Significance | | Achieve | **Achieved** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides a range of programmes and community engagement opportunities and experiences at the Botanic Garden** | | | | | | |
| Number of visitor or education programmes | | 20 | **23** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The Botanic Garden and its facilities are well maintained and meet the needs of users** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit the Botanic Garden at least once in a year | | 75% | **71%** | 75% | 75% | Note 4 |
| Percentage of users satisfied with the Botanic Garden | | 90% | **92%** | 92% | 93% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains and provides access to quality playspaces** | | | | | | |
| Number of playspaces in the city per 1,000 children* | | 5.7 | **5.7** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

| Measure | | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains and provide sports fields to allow for year-round sport and recreation** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of designated sports fields that are open for organised sports | | 95% | **99%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Parks and reserves facilities are well maintained and meet the needs of users** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with: | DCC playgrounds | ≥80% | **70%** | 65% | 66% | ✗ Note 5 |
| | DCC sports fields | ≥80% | **71%** | 74% | 74% | ✗ Note 6 |
| | DCC tracks | ≥80% | **85%** | 81% | 83% | ✓ |
| | DCC scenic, bush and coastal reserves | ≥80% | **87%** | 87% | 87% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides cemetery infrastructure and capacity (burial and ash interment) for the community** | | | | | | |
| Cemetery capacity of land that is developed and ready for: | Burial interment | 5 years | **7.7 years** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Ash interment | 5 years | **8.4 years** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1, 2 Ongoing refurbishment works during the year included closures and disruption to key facilities.

3 A power cut and required maintenance resulted in two days of unplanned closure.

4 The café was closed for most of year, reopening in May 2026. Additionally, variable weather during the summer may have contributed to fewer visits.

5 Satisfaction is trending upwards, though is not yet at the target. Six playground refresh projects were completed during the year and a 'destination playground' planned for the 2026/27 year.

6 The sports facilities review identified areas for improvement, which included field drainage, lighting and change facilities. We are progressively improving these elements through the annual sports facilities' renewal programme.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Aquatic Services - Moana Pool Improvements | | – | 20 |
| Aquatic Services - Te Puna o Whakaehu | | 12 | - |
| Parks and Recreation - Track Network Development | | 12 | 30 |
| Parks and Recreation - Destination Playgrounds and Playground Improvements | | 449 | 497 |
| Parks and Recreation - Recreation Facilities Improvements | | 390 | 420 |
| Botanic Garden - Botanic Garden Improvements | | 21 | 30 |
| Cemeteries and Crematoriums - City Wide Beam Expansion | | 67 | 230 |
| Cemeteries and Crematoriums - Cemetery Plan Development | | 843 | 795 |
| | | **1,794** | **2,022** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Aquatic Services - Moana Pool Renewals | 1 | 3,361 | 8,634 |
| Aquatic Services - St Clair Pool Renewals | | 24 | 40 |
| Aquatic Services - Te Puna o Whakaehu Renewals | | 17 | - |
| Aquatic Services - Port Chalmers Pool Renewals | | 9 | 20 |
| Parks and Recreation - Greenspace Renewals | | 414 | 460 |
| Parks and Recreation - Playground Renewals | | 1,458 | 1,425 |
| Parks and Recreation - Recreation Facilities Renewals | | 1,655 | 1,665 |
| Botanic Garden - Botanic Garden Renewals | | 559 | 552 |
| Cemeteries and Crematoriums - Structures Renewals | | 134 | 130 |
| | | **7,631** | **12,926** |
| **Total Capital** | | **9,425** | **14,948** |

### Explanation of variance

1 Re-prioritisation of scope is resulting in work being deferred to the following year.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Community Recreation

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 31,961 | 32,264 | 32,264 |
| Targeted rates | 5,948 | 6,203 | 6,203 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 255 | 213 | 235 |
| Fees and charges | 6,951 | 7,120 | 6,976 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 1 | 1 | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | 30 | 3 | (2) |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **45,146** | **45,804** | **45,676** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 32,220 | 32,844 | 32,853 |
| Finance costs | 1,877 | 1,614 | 1,521 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 3,216 | 3,357 | 3,349 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **37,313** | **37,815** | **37,723** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **7,833** | **7,989** | **7,953** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | 78 |
| Development and financial contributions | 275 | 281 | 265 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 7,967 | 6,189 | 1,671 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **8,242** | **6,470** | **2,014** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 333 | 127 | 112 |
| - to improve the level of service | 3,368 | 1,895 | 1,682 |
| - to replace existing assets | 12,374 | 12,926 | 7,631 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | (489) | 542 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **16,075** | **14,459** | **9,967** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(7,833)** | **(7,989)** | **(7,953)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Te kakahau o te auaha, te whitawhitea o te ahurea
# Creative and Cultural Vibrancy

## What We Do

The Creative and Cultural Vibrancy group includes activities and services related to:

- Creative Partnerships
- Dunedin Public Art Gallery (DPAG), Toitū and Lan Yuan
- Libraries
- City of Literature
- Olveston Historic Home

## Why We Do It

DCC maintains and preserves a rich heritage of stories, treasures and knowledge through its cultural institutions.

## Community Outcomes

The Creative and Cultural Vibrancy group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC owns and operates the Dunedin Public Libraries, Dunedin Public Art Gallery, Toitū Otago Settlers Museum, Lan Yuan Dunedin Chinese Garden and Olveston Historic Home. It provides opportunities to access and experience visual arts and culture by viewing art collections held in a safe and quality environment.

The Council is one of four local authorities in Otago that contribute to the management and funding of the Otago Museum under the Otago Museum Trust Board Act 1996.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

The successful production of a new book, **Te Ahikaroa**, tracing the artists and stories behind the Dunedin Public Art Gallery art collection.



*Shona Dunlop dancing as Cain in Cain and Abel, Sydney, 1940. / MacTavish family, Margaret Michaelis photographer*

The opening of, **DANCE** at Toitū celebrating the life and career of Shona Dunlop MacTavish MBE (1920–2019), the Dunedin dancer, teacher and choreographer often described as "the mother of modern dance in New Zealand".

DPAG was gifted a significant holding of over 400 contemporary artworks, by Wellington art collectors Jim and Mary Barr.



*Te Ahikāroa*



*Jim and Mary Barr*

**Ōtepoti Hou** delivered ten original songs by local artists as a vinyl and cassette compilation, supported by mentors and producers. The project was part of the Ōtepoti Live Music Action Plan, and culminated in a public launch with national exposure through student radio stations.

**Noisy! Spaces!** was launched as a print and online guide to rehearsal spaces across Dunedin, helping local musicians find accessible venues to create, practice and collaborate.


Album showcases 'New Dunedin Sound'

*Ara Toi: Otepoti Hou article Otago Daily Times May 2026*




*Ara Toi: Otepoti Hou NZ Music Month 2026*



*Library: South Dunedin exterior.*

**South Dunedin Community Library** opened in September 2025 in the new Te Whata o Kaituna building to strong community support. Since opening, attendance and borrowing have been high, programmes are thriving, and more than 1,000 new members have joined.

The Library received the **Olga and Marcus Fitchett collection**, which was a significant donation from the Fitchett Family. The collection includes children's and young adult books spanning the Victorian and Edwardian periods through to contemporary New Zealand authors.

A major refresh of the **Dunedin Public Libraries smartphone app** has seen increased functionality and usage of the app and collections. The app now provides notifications of holds and overdues.



*Library: Library app*




*City of Literature: Sihle Ntuli at OAR FM*

**Sihle Ntuli** from Durban City of Literature was selected for the 2025 Caselberg Trust Margaret Egan Cities of Literature Writers Residency from 79 applications representing 28 Cities of Literature worldwide. The Residency offers writers time to focus on a substantial piece of creative work while fostering connections among Cities of Literature, writers, readers and the community.



*City of Literature: Dunedin Writers' Walk Plaque 2025*

The City of Literature team worked with writer Tony Eyre to honour the late Sir Vincent O'Sullivan with a plaque in the Dunedin Writers' Walk. Sir Vincent was a former New Zealand Poet Laureate, who also wrote numerous award-winning short stories, novels and plays. The plaque was installed by the DCC Transport team and fully funded through a grant from the Alexander McMillan Trust.




*Olveston: Portrait of a Home*

***Olveston: Portrait of a Home*** was released. The book was created by acclaimed photographer Jane Ussher and writer John Walsh, and offers a rare glimpse into the architecture, interiors, and personal stories of the Theomin family's historic home.

Olveston's Matariki event **"Garden of Light and Legacy"** transformed the gardens with light installations, projections and storytelling, creating an immersive celebration of cultural heritage, astronomy and connection to the natural world.

## Other Highlights from the 2025/26 Year



*Ara Toi: Sean Norling, Otago Polyfest 2026*



*Library: Music Month display*



*City of Literature: Layers of Identity Book Reveal by Jill Bowie*



*Library: Tech Week display*



*Ara Toi: Moana Nui March 2026*



*Library: Ana Teofilo and her art work at South D Library*




*Ara Toi: Putea for your Project 2026*




*City of Literature: writing for wellness 2026 poster*




*City of Literature: South D Poet Lorikeet*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Library facilities are accessible, and collections are maintained and updated to meet the needs of the community** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit Dunedin Public Libraries at least once in a year | | ≥60% | **56%** | 60% | 59% | Note 1 |
| Percentage of residents who visited and were satisfied with Dunedin Public Libraries | | ≥90% | **93%** | 88% | 91% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The Dunedin Public Art Gallery (DPAG) provides access to a diverse visual art experience which meets the expectations of visitors and the collection is managed according to international best practice** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit DPAG at least once in a year | | ≥40% | **38%** | 44% | 45% | Note 2 |
| Percentage of residents who visited and were satisfied with their visit to the DPAG | | ≥90% | **89%** | 85% | 87% | Note 3 |
| **What you can expect: The Toitū Otago Settlers Museum (Toitū) facilities provide access to a diverse social history experience which meets the expectations of visitors** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit Toitū at least once a year | | ≥75% | **52%** | 62% | 63% | ✗ Note 4 |
| Percentage of residents who visited and were satisfied with their visit to Toitū | | ≥95% | **92%** | 90% | 93% | Note 5 |
| **What you can expect: Visitors enjoy an authentic Chinese architectural and cultural experience** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit Lan Yuan Chinese Garden at least once a year | | ≥15% | **15%** | 25% | 26% | ✓ |
| Percentage of residents who visited and were satisfied with their visit to Lan Yuan Chinese Garden | | ≥85% | **87%** | 83% | 87% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Visitors enjoy an authentic experience at Olveston Historic House** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents who visit Olveston at least once a year | | ≥10% | **9%** | 13% | 12% | Note 6 |
| Percentage of residents who visited and were satisfied with their visit to Olveston | | ≥90% | **94%** | 90% | 93% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains and provides access to inclusive cultural facilities and allows for a range of programmes and creative activities** | | | | | | |
| Number of days galleries, museums and libraries are open to the public | DPAG | 361 days each year | **364** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Lan Yuan | 361 days each year | **364** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Olveston | 361 days each year | **364** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Toitū | 361 days each year | **364** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

| Measure | | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of days galleries, museums and libraries are open to the public | City Library | 353 days each year | **350** | *New measure* | *New measure* | Note 7 |
| | South Dunedin Library | 248 days each year | **221** | *New measure* | *New measure* | Note 8 |
| | Community Libraries | 300 days each year | **296** | *New measure* | *New measure* | Note 9 |
| | Mobile Libraries | 286 days each year | **288** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of public programmes (lectures, talks, guided tours, creative workshops, and events | DPAG | ≥80 each year | **81** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Lan Yuan | ≥10 each year | **13** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Olveston | ≥2,000 each year | **2,934** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Toitū | ≥80 each year | **83** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Libraries | ≥2,000 each year | **4,050** | 5,509 | 3,295 | ✓ |
| | City of Literature | ≥15 each year | **20** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Creative Partnerships | ≥6 each year | **13** | 9 | 6 | ✓ |
| Number of public programme attendees | DPAG | ≥4,000 each year | **4,973** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Lan Yuan | ≥2,700 each year | **3,431** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Toitū | ≥4,000 each year | **9,040** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Libraries | ≥25,000 each year | **29,916** | 23,625 | 29,530 | ✓ |
| | City of Literature | ≥1,000 each year | **1,165** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Creative Partnerships | ≥100 each year | **274** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains and provides access to a world class, authentic traditional Chinese scholars garden** | | | | | | |
| Lan Yuan maintains a grading of '6-Star' Garden of International Significance | | Achieve | **Achieve** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC develops, maintains, and provides access to art, cultural and historical collections** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of DPAG's exhibition galleries that are committed to displays from their collection | | ≥40% | **60%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Percentage of Toitū's exhibition galleries that are committed to displays from their collection | | ≥90% | **94%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

Achieved | Substantially achieved (within 5% of target) | Not achieved | Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 There has been a shift in how the community uses library services, with fewer in-person visits but an increasing number of virtual visits.

2,3,4,5 It is not clear why resident visitor numbers at DPAG and Toitū have dropped. However, satisfaction of those who did visit increased from the previous financial year.

6 Entry charges are a discretionary expense, and cost-of-living pressures may have affected residents' ability or willingness to visit.

7 The library was closed for more days during the year than planned due to a switchboard replacement.

8 South Dunedin Community Library opened on 27 September 2025.

9 Community libraries closed over the Christmas period.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Dunedin Public Art Gallery - Acquisitions - Rates Funded | | 126 | 130 |
| Dunedin Public Art Gallery - Acquisitions Donation Funded | | 36 | 35 |
| Dunedin Public Art Gallery - Minor Capital Works/Equipment | | 101 | 100 |
| Dunedin Public Art Gallery - Acquisitions - DPAG Society Funded | | 8 | 30 |
| Dunedin Public Libraries - Heritage Collection Purchases | | 66 | 70 |
| Dunedin Public Libraries - South Dunedin Library Opening | | 62 | 60 |
| Toitū Otago Settlers Museum - Minor Capital Works | | 43 | 40 |
| Toitū Otago Settlers Museum - Acquisitions - Rates Funded | | 41 | 50 |
| Toitū Otago Settlers Museum - New Gallery Space - Theatrette | | 528 | 464 |
| | | **1,011** | **979** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Dunedin Public Art Gallery - Heating and Ventilation System | | 10 | 30 |
| Dunedin Public Libraries - Minor Capital Equipment | | 50 | 55 |
| Dunedin Public Libraries - Acquisitions - Operational Collection | | 813 | 996 |
| Olveston House - Minor Capital Works | | 1 | - |
| Toitū Otago Settlers Museum - Plant Renewal | | 24 | 60 |
| Toitū Otago Settlers Museum - Minor Equipment Renewals | | 80 | 100 |
| | | **978** | **1,241** |
| **Total Capital** | | **1,989** | **2,220** |

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Creative and Cultural Vibrancy

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 28,316 | 29,507 | 29,507 |
| Targeted rates | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 424 | 362 | 312 |
| Fees and charges | 1,913 | 2,047 | 1,735 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 174 | 174 | 168 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **30,827** | **32,090** | **31,722** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 21,694 | 22,340 | 22,706 |
| Finance costs | 706 | 604 | 569 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 7,131 | 7,464 | 7,466 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **29,531** | **30,408** | **30,741** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **1,296** | **1,682** | **981** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | 30 | 30 | 8 |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 2,201 | 458 | 528 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **2,231** | **488** | **536** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | 154 | 142 |
| - to improve the level of service | 2,254 | 923 | 951 |
| - to replace existing assets | 1,273 | 1,143 | 896 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | (50) | (472) |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **3,527** | **2,170** | **1,517** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(1,296)** | **(1,682)** | **(981)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Ratoka whakahaere, ratoka tautoko
# Governance and Support Services

## What We Do

The Governance and Support Services group includes activities and services related to:

- Business information systems
- Civic and governance
- Corporate leadership
- Council communications & marketing
- Customer services
- Finance
- People, projects and risk
- Corporate policy
- Fleet operations.

## Why We Do It

The Governance and Support Services group provides technical and administrative support for the key delivery activities of the DCC.

## Community Outcomes

The Governance and Support Services group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

In some instances, an external service to residents and the public is provided (e.g. the provision of the Council's website). The support activities are largely funded by an internal charge to the other activities in this section. The charge is based on an allocation method that endeavours to reflect the true cost to the key delivery activities.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

**DCC Customer Services statistics**

**78,545**
Calls answered
(compared to 89,117 in 2024/25)

**56,392**
Emails answered
(compared to 64,340 in 2024/25)

**27,160**
In-person enquiries at the Civic Centre
(compared to 16,653 in 2024/25)

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains accountability to the community through strategic planning documents** | | | | | |
| The Long Term Plan and Annual Plan is adopted by Council within the legislative timeframe | By 30 June | **25 June 2026** | 30 June 2025 | 25 June 2024 | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC actively seeks to understand the community's opinion and level of satisfaction with the DCC's services and activities** | | | | | |
| Frequency that resident surveys are conducted, analysed and results provided to Council and staff | Quarterly each year | **Quarterly** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Staff communicate with residents appropriately** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with how staff communicate | ≥80% | **69%** | 75% | 75% | ✗ Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: The information residents require is appropriately available** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the Council's website | ≥65% | **62%** | 54% | 59% | Note 2 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides accurate, accessible, and timely online information about Council services and local events** | | | | | |
| The DCC website receives an 80% or higher score in the annual Web Audit | ≥80% | **80.7%** | 88.1% | 81.1% | ✓ |
| Content on the DCC website is reviewed yearly for the site sections 'Services', 'News and Events' and 'Council' with no more than 30% of content exceeding this timeframe | ≤30% | **39.9%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 3 |
| **What you can expect: The information required to participate in the democratic process is appropriately available** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the amount of public consultation undertaken | ≥50% | **30%** | 37% | 35% | ✗ Note 4 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC enables participation and provides transparency in democratic processes** | | | | | |
| Percentage of requests under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) processed within the statutory timeframes | 100% | **83%** | 72% | 92% | ✗ Note 5 |
| Percentage of Council, Committee, and Community Board meetings advertised, and agendas published, within the statutory timeframes | 100% | **100%** | 100% | 100% | ✓ |

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC reduces the amount of fossil fuels used in DCC facilities and fleet vehicles** | | | | | |
| The total GWh of energy consumed from LPG across DCC facilities | Reduce year on year | **11.4 GWh** | 12.2 GWh | 13.7 GWh | ✓ |
| The total GWh of energy consumed from diesel across DCC facilities | Reduce year on year | **2.1 GWh** | 2.4 GWh | 2.4 GWh | ✓ |
| Litres of combined petrol and diesel used by the DCC fleet | Reduce year on year | **165,689** | 166,753 | 165,316 | ✓ |
| Percentage of DCC fleet that is electric | Increase year on year | **35%** | 33.3% | 34% | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 An initiative is underway to improve communication, and includes weekly social media posts, publication of decisions from meetings of Council and its Committees, as well as other news and updates on the DCC website.

2 Though satisfaction has increased in recent years, it is not yet at the target.

3 Resourcing constraints meant that key sections of the website weren't able to be reviewed. Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools will be utilised to support reviews in future.

4 Public consultation undertaken during the year included the Annual Plan 2026/27, Princes Street Connection, Taieri Mouth Speed Limit, Sports Ground Management Plan, Local Alcohol Policy, Town Belt Active Travel Trial, North Dunedin Spatial Plan and Proposed Paid Sunday Parking. Reasons for dissatisfaction included wanting consultation to occur earlier in the process, to include a wider range of perspectives, and to provide clearer evidence of how feedback informed decisions.

5 Council received 314 LGOIMA requests, of which 260 were responded to within statutory timeframes. The volume of LGIOMA requests has increased in recent years, from 219 in 2023/24 and 277 in 2024/25. The volume and complexity of requests contributed to the target not being met.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Business Information Services - eServices & Online Services | 1 | – | 1,000 |
| Business Information Services - Replacement & Upgrade Internal | | - | 100 |
| Business Information Services - New & Refreshed Internal IT Systems | 2 | 94 | 466 |
| Fleet Operations - EV Charging Infrastructure | | - | 250 |
| | | **94** | **1,816** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Business Information Services - Replacement and Upgrade Internal | 3 | 797 | 1,100 |
| Business Information Services - New & Refreshed Internal IT Systems | 2 | - | 800 |
| Fleet Operations - Fleet Replacement | | 450 | 590 |
| | | **1,247** | **2,490** |
| **Total Capital** | | **1,341** | **4,306** |

### Explanation of variance

1 The e-services projects was put on hold, due to timing of the finance system replacement project.

2 This project is underspent due to timing, and resourcing other projects.

3 This project is underspent due to timing of the desktop refreshment project.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Governance and Support Services

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | (1,314) | 1,725 | 2,537 |
| Targeted rates | 273 | 228 | 230 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 2,659 | 2,018 | 2,388 |
| Fees and charges[1] | 21,548 | 20,277 | 20,350 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 27,867 | 29,003 | 29,067 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **51,033** | **53,251** | **54,572** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 33,665 | 39,295 | 39,399 |
| Finance costs | 1,902 | 1,793 | 1,593 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 9,879 | 9,444 | 9,794 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **45,446** | **50,532** | **50,786** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **5,587** | **2,719** | **3,786** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 1,619 | 6,271 | - |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | 120 | 120 | 38 |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **1,739** | **6,391** | **38** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 2,080 | 1,350 | - |
| - to replace existing assets | 1,815 | 2,956 | 1,341 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | 3,431 | 4,804 | 2,483 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **7,326** | **9,110** | **3,824** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(5,587)** | **(2,719)** | **(3,786)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

1 Fees and Charges include interest and dividends from Dunedin City Holdings Ltd.

# Ratoka waeture
# Regulatory Services

## What We Do

The Regulatory Services group includes activities and services related to:

- Building services
- Parking services (enforcement)
- Resource consents
- Compliance solutions.

## Why We Do It

The regulatory services group plays an important role in protecting the safety and wellbeing of Ōtepoti Dunedin's residents. Many of the staff are the first point of contact for our community. Our work ensures that DCC fulfils its responsibilities for a range of national regulatory frameworks, bylaws and services.

## Community Outcomes

The Regulatory Services group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC provides monitoring services to enforce standards of public safety with the control of dogs; building services that meet customer needs and statutory requirements; protection for the public by monitoring and enforcing standards of public health; and services to reduce alcohol-related harm by monitoring and enforcing standards within licensed premises. It helps to promote the sustainable management of the natural and physical resources by processing applications for resource consents under the District Plan.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

- Contributed to 'Southern Link Inland Port' and 'Macraes Phase Four' **Fast Track applications**. The Fast Track approvals regime delivers infrastructure, housing and development projects with significant regional or national benefits.
- **134 dog safety education sessions** run for schools, kindergartens, workplaces and community groups
- 598 reports of unsafe parking responded to, reducing safety hazards across the city
- Introduced a new response procedure for situations of repeat noise complaints occurring from a property
- **16 Building Services training sessions** provided to 188 attendees, including plumbing and drainage students, local Independently Qualified Persons and architectural practices and designers



*Kuri/Dog sculpture by Stephen Mulqueen, Otago Boat Harbour Reserve*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Legislative standards and bylaws are enforced to protect the public** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the control of roaming dogs | ≥60% | **58%** | 59% | 63% | Note 1 |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the control of noise | ≥60% | **56%** | 60% | 59% | Note 2 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC encourages responsible dog ownership to protect and promote community safety** | | | | | |
| Percentage of requests for service completed by due date | 95% | **99.4%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of educational activities for schools and the general public | 50 | **134** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ Note 3 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC protects the health and safety of the community by monitoring food and alcohol premises** | | | | | |
| Percentage of scheduled food control plan verification visits conducted in accordance with statutory timeframes | 100% | **100%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Percentage of alcohol licenced premises which we enquire and report on to the District Licencing Committee in accordance with statutory requirements | 100% | **100%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC responds promptly to complaints in order to protect the health and safety of the community** | | | | | |
| Percentage of excessive noise complaints where an officer arrives on site within 30 mins in the city area or 60 mins in outlying areas | 95% | **98%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Percentage of complaints about unsafe parking that are responded to within 60 minutes during operational hours | 90% | **78%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 4 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains accreditation as a Building Consent Authority (BCA) enabling building consents and related applications to be issued and granted** | | | | | |
| Retention of BCA accreditation | Accredited | **Accredited** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides building consenting and inspection services in a timely manner** | | | | | |
| Percentage of building consent applications granted in accordance with statutory timeframes | 100% | **96.4%** | 95.9% | 97.5% | Note 5 |
| Percentage of Code Compliance Certificates issued in accordance with statutory timeframes | 100% | **97%** | 96.3% | 97.8% | Note 6 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC audits buildings with a Building Warrant of Fitness (BWoF)** | | | | | |
| Percentage of buildings with BWoFs which are audited | ≥20% | **23%** | 21% | New measure | ✓ |

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC determines if a building is deemed earthquake prone** | | | | | |
| The percentage of potentially earthquake prone buildings which have been assessed | 30% | **44.5%** | 35.5% | New measure | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC processes applications for resource consents efficiently** | | | | | |
| Percentage of resource consent applications processed within statutory timeframes | 100% | **65%** | 93% | 93% | ✗ Note 7 |
| Percentage of subdivision certification applications processed within statutory timeframes | 100% | **96%** | New measure | New measure | Note 8 |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

## Notes

1 During the year, 697 roaming dog complaints were received, compared with 773 in 2024/25.

2 A new response procedure has recently been introduced for situations of repeat noise complaints occurring from a property.

3 The number of activities exceeded the target due to a proactive approach to engaging schools, alongside participation from returning schools.

4 All unsafe parking complaints were responded to. Staff vacancies affected response times during part of the year.

5 96.4% (1723 of 1788) building consent applications were granted within the statutory timeframes.

6 97% (1680 of 1738) Code Compliance Certificates were issued in accordance with statutory timeframes.

7 There was a significant increase in applications during May and June 2025 ahead of new Development Contributions Policy coming into force on 1 July 2025. To manage this surge, planning consultants were engaged to assist with application processing, and additional support was sought from the 3 Waters and Transport teams to undertake technical assessments.

8 96% (372 of 388) subdivision certification applications were completed within the statutory timeframes.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Compliance Solutions - Dog Park & Stock Pound Maintenance & Upgrades | | – | 5 |
| | | **-** | **5** |
| **Total Capital** | | **-** | **5** |

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Regulatory Services

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 5,880 | 6,037 | 6,037 |
| Targeted rates | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees and charges | 12,574 | 12,774 | 12,130 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 421 | 428 | 417 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | 2,401 | 3,155 | 2,459 |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **21,276** | **22,394** | **21,043** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 15,335 | 16,249 | 15,690 |
| Finance costs | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 5,928 | 6,126 | 6,101 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **21,263** | **22,375** | **21,791** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **13** | **19** | **(748)** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | - |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | 50 | 5 | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | (37) | 14 | (748) |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **13** | **19** | **(748)** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(13)** | **(19)** | **748** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# He tāone manawaroa
# Resilient City

## What We Do

The Resilient City group includes activities and services related to:

- City development
- City growth
- Civil defence
- Community partnerships
- Housing policy
- South Dunedin Future
- Zero carbon.

## Why We Do It

The DCC is responsible for promoting the sustainable management of the natural and physical resources within Dunedin. This includes strategic spatial planning as well as developing, reviewing and administering the District Plan. The DCC also provides heritage, biodiversity and urban design advice to the Council and residents, and administers the heritage fund.

## Community Outcomes

The Resilient City group contributes to the following community outcomes:



## Core Functions

The DCC provides advice and support, including grants, to community groups and providers, working with them to provide a better quality of life. The resilient city group delivers on the Ōtepoti Dunedin Housing Plan 2022 and offers eco-design advice. This group is also developing a climate change adaptation plan for South Dunedin and it monitors DCC and Dunedin emissions, working to reduce emissions in the city.

## Highlights From The 2025/26 Year

Council decision in April 2026 to set up an **in-house housing outreach service** to address rising homelessness in the city.

South Dunedin Future will focus on improving flood resilience over the next 30 years while continuing to plan for the longer-term challenges of climate change and sea level rise. This updated work programme follows Council decisions in June 2026 to explore an engineering-focused 'pipes and pumps' option and also reflects recent Government direction on climate adaptation planning for local government.

Adoption of a **Climate Adaptation Policy**, which will help to ensure that Council decisions about infrastructure, services, and investment take climate risks into account early and consistently.

Participation in a local government **climate mainstreaming pilot programme** led by the Centre for Public Impact.

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Residents are satisfied with the look and feel of the city** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the overall look and feel of the city | ≥75% | **60%** | 64% | 60% | ✗ Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides grants to the community to support community wellbeing** | | | | | |
| Percentage of committed contestable grant funding that is allocated | ≥95% | **99%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC supports community initiatives that are focussed on sustainability** | | | | | |
| Total volunteer hours worked for DCC's Taskforce Green programme | 22,000 | **24,192** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of schools the DCC supports through the Enviroschools Programme | 28 | **36** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC implements actions to reduce Council's emissions** | | | | | |
| Total DCC emissions | Reduce DCC emissions against 2018/19 baseline year | **30.7% reduction** | 31.77% reduction | 35.02% reduction | ✗ Note 2 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC reports on actions to reduce Dunedin's emissions** | | | | | |
| Progress on Zero Carbon Plan implementation is publicly reported | An annual Zero Carbon Plan update report is published | **An update report on 2024/25 Zero Carbon implementation actions was presented to Council in September 2025.** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC delivers integrated planning that supports growth and adequate business and housing development capacity** | | | | | |
| The status of the Future Development Strategy (FDS)2 required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 and FDS Implementation Plans (IP) | First IP developed. Review FDS for 2027 LTP | **The first FDS Implementation Plan was presented to Council in August 2025.** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC supports the conservation of Dunedin's built heritage through the implementation of the Heritage Action Plan (HAP) 2023** | | | | | |
| Implementation plan actions progress as scheduled | >60% | **35%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 3 |

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC develops a climate change adaptation plan for South Dunedin in collaboration with the community** | | | | | |
| Milestones for developing the plan are met | 3-Stage Risk Assessment completed and Spatial Longlist of adaptation approaches drafted. | **Shortlist of three Proposed Adaptation Futures for South Dunedin drafted by June 2026** | Risk Assessment longlist of 7 potential Adaptation Futures for South Dunedin completed in March 2025 | Risk Identification Report and Generic Adaptation Approaches for South Dunedin completed December 2023 | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC will be prepared to respond in the event of a civil defence emergency** | | | | | |
| Time taken to activate once the Controller has made the decision to activate | 60 minutes | **N/A** | *New measure* | *New measure* | Note 4 |
| Meet Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) minimum capability levels (3 controllers, 14 function leads and 42 team members) for Emergency Operations Centre functioning (annualised results) | Achieve | **Achieved** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 Urban centre upgrades in several areas of the city are planned as part of Council's 9 year plan 2025-34.

2 DCC's emissions increasing in 2025/26 relative to 2023/24 is primarily due to a technical accounting change in the Climate Change (Unique Emissions Factors) Regulations 2009. This change led to the default emissions per tonne of waste being 12% higher for the calendar year 2025 onwards compared with the 2022 to 2024 calendar years.

3 Staff recruitment and subsequent establishment of the work programme commenced in July 2025. This process took several months and programme is now underway.

4 There were no activations in the 2025/26 year.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| City Development - Street Trees and Furniture | | 259 | 325 |
| Civil Defence - Plant Equipment | | - | 55 |
| | | **259** | **380** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Task Force Green - Minor Equipment Renewals | | - | 5 |
| | | **-** | **5** |
| **Total Capital** | | **259** | **385** |

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Resilient City

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 10,529 | 11,600 | 11,600 |
| Targeted rates | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 62 | 62 | 59 |
| Fees and charges | 175 | 256 | 223 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 1,212 | 78 | 80 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **11,978** | **11,996** | **11,962** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 10,370 | 10,371 | 9,616 |
| Finance costs | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 1,528 | 1,594 | 1,603 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **11,898** | **11,965** | **11,219** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **80** | **31** | **743** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | - |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 100 | 380 | 259 |
| - to replace existing assets | 5 | 5 | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | (25) | (354) | 484 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **80** | **31** | **743** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(80)** | **(31)** | **(743)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Kā huanui me kā ara hikoi
# Roading and Footpaths

## What We Do

The Roading and Footpaths group includes activities and services related to transport.

## Why We Do It

The transport network is vital to Dunedin's economy and is an important contributor to the lifestyle of every Dunedin resident as they move about the city. It is DCC's role to maintain and upgrade the transport network to meet all relevant legislative requirements.

## Community Outcomes

The Roading and Footpaths group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC provides for the planning, construction, maintenance, and upgrading of Dunedin's roads and footpaths. This includes making sure street lighting is adequate, traffic signals and road marking are functioning and clear, and cycle ways and footpaths are fit for purpose for Dunedin's communities.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

- **Tunnels Trail** stage one was completed, with the Tunnels Trails Trust and the Dunedin City Council jointly recognised with the Rail Heritage Trust of New Zealand restoration award.
- **Mosgiel Park and Ride** facility project planning, detailed design and procurement of physical works are completed. Physical works construction is underway.
- **Albany St Connection** project physical works have commenced with 50% of the construction completed.
- **Princes St Connection** (Stage 1) detailed design work is underway.
- **The Harbour Arterial Project** (Stage 3) Physical works are nearing completion. The Orari St/Otaki St roundabout construction has been completed and the Strathallan St/Wharf St intersection improvement works are nearing completion.



*Chain Hills Tunnel*



*Dunedin Tunnels Trail*

DUNEDIN TUNNEL TRAILS TRUST

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The transport network facilitates efficient travel** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with overall roading and maintenance | ≥60% | **35%** | 35% | 26% | ✗ Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: The transport network facilitates active travel** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the suitability of the road network for cyclists throughout the city | ≥30% | **37%** | 33% | 30% | ✓ |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with condition of footpaths throughout the city | ≥60% | **51%** | 45% | 36% | ✗ Note 2 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides kerb and channel within the level of service standard adopted by the Council Asset Management Plan** | | | | | |
| Percentage of the kerb and channel network is rated as moderate to excellent condition (mandatory measure) | ≥88% | **96%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides footpaths within the level of service standard adopted by the Council Asset Management Plan** | | | | | |
| Percentage of the footpath network is rated as moderate to excellent condition | ≥89% | **96.2%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides a functional streetlight network that provides for safe movement** | | | | | |
| Percentage of streetlights monitored by the Central Management System (CMS) that are operational during the hours of darkness | ≥99% | **99.5%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides the transport network that facilitates safe travel** | | | | | |
| The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network expressed as number (mandatory measure) | Reduce year on year | **No change from previous year** | No change from previous year | Decrease of 11 from previous year | ○ Note 3 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides the transport network that facilitates comfortable travel** | | | | | |
| Average quality of ride on local sealed road network measured by smooth travel exposure (mandatory measure) | ≥76% | **77%** | 76.5% | 74.1% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides a transport network, which facilitates sustainable maintenance** | | | | | |
| Percentage of sealed road network that is resurfaced (mandatory measure) | 6% | **7.3%** | 4.6% | 4.6% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC maintains the transport network efficiently** | | | | | |
| Percentage of service requests relating to roads and footpaths where the response is provided within five working days (mandatory measure) | ≥85% | **92%** | 92% | 91% | ✓ |

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The DCC provides cycleways to support multimodal travel for the community** | | | | | |
| Number of people using cycleways (average daily movements per counter) | Increase year on year | **139 average daily movements per counter** | 119 average daily movements per counter | 132 average daily movements per counter | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1,2 Satisfaction has increased in recent years, possibly due to an increase in the renewals budget. However it is not yet at the target.

3 Although the total number of crashes decreased from the 2024/25 year, the number of severe and fatal crashes remained unchanged at 30.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Shaping Future Dunedin - Mosgiel Park and Ride | 1 | 1,491 | 5,000 |
| Shaping Future Dunedin - Harbour Arterial Efficiency Improvements | 2 | 2,361 | 2,800 |
| Shaping Future Dunedin - Princes St Bus Priority & Corridor Safety Plan | | 43 | - |
| Shaping Future Dunedin - Central City Parking Management | 3 | 42 | 1,200 |
| Shaping Future Dunedin - Central City Cycle & Pedestrian Improvements | 4 | 1,621 | 3,000 |
| Transport - Dunedin Urban Cycleways Tunnel Trail | 5 | 2,035 | 1,431 |
| Transport - LED Street Lights | | 43 | - |
| Transport - Other Unsubsidised New Capital | | 147 | - |
| Transport - Peninsula Connection Boardwalk | 6 | 130 | 1,500 |
| Transport - Low Cost, Low Risk Improvements | | 1,179 | 1,000 |
| Transport - Coastal Plan | 7 | - | 1,184 |
| Transport - Crown Resilience Programme 2024-27 | 8 | 213 | 750 |
| Central City Upgrade - Central City Upgrade Bath St | 9 | 1,933 | 939 |
| Central City Upgrade - Central City Upgrade Retail Quarter Transport | | 272 | 40 |
| | | **11,510** | **18,844** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Transport - Footpath Renewals | 10 | 91 | 5,904 |
| Transport - Major Drainage Control | 11 | 2,966 | 6,266 |
| Transport - Pavement Renewals | 12 | 18,335 | 11,135 |
| Transport - Traffic Services Renewal | 13 | 2,308 | 1,613 |
| Transport - Pavement Rehabilitations | 14 | 7,291 | 3,335 |
| Transport - Gravel Road Re-metaling | | 1,258 | 1,219 |
| Transport - Emergency Works | 15 | 3,593 | 3,940 |
| Transport - Structure Component Replacement | 16 | 1,056 | 2,504 |
| | | **36,898** | **35,916** |
| **Total Capital** | | **48,408** | **54,760** |

**Explanation of variance**

1 This project budget has been reprofiled. Work on this will now be undertaken during the 2026/27 year.

2 Change in project scope and timing. Additional work will be delivered in 2026/27.

3 Change in project timing, with work now being undertaken during the 2026/27 year.

4 The timing for this project has been reprofiled, and work will now be undertaken during the 2026/27 year.

5 Project delays in 2024/25 resulted in more work being undertaken during the 2025/26 year. Additional costs have been incurred for safety driven shared path from parking area.

6 This work will now be completed in the 2026/27 year.

7 This project has been deferred due to delivery capacity.

8 Significant storm activity impacted our access to sites. Work is now to be completed 2026/27.

9 3 Waters project work led to delays in Transport work planned to be undertaken during 2024/25. As a result, more work was undertaken in the 2025/26 year.

10 Funding for this Kerb and Channel project was re-directed to Pavement Renewals, Pavement Rehabilitation and the traffic services renewal projects.

11 The work program was reprioritised to meet Pavement renewals commitments.

12 Funds from the Kerb and Channel project were re-directed to Pavement Renewals & Pavement Rehabilitiation works.

13 Unallocated budget from Footpaths and Kerb & Channel utilised to meet Streetlight contract budget to procure heritage lighting replacements.

14 Kerb and Channel contract funding was re-directed to Pavement Renewals & Pavement Rehabilitation works.

15 Work programme completed under budget.

16 Project delays were due to delays in obtaining landowner consent.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Roading and Footpaths

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 33,957 | 38,176 | 38,175 |
| Targeted rates | 40 | 40 | 37 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 8,984 | 9,573 | 9,447 |
| Fees and charges | 2,185 | 1,969 | 1,909 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 262 | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | 870 | 900 | 976 |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **46,298** | **50,658** | **50,544** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 25,850 | 27,054 | 27,103 |
| Finance costs | 7,887 | 6,392 | 6,022 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 1,975 | 2,035 | 2,052 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **35,712** | **35,481** | **35,177** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **10,586** | **15,177** | **15,367** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | 13,732 | 22,372 | 21,066 |
| Development and financial contributions | 721 | 721 | 1,463 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 15,052 | 19,245 | 11,510 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **29,505** | **42,338** | **34,039** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 1,217 | 1,501 | 1,191 |
| - to improve the level of service | 5,987 | 18,293 | 11,123 |
| - to replace existing assets | 32,887 | 34,966 | 36,094 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | 2,755 | 998 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **40,091** | **57,515** | **49,406** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(10,586)** | **(15,177)** | **(15,367)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Kā hereka o te tiriti
# Treaty Partnership

## What We Do

The Treaty Partnership group includes activities and services related to Māori partnerships.

## Why We Do It

The Treaty Partnership group helps to integrate mātauraka Māori into the strategic and policy development functions of council so that the Treaty of Waitangi is appropriately embedded.

## Community Outcomes

The Treaty Partnership group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The Treaty Partnership group manages the partnership with mana whenua and mātāwaka and liaises with the Māori community on operational and partnership matters.

## Highlights From The 2025/26 Year

During 2025/26, the DCC continued to strengthen how it gives effect to its commitments under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, embedding partnership with mana whenua and Māori more fully across governance, strategy, organisational practice and project delivery.

Shared governance and decision-making were strengthened through the first meeting of Te Pae Māori as a Council committee, with representation from kā rūnaka and mātāwaka. Kā rūnaka representation was also established on the Policy and Planning Committee and the Finance and Performance Committee, alongside mana whenua representation on the Grants Subcommittee. These arrangements enable Māori perspectives to inform Council's strategic, financial, policy and funding decisions.

Implementation of Te Taki Haruru continued to move from framework to organisational practice. During the year, Te Taki Haruru was incorporated into eight Council strategies, policies, plans and projects, supporting a more consistent approach to Council's Treaty commitments across strategic and operational decision-making.

Mana whenua were engaged throughout all phases of ten programmes they identified as priorities—twice the annual target. Council also explored or developed nine models of partnership and one co-investment opportunity. This reflects continued progress from consultation towards shared priority-setting, co-design and collaborative delivery.



*Navy Park Playground*



*Ara Toi: Moana Nui March 2026*

The establishment of Mana Ruruku brought Council's Māori partnership and cultural capability functions together under coordinated leadership. Organisational capability was further strengthened through 309 Council officers participating in Tū Ake, Tū Kotahi and Tū Hono programmes, building the knowledge and confidence needed to work effectively and respectfully with mana whenua, mātāwaka and the wider Māori community.

Partnership approaches were demonstrated through the delivery of a range of Council projects and activities. The Civic Centre upgrades, Navy Park Playground, the Bath Street development and Te Whata o Kaituna incorporated cultural values, local histories and Māori narratives through collaboration with mana whenua. These projects demonstrate how partnership can influence planning, design and delivery and contribute to public places that better reflect the identity and heritage of Ōtepoti.

Council also collaborated with Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki to support and commemorate Waitangi Day. This partnership promoted wider understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and strengthened relationships between Council, mana whenua and the wider community.




*Te Whata o Kaituna*

GRAHAM WARMAN



*Te Whata o Kaituna*

GRAHAM WARMAN

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The Council actively works as a treaty partner by integrating Te Taki Haruru (TTH) into its strategic and operational processes, ensuring it is embedded as a standard practice throughout Council activities** | | | | | |
| Number of strategies, policies, plans and projects that include TTH | ≥6 | **8** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Percentage of staff familiar with TTH and are capable of applying it to their work | 10% | **7.5%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: Mana whenua are actively engaged as partners and decision makers in projects they determine are a priority** | | | | | |
| Number of programmes identified as a priority for mana whenua where they are engaged at all phases of development | 5 | **10** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Cultural Capability and knowledge are strengthened across Council to ensure effective and respectful engagement with the Māori community, contributing to inclusive service delivery for the benefit of the wider community** | | | | | |
| Number of Council officers participating in Tū Ake, Tū Kotahi and Tū Hono | 130 | **309** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The Council invests in initiatives and events that are of cultural significance that support both the Māori community and wider economy, fostering cultural enrichment and economic growth for the benefit of residents.** | | | | | |
| Number of models of partnership with mana whenua are explored and developed | 2 | **9** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of co-investment opportunities are explored and developed | 1 | **1** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 Only staff who have completed formal training have been included in the result. Additional methods to collect data will be implemented in the next financial year.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Treaty Partnership

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 572 | 921 | 921 |
| Targeted rates | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees and charges | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 421 | - | 50 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **993** | **921** | **971** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 993 | 921 | 771 |
| Finance costs | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | - | - | - |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **993** | **921** | **771** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **-** | **-** | **200** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | - |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | 200 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **-** | **-** | **200** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **-** | **-** | **(200)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# He ōhaka hihiri
# Vibrant Economy

## What We Do

The Vibrant Economy group includes activities and services related to:

- Economic development
- City marketing
- Events
- isite Visitor Centre

## Why We Do It

The Vibrant Economy group works in partnership with other agencies to promote the city, attract visitors and migrants, and encourage and support business, job growth and entrepreneurial activity.

## Community Outcomes

The Vibrant Economy group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC supports and encourages business vitality by marketing Dunedin to visitors, business students, filmmakers and investors, connecting people with information and resources needed to visit or do business, and leading projects that help develop Dunedin's economy.

## Highlights From The 2025/26 Year

When Enterprise Dunedin led the business case to build the **New Zealand Centre of Digital Excellence (CODE)**, helping to drive a $1 billion milestone was a significant goal. New Zealand games developers have achieved the $1 billion annual revenue target two years ahead of schedule. The milestone confirms game development is a substantial contributor to the economy through weightless digital exports.

A total of **74 vessels** visited Dunedin during the 2025/26 cruise season. The isite established pop-up information counters in Port Chalmers and at Toitū Otago Settlers Museum to assist arriving cruise passengers. Overall, Dunedin welcomed more than 110,000 passengers and 47,000 crew members.



*Cruise ship welcome*



*BTS Dunedin showreel – Castaway*

**Film Dunedin's showreel, "Dunedin – Auditioning Now"**, has won Gold for Best City Promotion at the US International Awards. Produced in-house by Enterprise Dunedin, the showreel is aimed at film industry professionals - location scouts, producers, and directors, to attract new productions to the region and showcases Dunedin's unique landscapes and cultural attractions to domestic and international travellers.

More than 3,500 competitors participated in the **2026 Masters Games**, with approximately 60% travelling from outside Dunedin. The isite worked with the University of Otago residential colleges to help coordinate accommodation for participants. By making use of vacant university college rooms during the semester break, we were able to support both event participants and the colleges.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **$5,546,611**<br>Tourism / visitor spend from hosted events | **10,000**<br>Estimated attendance at Matariki mā Puaka 2025 drone show | **35**<br>City events supported by Enterprise Dunedin through funding, advisory, or operational assistance |

## Key Civic events during the year:



*Christmas in the Botanic Garden*

**2025 Christmas in the Garden** – the refreshed event was positioned as part of a broader weekend experience, packaging community events alongside retail initiatives. The programme created a strong community feel-good atmosphere, giving residents and visitors additional reasons to come into the city, connect, and celebrate together.



*George Street Market / Eats and Beats -*

**2026 George Street Market / Eats and Beats**
Enhancements to the George Street Market included the introduction of an extended Eats and Beats precinct, with the newly renovated Bath Street temporarily activated as a dedicated food and entertainment zone.

In 2026, **Waitangi Day** marked a significant evolution in civic commemorations in Ōtepoti Dunedin, shifting from a traditional central-city event to a place-based, mana whenua-led experience delivered in partnership with Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki.



*2026 Chinese Cultural Festival*

The **2026 Chinese Cultural Festival** marked a significant evolution from a single-night celebration toward a broader, city-wide cultural programme focused on authenticity, participation, accessibility and community partnership.

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Enterprise Dunedin provides business sector support and coordinates the marketing of the city for tourism and education and attracting investment and skilled migrants** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the Council's support for economic development | ≥50% | **30%** | 36% | 35% | ✗ Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC fosters the growth, strength, and resilience of the local economy by supporting business innovation and growth, promoting Dunedin and attracting and retaining investment and talent.** | | | | | |
| Number of new start-ups incubated through Startup Dunedin | 8 | **13** | 12 | 10 | ✓ |
| Number of JobDUN* internships supported | 40 | **34** | 30 | 31 | ✗ Note 2 |
| Number of business event bids supported | 15 | **17** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of targeted city marketing campaigns | >6 | **10** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of film permits issued | 25 | **9** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 3 |
| Number of days isite services are open to the public | 364 | **364** | 364 | 364 | ✓ |
| Frequency that isite visitor feedback is collected, analysed and results provided to Council and staff | Quarterly | **Not reported** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 4 |
| **What you can expect: Council funded events meet the needs of residents** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with city festivals and events | ≥70% | **46%** | 55% | 60% | ✗ Note 5 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC supports a variety of events for local and international audiences that foster community wellbeing, provide economic benefit, and promote Dunedin** | | | | | |
| Number of DCC led Local events | 9 | **9** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of DCC led Regional events | 4 | **4** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of DCC led Major events | 1 | **0** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 6 |
| Contestable events funding allocated | 100% | **100%** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 Council's Economic Development function is currently being reviewed.

2 The number of JobDUN internships supported has increased in recent years but is not yet at the target.

3 Low number of permits this year reflects general downturn in the level of filming in New Zealand, compounded by the introduction of a Canterbury regional film incentive which has drawn many projects there.

4 Feedback is collected but has not been formally reported. Council's Economic Development function is currently being reviewed, and reporting requirements are expected to be part of this.

5 The cost of running events has risen at the same time as event funding has come under increased pressure, including cost of living impacting ticket sales, and grant funding becoming highly contested. This has affected the frequency and scope of events on offer, which in turn may be contributing to lower satisfaction.

6 Major events are delivered through collaboration between multiple parties. DCC sought to support the delivery of a major event in 2025/26; however, funding constraints among partner organisations meant that no major event proceeded within the expected timeframe.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Events - Plant Equipment | | 109 | - |
| | | **109** | **-** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| iSite Visitor Centre - Asset Renewals | | 3 | - |
| | | **3** | **-** |
| **Total Capital** | | **112** | **-** |

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Vibrant Economy

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 7,795 | 11,148 | 11,148 |
| Targeted rates | 500 | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | 129 |
| Fees and charges | 621 | 560 | 583 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 2 | 15 | 5 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **8,918** | **11,723** | **11,865** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 7,658 | 10,432 | 10,096 |
| Finance costs | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 1,228 | 1,264 | 1,266 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **8,886** | **11,696** | **11,362** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **32** | **27** | **503** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | - |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | 60 | - | 112 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | (28) | 27 | 391 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **32** | **27** | **503** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(32)** | **(27)** | **(503)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# He putaka wai Water Supply

## What We Do

The 3 Waters – Water Supply group includes activities and services related to water supply.

## Why We Do It

By delivering a reticulated water system, the DCC ensures that every customer connected to the network receives adequate quantities of safe water with a minimal impact on the environment and at an acceptable financial cost.

## Community Outcomes

The 3 Waters group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC collects, stores and treats raw water to make it of a standard that is safe to drink. The water is supplied in adequate quantities for drinking and other uses to Dunedin homes, businesses and fire hydrants, for use by Dunedin's communities and firefighters. It is supplied through a reticulated water system of pipelines that distribute water from treated water reservoirs to property boundaries. Some residents use bore-water, surface water or other sources of water to meet their water needs.

## Highlights From The 2025/26 Year

- Completion of a new Water Supply Bylaw 2026, enabling safe and efficient management of our water supply
- Established a Boundary Backflow Prevention Policy, improving management of backflow risk to our water supply.
- Completion and approval of the Water Services Delivery Plan for Council's in-house model of water service delivery as part of the government's Local Water Done Well reform.
- Delivery of $24.3M of network renewals including pumpstations and pipelines
- Network pipeline renewals totalling 17.9km



*Waikouaiti Water Treatment Plant new treated water tanks*



*Waikouaiti WTP: new treated water tank - foundation*



*Waikouaiti WTP – new treated water tank*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The water tastes and looks pleasant and is supplied at adequate pressure** | | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with water pressure and quality | | ≥70% | **69%** | 71% | 72% | Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: DCC provides a water supply that is safe to drink** | | | | | | |
| The extent to which the drinking water supply complies with Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (h) 4.10.1 T3 Bacterial Rules (mandatory measure) | Dunedin City | 100% | **99.62%** | 99.89% | *New measure* | Note 2 |
| | Outram | 100% | **100%** | 100% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Waikouaiti | 100% | **100%** | 99.98% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | West Taieri | 100% | **99.98%** | 100% | *New measure* | Note 3 |
| The extent to which the drinking water supply complies with Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule (mandatory measure) | Dunedin City | 100% | **100%** | 87.04% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Outram | 100% | **100%** | 91.67% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | Waikouaiti | 100% | **100%** | 91.67% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| | West Taieri | 100% | **100%** | 91.67% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| The extent to which the drinking water supply complies with Drinking water Quality Assurance Rules (i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules (mandatory measure) | Dunedin City | 100% | **99.85%** | 99.92% | *New measure* | Note 4 |
| | Outram | 100% | **99.88%** | 100% | *New measure* | Note 5 |
| | Waikouaiti | 100% | **94.95%** | 94.99% | *New measure* | ✗ Note 6 |
| | West Taieri | 100% | **100%** | 100% | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Service calls are responded to promptly** | | | | | | |
| Median attendance time for urgent call outs: from the time that notification is received, to the time that the service personnel reach the site (mandatory measure) | | <60 minutes | **37 minutes** | 46 minutes | 43 minutes | ✓ |
| Median resolution time of urgent call outs: from the time that notification is received to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption (mandatory measure) | | <240 minutes | **82 minutes** | 109 minutes | 89 minutes | ✓ |

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Median attendance time for non-urgent callouts: from the time that notification is received, to the time that the service personnel reach the site (mandatory measure) | Within 3 working days | **0.73 days (1,052 minutes)** | 0.77 days (1,109 minutes) | 0.73 days (1,056 minutes) | ✓ |
| Median resolution time of non-urgent callouts: from the time that notification is received to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption (mandatory measure) | Within 7 working days | **1.01 days (1,460 minutes)** | 1.21 days (1,740 minutes) | 1.0 days (1,446 minutes) | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Customers are satisfied with drinking water service** | | | | | |
| Total number of complaints per 1000 properties received by Council about:<br>a) Drinking water clarity<br>b) Drinking water taste<br>c) Drinking water odour<br>d) Pressure or flow<br>e) Continuity of supply<br>f) Council's response to any of these issues per 1,000 properties served per year (mandatory measure) | <15 per 1,000 customers | **13.49 per 1,000 customers** | 14.57 per 1,000 customers | 11.82 per 1,000 customers | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Water resources are used efficiently and sustainably** | | | | | |
| The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident (mandatory measure) | <240 litres | **271 litres per day** | 269 litres per day | 276 litres per day | ✗ Note 7 |
| The percentage of real water loss from the networked reticulation system (mandatory measure)<br>*Calculation method*<br>*1. Treatment plant production, minus nondomestic, minus domestic, minus known unbilled = Estimated non-revenue water*<br>*2. Estimated non-revenue water divided by periods' treatment plant production = Percentage real water loss* | <20% | **12%** | 9% | 15% | ✓ |

✓ Achieved ● Substantially achieved (within 5% of target) ✗ Not achieved ● Not applicable

*Total number of rated properties for water supply as at 30 June 2025: 46,323*

**Notes:**

1 Resident feedback highlighted concerns about water leaks and pipe bursts, which many attributed to the aging network and delays in pipe renewals. Concerns were also raised about inconsistent water pressure across the city, changes in water quality, and traffic disruption associated with water infrastructure repair and renewal works.

2 Water quality couldn't be verified on 10 days of the year due to data integrity issues. While this prevented compliance confirmation, safety control measures for drinking water quality remained in place.

In addition, compliance verification was affected by a treatment process issue on two days of the year. Investigation of the issue confirmed process outcomes were still achieved and the DCC determined the circumstances were unlikely to have resulted in the supply of unsafe drinking water to consumers.

3 Treatment processes at the West Taieri Water Treatment Plant were affected by the impacts of extreme winds and a resulting power cut on one day of the year. During this period the plant could not demonstrate compliance with one of the bacterial treatment rules. The DCC determined the circumstances were unlikely to have resulted in the supply of unsafe drinking water to consumers.

4 Water quality couldn't be verified on three days of the year due to data integrity issues. While this prevented compliance confirmation, safety control measures for drinking water quality remained in place.

In addition, compliance with one protozoa treatment rule was affected by a treatment process issue on six days of the year. The DCC determined the circumstances were unlikely to have resulted in the supply of unsafe drinking water to consumers.

5 Water quality couldn't be verified on one day of the year due to data integrity issues. While this prevented compliance confirmation, safety control measures for drinking water quality remained in place.

6 Water quality couldn't be verified on one day of the year due to data integrity issues. While this prevented compliance confirmation, safety control measures for drinking water quality remained in place.

In addition, compliance with two protozoa treatment rules was affected by treatment process issues on three days of the year. The DCC determined the circumstances were unlikely to have resulted in the supply of unsafe drinking water to consumers.

7 Both consumption and production for 2025/26 were higher than the previous year. This was particularly apparent in January to June, reflecting a lack of consistent rainfall. Domestic consumption showed an increase from 2024/25, while non-residential consumption showed a decrease.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Water New Capital Other | | 5,822 | 5,601 |
| New Capital Supporting Growth | 1 | 2,276 | 1,275 |
| Water Supply Resilience | | 3,169 | 3,377 |
| Water Efficiency | 2 | 29 | 1,390 |
| | | **11,296** | **11,643** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Other Water Renewals | 3 | 21,771 | 13,765 |
| Water Supply Resilience | 4 | 6,904 | 7,350 |
| Renewals Supporting Growth | 5 | 72 | 547 |
| Port Chalmers Water Supply | 6 | 7,731 | 8,976 |
| | | **36,478** | **30,638** |
| **Total Capital** | | **47,774** | **42,281** |

### Explanation of variance

1 Growth delivery adapted to meet development demand. New capital growth programme needs were focused on water supply.

2 This project has been rescoped and deferred due to delivery capacity.

3 Water renewals accelerated - additional projects/schemes delivered to offset favourable results in other areas.

4 This is part of an 8 year programme of works. Combination of savings and deferrals to future years.

5 Growth delivery programme adapted to meet demand. This is a function of location and timing of new developments, led by the developer market.

6 Timing of work has been delayed due to redesign associated with 2024 land slip.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Water Supply

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | - | - | - |
| Targeted rates | 32,045 | 36,852 | 43,744 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | 203 |
| Fees and charges | 6,632 | 7,505 | 1,161 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 316 | 795 | 971 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **38,993** | **45,152** | **46,079** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 21,728 | 21,191 | 20,051 |
| Finance costs | 6,407 | 3,912 | 3,686 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 1,916 | 1,808 | 1,879 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **30,051** | **26,911** | **25,616** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **8,942** | **18,241** | **20,463** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | 119 | 131 | 180 |
| Development and financial contributions | 819 | 819 | 878 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 23,820 | 23,090 | 26,253 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **24,758** | **24,040** | **27,311** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 3,356 | 7,231 | 8,015 |
| - to improve the level of service | 17,307 | 15,519 | 20,164 |
| - to replace existing assets | 13,037 | 19,531 | 19,595 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **33,700** | **42,281** | **47,774** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(8,942)** | **(18,241)** | **(20,463)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Pūnaha parakāika me te parawai Wastewater

## What We Do

The 3 Waters – Wastewater group includes activities relating to wastewater.

## Why We Do It

The DCC protects public health and safety by delivering effective wastewater services to every customer connected to the network with a minimal impact on the environment and at an acceptable financial cost.

## Community Outcomes

The 3 Waters - Wastewater group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

Wastewater is the dirty water discharged from toilets, kitchens, bathrooms and laundries in dwellings and commercial premises. It also includes trade waste discharged from industrial premises into public sewers. The DCC collects domestic and trade wastewater via its systems of sewers and pumping stations, and transfers them to the wastewater treatment plants, where it is treated to a standard acceptable for discharge to the environment.

## Highlights From The 2025/26 Year

- Commencement of Inflow and Infiltration programme to identify sources of stormwater ingress into the wastewater system.
- Completion of short-term wastewater improvement works in South Dunedin
- Completion of plant renewals including the Green Island Wastewater Treatment Plant Ultraviolet disinfection system replacement and Tahuna Wastewater treatment plant inlet screen replacement.
- Delivery of $12.5M of network renewals including pumpstations and pipelines
- Network pipeline renewals totalling 4.8km



*Burkes wastewater pump station construction*



*Transport of Mosgiel wastewater treatment plant sludge tank*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: The wastewater service is reliable, and the Council is responsive to customer concerns** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the wastewater system | ≥65% | **60%** | 66% | 68% | Note 1 |
| **What you can expect: Wastewater is managed without adversely affecting the quality of the receiving environment** | | | | | |
| The number of dry weather wastewater overflows from the wastewater system, expressed per 1,000 wastewater connections to that wastewater system (mandatory measure] | 0 | **1.97 overflows per 1,000 connections** | 1.91 overflows per 1,000 connections | 2.56 overflows per 1,000 connections | ✗ Note 2 |
| Compliance with DCC resource consents for discharge from its wastewater system measured by the number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions (mandatory measure) | Zero abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions | **0** | 0 | 1 | ✓ Note 3 |
| **What you can expect: Service calls related to wastewater are responded to promptly** | | | | | |
| Median attendance time when the DCC attends to wastewater overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the wastewater system (from the time notification is received to the time that service personnel reach the site) (mandatory measure) | <60 minutes | **33 minutes** | 39 minutes | 39 minutes | ✓ |
| Median resolution time when the DCC attends to wastewater overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in wastewater system (from the time notification is received to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault) (mandatory measure) | <240 minutes | **157 minutes** | 118 minutes | 124 minutes | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The wastewater service is reliable, and the Council is responsive to customer concerns** | | | | | |
| Total number of complaints per 1000 properties received by Council per year about:<br>a) Wastewater odour<br>b) Wastewater system faults<br>c) Wastewater system blockages<br>d) Council's response to any of these issues (mandatory measure} | <5 per 1,000 connections | **4.31 per 1,000 connections** | 6.27 per 1,000 connections | 4.67 per 1,000 connections | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

*Total number of rated properties for wastewater as at 30 June 2026: 51,288*

**Notes:**

1 Residents expressed concerns about wastewater overflows during wet weather, delays in renewing ageing infrastructure, and traffic disruptions caused by infrastructure renewal projects.

2 The majority of dry weather overflows resulted from network pipeline blockages and breaks affecting private property and roadways. There were four dry weather wastewater pumpstation overflows. These occurred on 23 October 2025, when high winds caused a widespread power outage and several wastewater pumps were unable to operate as intended.

No dry weather overflows were recorded at any of the consented constructed overflow sites. However, three data loggers at the constructed overflow sites were not operating during the first two quarters of 2025/26. As a result, it can't be confirmed whether any dry weather discharges occurred at those sites during that period. Such discharges are not normally expected, as the constructed overflows are designed to operate during wet weather. All faulty equipment has been replaced and operates as intended.

3 DCC received an abatement notice in relation to a discharge from its wastewater and stormwater networks due to the absence of a resource consent authorising the discharge. The notice was not the result of non-compliance with a wastewater discharge resource consent, as no such consent existed. Consequently, it does not impact the reported result of zero.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Wastewater New Capital Other | 1 | 760 | 463 |
| Rural Wastewater Schemes | 2 | 18 | 1,400 |
| New Capital Supporting Growth | 3 | 401 | 741 |
| Metro Wastewater Treatment Plant Resilience | 4 | 2,291 | 4,288 |
| Bioresources Facility | | 127 | 300 |
| Network Resilience & Efficiency Improvements | | - | 150 |
| | | **3,597** | **7,342** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Other Wastewater Renewals | 5 | 16,324 | 8,798 |
| Rural Wastewater Schemes | 6 | 371 | - |
| Renewals Supporting Growth | | 83 | 317 |
| Wastewater Pumpstation Renewals | | 4,623 | 4,500 |
| Metro Wastewater Treatment Plant Resilience | 4 | 2,780 | 3,953 |
| Musselburgh to Tahuna Link | 7 | 1,903 | 8,000 |
| | | **26,084** | **25,568** |
| **Total Capital** | | **29,681** | **32,910** |

**Explanation of variance**

1 Reactive 'minor capital' was unfavourable due to additional project delivery. This included Health Safety improvements identified through audits/inspections and solutions for the avian botulism event.

2 Spend on this project has been deferred to future years.

3 Growth delivery adapted to meet development demand. New capital growth programme needs were focused on water supply.

4 This is part of an 8 year programme of works. Combination of savings and deferrals to future years.

5 Wastewater renewals accelerated - additional projects/schemes delivered to offset favourable results in other areas

6 Growth delivery programme adapted to meet demand. This is a function of location and timing of new developments, led by the developer market.

7 Project rescope and reduced to approx $3.5M. Some of this delayed expenditure has rolled over to early 26/27.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Wastewater

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | - | - | - |
| Targeted rates | 41,392 | 47,598 | 47,753 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 41 | 38 | 247 |
| Fees and charges | 896 | 1,121 | 1,117 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 221 | 811 | 876 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **42,550** | **49,568** | **49,993** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 18,528 | 21,747 | 22,150 |
| Finance costs | 4,493 | 5,885 | 5,546 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 2,603 | 2,963 | 2,432 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **25,624** | **30,595** | **30,128** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **16,926** | **18,973** | **19,865** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | 84 | 134 | 162 |
| Development and financial contributions | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,247 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 10,323 | 12,713 | 8,407 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **11,497** | **13,937** | **9,816** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 2,240 | 3,578 | 2,862 |
| - to improve the level of service | 12,754 | 6,211 | 5,671 |
| - to replace existing assets | 13,429 | 23,121 | 21,148 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **28,423** | **32,910** | **29,681** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(16,926)** | **(18,973)** | **(19,865)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Wai marakai Stormwater

## What We Do

The 3 Waters - Stormwater group includes activities and services related to managing stormwater.

## Why We Do It

Effective management of stormwater is essential to prevent the flooding of properties and businesses. Controls are also necessary to ensure that stormwater does not become excessively contaminated and cause pollution of the watercourses, the harbour and the ocean.

## Community Outcomes

The 3 Waters - Stormwater group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

Stormwater is rainwater that flows across the ground and does not get absorbed into the soil. It flows into stormwater pipes and streams, and from there into the sea. The DCC owns and maintains a large network of pipes, pumping stations and other infrastructure to safely dispose of stormwater.

By ensuring adequate stormwater provision to Dunedin communities, we can protect public safety with a minimal impact on the environment.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

- Completion and approval of the Water Services Delivery Plan for Council's in-house model of water service delivery as part of the government's Local Water Done Well reform.
- Completion of 'Mosgiel Stormwater Pumpstation' and 'Mosgiel Stormwater Upgrades' (Reid Avenue Stormwater main upgrade)
- Delivery of $3.7M of network renewals including pumpstations and pipelines
- Network pipeline renewals totalling 1.8km



*Stormwater Testing Flood Barriers*



*Murray Street, Mosgiel: stormwater renewal*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Stormwater services perform adequately and reliably** | | | | | |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with the stormwater system | ≥50% | **43%** | 54% | 54% | ✗ Note 1 |
| The number of flooding events that occur in Dunedin (the DCC territorial authority district) (mandatory measure) | 0 | **0** | 1 | 0 | ✓ |
| For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1,000 properties connected to the stormwater system) (mandatory measure) | 0 | **0** | 0.5 | 0 | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: Stormwater is managed without adversely affecting the quality of the receiving environment** | | | | | |
| Compliance with DCC resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system measured by the number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions (mandatory measure) | Zero abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions | **0** | 0 | 0 | ✓ Note 2 |
| **What you can expect: Service calls are responded to promptly** | | | | | |
| The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that notification is received to the time that service personnel reach the site (mandatory measure) | <60 minutes | **0 minutes (no flood events)** | Not measured | 0 minutes (no flood events) | ✓ |
| The number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system, expressed per 1,000 properties connected to the stormwater system (mandatory measure) | <1 complaint per 1,000 connections | **0.32 complaints per 1,000 connections** | 1.26 complaints per 1,000 connections | 0.71 complaints per 1,000 connections | ✓ |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

*Total number of rated properties for stormwater as at 30 June 2026: 50,619*

**Notes:**

1 Key concerns included the maintenance of mud tanks and gutters, frequency of flooding, the impact of housing development in flood-prone areas, and a perceived lack of investment in infrastructure upgrades. Respondents also expressed concern that remedial work in South Dunedin is progressing too slowly and does not adequately prioritise the wellbeing of the community.

2 DCC received an abatement notice in relation to a discharge from its wastewater and stormwater networks due to the absence of a resource consent authorising the discharge. The notice was not the result of non-compliance with a stormwater discharge resource consent, as no such consent existed. Consequently, it does not impact the reported result of zero.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| South Dunedin Flood Alleviation | | 272 | 250 |
| New Capital Supporting Growth | 1 | 92 | 437 |
| New Resource Consents | | - | 22 |
| Mosgiel Stormwater Upgrades | | 625 | 625 |
| Network Resilience & Efficiency Improvements | | - | 50 |
| Mosgiel Stormwater Pumpstations and Network | 2 | 3,323 | 1,616 |
| Bath Street SW Improvements (WC) | | 19 | - |
| South Dunedin Short Term Options | | 818 | 750 |
| | | **5,149** | **3,750** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Other Stormwater Renewals | 3 | 3,778 | 5,657 |
| Renewals Supporting Growth | 4 | 21 | 1,900 |
| Mosgiel Stormwater Pumpstations and Network | 4 | 28 | 625 |
| | | **3,827** | **8,182** |
| **Total Capital** | | **8,976** | **11,932** |

### Explanation of variance

1 Growth delivery was adapted to meet development demand. New capital growth programme focused on water supply.

2 Delivery accelerated during the year, with unspent budget from 24/25 being utilised. Solution modified changing mix of new capital versus renewal (see favourable result on renewal line).

3 Renewals programme identified limited need for stormwater renewals in the areas in which renewal projects were completed.

4 Growth delivery programme adapted to meet demand. This is a function of location and timing of new developments, led by the developer market.

**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Stormwater

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | - | - | - |
| Targeted rates | 11,692 | 13,446 | 13,446 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | 92 |
| Fees and charges | 101 | 122 | 112 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 98 | 382 | 440 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **11,891** | **13,950** | **14,090** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 4,429 | 5,894 | 5,399 |
| Finance costs | 1,981 | 1,624 | 1,530 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 434 | 566 | 566 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **6,844** | **8,084** | **7,495** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **5,047** | **5,866** | **6,595** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | 37 | 63 | 82 |
| Development and financial contributions | 650 | 650 | 610 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 12,266 | 5,353 | 1,689 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **12,953** | **6,066** | **2,381** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | - |
| - to meet additional demand | 2,649 | 1,946 | 1,177 |
| - to improve the level of service | 7,043 | 3,182 | 4,447 |
| - to replace existing assets | 8,308 | 6,804 | 3,352 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **18,000** | **11,932** | **8,976** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(5,047)** | **(5,866)** | **(6,595)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

# Rautaki para
# Waste Minimisation

## What We Do

The Waste Minimisation group includes activities and services related to waste and environmental solutions. These include:

- Landfills
- Refuse, Recycling and Litter
- Waste Strategy
- Waste Support Services.

## Why We Do It

We work to promote public health and minimise impacts on the environment.

## Community Outcomes

The Waste Minimisation group contributes to the following community outcomes:

## Core Functions

The DCC provides a collection, resource recovery and residual disposal service for domestic and some commercial residents in Dunedin in a way that promotes public health and minimises impacts on the environment. It includes diverse facilities from large waste management facilities like the Green Island landfill to the inner-city recycling hub on Vogel Street. The waste management group also provides advice and support to community projects and administers a range of community support and grants supporting waste minimisation.

## Highlights from the 2025/26 Year

In December 2024, we were granted resource consent for a major redevelopment of the **Green Island Landfill Resource Recovery Park (RRP**). The redevelopment will upgrade areas for:

- dropping off recyclable material and garden waste
- sorting glass
- education to minimise waste
- the waste transfer station, where you take rubbish that goes straight to the landfill.



*Looking South-east across the western end of the Material Recovery Facility building foundation excavation.*

The Organics Receivals Building was completed in 2024/25, and construction of the new Glass Collection Bunkers, Material Recovery Facility, and Organics Processing Facility is currently underway.

We're consented to operate the Green Island Landfill until it's planned closure around 2030. Once closed, it will open up possibilities for recreational use in the area around it, e.g., walking and biking tracks beside the Kaikorai Estuary.



*Glass Bunkers construction area.*

## Measuring performance

| Measure | Target 2025/26 | Actual 2025/26 | Actual 2024/25 | Actual 2023/24 | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What you can expect: Refuse collection and kerbside recycling meet customer expectations** | | | | | |
| Overall satisfaction with rubbish disposal services | ≥70% | **71%** | 67% | 62% | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC promotes and encourages waste reduction, reuse, and recycling to levels in line with the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP)** | | | | | |
| Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 15% per person | Per person: < 499 kg | **621** | 592 | 514 | ✗ Note 1 |
| Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 45% per person | < 64,900 tonnes | **56,665** | 55,247 | 53,584 | ✓ |
| Number of days resource recovery facilities are open for the community | 360 days | **360** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC manages its open and closed landfills and resource recovery facilities in a manner that safeguards the environment and within waste facility resource consent conditions under the Resource Management Act 1991** | | | | | |
| Number of abatement or infringement notices received and responded to | 0 | **0** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of reported missed collections of public litter bins, public place recycling bins, and residential recycling drop-off stations | <5 per month | **4.5** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| **What you can expect: The DCC collects kerbside rubbish and recycling from homes and across the city** | | | | | |
| Number of kerbside food, organic garden waste pick ups in the collection area | 52 | **52** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of kerbside rubbish, glass and recycling pick ups in the collection area | 26 | **26** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of kerbside rubbish, food waste, green waste, glass, and recycling pick ups scheduled in the tertiary area of the city | 52 | **52** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✓ |
| Number of reported missed collections of kerbside rubbish, food waste, green waste, glass, and recycling (of items correctly presented for collection) | <80 per month | **168** | *New measure* | *New measure* | ✗ Note 2 |
| **What you can expect: The DCC reduces greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste deposited at Green Island landfill** | | | | | |
| Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 45% by 2034 | Decrease year on year | **2,321,248 $m^3$** | 1,591,841 $m^3$ | 1,845,068.63 $m^3$ | ✗ Note 3 |

✓ Achieved  Substantially achieved (within 5% of target)  ✗ Not achieved  Not applicable

**Notes:**

1 The future establishment of the Green Island Resource Recovery Park facilities is expected to increase the opportunities for diversion of recyclable or reusable materials, alongside the planned central city 2nd Rummage Store and Community Recycling Centres.

2 The reported total currently includes missed collections of bins that were not correctly presented for collection. System improvements are underway to enable these to be identified and removed from the reported figure.

3 The calculation of fugitive emissions was impacted by new Unique Emissions Factors (UEF) regulations covering the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Under the previous regulations (as used for 2023 and 2024) this target would have been achieved.

# Capital expenditure

| | Note | 2025/26 Actual $000 | 2025/26 Budget $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Capital** | | | |
| Waste Futures - Organics Facility | 1 | 676 | 8,900 |
| Waste Futures - Material Recovery Facility | 1 | 4,869 | 21,550 |
| Waste Futures - Smooth Hill Landfill | | 69 | - |
| Waste Futures - Bulk Waste System | 1 | 190 | 500 |
| Waste Futures - Glass Facility | 2 | 492 | 2,525 |
| Waste Futures - Resource Recovery Park Precinct | 1 | 2,780 | 7,404 |
| Waste Futures - Community Recycling Centres | | - | 200 |
| Waste Futures - Construction and Demolition Facility | 1 | 107 | 400 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Community Recycling Hubs | | 20 | 25 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Green Island Landfill Aftercare | 3 | 669 | 1,577 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Green Island Landfill Leachate System | | 28 | - |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Green Island Landfill Gas Collection System | 4 | 149 | 650 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Green Island Landfill Southern Valley Leachate Drain | 5 | 1,086 | 800 |
| | | **11,135** | **44,531** |
| **Renewals** | | | |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Kerbside Bin Replacements | | 158 | 205 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Sawyers Bay Closed Landfill | | 1 | - |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Forester Park Landfill Culvert | | 7 | - |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Green Island Landfill and Transfer Station | | 12 | 155 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Green Island Leachate System Pumps and Pumpstations | | 9 | 15 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Waikouaiti Transfer Station | | 3 | - |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Public Place Recycling and Rubbish Bins | | 88 | 165 |
| Waste & Environmental Solutions - Middlemarch Closed Landfill | | - | 11 |
| | | **278** | **551** |
| **Total Capital** | | **11,413** | **45,082** |

**Explanation of variance**

1 Construction activities at Green Island have been delayed by the need to undertake ground improvement works that will enable future building works to be undertaken.

2 This project has been rescoped from original plan, with a new temporary facility likely to become permanent, resulting in overall project saving.

3 Green Island landfill aftercare expenditure was favourable due to the timing of expenditure for a new leachate interceptor system along the southern edge of the landfill. Project delays due to timing of consents and procurement process. Budget included allowance for significant up-front payments for equipment - during contract negotiations this requirement was waived.

4 There have been timing delays with expenditure on the gas collection system.

5 Tenders for this work closed in November 2025 and work commenced in February 2026.

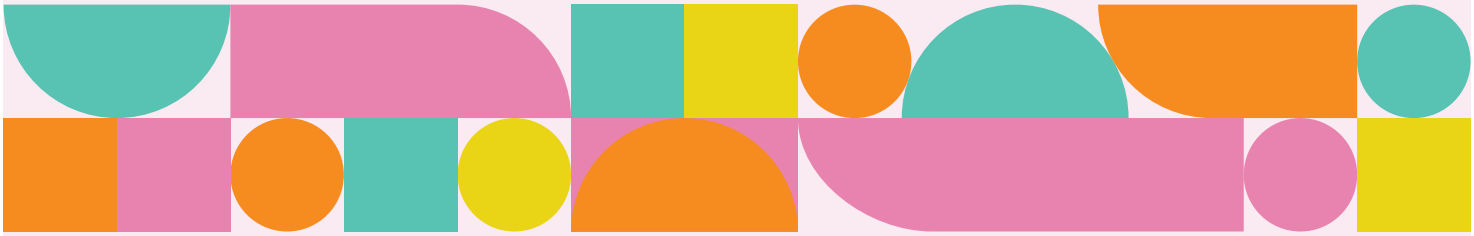
**Dunedin City Council: Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 for**

# Waste Minimisation

| | 2025 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 2,346 | 1,633 | 1,633 |
| Targeted rates | 13,608 | 15,697 | 15,749 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees and charges | 15,040 | 14,523 | 14,007 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | 1,877 | 5,518 | 4,931 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts | - | - | - |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **32,871** | **37,371** | **36,320** |
| **Application of operating funding** | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 28,552 | 28,106 | 25,987 |
| Finance costs | 1,879 | 2,767 | 2,607 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 1,247 | 5,059 | 4,943 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| **Total application of operating funding (B)** | **31,678** | **35,932** | **33,537** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **1,193** | **1,439** | **2,783** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 24,020 | 41,930 | 9,227 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **24,020** | **41,930** | **9,227** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 24,607 | 44,531 | 11,135 |
| - to replace existing assets | 605 | 551 | 278 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | (1,713) | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | 1 | - | 597 |
| **Total application of capital funding (D)** | **25,213** | **43,369** | **12,010** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(1,193)** | **(1,439)** | **(2,783)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

SECTION 3

# Tahua
# Finances



## Section contents

He pūroko tahua | Financial statements 108
He whakamārama mō te pūroko tahua | Notes to the financial statements 116

# He pūroko tahua | Financial statements

## Dunedin City Council

### Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 30 June 2026

| | | CORE COUNCIL | | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Note | Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Revenue continuing operations** | | | | | | |
| Rates revenue | 2 | 271,578 | 264,596 | 245,908 | 271,578 | 245,908 |
| Development and financial contributions | 3 | 4,743 | 3,856 | 3,445 | 4,743 | 3,445 |
| Subsidies and grants | 4 | 35,663 | 35,895 | 26,403 | 35,663 | 26,403 |
| Financial revenue | 5 | 24,416 | 20,660 | 26,527 | 11,568 | 11,420 |
| Other revenue | 6 | 96,192 | 90,773 | 79,122 | 441,121 | 412,944 |
| **Total operating revenue** | | **432,592** | **415,780** | **381,405** | **764,673** | **700,120** |
| **Expenses** | | | | | | |
| Other expenses | 7 | 163,208 | 174,721 | 159,341 | 322,451 | 308,423 |
| Personnel expenses | 13 | 86,551 | 88,076 | 85,246 | 165,253 | 164,825 |
| Audit fees | 8 | 466 | 404 | 738 | 1,699 | 1,926 |
| Financial expenses | 9 | 27,658 | 29,114 | 27,155 | 57,116 | 59,079 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 10 | 124,466 | 123,715 | 110,046 | 163,143 | 147,403 |
| **Total operating expenses** | | **402,349** | **416,030** | **382,526** | **709,662** | **681,656** |
| **Operating surplus (deficit) from operations** | | **30,243** | **(250)** | **(1,121)** | **55,011** | **18,464** |
| Share of associate surplus (deficit) | | 201 | - | - | 1,028 | 2,301 |
| **Surplus (deficit) before taxation** | | **30,444** | **(250)** | **(1,121)** | **56,039** | **20,765** |
| Less taxation | 14 | (229) | (250) | (388) | 10,762 | 7,110 |
| **Surplus (deficit) after taxation** | | **30,673** | **-** | **(733)** | **45,277** | **13,655** |
| *Surplus (deficit) attributable to:* | | | | | | |
| Dunedin City Council and Group | | 30,673 | - | (733) | 45,277 | 13,655 |

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 40.

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

## Dunedin City Council

# Statement of other comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 30 June 2026

| | Note | CORE COUNCIL Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | CONSOLIDATED Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other comprehensive revenue and expense** | | | | | | |
| Gain (loss) on property, plant and equipment revaluations | | 421,602 | 112,130 | 340,692 | 421,602 | 340,692 |
| Gain (loss) on forestry land revaluations | | - | - | - | (10,581) | 26,649 |
| Gain (loss) of comprehensive revenue in associates | | - | - | - | 26 | 3,752 |
| Gain (loss) of cash flow hedges at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense | | - | - | - | (6,650) | (26,337) |
| Carbon credits (devaluation) on sale of units | | - | - | - | 1,417 | (840) |
| Gain (loss) on carbon credit revaluation | | - | - | - | (6,945) | 5,774 |
| Gain (loss) on recognition of Dunedin Heritage Fund CCO | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Income tax on other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | 2,496 | 4,290 |
| **Total other comprehensive revenue and expense** | | **421,602** | **112,130** | **340,692** | **401,365** | **353,980** |
| Surplus (deficit) after taxation | | 30,673 | - | (733) | 45,277 | 13,655 |
| **Total comprehensive revenue and expense** | | **452,275** | **112,130** | **339,959** | **446,642** | **367,635** |
| *Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:* | | | | | | |
| Dunedin City Council and Group | | 452,275 | 112,130 | 339,959 | 446,642 | 367,635 |

## Dunedin City Council

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2026

| | Note | CORE COUNCIL Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | CONSOLIDATED Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Movements in equity** | | | | | | |
| Opening equity | | 4,688,729 | 4,553,882 | 4,348,770 | 5,005,995 | 4,638,360 |
| Total comprehensive revenue and expense | | 452,275 | 112,130 | 339,959 | 446,642 | 367,635 |
| **Closing equity** | | **5,141,004** | **4,666,012** | **4,688,729** | **5,452,637** | **5,005,995** |

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

## Dunedin City Council

# Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026

| | Note | CORE COUNCIL Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | CONSOLIDATED Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 16 | 17,103 | 13,357 | 15,837 | 67,537 | 29,773 |
| Other current financial assets | 20 | 6,416 | 14,426 | 8,011 | 6,416 | 8,011 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 36 | - | - | - | 56 | 811 |
| Trade and other receivables | 17 | 28,600 | 33,245 | 23,684 | 67,236 | 59,706 |
| Current tax asset | | 350 | 250 | 489 | - | 489 |
| Inventories | 18 | 966 | 675 | 1,039 | 9,751 | 8,288 |
| Non-current assets held for sale | 19 | - | - | - | - | 2,862 |
| Prepayments | | 2,389 | 2,109 | 2,221 | 5,184 | 4,971 |
| **Total current assets** | | **55,824** | **64,062** | **51,281** | **156,180** | **114,911** |
| **Non-current assets** | | | | | | |
| Other non-current financial assets | 20 | 220,669 | 206,560 | 211,438 | 137,532 | 114,216 |
| Shares in subsidiary companies | 21 | 141,794 | 141,794 | 138,889 | - | - |
| Derivative financial instruments | 36 | - | - | - | 12,481 | 15,984 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | 22 | 81 | - | - | 47,938 | 47,805 |
| Intangible assets | 32 | 5,019 | 5,382 | 5,520 | 8,042 | 11,126 |
| Intangible assets - carbon credits | 34 | - | - | - | 57,345 | 72,215 |
| Investment property | 31 | 117,151 | 119,563 | 113,759 | 117,151 | 113,759 |
| Biological assets | 33 | - | - | - | 182,639 | 189,243 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 30 | 5,408,721 | 4,999,123 | 4,905,981 | 6,574,573 | 6,030,186 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **5,893,435** | **5,472,422** | **5,375,587** | **7,137,701** | **6,594,534** |
| **Total assets** | | **5,949,259** | **5,536,484** | **5,426,868** | **7,293,880** | **6,709,445** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Short term borrowings | 24 | 6,888 | 6,230 | 5,968 | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 25 | 46,779 | 40,639 | 40,015 | 85,607 | 77,539 |
| Revenue received in advance | 25 | 6,118 | 5,663 | 7,187 | 8,809 | 9,576 |
| Employee entitlements | 26 | 12,836 | 11,025 | 11,695 | 21,824 | 20,638 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 36 | - | - | - | 2,049 | 151 |
| Provision for tax | | - | - | - | 6,531 | 3,987 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **72,621** | **63,557** | **64,865** | **124,820** | **111,891** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Term loans | 27 | 711,500 | 783,173 | 650,973 | 1,530,326 | 1,413,975 |
| Employee entitlements | 26 | 1,453 | 1,216 | 1,408 | 2,570 | 2,429 |
| Provisions | 29 | 22,361 | 22,206 | 20,573 | 22,361 | 20,573 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 36 | - | - | - | 17,517 | 19,323 |
| Other non-current liabilities | | 320 | 320 | 320 | 4,661 | 1,510 |
| Deferred taxation | 14 | - | - | - | 138,989 | 133,749 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **735,634** | **806,915** | **673,274** | **1,716,424** | **1,591,559** |

## Dunedin City Council

## Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 (continued)

| | | CORE COUNCIL | | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Note | Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Equity** | | | | | | |
| Accumulated funds | 15 | 1,678,365 | 1,639,016 | 1,648,777 | 1,878,803 | 1,827,843 |
| Revaluation reserves | 15 | 3,449,171 | 3,016,192 | 3,027,569 | 3,480,362 | 3,058,735 |
| Restricted reserves | 15 | 13,468 | 10,804 | 12,383 | 13,468 | 12,383 |
| Cash flow hedge reserves | 15 | - | - | - | (3,117) | 2,099 |
| Carbon credit reserve | 15 | - | - | - | 16,333 | 27,566 |
| Forest land revaluation reserve | 15 | - | - | - | 66,788 | 77,369 |
| **Total equity** | | **5,141,004** | **4,666,012** | **4,688,729** | **5,452,637** | **5,005,995** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | | **5,949,259** | **5,536,484** | **5,426,868** | **7,293,880** | **6,709,445** |

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 40.

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

## Dunedin City Council

# Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2026

| | CORE COUNCIL | | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | | | | |
| *Cash was provided from operating activities:* | | | | | |
| Rates received | 270,964 | 264,381 | 242,708 | 264,162 | 242,708 |
| Other revenue | 110,386 | 121,288 | 128,642 | 459,395 | 431,951 |
| Interest received | 8,195 | 8,313 | 8,310 | 3,952 | 7,366 |
| Dividend received | 10,677 | 10,815 | 12,452 | 2,477 | 4,020 |
| Intra-group tax payment | 368 | 351 | 409 | - | - |
| | **400,590** | **405,148** | **392,521** | **729,987** | **686,045** |
| *Cash was applied to:* | | | | | |
| Suppliers and employees | (258,014) | (263,344) | (271,143) | (480,897) | (489,397) |
| Interest paid | (26,410) | (29,447) | (25,720) | (58,252) | (63,269) |
| Taxation paid | - | - | - | (514) | 2,931 |
| | **(284,425)** | **(292,791)** | **(296,863)** | **(539,663)** | **(549,735)** |
| **Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities** | **116,166** | **112,357** | **95,658** | **190,325** | **136,310** |
| **Cash flow from investing activities** | | | | | |
| *Cash was provided from investing activities:* | | | | | |
| Sale of assets | 64 | 120 | 64 | 3,411 | 679 |
| Carbon credits sold | - | - | - | 9,426 | 5,370 |
| Decrease in investments | 13,705 | 18,000 | 18,940 | 13,705 | 18,940 |
| | **13,769** | **18,120** | **19,004** | **26,542** | **24,989** |
| *Cash was applied to:* | | | | | |
| Increase in investments | (18,954) | (21,905) | (24,163) | (30,964) | (31,560) |
| Capital expenditure | (170,715) | (227,569) | (143,717) | (262,413) | (236,511) |
| | **(189,669)** | **(249,474)** | **(167,880)** | **(293,377)** | **(268,071)** |
| **Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities** | **(175,900)** | **(231,354)** | **(148,876)** | **(266,835)** | **(243,082)** |
| **Cash flow from financing activities** | | | | | |
| *Cash was provided from financing activities:* | | | | | |
| Loans raised | 61,000 | 121,000 | 60,500 | 114,333 | 110,222 |
| | **61,000** | **121,000** | **60,500** | **114,333** | **110,222** |
| *Cash was applied to:* | | | | | |
| Loans repaid | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities** | **61,000** | **121,000** | **60,500** | **114,333** | **110,222** |
| **Net increase (decrease) in cash held** | **1,266** | **2,003** | **7,282** | **37,822** | **3,450** |
| Net foreign exchange difference | - | - | - | (59) | (949) |
| Opening cash and cash equivalents balance | 15,837 | 11,354 | 8,555 | 29,773 | 27,272 |
| **Closing cash and cash equivalents balance** | **17,103** | **13,357** | **15,837** | **67,536** | **29,773** |

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 40.

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

## Dunedin City Council

# Reconciliation of operating surplus (deficit) to net cash flows from operating activities

| | CORE COUNCIL | | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Surplus (deficit) after taxation** | **30,673** | **-** | **(733)** | **45,277** | **13,655** |
| Share of retained surplus in associated companies | (201) | - | - | (1,028) | (2,301) |
| **Add (less) non-cash items** | | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 124,466 | 123,715 | 110,046 | 163,143 | 147,403 |
| Depletion of forest | - | - | - | 11,333 | 10,673 |
| Biological assets revaluation | - | - | - | (1,784) | (13,425) |
| Write (up)/down of forestry land | - | - | - | 207 | (5,043) |
| After-care provision adjustment | (10,151) | - | (1,633) | (10,151) | (1,633) |
| Investment property fair value loss (gain) | (3,321) | (5,800) | (2,526) | (3,321) | (2,526) |
| Unrealised loss (gain) on investments | (5,165) | - | (5,327) | (5,165) | (5,327) |
| Foreign Exchange Movement | - | - | - | 59 | 949 |
| Vested assets | (18,487) | (3,000) | (7,607) | (18,487) | (7,607) |
| Add (less) other non-cash items | 517 | 796 | (2,480) | 2,027 | (17,346) |
| **Total non-cash items** | **87,859** | **115,711** | **90,473** | **137,861** | **106,118** |
| **Add (less) movements in working capital items** | | | | | |
| (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables | (4,917) | (4,017) | 5,874 | (7,530) | (542) |
| (Increase) decrease in inventories | 73 | (101) | (453) | (1,463) | (571) |
| (Increase) decrease in prepayments | (168) | (626) | (452) | (213) | (949) |
| (Increase) decrease in current tax asset | 139 | - | 23 | 489 | 23 |
| Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables | 6,764 | 214 | (300) | 8,068 | (948) |
| Movement in capital creditors in accounts payable | (5,270) | - | - | (5,270) | - |
| Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities | 72 | 1,176 | 1,445 | 419 | 2,387 |
| Increase (decrease) in other provisions | 45 | - | 151 | 141 | 291 |
| Increase (decrease) provision for tax | - | - | - | 2,544 | 1,042 |
| Increase (decrease) deferred tax | - | - | - | 5,240 | 1,764 |
| **Net movement in working capital items** | **(3,262)** | **(3,354)** | **6,288** | **2,425** | **2,497** |
| **Add (less) items classified as investing or financing activities** | | | | | |
| Profit on sale of investments | (160) | - | (429) | (160) | (429) |
| Loss on sale of investments | 30 | - | 19 | 30 | 19 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | (24) | - | (35) | (767) | (275) |
| Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment | 148 | - | 75 | 3,315 | 2,218 |
| Capitalised salaries | 1,103 | - | - | 1,103 | - |
| Investment in financial instruments | - | - | - | 2,269 | 14,808 |
| **Total items classified as investing or financing activities** | **1,097** | **-** | **(370)** | **5,790** | **16,341** |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities** | **116,166** | **112,357** | **95,658** | **190,325** | **136,310** |

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

## Dunedin City Council

# Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 (whole of Council)

| | CORE COUNCIL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 Annual Plan $000 | 2025 Annual Report $000 | 2026 Long Term Plan $000 | 2026 Actual $000 |
| **Sources of operating funding** | | | | |
| General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties | 134,824 | 135,657 | 145,832 | 146,644 |
| Targeted rates | 105,498 | 106,017 | 120,064 | 127,164 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 12,425 | 11,959 | 12,266 | 13,111 |
| Fees and charges | 73,527 | 70,886 | 77,515 | 69,697 |
| Interest and dividends from investments | 20,931 | 20,771 | 19,327 | 18,800 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 3,301 | 3,158 | 4,058 | 3,433 |
| **Total operating funding (A)** | **350,506** | **348,448** | **379,062** | **378,849** |
| **Applications of operating funding** | | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 246,329 | 246,883 | 263,204 | 260,227 |
| Finance costs | 32,424 | 27,136 | 29,114 | 27,338 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - | - |
| **Total applications of operating funding (B)** | **278,753** | **274,019** | **292,318** | **287,565** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)** | **71,753** | **74,429** | **86,744** | **91,284** |
| **Sources of capital funding** | | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | 14,002 | 13,624 | 22,730 | 21,577 |
| Development and financial contributions | 3,850 | 3,445 | 3,856 | 4,743 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 120,500 | 61,914 | 121,000 | 61,447 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | 120 | 64 | 120 | 64 |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - | - |
| **Total sources of capital funding (C)** | **138,472** | **79,047** | **147,706** | **87,831** |
| **Application of capital funding** | | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 11,561 | 6,898 | 14,829 | 13,734 |
| - to improve the level of service | 91,331 | 50,207 | 94,737 | 57,419 |
| - to replace existing assets | 103,991 | 90,385 | 121,651 | 103,696 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | (1,713) | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | 3,342 | 5,986 | 4,946 | 4,266 |
| **Total applications of capital funding (D)** | **210,225** | **153,476** | **234,450** | **179,115** |
| **Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)** | **(71,753)** | **(74,429)** | **(86,744)** | **(91,284)** |
| **Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

## Dunedin City Council

# Statement of financial involvement in Council controlled organisations as at 30 June 2026

Dunedin City Holdings Limited is Dunedin City Council's wholly owned investment company. Its purpose is to monitor and provide leadership to subsidiary and associate companies, and to deliver financial returns to the Dunedin City Council.

The provision of financial assistance by Dunedin City Council to Dunedin City Holdings Limited is by way of share capital and shareholder loan. The financial return for the current year is as follows:

| | Dividend 2026 $000 | Interest 2026 $000 | Total 2026 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dunedin City Holdings Limited | 9,000 | 5,902 | 14,902 |

## Structure of the Dunedin City Council Group (Consolidated)

| Organisation | Ownership | Nature and scope of the activities |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Dunedin City Holdings Limited | 100% | Input into the statements of intent of subsidiaries.<br>Input into the strategic direction of the subsidiaries.<br>Performance monitoring.<br>Ensuring individual subsidiaries receive maximum benefits from membership of the group of companies.<br>Approve all decisions in accordance with subsidiary constitutions. |
| 2. Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust | 100% | Principal activity is the running of the biennial Masters Games in Dunedin. |
| 3. Dunedin Heritage Fund | 100% | Principal activity is to provide grants for a range of works that contribute to conserving, upgrading and retaining historic places. |
| **Associated Companies of the Dunedin City Council** | | |
| 1. Golden Block Investments Limited | 49% | Investment rental building. |
| 2. New Zealand Centre of Digital Excellence Limited | 49% | Supports the development and expansion of New Zealand's video game development industry. |
| **Subsidiaries of Dunedin City Holdings Limited** | | |
| 1. City Forests Limited | 100% | Sustainable production of logs for local and export markets. |
| 2. Dunedin City Treasury Limited | 100% | Management of financial risks and liquidity of the Dunedin City Council Group. |
| 3. Aurora Energy Limited | 100% | Provision of electricity distribution services in Ōtepoti Dunedin, Central Otago, Wānaka and Tāhuna Queenstown. |
| 4. Otago Power Limited | 100% | Non trading company. |
| 5. Delta Utility Services Limited | 100% | Infrastructure specialist providing a range of electrical and environmental services to local authority and private sector customers largely in the South Island. |
| 6. Lakes Contract Services Limited | 100% | Non trading company. |
| 7. Dunedin Venues Management Limited | 100% | Event, turf, and stadium and facilities management company currently operating out of the Forsyth Barr Stadium, Dunedin Centre and the Town Hall Complex. |
| 8. Dunedin Stadium Property Limited | 100% | Principal activity is the ownership of Forsyth Barr Stadium. |
| 9. Dunedin Railways Limited | 100% | A rail tourism business, featuring the iconic Taieri Gorge railway line. The business is in a transitional phase, having been hibernated in response to the Covid pandemic. |
| **Associated Companies of Dunedin City Holdings Limited** | | |
| 1. Dunedin International Airport Limited | 50% | Provision of airport services at Momona. |

This statement should be read in conjunction with Note 21 and 22 on investments.

# He whakamārama mō te pūroko tahua
# Notes to the financial statements

## Dunedin City Council

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

## 1 Statement of accounting policies

### REPORTING ENTITY

Dunedin City Council (the Council) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The financial statements presented are for the reporting entity Dunedin City Council (the Council) and the consolidated financial statements of the Group comprising Dunedin City Council and its subsidiary and associate companies; Dunedin City Holdings Limited and its subsidiary and associate companies.

The registered address of the Council is 50 The Octagon, Dunedin.

The Council and Group provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities (PBEs) for the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice.

The financial statements of the Council and group are for the year ended 30 June 2026. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 29 October 2026.

### BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment, investment properties, biological assets, derivative financial instruments, financial instruments classified as available for sale and financial instruments held for trading.

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

**Statement of compliance**

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

PBE IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions requires entities to disclose the amount of revenue from non-exchange transactions in the financial statements. As the separate labelling of revenue as exchange or non-exchange in most cases would not be considered material, we have decided to not label revenue as exchange or non-exchange. We have, however, separately disclosed the major classes of revenue streams in Note 2 to Note 6.

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

**Presentation currency and rounding**

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Council and Group operates. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000), other than certain remuneration and severance payment disclosures (note 13). The remuneration and severance payments are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Standards issued and not yet effective that have been early adopted**

There were no standards issued and not yet effective that have been early adopted.

**Standards issued and not yet effective, and not early adopted**

Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 has been issued with effect for the financial reporting year ended 30 June 2027. This amendment clarifies the principles for classifying a liability as current or non current, particularly in relation to loan covenants. Dunedin City Council has not early adopted this accounting standard.

The Council has not yet assessed in detail the impact of these amendments.

**New accounting standards applied**

There have been no other new accounting standards introduced during the year ended 30 June 2026.

**Changes in accounting policies**

DCTL reviewed the contractual terms of LGFA borrower notes, which have historically been classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. The review identified that there are contractual terms which could give rise to cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest. Accordingly, these financial assets have been reclassified and measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The impact of this change in accounting policy was assessed and determined to be immaterial to the prior year financial statements. Accordingly, no balances have been restated.

There have been no other changes in accounting policy during the year.

## SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate. Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

**Basis of consolidation**

The Council consolidates in the Group financial statements those entities it controls (its subsidiaries). Control exists where the Council is exposed, or has rights, to variable benefits (either financial or non-financial) and has the ability to affect the nature and amount of those benefits from its power over the entity. Power can exist over an entity if, by virtue of its purpose and design, the relevant activities and the way in which the relevant activities of the entity can be directed has been predetermined by the Council.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost in the Council's parent financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses, and cash flows of entities in the group on a line-by-line basis. All intragroup balances, transactions, revenues, and expenses are eliminated on consolidation except rates charged by the Council to Group entities (note 2).

**Foreign currency transactions**

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in New Zealand dollars, which is the functional currency of the Council and Group.

Transactions in currencies other than New Zealand dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. The group does not hold non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

In order to hedge its exposure to certain foreign exchange risks, the group may enter into forward contracts and options (see below for details of the group's accounting policies in respect of such derivative financial instruments).

**Goods and services tax**

Items in the financial statements are stated 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 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, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

**Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

- landfill provision (note 29);
- valuation of biological assets (note 33);
- valuation of property, plant and equipment (note 30);
- valuation of intangible assets (note 32);
- valuation of NZ carbon credits (note 34);
- valuation of derivative financial instruments (note 36);
- carrying value of the deferred tax liability (note 14);
- valuation of investment properties (note 31);
- valuation of employee entitlements (note 26).

## 2 Rates revenue

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| General rates | 144,416 | 133,786 | 144,416 | 133,786 |
| Community services rate | 6,208 | 5,962 | 6,208 | 5,962 |
| Kerbside recycling rate | 15,749 | 13,704 | 15,749 | 13,704 |
| Metered water rate | 6,760 | 6,105 | 6,760 | 6,105 |
| Citywide water rate | 36,984 | 32,232 | 36,984 | 32,232 |
| Citywide drainage rate | 61,179 | 53,292 | 61,179 | 53,292 |
| Allanton drainage rate | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Blanket Bay drainage rate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Curles Point drainage rate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Private street lighting rate | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Tourism/economic development rate | - | 501 | - | 501 |
| Warm Dunedin rate | 224 | 268 | 224 | 268 |
| | **271,578** | **245,908** | **271,578** | **245,908** |

The total amount of rates charged on Council owned properties that have not been eliminated from revenue and expenditure is $15.68m (2025: $13.34m). For the Group, rates of $17.98m have not been eliminated (2025: $15.38m).

For the purposes of the Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA) Guarantee and Indemnity Deed disclosure, the council's annual rates revenue for the year ended 30 June 2026 is $265 million (2025: $240 million). Refer to note 38 for further information on the LGFA guarantees and indemnities.

### Rating base information

| | 1 July 2025 | 1 July 2024 | 1 July 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| The number of rating units | 57,908 | 57,553 | 57,207 |
| The total capital value of the rating units | $48.413 billion | $48.418 billion | $47.928 billion |
| The total land value of the rating units | $25.692 billion | $25.616 billion | $25.588 billion |

Under the Council's Rate Remission Policies, which provides for rates to be remitted in cases of Extreme Financial Hardship, there were remissions allowed by Council during the year of $20,126 (2025: $4,310 ).

### Relevant significant accounting policies

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

Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year-end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

Revenue from rates penalties is recognised when the penalty is imposed.

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

## 3 Development and financial contributions

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Development and financial contributions | 4,743 | 3,445 | 4,743 | 3,445 |
| | **4,743** | **3,445** | **4,743** | **3,445** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Development and financial contributions are recognised as revenue when the Council provides, or is able to provide, the services for which the contribution was charged. Otherwise, development and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

## 4 Subsidies and grants

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency roading subsidies | 30,418 | 22,022 | 30,418 | 22,022 |
| Government and government agency grants | 3,962 | 3,036 | 3,962 | 3,036 |
| Other grants | 1,283 | 1,345 | 1,283 | 1,345 |
| | **35,663** | **26,403** | **35,663** | **26,403** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

The Council receives funding assistance from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return 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.

## 5 Financial revenue

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Profit on sale of investments | 160 | 429 | 160 | 429 |
| Gain on fair value of investments | 5,456 | 5,327 | 5,456 | 5,327 |
| Gain on foreign currency transactions | - | - | - | - |
| Dividend received - Dunedin City Holdings Limited | 9,000 | 11,000 | - | - |
| Other dividends received | 1,531 | 1,441 | 1,531 | 1,441 |
| Interest received - Dunedin City Holdings Limited | 5,902 | 5,902 | - | - |
| Gain on fair value of financial assets | - | - | 1,571 | - |
| Other interest received | 2,367 | 2,428 | 2,850 | 4,223 |
| | **24,416** | **26,527** | **11,568** | **11,420** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

## 6 Other revenue

| | Note | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Rental from investment properties | | 9,517 | 9,445 | 9,517 | 9,445 |
| Rental from community housing properties | | 7,776 | 7,303 | 7,776 | 7,303 |
| Commercial and domestic waste disposal charges | | 10,829 | 10,044 | 10,829 | 10,044 |
| Parking fees | | 7,278 | 6,528 | 7,278 | 6,528 |
| Regulatory services rendered | | 5,352 | 5,369 | 5,352 | 5,369 |
| Gain on fair value of investment property | 31 | 3,321 | 2,526 | 3,321 | 2,526 |
| Biological assets revaluation | | - | - | 1,784 | 13,425 |
| Vested assets | | 18,487 | 7,607 | 18,487 | 7,607 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | | 24 | 35 | 767 | 275 |
| Line charges | | - | - | 155,020 | 131,641 |
| Pass-through and recoverable cost revenue | | - | - | 34,323 | 28,728 |
| Customer contributions | | - | - | 10,823 | 15,007 |
| Electrical services | | - | - | 29,637 | 31,249 |
| Meters and related services | | - | - | 20,535 | 16,639 |
| Greenspace services | | - | - | 30,010 | 30,934 |
| Log sales revenue | | - | - | 59,320 | 57,691 |
| Impairment reversals | | - | - | 88 | 7,340 |
| Venues management income | | - | - | 12,064 | 11,340 |
| New Zealand carbon credits | 34 | - | - | - | - |
| Other fees, charges and revenue | | 33,608 | 30,265 | 24,190 | 19,853 |
| | | **96,192** | **79,122** | **441,121** | **412,944** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and GST.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The stage of completion at balance date is assessed based on the value of services performed to date as a percentage of the total services performed.

Sales of goods are recognised when significant risks and rewards of owning the goods are transferred to the buyer, when the revenue can be measured reliably and when management effectively ceases involvement or control.

The specific policies for significant revenue items included in other revenue are explained below:

***Rental from investment and community housing properties***

Lease rentals (net of any incentives given) are recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

***Commercial and domestic waste disposal charges***

Fees for disposing of waste at the Council's landfill are recognised at the time that waste is disposed by users.

***Regulatory services rendered***

Fees and charges for building and resource consent services are recognised on a percentage completion basis with reference to the recoverable costs incurred at balance date.

***Gain on fair value of investment property***

Investment properties are held primarily to earn lease revenue and/or for capital growth. All investment properties are measured at fair value, determined annually by an independent registered valuer. Any gain or loss arising is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period in which the gain or loss arises. Investment properties are not depreciated.

***Biological assets revaluation***

See note 33 Biological assets.

***Vested assets***

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

***Line charges and pass-through and recoverable cost revenue***

Line charges and pass-through and recoverable cost revenue is recognised at the fair value of services provided. These revenue streams relate to the provision of distribution services for electricity. Prices are regulated and customers are charged through a mix of fixed charges which are recognised on a straight line basis and variable charges which are recognised based on the volume of distribution services provided. This revenue is recognised during the period in which the service is delivered.

The Commerce Commission's Customised Price-Quality Path Determination for Aurora Energy included a 10% limit on the annual increase in line charge revenue in order to reduce the price impact on consumers. Combined with the impact of volume driven revenue variances the revenue wash-up amount for year ended 31 March 2026 is $41.037 million (Restated 2025: $31.06 million). The 2025 revenue washup amount was adjusted downwards to $31.060 million (-$0.041 million), following an adjustment to reflect a low-value transfer of assets previously owned in Te Anau. Revenue wash-up amounts will be recovered from consumers in future financial years.

***Customer contributions***

Customer contribution revenue relates to contributions received from customers towards the costs of reticulating electricity to new connections, constructing uneconomic lines and relocating existing network assets. Revenue is generally recognised at the time the new connection is fully constructed and livened. For contracts with multiple performance obligations revenue is recognised at the point in time when each performance obligation is satisfied.

***Electrical services***

Electrical services revenue is derived from the construction of electrical infrastructure assets. Revenue is recognised as soon as the outcome of an Electrical services contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and expenses are recognised in surplus or deficit in proportion to the stage of completion of the contact. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

***Maintenance Services***

Maintenance services revenue is recognised in surplus or deficit as soon as the outcome of a maintenance service can be estimated reliably. Revenue from services rendered is recognised in surplus or deficit in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

***Log sales revenue***

Revenue from log sales is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group. For export sales, this occurs when the logs are loaded onto the vessel at the port of departure. For domestic sales, revenue is recognised upon delivery of the logs to the customer.

***Venues management income***

All venues management income is either related to an ongoing contract over a period of time (unused contracts quantified and shown as contract liabilities), or is event based. Memberships, corporate box licenses, signage and sponsorship agreements range from one year to ten years. Payment for these items has been received and recorded as income received in advance. This income is amortised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

***Other fees, charges and revenue***

Entrance fees are charged to users of the Council's local facilities, such as pools, museum exhibitions and Dunedin Chinese Garden. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

Infringement fees and fines which mostly relate to traffic and parking infringements, and library overdue book fines, are recognised when the infringement notice is issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

Rental income from other operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Sales of goods are recognised when significant risks and rewards of owning the goods are transferred to the buyer, when the revenue can be measured reliably and when management effectively ceases involvement or control.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The stage of completion at balance date is assessed based on the value of services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

## 7 Other expenses

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| General grants | 7,435 | 5,892 | 7,319 | 5,821 |
| Otago Museum levy | 5,193 | 5,086 | 5,193 | 5,086 |
| Directors' remuneration | - | - | 1,572 | 1,311 |
| Elected members' remuneration and expenses | 2,140 | 2,021 | 2,140 | 2,021 |
| Bad debts | 57 | 283 | 370 | 334 |
| Increase (decrease) in after-care provision | (10,151) | (1,633) | (10,151) | (1,633) |
| Increase (decrease) in doubtful debt provision | (367) | (436) | (617) | (506) |
| Impairment loss on valuation of land | - | - | 295 | - |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| Investment property operating expenses | 4,506 | 4,346 | 4,506 | 4,346 |
| Fair value loss on investment property | - | - | - | - |
| Inventories expensed | 68 | 5 | 68 | 5 |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 148 | 75 | 3,315 | 2,218 |
| Operating lease expense | - | - | 3,149 | 3,802 |
| Research expenditure | - | - | 65 | 129 |
| Transmission costs on the energy network | - | - | 34,323 | 28,728 |
| Maintenance costs on the energy network | - | - | 4,950 | 5,103 |
| Cost of bush applied | - | - | 11,333 | 10,664 |
| Shipping costs | - | - | 18,474 | 17,762 |
| Reticulation networks | 10,332 | 9,655 | 10,332 | 9,655 |
| Roads | 20,133 | 18,652 | 22,148 | 19,698 |
| Plant and machinery | 4,741 | 4,058 | 9,682 | 8,771 |
| Buildings and structures | 1,816 | 1,592 | 5,080 | 4,349 |
| Environmental maintenance | 32,386 | 29,674 | 36,709 | 34,485 |
| Office and IT equipment | 4,227 | 4,474 | 4,472 | 4,730 |
| Contracted services | 10,368 | 9,934 | 41,417 | 39,627 |
| Energy costs | 3,875 | 3,909 | 6,592 | 6,242 |
| Cost of goods sold | 680 | 671 | 43,906 | 36,131 |
| Insurance premiums | 5,583 | 6,217 | 8,003 | 8,693 |
| Legal fees | 1,263 | 1,843 | 1,869 | 2,531 |
| Consultancy fees | 7,423 | 8,166 | 9,073 | 9,518 |
| Software fees | 5,000 | 4,136 | 12,465 | 11,265 |
| Association fees and subscriptions | 5,097 | 4,346 | 5,154 | 4,404 |
| Communications | 1,326 | 1,191 | 2,157 | 1,983 |
| Promotional activities | 1,734 | 1,743 | 2,516 | 2,245 |
| Bank and treasury charges | 303 | 296 | 501 | 510 |
| Other expenditure | 37,893 | 33,146 | 14,071 | 18,396 |
| | **163,208** | **159,341** | **322,451** | **308,423** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

***Grant expenses***

Non-discretionary grants are grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant.

***Operating lease expenses***

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. Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

***Finance leases***

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee whether or not title is eventually transferred.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

***Research and development***

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

***Impairment of property, plant and equipment***

At each balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs is estimated.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is immediately recognised as an expense, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of any previous revaluation increase for that asset (or cash-generating unit) that remains in the revaluation reserve. Any additional impairment is immediately recognised as an expense.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is immediately recognised as revenue.

## 8 Audit fees

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| The Council and Group's financial statements and service performance information for the year ended 30 June 2026 are audited by Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor-General. | | | | |
| *During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by our audit firm:* | | | | |
| Audit of the financial report | | | | |
| Audit fees for the audit of financial statements 2026 | 443 | - | 1,466 | - |
| Audit fees for the audit of financial statements 2025 | 16 | 404 | 49 | 1,375 |
| Audit fees for the audit of financial statements 2024 | - | 45 | - | 89 |
| Audit or review related services | | | | |
| Assurance engagement in relation to the Debenture Trust Deed | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Audit of the 2025-34 Long-term plan | - | 280 | - | 280 |
| Regulatory (information disclosure) reporting | - | - | 65 | 62 |
| Price and quality thresholds and other regulatory reporting | - | - | 38 | 52 |
| Annual delivery report | - | - | 59 | 59 |
| Commerce commission additional information request assurance services | - | - | 15 | - |
| | **466** | **738** | **1,699** | **1,926** |

## 9 Financial expenses

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Overdraft interest | - | - | - | - |
| Loss on sale of investments | 30 | 19 | 30 | 19 |
| Loss on sale of foreign currency transactions | - | - | 59 | 949 |
| Fair value loss on investments | 291 | - | 291 | - |
| Interest paid to subsidiaries | 27,337 | 27,136 | - | - |
| Term interest | - | - | 58,116 | 59,551 |
| Interest - capitalised | - | - | (1,380) | (1,440) |
| | **27,658** | **27,155** | **57,116** | **59,079** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which they are incurred.

## 10 Depreciation and amortisation

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Operational | 19,116 | 17,969 | 54,742 | 52,553 |
| Infrastructural | 96,426 | 83,184 | 96,426 | 83,184 |
| Restricted and heritage | 7,208 | 6,988 | 7,208 | 6,988 |
| As per note 30 Property, plant and equipment | 122,750 | 108,141 | 158,376 | 142,725 |
| Intangible | 1,716 | 1,905 | 4,767 | 4,678 |
| | **124,466** | **110,046** | **163,143** | **147,403** |

### Depreciation and amortisation expense by group of activity

| | CORE COUNCIL | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| City Properties | 14,798 | 13,729 |
| Community recreation | 7,428 | 7,217 |
| Creative and cultural vibrancy | 1,521 | 1,485 |
| Governance and support services | 2,645 | 2,849 |
| Regulatory services | 8 | 9 |
| Resilient City | 32 | 34 |
| Roading and footpaths | 31,860 | 31,515 |
| Wastewater | 25,295 | 19,834 |
| Stormwater | 11,668 | 8,101 |
| Water supply | 27,442 | 23,709 |
| Waste minimisation | 1,734 | 1,539 |
| Vibrant Economy | 35 | 25 |
| | **124,466** | **110,046** |

## 11 Total group expenditure

| | CORE COUNCIL | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Budget 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| City Properties | 51,374 | 50,258 | 49,234 |
| Community Recreation | 45,152 | 45,804 | 44,291 |
| Creative and Cultural Vibrancy | 32,411 | 32,120 | 30,517 |
| Governance and Support Services | 53,753 | 53,501 | 51,072 |
| Regulatory Services | 21,798 | 22,395 | 21,105 |
| Resilient City | 11,251 | 11,996 | 11,903 |
| Roading and Footpaths | 67,037 | 67,602 | 66,140 |
| Wastewater | 55,422 | 54,995 | 47,812 |
| Stormwater | 19,164 | 19,326 | 15,524 |
| Water Supply | 53,058 | 53,277 | 46,916 |
| Waste Minimisation | 25,120 | 37,699 | 30,588 |
| Treaty Partnerships | 771 | 921 | 725 |
| Vibrant Economy | 11,397 | 11,723 | 8,911 |
| Total expenditure per activity | 447,708 | 461,617 | 424,738 |
| Less: Internal expenditure | (45,359) | (45,587) | (42,211) |
| **Total expenditure per financial statements** | **402,349** | **416,030** | **382,527** |

## 12 Reconciliation of surplus of operating funding to operating surplus (deficit) before taxation

The following reconciliation bridges the difference between the funding impact statement and the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure.

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Surplus of operating funding** | 91,284 | 74,429 |
| Operating surplus items not included in operating funding: | | |
| Capital grants and subsidies | 21,577 | 13,624 |
| Development contributions | 4,743 | 3,445 |
| Gain on fair value of investment property | 3,321 | 2,526 |
| Gain on fair value of investments | 5,456 | 5,327 |
| Profit on sale of investments | 160 | 429 |
| Vested assets | 18,487 | 7,607 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | (124,466) | (110,046) |
| Increase (decrease) in after-care provision | 10,151 | 1,633 |
| Fair value loss on investment properties | - | - |
| Fair value loss on investments | (291) | - |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment | - | - |
| Share of associate surplus (deficit) | 201 | - |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | (148) | (75) |
| Loss on sale of investments | (31) | (20) |
| **Operating surplus (deficit) before taxation** | **30,444** | **(1,121)** |

# 13 Remuneration and staffing

## Personnel expenses

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Salaries and wages | 81,531 | 80,702 | 155,088 | 155,829 |
| Defined contribution plan employer contributions | 3,128 | 3,040 | 5,041 | 6,333 |
| Other personnel costs | 1,892 | 1,504 | 5,123 | 2,663 |
| | **86,551** | **85,246** | **165,253** | **164,825** |

## Relevant significant accounting policies

***Salaries and wages***

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

***Defined contribution schemes***

Employer contributions to Kiwisaver, the Local Government Superannuation Scheme SuperEasy and other defined contribution superannuation schemes are accounted for as defined contribution schemes and are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

## Other disclosures

a) Severance payments
There were 9 severance payments made during the year: $297,198, $31,140, $22,449, $21,155, $18,257, $14,859, $12,631, $3,000 and $3,000 (2025: $77,345, $32,841, $34,942, $6,594 and $2,002)

b) Chief Executive remuneration
Sandy Graham; 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 $491,086 - comprising Base Salary $463,289 and Employer Kiwisaver Contributions $27,797.
Sandy Graham; 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 $491,086 - comprising Base Salary $463,289 and Employer Kiwisaver Contributions $27,797.

c) Employee staffing levels and remuneration
Schedule 10 paragraph 32A of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the following information to be disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements. The approach and interpretation of these disclosures follow the recommendations of the Society of Local Government Managers, who have consulted widely throughout the industry.

The number of full-time employees who were employed as at 30 June 2026 625.93 (2025: 626.45)

The number of full-time equivalent other employees as at 30 June 2026 207.10 (2025: 204.79)

(The Council definition of 'full-time equivalent other employees' is derived from the full time ordinary hours of work specified for each position, being either 75 or 80 hours per fortnight and calculated on a pro rata basis where part-time hours apply.)

d) The number of employees as at 30 June 2026 receiving;

| | |
|---|---|
| Less than $60,000 | 429 |
| $60,000 to $79,999 | 190 |
| $80,000 to $99,999 | 148 |
| $100,000 to $119,999 | 174 |
| $120,000 to $139,999 | 102 |
| $140,000 to $159,999 | 53 |
| $160,000 to $179,999 | 16 |
| $180,000 to $199,999 | 9 |
| $200,000 to $279,999 | 11 |
| $280,000 to $499,999 | 2 |

The number of employees as at 30 June 2025 receiving;

| | |
|---|---|
| Less than $60,000 | 418 |
| $60,000 to $79,999 | 196 |
| $80,000 to $99,999 | 166 |
| $100,000 to $119,999 | 165 |
| $120,000 to $139,999 | 98 |
| $140,000 to $159,999 | 40 |
| $160,000 to $179,999 | 13 |
| $180,000 to $199,999 | 8 |
| $200,000 to $239,999 | 8 |
| $240,000 to $299,999 | 7 |
| $480,000 to $499,999 | 1 |

Remuneration is the package of each staff member employed at 30 June and includes the salary plus annualised benefits such as superannuation, car parks and any market allowance.

The application of salary bands is determined by legislation and 5 or less in a band is prohibited as is an aggregation into a lower band. It is for this reason the top two bands in 2026 and the top three bands in 2025 exceed a $20,000 movement. The less than 5 criterion does not apply to the top band.

e) Remuneration paid to elected members

This information is required under Schedule 10, Part 3, Clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002. Differences in remuneration between elected members is the result of different responsibilities assigned to elected members.

| MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS | | COUNCIL REMUNERATION | ROLE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barker S | 1 | 165,440 | Mayor |
| Bullock M | | 93,905 | |
| Chambers J | | 69,060 | |
| Galer J (from May 2026) | | 11,854 | |
| Garey C | 1 | 95,727 | |
| Hall D | | 69,417 | |
| Laufiso M | | 98,045 | |
| Lucas C | 1 | 138,187 | Deputy Mayor |
| Lund R | | 69,060 | |
| Ong B | | 64,870 | |
| Radich J (until January 2026) | | 75,899 | Mayor part-year |
| Simms A | | 68,975 | |
| Treadwell M | | 69,060 | |
| Vandervis L | | 96,676 | |
| Walker S | 1 | 95,957 | |
| Weatherall B | | 93,905 | |
| | | | |
| Outgoing members October 2025 | | | |
| Acklin B | | 29,357 | |
| Benson-Pope D | 1 | 23,928 | |
| Gilbert K | 1 | 26,768 | |
| Houlahan C | | 29,357 | |
| O'Malley J | 1 | 29,962 | |
| Whiley A | | 29,357 | |
| | | **1,544,765** | |

1. Includes Consent Hearing fees

## 14 Taxation

The Dunedin City Council is liable for tax on any income derived from an assessable source, such as a Council owned subsidiary.

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Surplus (deficit) before taxation | 30,444 | (1,121) | 56,039 | 20,765 |
| (Gain) loss on fair value of investment property | (3,321) | (2,526) | (3,321) | (2,526) |
| Vested assets | (18,487) | (7,607) | (18,487) | (7,607) |
| Net non-taxable other income/non-deductible expenditure | (9,887) | 9,507 | 9,056 | 14,440 |
| **Income subject to taxation** | **(1,251)** | **(1,747)** | **43,287** | **25,072** |
| Prima facie taxation at 28% | (350) | (489) | 12,120 | 7,020 |
| Plus other adjustments | - | - | 64 | 819 |
| Imputation credits | - | - | - | - |
| Less tax effect of subvention payments | - | - | - | - |
| Group recognition of deferred tax in current year | - | - | - | (433) |
| Under (over) provisions prior years | 121 | 101 | (1,423) | (296) |
| **Taxation charge** | **(229)** | **(388)** | **10,762** | **7,110** |
| **The taxation charge is represented by:** | | | | |
| - Current taxation | (350) | (489) | 6,533 | 2,666 |
| - Deferred taxation | - | - | 6,441 | 7,958 |
| - Under (over) tax provision in prior years | 121 | 101 | (3,505) | (3,114) |
| - Under (over) deferred tax in prior years | - | - | 1,293 | (400) |
| | **(229)** | **(388)** | **10,762** | **7,110** |

Dunedin City Holdings Limited, Aurora Energy Limited, Delta Utility Services Limited, the Dunedin City Council, City Forests Limited and Dunedin Venues Management Limited are members of an income tax consolidated Group. The income tax consolidated Group is taxed as a single entity and each member is jointly and severally liable for the Group's income tax liability, except to the extent that members of the group elect to limit this liability.

Tax losses in the Council are automatically offset against the tax profits of other entities in the consolidated group. The amount shown by the Council for current tax receivable relates to the tax effect of those losses.

Dunedin City Holdings Limited, as a member of the income tax consolidated Group, has access to the Group's imputation credit account. After taking into account imputation credits attached to accrued dividends and known income tax payments/refunds, Dunedin City Holdings Limited has direct access to consolidated Group imputation credits that relate to 30 June 2026 and earlier years which will be available for use in subsequent reporting periods totalling $19,747,688 (2025: $19,436,431).

## Deferred taxation

| | Group 2026 $000 Opening Balance Sheet | Group 2026 $000 Charged to Equity | Group 2026 $000 Charged to Income | Group 2026 $000 Closing Balance Sheet Assets | Group 2026 $000 Closing Balance Sheet Liabilities | Group 2026 $000 Closing Balance Sheet Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment, and intangibles | 64,226 | - | 10,402 | - | 74,630 | 74,630 |
| Provisions | 10,591 | - | 507 | (448) | 11,544 | 11,096 |
| Tax losses | (9,200) | - | 1,894 | (7,334) | 28 | (7,306) |
| Forest | 40,551 | - | (2,752) | - | 37,799 | 37,799 |
| Forest costs capitalised | 12,888 | - | 269 | - | 13,157 | 13,157 |
| Carbon credits and other Investments | 13,928 | (1,062) | (2,626) | (136) | 10,377 | 10,240 |
| Hedge reserve – foreign exchange contracts | 588 | (1,235) | - | (647) | - | (647) |
| Hedge reserve – interest rate swaps | 177 | (198) | 41 | 20 | - | 20 |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | **133,749** | **(2,495)** | **7,734** | **(8,546)** | **147,535** | **138,989** |

| | Group 2025 $000 Opening Balance Sheet | Group 2025 $000 Charged to Equity | Group 2025 $000 Charged to Income | Group 2025 $000 Closing Balance Sheet Assets | Group 2025 $000 Closing Balance Sheet Liabilities | Group 2025 $000 Closing Balance Sheet Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment, and intangibles | 58,840 | - | 5,388 | - | 64,226 | 64,226 |
| Provisions | 9,423 | - | 1,166 | (3,515) | 14,106 | 10,591 |
| Tax losses | (9,968) | - | 768 | (9,200) | - | (9,200) |
| Forest | 40,961 | - | (410) | - | 40,551 | 40,551 |
| Forest costs capitalised | 12,246 | - | 642 | - | 12,888 | 12,888 |
| Carbon credits | 12,336 | 1,581 | 11 | (151) | 14,080 | 13,928 |
| Hedge reserve – foreign exchange contracts | 31 | 557 | - | - | 588 | 588 |
| Hedge reserve – interest rate swaps | 8,116 | (7,932) | (7) | 20 | 157 | 177 |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | **131,985** | **(5,794)** | **7,559** | **(12,847)** | **146,596** | **133,749** |

## Relevant significant accounting policies

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of financial performance because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of financial performance, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

## 15 Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into components. The components are accumulated funds, revaluation reserves, restricted reserves, cash flow hedge reserves, carbon credit reserve and forest revaluation reserve.

### Capital management strategy

The Council manages its capital to ensure that all entities under its control will be able to continue as going concerns. Capital includes Accumulated Funds, Revaluation Reserves, Restricted Reserves, Cash Flow Hedge Reserves, Forestry Revaluation Reserves and Carbon Credit Reserves. It is the nature of a Local Authority Statement of Financial Position to have the capital structure de-emphasised as a significant measure owing to the fact the local authorities rarely seek an economic return from infrastructure assets. The value of the long-term fixed assets in relation to the public debt is not as significant as the impact of the interest component on the potential rate charge. The measure contained in the Borrowing and Investment Policy provide an indication of the meeting or otherwise of the objectives.

**a) Accumulated funds**

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 1,648,777 | 1,651,593 | 1,827,843 | 1,812,414 |
| Surplus (deficit) | 30,673 | (733) | 45,277 | 13,655 |
| Adjustments | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to: | | | | |
| – Gains (losses) on interest rate swaps and foreign exchange transactions | - | - | - | - |
| – Carbon credit reserve | - | - | - | - |
| – Restricted reserves | (1,085) | (2,083) | (1,085) | (2,083) |
| Transfers from: | | | | |
| – Restricted reserves | - | - | - | - |
| – Carbon credit reserve | - | - | 6,768 | 3,857 |
| **Closing balance** | **1,678,365** | **1,648,777** | **1,878,803** | **1,827,843** |

Accumulated funds includes the forestry reserve. The forestry reserve arises with the revaluation of the biological assets which is put to the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. There is a transfer between retained earnings and the forestry reserve of the revaluation net of deferred taxation.

**b) Revaluation reserves**

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 3,027,569 | 2,686,877 | 3,058,735 | 2,714,291 |
| Gain (loss) recognised on assets of associates | - | - | 25 | 3,752 |
| Property, plant and equipment revaluations | 421,602 | 340,692 | 421,602 | 340,692 |
| **Closing balance** | **3,449,171** | **3,027,569** | **3,480,362** | **3,058,735** |

This reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value, and to the assets of Dunedin International Airport.

**c) Restricted reserves Core Council and Consolidated**

| Name and brief description of the purpose of the reserve where not indicated in the reserve name. | Opening Balance 2026 $000 | Transfers Inwards 2026 $000 | Transfers Outwards 2026 $000 | Closing Balance 2026 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. H. Reed Capital Account to extend the Reed library collections | 285 | 9 | - | 294 |
| R. J. Trust Capital Account to extend library collections | 344 | 11 | - | 355 |
| G. McKay Housebound Capital Account to extend library collections | 13 | - | - | 13 |
| Clive R. B. Lister Capital Account to maintain the Clive Lister garden | 275 | 9 | - | 284 |
| A. H. Reed Current Account to extend the Reed library collections | 16 | 1 | - | 17 |
| R. J. Trust Current Account to extend the library collections | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Theomin Gallery Acc Olveston | 277 | 7 | - | 284 |
| E. E. Carpenter Current Account to extend the consumer library collections | 53 | 1 | - | 54 |
| DCC Recreation Loans Reserve to fund small loans to recreation clubs | 291 | 10 | - | 301 |
| Self Funded Insurance Reserve | 355 | 12 | - | 367 |
| Library Dunningham Bequest | 13 | - | - | 13 |
| Air Development Capital Reserve to develop the Taieri aerodrome | 426 | 14 | - | 440 |
| CARS Bethunes Operations Reserve | 21 | 1 | - | 22 |
| Dog Control Operations Reserve | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Roading Property Reserve for property purchases | 19 | 1 | - | 20 |
| Road Maintenance 7 View St Waitati | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Trans Net Mosgiel East | 144 | 5 | - | 149 |
| Library General Operations Fund Reserve | 118 | 4 | - | 122 |
| Sportsground Upgrade Logan Park Reserve of development contributions | (195) | - | - | (195) |
| Sportsground Upgrade Bathgate Park Reserve of development contributions | 24 | 1 | - | 25 |
| Sportsground Upgrade Hancock Park Reserve of development contributions | 37 | 1 | - | 38 |
| Playground Upgrade Reserve of development contributions | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Mosgiel East Reserve of development contributions | 278 | 9 | - | 287 |
| Mere Mere Over View Subsidiary Reserve | 81 | 3 | - | 84 |
| Aviary Bird Fund Operations Reserve | 30 | 1 | - | 31 |
| Mediterranean Garden Development Reserve | 18 | 1 | - | 19 |
| Craigie Burn Operations Reserve | 408 | 14 | - | 422 |
| Ocean View Sand Sausage Reserve | 174 | 6 | - | 180 |
| Walton Park Reserve works | 68 | 2 | - | 70 |
| Cemetery Service Fund Maintenance Reserve | 2,187 | - | - | 2,187 |
| Art Gallery Funded Operations Reserve | 477 | 16 | - | 493 |
| Sale of Reserve Land Reserve | 21 | 1 | - | 22 |
| Hillary Commission General Subsidies Reserve | 38 | 1 | - | 39 |
| Bateman Bequest to extend Art Gallery collection | 604 | 20 | - | 624 |
| Toitu General Reserve | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Harding Bequest Art Gallery Operations Reserve | 35 | 1 | - | 36 |
| Wastewater Mosgiel East | 49 | 2 | - | 51 |
| Waste Minimisation Reserve | 1,759 | 801 | - | 2,560 |
| EPH Renewal Fund Reserve community housing | 2,368 | 79 | - | 2,447 |
| Endowment Property Investment Reserve | 1,234 | 41 | - | 1,275 |
| **Totals** | **12,383** | **1,085** | **-** | **13,468** |

Last Year

| Name and brief description of the purpose of the reserve where not indicated in the reserve name. | Opening Balance 2025 $000 | Transfers Inwards 2025 $000 | Transfers Outwards 2025 $000 | Closing Balance 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. H. Reed Capital Account to extend the Reed library collections | 273 | 12 | - | 285 |
| R. J. Trust Capital Account to extend library collections | 330 | 14 | - | 344 |
| G. McKay Housebound Capital Account to extend library collections | 12 | 1 | - | 13 |
| Clive R. B. Lister Capital Account to maintain the Clive Lister garden | 264 | 11 | - | 275 |
| A. H. Reed Current Account to extend the Reed library collections | 15 | 1 | - | 16 |
| R. J. Trust Current Account to extend the library collections | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Theomin Gallery Acc Olveston | - | 277 | - | 277 |
| E. E. Carpenter Current Account to extend the consumer library collections | 51 | 2 | - | 53 |
| DCC Recreation Loans Reserve to fund small loans to recreation clubs | 279 | 12 | - | 291 |
| Self Funded Insurance Reserve | 340 | 15 | - | 355 |
| Library Dunningham Bequest | 13 | - | - | 13 |
| Air Development Capital Reserve to develop the Taieri aerodrome | 408 | 18 | - | 426 |
| CARS Bethunes Operations Reserve | 20 | 1 | - | 21 |
| Dog Control Operations Reserve | 14 | 1 | - | 15 |
| Roading Property Reserve for property purchases | 18 | 1 | - | 19 |
| Road Maintenance 7 View St Waitati | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Trans Net Mosgiel East | 138 | 6 | - | 144 |
| Library General Operations Fund Reserve | 113 | 5 | - | 118 |
| Sportsground Upgrade Logan Park Reserve of development contributions | (195) | - | - | (195) |
| Sportsground Upgrade Bathgate Park Reserve of development contributions | 23 | 1 | - | 24 |
| Sportsground Upgrade Hancock Park Reserve of development contributions | 35 | 2 | - | 37 |
| Playground Upgrade Reserve of development contributions | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Mosgiel East Reserve of development contributions | 266 | 12 | - | 278 |
| Mere Mere Over View Subsidiary Reserve | 78 | 3 | - | 81 |
| Aviary Bird Fund Operations Reserve | 29 | 1 | - | 30 |
| Mediterranean Garden Development Reserve | 17 | 1 | - | 18 |
| Craigie Burn Operations Reserve | 391 | 17 | - | 408 |
| Ocean View Sand Sausage Reserve | 167 | 7 | - | 174 |
| Walton Park Reserve works | 65 | 3 | - | 68 |
| Cemetery Service Fund Maintenance Reserve | 2,187 | - | - | 2,187 |
| Art Gallery Funded Operations Reserve | 457 | 20 | - | 477 |
| Sale of Reserve Land Reserve | 20 | 1 | - | 21 |
| Hillary Commission General Subsidies Reserve | 36 | 2 | - | 38 |
| Bateman Bequest to extend Art Gallery collection | 579 | 25 | - | 604 |
| Toitu General Reserve | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Harding Bequest Art Gallery Operations Reserve | 34 | 1 | - | 35 |
| Wastewater Mosgiel East | 47 | 2 | - | 49 |
| Waste Minimisation Reserve | 302 | 1,457 | - | 1,759 |
| EPH Renewal Fund Reserve community housing | 2,269 | 99 | - | 2,368 |
| Endowment Property Investment Reserve | 1,182 | 52 | - | 1,234 |
| **Totals** | **10,300** | **2,083** | **-** | **12,383** |

## Relevant significant accounting policies

Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the Council.

Restricted reserves include those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision. The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

**d) Cash flow hedge reserves**

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 2,099 | 21,063 |
| Gains (losses) on interest rate swaps and foreign exchange transactions | (5,216) | (18,964) |
| **Closing balance** | **(3,117)** | **2,099** |

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of the hedging instruments relating to foreign exchange transactions that have not yet occurred. The hedging gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss during the year are included in financial expense in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

**e) Carbon credit reserves**

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 27,566 | 29,574 |
| Transfer to retained earnings | (6,767) | (3,857) |
| Net revaluation of carbon credits | (4,466) | 1,849 |
| **Closing balance** | **16,333** | **27,566** |

The carbon credit reserve records movements in the fair value of carbon. The amount held in the reserve is net of deferred tax where relevant. Any value above initial recognition is held in the Carbon Credit revaluation reserve.

**f) Forest land revaluation reserve**

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 77,369 | 50,720 |
| Net revaluation of forest land | (10,581) | 26,649 |
| **Closing balance** | **66,788** | **77,369** |

## 16 Cash and cash equivalents

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Cash in bank and on hand | 17,103 | 15,837 | 67,537 | 29,773 |
| | **17,103** | **15,837** | **67,537** | **29,773** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of 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 in the statement of financial position.

The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair values.

Short-term deposit are made at call deposit rates.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited as the banks used are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

# 17 Trade and other receivables

## Trade and other receivables

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Trade debtors | 18,065 | 14,527 | 52,449 | 46,604 |
| Rate accounts issued and owing | 10,792 | 9,722 | 10,792 | 9,722 |
| Other debtor accounts issued and owing | 3,551 | 2,876 | 3,905 | 4,550 |
| Less: provision for uncollectability | (3,808) | (3,441) | (4,128) | (4,014) |
| Work in progress | - | - | 4,218 | 2,844 |
| | **28,600** | **23,684** | **67,236** | **59,706** |

## Total trade and other receivables comprise:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receivables from non-exchange transactions – this includes outstanding amounts for rates, grants, infringements, and fees and charges that are partly subsidised by rates | 27,128 | 22,466 | 27,164 | 22,373 |
| Receivables from exchange transactions – this includes outstanding amounts for fees and charges that have not been subsidised by rates including commercial sales | 1,472 | 1,218 | 40,072 | 37,333 |

| *Provision for uncollectability of receivables movements* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance provision for uncollectability | (3,441) | (3,877) | (4,014) | (4,525) |
| Additional provisions made during the year | (1,161) | (1,238) | (1,222) | (1,217) |
| Provisions reversed during the year | 737 | 1,390 | 1,050 | 1,441 |
| Receivables written-off during the year | 57 | 284 | 58 | 287 |
| **Closing balance provision for uncollectability** | **(3,808)** | **(3,441)** | **(4,128)** | **(4,014)** |

| *Provision for uncollectability of receivables analysis* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Impaired credit loss | (822) | (802) | (822) | (802) |
| Expected credit loss | (2,986) | (2,639) | (3,306) | (3,212) |
| | **(3,808)** | **(3,441)** | **(4,128)** | **(4,014)** |

## Relevant significant accounting policies

Trade and other receivables are stated at cost less any allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

Normally no interest is charged on the accounts receivable although in specific instances interest may be charged.

All past due balances are considered collectable, however in line with PBE IPSAS 41 the Group applies a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. To measure credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and aging. The expected loss rates factor in the credit losses experienced over the three year period prior to the period end. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for where necessary based on current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors affecting the Group's customers.

The Dunedin City Council does not provide for any impairment on rates receivable, with the exception of abandoned land, as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover any outstanding debts. These powers allow the Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid four months after the due date for payment. If payment has not been made within three months of the Court's judgement, then the Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have the judgement enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

Work in progress is stated at estimated realisable value, after providing for non-recoverable amounts. Work in progress represents work from contracts which has been performed, but which is unable to be billed as the right to consideration remains conditional.

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is normally measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer and the performance obligations have been satisfied. Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable and where the Group believes the identified performance obligations have been satisfied. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

## 18 Inventories

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Raw materials in store (at cost) | 966 | 1,039 | 9,751 | 8,288 |
| Finished goods (at cost) | - | - | - | - |
| | **966** | **1,039** | **9,751** | **8,288** |

The Council inventories are not pledged as security for liabilities (2025: $nil).

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Log inventories are initially valued at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

## 19 Non-current assets held for sale

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Land and buildings | - | - | - | 2,862 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - |
| | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2,862** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

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

Any impairment losses for write-downs are recognised in 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 are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale (including those that are part of a disposal group).

## 20 Other financial assets

### Other current financial assets

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Waipori Fund interest bearing securities | 6,416 | 8,011 | 6,416 | 8,011 |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | - |
| | **6,416** | **8,011** | **6,416** | **8,011** |

Other current financial assets are classified as fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. Fair value is determined by reference to the appropriate market. These investments are of short-term duration and not more than twelve months. The effective interest rate is between 1.58% and 2.25% (2025: 1.02% and 4.18%).

### Other non-current financial assets

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Waipori Fund interest bearing securities | 44,926 | 41,022 | 44,926 | 41,022 |
| Waipori Fund equity investments | 63,262 | 57,935 | 63,262 | 57,935 |
| Other shares | 481 | 481 | 523 | 509 |
| LGFA Borrower Notes | - | - | 28,821 | 14,750 |
| Advances to related parties | 112,000 | 112,000 | - | - |
| | **220,669** | **211,438** | **137,532** | **114,216** |

Advances to related parties and other loans, advances and community loans are measured at amortised cost. With the exception of shares in related parties, all other non-current financial assets are classified as fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense and are measured at fair value with any changes in value going to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. These investments are of greater duration than twelve months.

The advance from the Dunedin City Council to the Group is subordinated and unsecured. The terms of the advance agreement between the Dunedin City Council and the Group are such that there is no obligation on Dunedin City Holdings Limited to transfer economic benefit at any specific time. In 2026, the interest rate on the advance was 5.27% (2025: 5.27%).

This year, the cash payment to Dunedin City Council was $5.9 million (2025: $5.9 million) on the advance.

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Investments are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where a purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Investments in debt and equity securities are financial instruments classified as held for trading and are measured at fair value in the surplus or deficit at balance date. Any resultant gains or losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period.

Loans and advances are financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This type of financial instrument includes deposits, term deposits, inter company loans, community loans and mortgages.

## 21 Shares in subsidiary companies

| | CORE COUNCIL | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 |
| Shares Dunedin City Holdings Limited | 141,794 | 138,889 |

On incorporation, Dunedin City Holdings Limited issued 100,000,000 ordinary shares in favour of the Dunedin City Council. Only $100,000 was called.

Since incorporation Dunedin City Holdings Ltd has issued additional shares of $1 each in favour of the Dunedin City Council. The shares carry equal voting rights and 1,900,000,000 are uncalled. During the year ended 30 June 2026 a further 2,905,000 ordinary shares were issued and called. The amounts and dates of all issues made since incorporation are:

| | |
|---|---|
| - Incorporation | 100,000,000 |
| - May 1996 | 75,000,000 |
| - March 1999 | 100,000,000 |
| - June 2002 | 75,000,000 |
| - September 2008 | 250,000,000 |
| - April 2011 | 250,000,000 |
| - June 2016 | 115,839,000 |
| - June 2017 | 2,550,000 |
| - June 2018 | 2,550,000 |
| - June 2019 | 2,550,000 |
| - April 2020 | 125,100,000 |
| - June 2020 | 2,550,000 |
| - June 2021 | 2,550,000 |
| - June 2022 | 2,550,000 |
| - August 2022 | 225,000,000 |
| - June 2023 | 2,550,000 |
| - September 2023 | 400,000,000 |
| - June 2024 | 2,550,000 |
| - June 2025 | 2,550,000 |
| - August 2025 | 300,000,000 |
| - June 2026 | 2,905,000 |
| **Total number of shares** | **2,041,794,000** |
| - Incorporation call | (100,000) |
| - June 2016 call | (115,839,000) |
| - June 2017 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2018 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2019 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2020 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2021 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2022 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2023 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2024 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2025 call | (2,550,000) |
| - June 2026 call | (2,905,000) |
| **Total number of uncalled shares** | **1,900,000,000** |

## 22 Investment in associates

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Interest and advances in associate company | 81 | - | 47,938 | 47,805 |
| Golden Block Investments Limited (Property) | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% |
| New Zealand Centre of Digital Excellence Limited | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% |
| Dunedin International Airport Limited (Transport) | - | - | 50% | 50% |

For the purpose of applying the equity method of accounting, the financial statements of Golden Block Investments Limited, New Zealand Centre of Digital Excellence Limited and Dunedin International Airport Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026 have been used.

None of the associate companies are listed and therefore there are no published price quotations to establish the fair value of these investments.

There were no contingent liabilities arising from the DCC Group's involvement in the associate companies as at 30 June 2026.

## Summarised balance sheet

| | Other Associates | | Dunedin International Airport Limited | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at 30 June | | As at 30 June | |
| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 |
| **Current assets** | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3,574 | 3,069 | 281 | 1,534 |
| Other current assets | 260 | - | 2,271 | 2,438 |
| **Total current assets** | **3,834** | **3,069** | **2,552** | **3,972** |
| **Non-current assets** | **2,283** | **2,266** | **152,726** | **138,926** |
| **Total assets** | **6,117** | **5,335** | **155,278** | **142,898** |
| **Current liabilities** | **3,756** | **2,935** | **6,076** | **6,242** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | 2,200 | 2,200 | 30,200 | 17,750 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | 23,243 | 23,251 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | **2,200** | **2,200** | **53,443** | **41,001** |
| **Total liabilities** | **5,956** | **5,135** | **59,519** | **47,243** |
| **Net assets** | **161** | **200** | **95,759** | **95,655** |
| Less impairment | | | | |
| Other adjustments | - | (200) | (46) | (46) |
| **Net assets after impairment and other adjustments** | 161 | - | 95,713 | 95,609 |
| **Carrying value of associates** | **81** | **-** | **47,857** | **47,805** |
| | **49.0%** | **49.0%** | **50.0%** | **50.0%** |

## Summarised statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

| | Other Associates | | Dunedin International Airport Limited | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at 30 June | | As at 30 June | |
| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 |
| **Total revenue** | 4,146 | 4,134 | 25,024 | 24,086 |
| **Less expenses** | | | | |
| Other expenses | 3,729 | 3,727 | 15,442 | 12,457 |
| Interest expense | 120 | 158 | 950 | 589 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 19 | 20 | 6,302 | 4,868 |
| **Total expenses** | **3,869** | **3,905** | **22,694** | **17,914** |
| Operating surplus (deficit) before tax | 277 | 229 | 2,330 | 6,172 |
| Less income tax | 85 | 77 | 677 | 1,570 |
| Operating surplus (deficit) after tax | 191 | 152 | 1,653 | 4,602 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | 51 | 7,504 |
| **Total comprehensive income (deficit)** | **191** | **152** | **1,704** | **12,106** |
| Dividend received from associate | 120 | - | 800 | 2,568 |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Investments in associates are accounted for in the Group financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Investments in associates are measured at cost in the Council's parent financial statements.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the change in net assets of the entity after the date of acquisition. The Group's share of the surplus or deficit is recognised in the group surplus or deficit. Distributions received from the investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment in the Group financial statements.

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

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

### Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Dunedin International Airport (DIAL) is a key part of Dunedin's infrastructure. The investment in this infrastructure is to support and provide benefit to the city. DIAL is owned 50% by the Group and 50% by the Crown. With equal voting rights, control is shared with the Crown.

Golden Block Investments Limited owns and manages a retail property in the central business area of Dunedin and is owned 49.99% by Dunedin City Council. The Council has concluded that it is in a position to exercise significant influence but as it does not have a majority shareholding, does not control Golden Block Investments Limited for financial reporting purposes.

## 23 Non-quantifiable ownership interests

### Otago Museum

Dunedin City Council (the Council) is a major contributor of operational funding to the Tūhura Otago Museum through payment of an annual levy (2026: $5.193m; 2025: $5.086m). This funding is based on a statutory requirement. The Council has limited ability to modify the level of this financial support as in any given year the contribution cannot be less than the previous year. The Council has the power to appoint 4 of the 10 board members on the Otago Museum Trust Board. As each matter before the board requires majority voting the Council is unable to enact decisions unilaterally. There are limited financial benefits to the Council through rent/rates paid. Indirect financial and non-financial benefits are received through the betterment of the city and contributing to the relevant strategies of Council.

## 24 Short term borrowings

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Short term borrowings | 6,888 | 5,968 | - | - |
| | **6,888** | **5,968** | **-** | **-** |

The Group's short term borrowings are unsecured and are arranged at floating interest rates thus exposing the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

## 25 Trade and other payables, and revenue in advance

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Trade and other payables** | | | | |
| Trade payables and accrued expenses | 43,680 | 37,128 | 64,751 | 56,899 |
| Contract retentions | 658 | 1,140 | 658 | 1,140 |
| Other payables | 2,441 | 1,747 | 20,198 | 19,500 |
| | **46,779** | **40,015** | **85,607** | **77,539** |
| **Total trade and other payables comprise:** | | | | |
| Payables from exchange transactions | 46,250 | 39,689 | 84,207 | 75,913 |
| Payables from non-exchange transactions | 529 | 326 | 1,399 | 1,626 |
| **Revenue received in advance** | | | | |
| Rates in advance | 2,038 | 1,671 | 2,038 | 1,671 |
| Other revenue in advance | 4,080 | 5,516 | 6,771 | 7,905 |
| | **6,118** | **7,187** | **8,809** | **9,576** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

## 26 Employee entitlements

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Current portion** | | | | |
| Accrued leave | 7,670 | 7,502 | 15,693 | 15,133 |
| Accrued long service leave | 685 | 638 | 1,029 | 1,046 |
| Sick leave over and above annual average | 245 | 147 | 417 | 365 |
| Accrued pay | 3,916 | 3,108 | 4,160 | 3,594 |
| Retirement gratuities | 320 | 300 | 525 | 500 |
| | **12,836** | **11,695** | **21,824** | **20,638** |
| **Non-current portion** | | | | |
| Accrued long service leave | 928 | 873 | 1,883 | 1,747 |
| Retirement gratuities | 525 | 535 | 687 | 682 |
| | **1,453** | **1,408** | **2,570** | **2,429** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

***Current portion employee entitlements***

Employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the reporting period in which the employees render the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date and annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

The Group recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year.

The current portion of the retirement gratuities provision has been calculated on an actuarial basis and is based on the reasonable likelihood that it will be earned by employees and paid by the Group.

***Non-current portion employee entitlements***

Employee benefits that are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to employees, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that employees will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Entitlements to the non-current portion of accrued long service leave and retirement gratuities are calculated on an actuarial basis and are based on the reasonable likelihood that they will be earned by employees and paid by the Group.

## 27 Term loans

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Total loan balance | 711,500 | 650,973 | 1,530,326 | 1,413,975 |
| **Non-current portion** | **711,500** | **650,973** | **1,530,326** | **1,413,975** |
| | | | | |
| Promissory notes issued | - | - | 233,396 | 193,841 |
| Bonds issued | - | - | 1,296,930 | 1,219,661 |
| Related parties | 711,500 | 650,500 | - | - |
| Suspensory loan | - | 473 | - | 473 |
| | **711,500** | **650,973** | **1,530,326** | **1,413,975** |

Accrued interest of $6.888m on the loan balance of $711.5m has been included in short term borrowings (note 24)

Core Council term loans are secured by rates revenue and are borrowed from Dunedin City Treasury Limited.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had a $1.9 billion multi option instrument issuance facility which is secured against certain assets and undertakings of the Dunedin City Council Group. Group debt is raised by Dunedin City Treasury Limited, by issuing long dated bonds, floating rate notes or by the issue of promissory notes. In addition, Dunedin City Treasury also borrows funds from the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA).

Three independent banks have provided committed facilities to the amount of $240 million (2025: $240 million).

The amount of unamortised premium or (discount) on medium term notes on issue at 30 June 2026 is nil (2025: nil).

The tender of promissory notes under the multi-option facility generally raises debt for a term of three months before being re-tendered. In addition to this, the issue of floating rate notes under the multi-option facility also raises floating rate debt. This type of borrowing is executed at the floating rate at the date of borrowing drawdown or at the start of the floating rate reset and exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risk. Interest rate derivatives are taken out to manage that risk. Floating rate debt is also created by converting fixed rate bond issuance from fixed to floating using interest rate swaps. The credit risk from each derivative is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Borrower notes are subordinated convertible debt instruments that the Group subscribes for an amount equal to 5% of the total long-term borrowings from LGFA. LGFA will redeem borrower notes when the Groups related borrowings are repaid or no longer owed to LGFA. At 30 June 2026 the Company had subscribed to $27.25m of borrower notes. (2025: $14.7m).

While the contractual maturities of the Group's debt are not all long-term, the Group expects and has the discretion to refinance debt under the multi option instrument issuance facility. The Group has therefore determined that all debt is non-current as per the provisions of PBE IPSAS 1.

Debt instruments are fair valued using a discounted cash flow approach, which discounts the contractual cash flows using discount rates derived from observable market prices of other quoted debt instruments of the counterparties.

All borrowings are provided under a facility agreement with Dunedin City Treasury Limited (DCTL), a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO). DCTL sources external debt and on-lends to DCC and the other CCOs based on an average cost of borrowings. The borrowings are not required to be repaid provided the borrower is not in default and continues to meet the terms of the borrowing. The borrower may repay principal balances at any time.

The Council has assessed that the fair value of borrowings on initial recognition is the face value. The interest rate set by DCTL is considered a market rate as it is based on an internal borrowing index for a fixed interest period. Debt is sourced by DCTL on ordinary commercial terms, arranged by major trading banks. DCTL also borrows from the LGFA. DCTL has a credit rating equal to that of DCC and has assessed the same level of credit risk for all borrowers within the DCC group since they are ultimately owned by DCC and rely on their underlying support in a stress scenario. Accordingly, DCTL does not apply different credit spreads to different borrowers.

For the reasons noted above, the Council continues to deem it appropriate to measure its loan from DCTL at amortised cost.

## Analysis term loans non-current

| | Interest Rate | Group 2026 $'000 | Group 2025 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Promissory notes | | 233,396 | 193,841 |
| Medium term notes 17/7/25 | Coupon rate 3.61% | - | 50,000 |
| Floating rate notes 15/10/25 | 47bp over BKBM | - | 75,000 |
| Medium term notes 15/4/26 | Coupon rate 3.98% | - | 65,000 |
| Medium term notes 15/3/26 | Coupon rate 2.90% | - | 50,000 |
| Medium term notes 15/11/26 | Coupon rate 2.09% | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| Medium term notes 16/11/26 | Coupon rate 0.676% | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Medium term notes 18/04/28 | Coupon rate 1.93% | 110,000 | 110,000 |
| Medium term notes 15/11/28 | Coupon rate 5.55% | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Medium term notes 27/11/28 | Coupon rate 3.22% | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Floating rate notes 09/02/30 | 67bp over BKBM | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Floating rate notes 09/02/30 | 78.1bp over BKBM | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Floating rate notes 15/05/31 | 75.8bp over BKBM | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Floating rate notes 15/05/31 | 92bp over BKBM | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Floating rate notes 09/02/30 | 82.1bp over BKBM | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Floating rate notes 14/04/33 | 99bp over BKBM | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Floating rate notes 15/02/27 | 56bp over BKBM | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Floating rate notes 17/02/25 | 32bp over BKBM | - | 20,000 |
| Floating rate notes 08/07/27 | 41bp over BKBM | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Floating rate notes 01/04/32 | 96bp over BKBM | 85,000 | 85,000 |
| Floating rate notes 14/04/33 | 105bp over BKBM | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Floating rate notes 14/04/33 | 103.4bp over BKBM | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Medium Term notes 10/10/33 | Coupon rate 4.996% | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Floating rate notes 15/10/29 | 71.3bp over BKBM | 120,000 | - |
| Floating rate notes 01/04/32 | 82.0bp over BKBM | 30,000 | - |
| Floating rate notes 17/07/28 | 62.0bp over BKBM | 75,000 | - |
| Floating rate notes 14/04/33 | 92.0bp over BKBM | 60,000 | - |
| Floating rate notes 15/05/35 | 103.0bp over BKBM | 50,000 | - |
| Fair value impact on bonds | | (3,070) | (5,339) |
| Housing NZ loan | | - | 473 |
| | | **1,530,326** | **1,413,975** |

## Contractual maturity analysis of term loans

| The following is a maturity analysis of the term loans | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Repayable less than one year | - | - | 398,369 | 453,718 |
| Effective interest rate | | | 2.37% | 3.57% |
| Repayable between one to five years | - | 473 | 762,067 | 605,815 |
| Effective interest rate | | | 3.27% | 3.18% |
| Repayable later than five years | 711,500 | 650,500 | 369,890 | 354,442 |
| Effective interest rate | 3.84% | 4.17% | 3.77% | 5.13% |
| | **711,500** | **650,973** | **1,530,326** | **1,413,975** |

While these are the contractual maturities of the consolidated term loans, the Group expects and has the ability to refinance term borrowings under the multi-option instrument issuance facility. As per the face of the accounts, the Group has therefore determined that all term borrowings are non-current as per the provisions of PBE IPSAS 1.

The fair value of the Group's borrowings, by discounting their future cash flows at the market rate, is estimated to be as follows:

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 |
| Multi-option note facility | 1,529,418 | 1,407,836 |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Borrowings are initially recorded net of directly attributable transaction costs. Finance charges, premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct costs are accounted for on an accrual basis to the surplus or deficit using the effective interest method.

## 28 Reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities

The tables below provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balance of liabilities with cash flows that were, or future cash flows that will be, classified as a financing activity in the statement of cash flows.

| | CORE COUNCIL | |
|---|---|---|
| | Long term borrowings 2026 $000 | Total liabilities from financing activities 2026 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 650,973 | 650,973 |
| Net cash flows | 61,000 | 61,000 |
| Non-cash changes | (473) | (473) |
| **Closing balance** | **711,500** | **711,500** |

| | CORE COUNCIL | |
|---|---|---|
| | Long term borrowings 2025 $000 | Total liabilities from financing activities 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 590,473 | 590,473 |
| Net cash flows | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| Non-cash changes | - | - |
| **Closing balance** | **650,973** | **650,973** |

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Long term borrowings 2026 $000 | Total liabilities from financing activities 2026 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 1,413,975 | 1,413,975 |
| Net cash flows | 114,555 | 114,555 |
| Non-cash changes | 1,796 | 1,796 |
| **Closing balance** | **1,530,326** | **1,530,326** |

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Long term borrowings | Total liabilities from financing activities |
| | 2025 $000 | 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 1,288,827 | 1,288,827 |
| Net cash flows | 110,340 | 110,340 |
| Non-cash changes | 14,808 | 14,808 |
| **Closing balance** | **1,413,975** | **1,413,975** |

## 29 Provisions

### Landfill aftercare provision

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 20,573 | 22,206 | 20,573 | 22,206 |
| Amounts used | (2,461) | (1,771) | (2,461) | (1,771) |
| Unused amounts reversed | (23) | (3,281) | (23) | (3,281) |
| Additional provisions | 4,248 | 4,071 | 4,248 | 4,071 |
| Adjustment due to change in discount rate | 24 | (652) | 24 | (652) |
| **Closing balance** | **22,361** | **20,573** | **22,361** | **20,573** |

The landfill aftercare provisions deal with the closed North Taieri landfill, the Green Island landfill and four other remaining smaller landfills.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation and discounted using rates based on market yields on government bonds at balance date with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

The Council has responsibility to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring of landfills after the sites are closed.

The Green Island landfill is expected to remain operational until 2029/2030. Resource consents are scheduled to expire in May 2060.

The cash outflow for the closure of this landfill and subsequent maintenance and monitoring has been included in this provision. The current provision includes costs out to 2060.

The long term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and known legal requirements.

The gross provision before discounting is $28.439 million (2025: $26.675 million).

The following significant assumptions have been made in calculating the provision:

- an inflation factor of 2.02% (2025: 1.99%).
- discount rates ranging from 2.97% to 5.39% per Treasury Guidelines (2025: 3.14% to 5.57%).

### Relevant significant accounting policies

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the Group has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring that has been communicated to affected parties.

## 30 Property, plant and equipment

The Council assesses the fair valuation of core Council land and buildings at the carrying values shown below.

### COUNCIL ASSET VALUATIONS

#### Land and buildings – operational, infrastructure, restricted and heritage

Land and buildings have been valued at fair value by Aon New Zealand. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2024. The personnel involved were: Peter Erceg (Director Valuation Services, Registered Valuer), Jonathon Dix (Valuation Manager), Richard Koff (Senior Registered Valuer), Colin Gliddon-Brown (Quantity Surveyor), Chris Dobrzynski (Senior Valuer) and Annabel McNulty (Senior Registered Valuer).

The key assumptions used are:

- The majority of building assets are specialist in nature. Specialised assets are valued on the basis of Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC).
- DRC is determined by first establishing the cost to replace with an equivalent new asset less depreciation for physical, functional and economic obsolescence. Depreciation was applied on a straight-line basis to determine the depreciated replacement value.
- Non-specialised building assets (for example, community housing) are valued at their 'current market price' based on compared market evidence.
- Land is valued at fair value based on comparable market evidence taking into consideration adjustments for size, contour, quality, location, zoning and designation, current and potential uses.
- Where the underlying land value for an alternative use is higher than the derived value for the existing use, the land value adopted is highest and best use.
- Where land assets are designated Reserve Status the commonly accepted reserve methodology has been applied. The appropriate adjustments are made to reflect the retrieved nature of any future development potential.
- Restrictions on the Council's ability to sell land would normally not impair the value of the land because the Council has operational use of the land for the foreseeable future and will substantially receive the full benefits of outright ownership.

#### Infrastructure assets

As required under section 6 paragraph 3 (c) of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, the most recent estimated replacement cost of core infrastructure assets is stated as follows: roading assets, $2,557,411,173; water treatment plant and facilities, $196,253,190; water other assets, $2,048,916,562; sewerage treatment plant and facilities $231,745,753; sewerage other assets, $2,021,858,663; stormwater assets; $1,306,399,795.

***Roadways and bridges***

The most recent valuation of infrastructural assets comprising roads, bridges, footpaths, lights, traffic signals and signs was performed by Aryan Karan of Beca Limited and reviewed by Brian Smith of Brian Smith Advisory Services Limited. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2026.

The assets are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method. The key assumptions used are:

- Rates from the 2025 valuation have been used with the Cost Adjustment Factor from the Latest Values for Infrastructures Cost Indexes from the NZ Transport Agency Procurement Manual Tools applied, supported by current contract rates where available. The indexes used were June 2025 to March 2026, forecasted to June 2026.
- No asset, except for timber bridges and pathways, has a residual value.
- All replacement rates, where appropriate, have an amount for removal and disposal of the existing asset that is being replaced included in the rate.
- Where installation/constructed dates are unknown, assets were valued using a default construction date, which is 50% of the assets total useful life.
- The lives are generally based upon NZ Infrastructure Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines – Version 3.0. In specific cases these have been modified where in the opinion of Beca and the Council a different life is appropriate. The changes are justified in the valuation report.
- The component level of the data used for the valuation is sufficient to calculate depreciation separately for those assets that have different useful lives.

***3 waters***

The DCC's three waters infrastructural assets comprises water reticulation, water plant and facilities, wastewater reticulation, wastewater plant and facilities, stormwater reticulation and stormwater plant and facilities.

The most recent valuation of three waters assets was performed by Tamzin Aldrin, James Lear and Tony Urquhart of Pattle Delamore Partners Limited. The valuation was effective as at 31 March 2026.

Three waters assets are stated at valuation being depreciable replacement cost. Optimisation has not been applied in determining depreciated replacement cost. DCC staff continue to investigate opportunities for optimisation, however, no opportunities for optimisation were identified through this valuation.

The valuation updated gross replacement cost (GRC), depreciable replacement cost (DRC) and annual depreciation.

The key assumptions used in the valuation were:

Unit replacement costs (URC) for reticulation assets were based on a theoretical rate developed by the valuer, taking account of recent contract costs, the total cost of replacement of the asset, contract size and rates used by other comparable local authorities. The GRC for reticulation assets was derived by applying a depth factor and on-cost percentage to the theoretical rate. Significant judgement is required in developing and applying the unit rate and depth factors. Changes in these have the potential to cause a material adjustment to the carrying value of reticulation assets.

The replacement costs assume the modern equivalent asset approach for replacement. This reflects the cost of replacing an asset with the most appropriate modern equivalent material and construction method.

Where an asset's age has exceeded its expected life and is still providing an acceptable level of services, the Council has applied a minimum remaining useful life of 10% of the base life, or three years, whichever is greater.

## Other restricted assets

Coastal structures, fences and barriers and raised structures have been valued at depreciated replacement cost by Keith Campbell of WSP. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2024.

***Hard surfaces and reticulation systems***

Hard surfaces, and drainage and irrigation assets, have been valued at depreciated replacement cost by Keith Campbell of WSP. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2024.

***Fixed plant and equipment***

Fixed plant and equipment has been valued at depreciated replacement cost by Titus Naidoo, Kerry Mayes, Keith Campbell and Kevin Wood of WSP. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2024.

***Playground and soft-fall areas***

Playground equipment and soft-fall areas have been valued at depreciated replacement cost by WSP. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2024. The personnel involved were Titus Naidoo, Kerry Mayes, Keith Campbell and Kevin Wood.

## Other heritage assets

Other heritage assets include: the Art Gallery Collection at the Dunedin Public Art Gallery, the Theomin Collection at Olveston, the Collection at Toitū Otago Settlers Museum, the Rare Book Collection at the Dunedin Public Library, monuments, statues and outdoor art.

The Art Gallery Collection has been valued by the Council Collection Manager as a "heritage collection" at estimated current values as at 30 June 1993. The value represents its deemed cost.

The Theomin Collection has been valued as a heritage collection by staff employed by the Theomin Gallery Management Committee. The collection was valued at estimated current values as at 30 June 1993. The value represents its deemed cost.

The Toitū Otago Settlers Museum Collection has been valued at its estimated insurance value in 2002. The value represents the deemed cost.

The Rare Book Collection has been valued at market value by independent valuer Stuart Strachan and library staff member Anthony Tedeschi, as at 30 June 2011. The value represents its deemed cost.

Heritage and cultural structures (monuments, statues and outdoor art) have been valued at fair value by Keith Campbell of WSP. The valuation is effective 30 June 2024. As the assets are specialised they have been valued using an optimised depreciated replacement cost approach.

Current year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2025 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Operational assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 214,440 | 1,078 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 215,518 |
| Buildings and structures | 300,878 | 35,170 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 336,048 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 29,395 | 2,234 | - | - | (69) | - | - | - | 31,560 |
| Vehicles, mobile plant | 6,464 | 311 | - | (73) | - | - | - | (7) | 6,695 |
| Office equipment | 36,582 | 1,635 | - | (17) | - | - | - | - | 38,200 |
| Library collection | 17,266 | 994 | - | (507) | - | - | - | - | 17,753 |
| **Total** | **605,025** | **41,422** | **-** | **(597)** | **(69)** | **-** | **-** | **(7)** | **645,774** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings and structures | (13,642) | - | - | - | - | (14,004) | - | - | (27,646) |
| Fixed plant and equipment | (17,093) | - | - | - | 29 | (2,070) | - | - | (19,134) |
| Vehicles, mobile plant | (3,834) | - | - | 65 | - | (633) | - | 2 | (4,400) |
| Office equipment | (33,497) | - | - | 16 | - | (1,351) | - | - | (34,832) |
| Library collection | (14,525) | - | - | 360 | - | (1,058) | - | - | (15,223) |
| **Total** | **(82,591)** | **-** | **-** | **441** | **29** | **(19,116)** | **-** | **2** | **(101,235)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 214,440 | 1,078 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 215,518 |
| Buildings and structures | 287,236 | 35,170 | - | - | - | (14,004) | - | - | 308,402 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 12,302 | 2,234 | - | - | (40) | (2,070) | - | - | 12,426 |
| Vehicles, mobile plant | 2,630 | 311 | - | (8) | - | (633) | - | (5) | 2,295 |
| Office equipment | 3,085 | 1,635 | - | (1) | - | (1,351) | - | - | 3,368 |
| Library collection | 2,741 | 994 | - | (147) | - | (1,058) | - | - | 2,530 |
| **Total net book value** | **522,434** | **41,422** | **-** | **(156)** | **(40)** | **(19,116)** | **-** | **(5)** | **544,539** |

**Current year**

| | Balance as at 1 July 2025 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Infrastructural assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 38,969 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,984 |
| Landfill restoration | 2,763 | 11,935 | - | (2,759) | - | - | - | - | 11,939 |
| Roadways and bridges | 1,458,702 | 39,060 | 11,153 | - | (12,342) | - | - | - | 1,496,573 |
| Water reticulation | 675,948 | 20,193 | 2,693 | - | 247,754 | - | - | - | 946,588 |
| Water plant and facilities | 84,767 | 10,896 | - | - | (15,658) | - | - | - | 80,005 |
| Wastewater reticulation | 722,316 | 13,340 | 2,179 | - | 86,439 | - | - | - | 824,274 |
| Wastewater plant and facilities | 119,251 | 10,475 | - | - | (30,849) | - | - | - | 98,877 |
| Stormwater reticulation | 396,898 | 11,174 | 2,099 | - | 50,774 | - | - | - | 460,945 |
| Stormwater plant and facilities | 1,875 | 40 | - | - | (206) | - | - | - | 1,709 |
| Landfill plant and facilities | 17,503 | 287 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,790 |
| **Total** | **3,518,992** | **117,415** | **18,124** | **(2,759)** | **325,912** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3,977,684** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Landfill restoration | (2,759) | - | - | 2,759 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Roadways and bridges | - | - | - | - | 31,810 | (31,810) | - | - | - |
| Water reticulation | (178) | - | - | - | 22,471 | (22,447) | - | - | (154) |
| Water plant and facilities | (191) | - | - | - | 4,227 | (4,109) | - | - | (73) |
| Wastewater reticulation | (67) | - | - | - | 18,042 | (18,062) | - | - | (87) |
| Wastewater plant and facilities | (284) | - | - | - | 7,490 | (7,323) | - | - | (117) |
| Stormwater reticulation | (91) | - | - | - | 11,535 | (11,514) | - | - | (70) |
| Stormwater plant and facilities | - | - | - | - | 155 | (155) | - | - | - |
| Landfill plant and facilities | (3,025) | - | - | - | - | (1,004) | - | - | (4,029) |
| **Total** | **(6,595)** | - | - | **2,759** | **95,730** | **(96,424)** | **-** | **-** | **(4,530)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 38,969 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,984 |
| Landfill restoration | 4 | 11,935 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,939 |
| Roadways and bridges | 1,458,702 | 39,060 | 11,153 | - | 19,468 | (31,810) | - | - | 1,496,573 |
| Water reticulation | 675,770 | 20,193 | 2,693 | - | 270,225 | (22,447) | - | - | 946,434 |
| Water plant and facilities | 84,576 | 10,896 | - | - | (11,431) | (4,109) | - | - | 79,932 |
| Wastewater reticulation | 722,249 | 13,340 | 2,179 | - | 104,481 | (18,062) | - | - | 824,187 |
| Wastewater plant and facilities | 118,967 | 10,475 | - | - | (23,359) | (7,323) | - | - | 98,760 |
| Stormwater reticulation | 396,807 | 11,174 | 2,099 | - | 62,309 | (11,514) | - | - | 460,875 |
| Stormwater plant and facilities | 1,875 | 40 | - | - | (51) | (155) | - | - | 1,709 |
| Landfill plant and facilities | 14,478 | 287 | - | - | - | (1,004) | - | - | 13,761 |
| **Total net book value** | **3,512,397** | **117,415** | **18,124** | **-** | **421,642** | **(96,424)** | **-** | **-** | **3,973,154** |

Current year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2025 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Restricted assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 372,346 | 233 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 372,579 |
| Buildings and structures | 67,742 | 1,015 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68,757 |
| Road reserve | 195,534 | - | 362 | - | - | - | - | - | 195,896 |
| Hard surfaces and reticulation systems | 29,983 | 1,739 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31,722 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 12,808 | 268 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,076 |
| Playground and soft-fall areas | 8,958 | 712 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,670 |
| **Total** | **687,371** | **3,967** | **362** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **691,700** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings and structures | (3,158) | - | - | - | - | (2,914) | - | - | (6,072) |
| Road reserve | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hard surfaces and reticulation systems | (1,536) | - | - | - | - | (1,466) | - | - | (3,002) |
| Fixed plant and equipment | (1,599) | - | - | - | - | (1,194) | - | - | (2,793) |
| Playground and soft-fall areas | (1,218) | - | - | - | - | (714) | - | - | (1,932) |
| **Total** | **(7,511)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(6,288)** | **-** | **-** | **(13,799)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 372,346 | 233 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 372,579 |
| Buildings and structures | 64,584 | 1,015 | - | - | - | (2,914) | - | - | 62,685 |
| Road reserve | 195,534 | - | 362 | - | - | - | - | - | 195,896 |
| Hard surfaces and reticulation systems | 28,447 | 1,739 | - | - | - | (1,466) | - | - | 28,720 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 11,209 | 268 | - | - | - | (1,194) | - | - | 10,283 |
| Playground and soft-fall areas | 7,740 | 712 | - | - | - | (714) | - | - | 7,738 |
| **Total net book value** | **679,860** | **3,967** | **362** | **-** | **-** | **(6,288)** | **-** | **-** | **677,901** |

**Current year**

| | Balance as at 1 July 2025 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Heritage assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 8,265 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,265 |
| Buildings | 11,388 | 85 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,473 |
| Collections | 67,978 | 241 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68,219 |
| Monuments | 3,931 | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,980 |
| **Total** | **91,562** | **375** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **91,937** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings | (630) | - | - | - | - | (634) | - | - | (1,264) |
| Collections | (495) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (495) |
| Monuments | (283) | - | - | - | - | (286) | - | - | (569) |
| **Total** | **(1,408)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(920)** | **-** | **-** | **(2,328)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 8,265 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,265 |
| Buildings | 10,758 | 85 | - | - | - | (634) | - | - | 10,209 |
| Collections | 67,483 | 241 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,724 |
| Monuments | 3,648 | 49 | - | - | - | (286) | - | - | 3,411 |
| **Total net book value** | **90,154** | **375** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(920)** | **-** | **-** | **89,609** |
| **Capital work in progress** | | | | | | | | | |
| Water and waste systems | 62,487 | 97,842 | - | - | - | - | - | (67,712) | 92,616 |
| Land and buildings | 28,179 | 20,361 | - | - | - | - | - | (34,372) | 14,168 |
| Other assets | 10,470 | 56,446 | - | - | - | - | - | (50,182) | 16,734 |
| **Total capital work in progress** | **101,136** | **174,648** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(152,266)** | **123,518** |
| **Council total net book value** | **4,905,981** | **337,827** | **18,486** | **(156)** | **421,602** | **(122,748)** | **-** | **(152,271)** | **5,408,721** |

Current year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2025 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Subsidiaries assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 10,833 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | 11,021 |
| Forest land | 125,279 | 481 | - | - | (10,268) | - | - | - | 115,492 |
| Buildings and structures | 29,747 | 747 | - | - | - | - | - | 14,610 | 45,104 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 30,085 | 940 | - | (332) | - | - | - | 604 | 31,297 |
| Roadways and bridges | 11,073 | 257 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,330 |
| Stadium | 224,156 | 746 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 224,902 |
| Networks | 1,042,518 | - | - | (1,773) | - | - | - | 81,746 | 1,122,491 |
| Vehicle, mobile plant | 34,245 | 2,129 | - | (2,204) | - | - | - | 758 | 34,928 |
| Rolling stock and rail track | 6,661 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | (15) | 6,662 |
| Construction | 47,344 | 85,154 | - | - | - | - | - | (98,842) | 33,657 |
| Office equipment | 2,311 | 169 | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 2,514 |
| **Total** | **1,564,252** | **90,641** | **-** | **(4,309)** | **(10,268)** | **-** | **-** | **(917)** | **1,639,398** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Forest land | (1,220) | - | - | - | - | - | (295) | - | (1,515) |
| Buildings and structures | (7,459) | - | - | 2 | - | (904) | - | 14 | (8,347) |
| Fixed plant and equipment | (20,852) | - | - | 318 | - | (2,305) | - | - | (22,840) |
| Roadways and bridges | (5,887) | - | - | - | - | (263) | - | - | (6,150) |
| Stadium | (90,438) | - | - | - | - | (4,726) | - | - | (95,164) |
| Networks | (283,695) | - | - | 8 | - | (25,187) | - | - | (308,874) |
| Vehicle, mobile plant | (24,589) | - | - | 2,080 | - | (1,815) | - | - | (24,324) |
| Rolling stock and rail track | (4,352) | - | - | - | - | (254) | - | - | (4,606) |
| Construction | (151) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (151) |
| Office equipment | (1,403) | - | - | - | - | (171) | - | - | (1,575) |
| **Total** | **(440,047)** | **-** | **-** | **2,408** | **-** | **(35,626)** | **(295)** | **14** | **(473,546)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 10,833 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | 11,021 |
| Forest land | 124,059 | 481 | - | - | (10,268) | - | (295) | - | 113,977 |
| Buildings and structures | 22,288 | 747 | - | 2 | - | (904) | - | 14,624 | 36,757 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 9,233 | 940 | - | (14) | - | (2,305) | - | 604 | 8,457 |
| Roadways and bridges | 5,186 | 257 | - | - | - | (263) | - | - | 5,180 |
| Stadium | 133,718 | 746 | - | - | - | (4,726) | - | - | 129,738 |
| Networks | 758,822 | - | - | (1,765) | - | (25,187) | - | 81,746 | 813,617 |
| Vehicle, mobile plant | 9,656 | 2,129 | - | (124) | - | (1,815) | - | 758 | 10,604 |
| Rolling stock and rail track | 2,309 | 16 | - | - | - | (254) | - | (15) | 2,056 |
| Construction | 47,193 | 85,154 | - | - | - | - | - | (98,842) | 33,506 |
| Office equipment | 907 | 169 | - | - | - | (171) | - | 34 | 939 |
| **Total net book value** | **1,124,205** | **90,641** | **-** | **(1,901)** | **(10,268)** | **(35,626)** | **(295)** | **(903)** | **1,165,852** |
| **Group total net book value** | **6,030,186** | **428,468** | **18,486** | **(2,057)** | **411,334** | **(158,374)** | **(295)** | **(153,174)** | **6,574,573** |

Last year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2024 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Operational assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 214,155 | 285 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 214,440 |
| Buildings and structures | 289,462 | 10,936 | - | - | 480 | - | - | - | 300,878 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 27,871 | 1,704 | - | (244) | 64 | - | - | - | 29,395 |
| Vehicle, mobile plant | 6,447 | 329 | - | (312) | - | - | - | - | 6,464 |
| Office equipment | 35,823 | 765 | - | (6) | - | - | - | - | 36,582 |
| Library collection | 15,992 | 1,274 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,266 |
| **Total** | **589,750** | **15,293** | **-** | **(562)** | **544** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **605,025** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings and structures | (558) | - | - | - | - | (13,084) | - | - | (13,642) |
| Fixed plant and equipment | (15,442) | - | - | 169 | 81 | (1,901) | - | - | (17,093) |
| Vehicle, mobile plant | (3,436) | - | - | 259 | - | (657) | - | - | (3,834) |
| Office equipment | (32,172) | - | - | 3 | - | (1,328) | - | - | (33,497) |
| Library collection | (13,526) | - | - | - | - | (999) | - | - | (14,525) |
| **Total** | **(65,134)** | **-** | **-** | **431** | **81** | **(17,969)** | **-** | **-** | **(82,591)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 214,155 | 285 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 214,440 |
| Buildings and structures | 288,904 | 10,936 | - | - | 480 | (13,084) | - | - | 287,236 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 12,429 | 1,704 | - | (75) | 145 | (1,901) | - | - | 12,302 |
| Vehicle, mobile plant | 3,011 | 329 | - | (53) | - | (657) | - | - | 2,630 |
| Office equipment | 3,651 | 765 | - | (3) | - | (1,328) | - | - | 3,085 |
| Library collection | 2,466 | 1,274 | - | - | - | (999) | - | - | 2,741 |
| **Total net book value** | **524,616** | **15,293** | **-** | **(131)** | **625** | **(17,969)** | **-** | **-** | **522,434** |

Last year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2024 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Infrastructural assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 38,551 | 418 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,969 |
| Landfill restoration | 2,763 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,763 |
| Roadways and bridges | 1,448,155 | 33,968 | 2,727 | - | (26,148) | - | - | - | 1,458,702 |
| Water reticulation | 614,025 | 20,240 | 1,410 | - | 40,273 | - | - | - | 675,948 |
| Water plant and facilities | 73,603 | 6,434 | - | - | 4,730 | - | - | - | 84,767 |
| Wastewater reticulation | 555,636 | 9,661 | 2,051 | - | 154,968 | - | - | - | 722,316 |
| Wastewater plant and facilities | 96,340 | 23,459 | - | - | (548) | - | - | - | 119,251 |
| Stormwater reticulation | 298,925 | 12,537 | 1,041 | - | 84,395 | - | - | - | 396,898 |
| Stormwater plant and facilities | 1,776 | - | - | - | 99 | - | - | - | 1,875 |
| Landfill plant and facilities | 15,190 | 2,066 | - | - | 247 | - | - | - | 17,503 |
| **Total** | **3,144,964** | **108,783** | **7,229** | **-** | **258,016** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3,518,992** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Landfill restoration | (2,759) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,759) |
| Roadways and bridges | - | - | - | - | 31,472 | (31,472) | - | - | - |
| Water reticulation | (202) | - | - | - | 18,957 | (18,933) | - | - | (178) |
| Water plant and facilities | (5) | - | - | - | 3,826 | (4,012) | - | - | (191) |
| Wastewater reticulation | (126) | - | - | - | 13,692 | (13,633) | - | - | (67) |
| Wastewater plant and facilities | (11) | - | - | - | 5,928 | (6,201) | - | - | (284) |
| Stormwater reticulation | (166) | - | - | - | 8,011 | (7,936) | - | - | (91) |
| Stormwater plant and facilities | - | - | - | - | 165 | (165) | - | - | - |
| Landfill plant and facilities | (2,193) | - | - | - | - | (832) | - | - | (3,025) |
| **Total** | **(5,462)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **82,051** | **(83,184)** | **-** | **-** | **(6,595)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 38,551 | 418 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,969 |
| Landfill restoration | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Roadways and bridges | 1,448,155 | 33,968 | 2,727 | - | 5,324 | (31,472) | - | - | 1,458,702 |
| Water reticulation | 613,823 | 20,240 | 1,410 | - | 59,230 | (18,933) | - | - | 675,770 |
| Water plant and facilities | 73,598 | 6,434 | - | - | 8,556 | (4,012) | - | - | 84,576 |
| Wastewater reticulation | 555,510 | 9,661 | 2,051 | - | 168,660 | (13,633) | - | - | 722,249 |
| Wastewater plant and facilities | 96,329 | 23,459 | - | - | 5,380 | (6,201) | - | - | 118,967 |
| Stormwater reticulation | 298,759 | 12,537 | 1,041 | - | 92,406 | (7,936) | - | - | 396,807 |
| Stormwater plant and facilities | 1,776 | - | - | - | 264 | (165) | - | - | 1,875 |
| Landfill plant and facilities | 12,997 | 2,066 | - | - | 247 | (832) | - | - | 14,478 |
| **Total net book value** | **3,139,502** | **108,783** | **7,229** | **-** | **340,067** | **(83,184)** | **-** | **-** | **3,512,397** |

Last year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2024 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Restricted assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 371,778 | 568 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 372,346 |
| Buildings and structures | 65,542 | 2,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,742 |
| Road reserve | 195,156 | - | 378 | - | - | - | - | - | 195,534 |
| Hard surfaces and reticulation systems | 28,097 | 1,886 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29,983 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 11,906 | 902 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,808 |
| Playground and soft-fall areas | 7,232 | 1,726 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,958 |
| **Total** | **679,711** | **7,282** | **378** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **687,371** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings and structures | (279) | - | - | - | - | (2,879) | - | - | (3,158) |
| Road reserve | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hard surfaces and reticulation systems | (163) | - | - | - | - | (1,373) | - | - | (1,536) |
| Fixed plant and equipment | (423) | - | - | - | - | (1,176) | - | - | (1,599) |
| Playground and soft-fall areas | (571) | - | - | - | - | (647) | - | - | (1,218) |
| **Total** | **(1,436)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(6,075)** | **-** | **-** | **(7,511)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 371,778 | 568 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 372,346 |
| Buildings and structures | 65,263 | 2,200 | - | - | - | (2,879) | - | - | 64,584 |
| Road reserve | 195,156 | - | 378 | - | - | - | - | - | 195,534 |
| Hard surfaces and reticulation systems | 27,934 | 1,886 | - | - | - | (1,373) | - | - | 28,447 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 11,483 | 902 | - | - | - | (1,176) | - | - | 11,209 |
| Playground and soft-fall areas | 6,661 | 1,726 | - | - | - | (647) | - | - | 7,740 |
| **Total net book value** | **678,275** | **7,282** | **378** | **-** | **-** | **(6,075)** | **-** | **-** | **679,860** |

Last year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2024 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Heritage assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 8,265 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,265 |
| Buildings | 11,353 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,388 |
| Collections | 67,824 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,978 |
| Monuments | 3,931 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,931 |
| **Total** | **91,373** | **189** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **91,562** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Buildings | - | - | - | - | - | (630) | - | - | (630) |
| Collections | (495) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (495) |
| Monuments | - | - | - | - | - | (283) | - | - | (283) |
| **Total** | **(495)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(913)** | **-** | **-** | **(1,408)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 8,265 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,265 |
| Buildings | 11,353 | 35 | - | - | - | (630) | - | - | 10,758 |
| Collections | 67,329 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,483 |
| Monuments | 3,931 | - | - | - | - | (283) | - | - | 3,648 |
| **Total net book value** | **90,878** | **189** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(913)** | **-** | **-** | **90,154** |
| **Capital work in progress** | | | | | | | | | |
| Water and waste systems | 67,318 | 71,540 | - | - | - | - | - | (76,371) | 62,487 |
| Land and buildings | 13,934 | 25,285 | - | - | - | - | - | (11,040) | 28,179 |
| Other assets | 5,817 | 49,468 | - | - | - | - | - | (44,815) | 10,470 |
| **Total capital work in progress** | **87,069** | **146,293** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(132,226)** | **101,136** |
| **Council total net book value** | **4,520,340** | **277,840** | **7,607** | **(131)** | **340,692** | **(108,141)** | **-** | **(132,226)** | **4,905,981** |

Last year

| | Balance as at 1 July 2024 | Additions (assets constructed or purchased) | Vested assets (assets transferred) | Disposals | Net revaluation/ (decrements) | Depreciation | Impairment | Reclassification | Total at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 | $000 |
| **Subsidiaries assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 10,605 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 228 | 10,833 |
| Forest land | 98,305 | 8 | - | - | 26,649 | - | - | 317 | 125,279 |
| Buildings and structures | 29,585 | 48 | - | - | - | - | 21 | 93 | 29,747 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 28,069 | 863 | - | (296) | - | - | 887 | 561 | 30,085 |
| Roadways and bridges | 10,680 | 393 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,073 |
| Stadium | 223,485 | 938 | - | (268) | - | - | - | - | 224,156 |
| Networks | 956,300 | 216 | - | (3,180) | - | - | - | 89,182 | 1,042,518 |
| Vehicles, mobile plant | 32,933 | 1,826 | - | (996) | - | - | 348 | 135 | 34,245 |
| Rolling stock and rail track | 213 | 36 | - | - | - | - | 6,412 | - | 6,661 |
| Construction | 48,455 | 100,037 | - | - | - | - | - | (101,148) | 47,344 |
| Office equipment | 2,175 | 55 | - | (30) | - | - | (1) | 112 | 2,311 |
| **Total** | **1,440,805** | **104,420** | **-** | **(4,770)** | **26,649** | **-** | **7,667** | **(10,520)** | **1,564,252** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Forest land | (6,257) | - | - | - | - | - | 5,037 | - | (1,220) |
| Buildings and structures | (6,758) | - | - | - | - | (689) | (12) | - | (7,459) |
| Fixed plant and equipment | (18,194) | - | - | 537 | - | (2,363) | (833) | - | (20,852) |
| Roadways and bridges | (5,624) | - | - | - | - | (263) | - | - | (5,887) |
| Stadium | (85,057) | - | - | (2) | - | (5,379) | - | - | (90,438) |
| Networks | (261,458) | - | - | 1,537 | - | (23,774) | - | - | (283,695) |
| Vehicles, mobile plant | (23,269) | - | - | 944 | - | (1,925) | (339) | - | (24,589) |
| Rolling stock and rail track | (57) | - | - | - | - | (18) | (4,277) | - | (4,352) |
| Construction | (151) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (151) |
| Office equipment | (1,259) | - | - | 27 | - | (173) | 1 | - | (1,403) |
| **Total** | **(408,084)** | **-** | **-** | **3,044** | **-** | **(34,585)** | **(422)** | **-** | **(440,047)** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 10,605 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 228 | 10,833 |
| Forest land | 92,048 | 8 | - | - | 26,649 | - | 5,037 | 317 | 124,059 |
| Buildings and structures | 22,827 | 48 | - | - | - | (689) | 9 | 93 | 22,288 |
| Fixed plant and equipment | 9,875 | 863 | - | 242 | - | (2,363) | 54 | 561 | 9,233 |
| Roadways and bridges | 5,056 | 393 | - | - | - | (263) | - | - | 5,186 |
| Stadium | 138,428 | 938 | - | (270) | - | (5,379) | - | - | 133,718 |
| Networks | 694,842 | 216 | - | (1,643) | - | (23,774) | - | 89,182 | 758,822 |
| Vehicles, mobile plant | 9,664 | 1,826 | - | (52) | - | (1,925) | 9 | 135 | 9,656 |
| Rolling stock and rail track | 156 | 36 | - | - | - | (18) | 2,135 | - | 2,309 |
| Construction | 48,304 | 100,037 | - | - | - | - | - | (101,148) | 47,193 |
| Office equipment | 916 | 55 | - | (3) | - | (173) | - | 112 | 907 |
| **Total net book value** | **1,032,721** | **104,420** | **-** | **(1,726)** | **26,649** | **(34,585)** | **7,245** | **(10,520)** | **1,124,205** |
| **Group total net book value** | **5,553,061** | **382,261** | **7,607** | **(1,857)** | **367,341** | **(142,726)** | **7,245** | **(142,747)** | **6,030,186** |

## Relevant significant accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment are those assets held by the Group for the purpose of carrying on its business activities on an ongoing basis.

### a) CCO property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment, apart from forestry land, is stated at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

***Revaluations*** are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the statement of financial position date.

Any revaluation increase is credited to the appropriate revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the surplus or deficit to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that class of asset.

***Self-constructed assets*** include the direct cost of construction to the extent that they relate to bringing the fixed assets to the location and condition for their intended service.

***Depreciation*** is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land, forestry land, properties under construction and capital work in progress, on the straight-line basis. Rates used have been calculated to allocate the asset's cost or valuation less estimated residual value over their estimated remaining useful lives.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on revalued assets, excluding land, is charged to the surplus or deficit. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the appropriate property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to accumulated funds.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated.

The Group has had its forest land assets independently valued at 30 June 2026 by Morice Limited using the Fair Value approach. Morice Limited is a valuation company used by various other forestry companies. The revaluation movement in the land for the year ended 30 June 2026 was a decrease of $10.563 million (devalue to reserve of $10.268 million plus net impairments of $295,000) (2025 increase of $31.686 million). The market value of land decreased during the year reflecting an updated area statement of productive areas.

Depreciation rates and methods used by all companies except for City Forests are as follows:

| | Rate | Method |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | 1% to 21% | SL |
| Metering equipment | 7% to 10% | SL |
| Electricity network assets | 1% to 20% | SL |
| Plant and equipment | 1% to 70% | SL |
| Motor vehicles | 5% to 33% | SL |
| Railway assets | 1% to 50% | SL |
| Office equipment and fittings | 4% to 71% | SL |
| Construction in progress | no depreciation charged | |

| Depreciation rates and methods used by City Forests Limited are as follows: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | 2% to 5% | SL |
| Roads | 5% to 24% | DV |
| Bridges | 2% to 2.4% | DV |
| Plant and equipment | 6% to 80.4% | DV |
| Fences | 10% to 13% | DV |
| Motor vehicles | 9.6% to 36% | DV |
| Office equipment | 10% to 60% | DV |
| Forestry land | no depreciation | |

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the year the item is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment assets of $956.542 million (2025: $881.176 million) are the subject of a debenture held as security for the DCTL borrowings on behalf of the DCC consolidated group.

The Stadium is a separate class of asset and is recorded at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of assets is estimated to determine the extent of any impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of assets exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

In assessing the recoverable amount of Aurora Energy's electricity network and fibre assets the directors have relied on the assessment completed by Aurora Energy. The directors of Aurora Energy have reviewed the results of impairment testing undertaken by Aurora Energy's management as at 30 June 2026. The impairment testing was performed on a "no growth" basis in accordance with NZ IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The impairment testing used the discounted cashflow (DCF) methodology to arrive at an estimated valuation range based on Free Cash Flows (FCF) for a 10 year period from 1 July 2026. The key assumptions utilised in the impairment testing were that:

- For the 10 years from 1 July 2026, the network revenue forecasts are derived from the Commerce Commission approved Default Price-Quality Path (DPP4) allowances for Aurora Energy and Building Blocks Allowable Revenue (BBAR) forecasts."
- Operating and capital expenditure forecast were derived from the 10-year expenditure forecasts included in the Company's 2026 Asset Management Plan.
- In applying the DCF methodology Aurora Energy considered a range of discount rates from 5.84% to 6.84%. The discount rate is a matter of professional judgement.
- In determining the discount rate for year-end impairment testing, the 10-year Government bond rate at valuation date was used as a basis for the risk-free rate. The risk-free rate was used in conjunction with a view of an appropriate post-tax market risk premium.
- The discount rates used in the impairment testing were based on the same level of asset beta and similar level of leverage as set by the Commerce Commission for the 5-year regulatory period from 1 April 2026.

Sensitivity analysis showed a 0.25% decrease/(increase) in the DCF discount rate used for impairment testing would increase/(decrease) the indicative value range by about $23 million.

On reviewing the DCF analysis the Directors assessed that there was no impairment to the carrying value of the network assets as at 30 June 2026.

The value of the assets is fundamentally linked to Aurora Energy's ability to operate within the future expenditure allowances approved by the Commerce Commission.

No impairment losses or impairment reversals were recognised during the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: impairment reversal of $2.2 million).

The impairment reversal recognised during the year ended 30 June 2025 followed a reassessment of the recoverable service amount of DRL's rail corridor and associated assets. The recoverable service amount was determined using value in use calculated on a depreciated replacement cost basis. In accordance with PBE IPSAS 21, the impairment reversal was limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

### b) The Council property, plant and equipment

***Operational assets***

These include land, buildings, improvements, library books, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

***Land and buildings***

Land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

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

***Fixed plant and equipment***

Fixed plant and equipment is stated at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

***Vehicles, mobile plant***

Motor vehicles and other mobile plant and equipment are stated at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

***Office equipment***

Office equipment and fittings are stated at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation less any accumulated impairment losses.

***Library collection***

Library collections are stated at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

***Infrastructural assets***

Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function; for example, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Land is stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Landfill assets being earthworks, plant and machinery and the estimate of site restoration, are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of the Green Island Landfill is considered to be the period of time to the expiring of the associated consents in October 2029.

Roadways and bridges have been stated at their revalued amounts being fair value based on depreciated replacement cost as at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Roadways and bridges are valued annually by an independent valuer.

Plant and facilities are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date. The amounts are stated at depreciated replacement cost as at the date of the 2024 valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Reticulation assets, being the reticulation system and networks of water and drainage, are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date. The amounts are stated at depreciated replacement cost as at the date of the 2026 valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

***Restricted assets***

Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by the Council which cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions, and provide a benefit or service to the community.

Land, buildings and structures are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Hard surfaces and reticulation systems are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Road reserve was last revalued based on fair value at 30 June 2012 by Quotable Value Limited. The Council has since elected to use this value as deemed cost and road reserve will no longer be revalued. Subsequent additions are recorded at cost.

Playground and soft-fall areas are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Fixed plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Additions are recorded at cost and depreciated.

***Heritage assets***

These include, but are not limited to, assets held by the Council subject to deeds of agreement, terms and conditions of bequests, donations, trusts or other restrictive legal covenants. The Council's control of these assets is restricted to a management/custodial role.

Heritage assets included are the Art Gallery Collection at the Dunedin Public Art Gallery, the Theomin Collection at Olveston, the Toitū Otago Settlers Museum and the monuments, statues and outdoor art as well as land and buildings of the railway station and Olveston.

Land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Monuments are stated at revalued amounts being fair value at date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluations are performed by an independent valuer on a three-yearly cycle.

Except land and buildings, all other heritage assets are stated at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

### Vested assets

Vested assets are fixed assets given to the Council by a third party and could typically include water, drainage and roading assets created in the event of a subdivision. Vested assets also occur in the event of the donation of heritage or art assets by third parties. The value of assets vested are recorded at fair value which could include at sale or acquisition the cost price to the third party to create or purchase that asset and equates to its fair value at the date of acquisition. Vested assets, other than those pertaining to collections, are subsequently depreciated.

### Revaluations

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date.

Revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets within a class of assets are offset. Revaluation increases and decreases in respect of assets in different classes are not offset.

Where the carrying amount of a class of assets is increased as a result of a revaluation, the net revaluation increase is credited to the revaluation reserve. The net revaluation increase shall be recognised in the surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a net revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognised in the surplus or deficit. A net revaluation decrease for a class of assets is recognised in the surplus or deficit, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation increase previously recognised in the revaluation reserve to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset.

### Derecognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the surplus or deficit in the year the item is derecognised.

### Depreciation

Depreciation has been charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land, properties under construction and capital work in progress, on the straight line basis (SL). Rates used have been calculated to allocate the asset's cost or valuation less estimated residual value over their estimated remaining useful lives.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation on revalued assets, excluding land, is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the appropriate property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation rates and methods used are as follows:

| | Rate | Method |
|---|---|---|
| **Council operational assets** | | |
| Buildings and structures | 0% to 13% | SL |
| Plant and equipment | 1% to 91% | SL |
| Motor vehicles | 17% to 20% | SL |
| Office equipment and fittings | 2% to 50% | SL |
| Library collections | 12% to 50% | SL |
| **Infrastructure assets** | | |
| Roadways and bridges | | |
| – Formation | not depreciated | |
| – Sealed road surfacings | 1% to 20% | SL |
| – Sealed base and first coat | 1% to 3% | SL |
| – Sealed sub base | 1% to 3% | SL |
| – Unsealed top course | 13% to 20% | SL |
| – Unsealed base | not depreciated | |
| – Drainage (inc. SWC) | 1% to 7% | SL |
| – Footpaths, steps and crossings | 2% to 8% | SL |
| – Berms | not depreciated | |
| – Traffic control | 3% to 25% | SL |
| – Bridges, retaining walls and sea walls | 1% to 7% | SL |
| – Street lighting | 3% to 5% | SL |
| – Minor structures | 1% to 100% | SL |
| Water reticulation | 3% | SL |
| Sewerage reticulation | 3% | SL |
| Stormwater reticulation | 3% | SL |
| Water treatment plants and facilities | 5% | SL |
| Sewerage treatment plants and facilities | 2% to 7% | SL |
| Stormwater treatment plants and facilities | 3% to 25% | SL |
| Landfill restoration | 0% | SL |
| Landfill plant and facilities | 2% to 25% | SL |
| **Heritage assets** | 0% to 8% | SL |
| **Restricted assets** | | |
| Buildings and structures | 0% to 50% | SL |
| Plant and equipment | 2% to 50% | SL |
| Hard surfaces | 2% to 33% | SL |
| Playground and soft–fall areas | 3% to 10% | SL |

## 31 Investment property

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening balance** | 113,710 | 110,440 | 113,710 | 110,440 |
| Plus additions | 59 | 744 | 59 | 744 |
| | 113,769 | 111,184 | 113,769 | 111,184 |
| Less disposals | - | - | - | - |
| | 113,769 | 111,184 | 113,769 | 111,184 |
| Net gains (losses) from fair value adjustments | 3,321 | 2,526 | 3,321 | 2,526 |
| | 117,090 | 113,710 | 117,090 | 113,710 |
| Work in progress | 61 | 49 | 61 | 49 |
| **Closing balance** | **117,151** | **113,759** | **117,151** | **113,759** |
| | | | | |
| Classified: | | | | |
| Investment Property General | 79,501 | 77,209 | 79,501 | 77,209 |
| Investment Property Endowment * | 37,650 | 36,550 | 37,650 | 36,550 |
| | **117,151** | **113,759** | **117,151** | **113,759** |

* Endowment Property held pursuant to the Dunedin City Council Endowment Lands Act 1988.

### Trend statement for the six years to 30 June 2026 (Core Council)

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2024 $000 | Actual 2023 $000 | Actual 2022 $000 | Actual 2021 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fair market value of investment properties | 117,151 | 113,759 | 110,827 | 110,520 | 118,375 | 104,976 |

***Investment properties and properties intended for sale***

All investment properties were valued by JLL New Zealand. The personnel involved were: Wouter Robberts (Registered Valuer - Senior Director), Brad Chemaly (Registered Valuer - Director), Risheeka Chhiba (Assistant Valuer), Isabelle Hoy (Registered Valuer – Associate Director), Cam Gordon (Assistant Valuer), Liam Rooney (Registered Valuer – Senior Director), David Greenwood (Registered Valuer – Director), Charmaine Yu (Assistant Valuer), Rachel An (Assistant Valuer), Ben Johnson (Registered Valuer – Senior Director), Hannah Broderson (Registered Valuer – Director), Sophie Louis (Registered Valuer – Associate Director), Harrison Wills (Assistant Valuer). JLL New Zealand are experienced valuers with extensive market knowledge in the types and location of investment properties owned by the Council.

The fair value of investment property has been determined using the capitalisation of income, discounted cashflow and market comparison approaches.

The capitalisation approach involves the determination of a sustainable net income from the property, and the application of a capitalisation rate (or market yield) as a measure of expected return from the property. Adjustments are made to the core value for items such as under/over renting, required capital expenditure or current/upcoming vacancy. The market comparison approach is then used as a cross-check to establish the value of the property against recent sales of similar properties.

Discounted cashflow analysis looks to forecast cashflow performance from the property over a future horizon based on understanding and due diligence related to the property and the specific market in which it sits. Adopted forecasts incorporate as at the valuation date reasonably foreseeable key lease events, capital expenditure and likely growth in rental rates, costs and changes in property values over the cashflow term. Discounted cash flow analysis is completed over a ten-year investment horizon to derive a net present value.

These approaches are based upon assumptions including future rental revenue, anticipated maintenance costs, and appropriate discount rates.

Capitalisation rates range from 5.875% to 9.250%, and discount rates range from 7.000% to 10.500%..

## Investment properties: net income and investment return

| | CORE COUNCIL | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Rental from investment properties | 9,517 | 9,445 |
| Direct operating expenses from investment property generating revenue | (4,506) | (4,346) |
| Direct operating expenses from investment property not generating revenue | - | - |
| | 5,011 | 5,099 |
| Plus internal rental for car-park buildings | 1,113 | 1,078 |
| Less internal management fees and salaries | (524) | (528) |
| | 5,600 | 5,649 |
| Net gains or (losses) from fair value adjustments | 3,321 | 2,526 |
| **Net income including fair value gains and losses** | **8,921** | **8,175** |
| | | |
| Attributable to Investment Property Endowment | 3,769 | 2,440 |

Investment return including fair value gains and losses but excluding the interest paid on loans borrowed: 7.62% (2025: 7.19%).

| | 2026 $000 | 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|
| Contractual obligations for capital expenditure | - | 26 |
| Contractual obligations for repairs and maintenance expenditure | **-** | **-** |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value at each reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## 32 Intangible assets

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Opening cost** | 20,924 | 19,284 | 37,356 | 34,746 |
| Additions | 1,884 | 1,641 | 2,354 | 2,657 |
| Transfers | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | (1) | - | (47) |
| Carbon credits surrendered | - | - | - | - |
| **Closing cost** | **22,808** | **20,924** | **39,710** | **37,356** |
| **Accumulated amortisation opening balance** | 16,353 | 14,448 | 27,180 | 22,544 |
| Impairments | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (42) |
| Transfers | - | - | - | - |
| Amortisation | 1,716 | 1,905 | 4,767 | 4,678 |
| **Accumulated amortisation closing balance** | **18,069** | **16,353** | **31,947** | **27,180** |
| Work in progress | 279 | 948 | 279 | 948 |
| **Net book value** | **5,019** | **5,520** | **8,042** | **11,125** |
| Computer intangibles | 5,013 | 5,514 | 8,036 | 11,120 |
| Carbon credits | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | **5,019** | **5,520** | **8,042** | **11,126** |

During 2013, the Dunedin City Council, as an owner of land with pre 1989 forests on that land, was entitled to carbon credits (NZUs). These were acquired and have been offset against carbon liabilities from the operation of the landfill. Further NZUs were acquired on the open market and also offset. There is a small balance available to offset future carbon liabilities.

Software assets of $0.270 million (2025: $2.796 million) are the subject of a debenture held as security for the DCTL borrowings on behalf of the DCC consolidated group.

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets, acquired at the time of acquisition of a business or an equity interest in a subsidiary or associate company. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

Software is recognised at cost and amortised to the surplus or deficit on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life, which is a maximum period of five years.

Carbon credits purchased are recognised at cost on acquisition. Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

The carbon credit valuation is based on market data and falls within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

## 33 Biological assets

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Biological assets** | | |
| **Opening balance** | 189,243 | 183,383 |
| Add costs capitalised in establishing forests during year | 2,945 | 3,108 |
| Increase in forest from acquisition | - | - |
| Revaluation | 1,784 | 13,425 |
| Less value of logs harvested | (11,333) | (10,673) |
| **Closing balance** | **182,639** | **189,243** |

The directors of City Forests Limited revalue its biological assets annually as at 30 June, and the Group adopts that value.

The valuation methodology used establishes the fair value of the biological assets and an independent market value has been used to establish the forest land value. The change in the value of the biological assets from year to year is reflected in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Fair value requires calculating the present value of expected net cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate. This discount rate used by the Group is 6.4% (2025: 6.4%).

The biological assets valuation is subject to a number of assumptions. The ones with the most significant volatility or impact on the valuation are the discount rate applied and log prices adopted. The discount rate adopted was 6.4% (2025 6.4% pre-tax); a +/- 50 basis point movement in the discount rate would change the valuation by +$19.3 mil / -$16.3 mil (2025 +$13.1 mil / -$11.9 mil). A 10% increase or decrease in assumed log prices would change the valuation by +$9.4 mil / -$9.2 mil (2025 +$16.4 mil / -$16.4 mil) (note that these sensitivities as shown are independent and a different outcome would result from combined changes in discount and log prices).

At 30 June 2026 the Group owned stands of trees on 20,103 hectares of a total productive land within a total area of land holdings (including freehold, lease, Joint Venture & Forestry Right) of 25,220 hectares. During the year the group harvested approx. 409,407 m3 of logs from its forests.

City Forests Limited is exposed to financial risks associated with USD log price and the USD and AUD sawn timber prices. This risk is managed through its financial management policy described within note 36, Financial instruments. City Forests Limited is a long-term forestry investor that expects log prices to fluctuate within a commodity cycle. It is not possible to hedge against 100% of the price cycle but the company does manage harvest volumes to minimise the impact of the commodity price cycle over the longer term.

During the 2026 financial year, a significant wind event impacted areas of the Company's forestry estate. As a result, the Company has lodged four adverse event pause applications with the Ministry of Primary Industries under the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme. As at 30 June 2026, the applications remained under assessment and the timing and outcome of any decisions were uncertain. Accordingly, no adjustment has been made to the Company's biological asset valuation for any potential impact arising from those applications beyond currently scheduled harvest activity.

The valuer of the biological asset was an employee of City Forests who has a Bachelor of Forestry Science with Honours, a Post Graduate Certificate in Executive Management and is a member of the New Zealand Institute of Forestry. He has the appropriate knowledge and the skills to complete the valuation.

### Change in valuation methodology

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group, through its subsidiary City Forests Limited adopted a revised valuation methodology for its biological assets using a multi-rotation discounted cash flow model. The revised methodology provides a more representative measure of fair value as it incorporates multiple harvest rotations and a longer-term assessment of expected cash flows from the asset. The change was made following improvements in valuation modelling capability and the availability of information supporting a multi-rotation assessment of value.

The Group continues to measure biological assets at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with the requirements of PBE IPSAS 27. The revised methodology represents a change in valuation technique used to estimate fair value rather than a change in accounting policy.

The Group considers the revised methodology is inherently more detailed in its analysis of inputs and only represents a change in accounting estimate arising from a change in valuation technique. Changes in valuation techniques are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with PBE IPSAS 3. The effects of the revised methodology have therefore been recognised prospectively in the current reporting period.

Comparative information has not been restated. The previous valuation methodology was based on a materially different approach and was not capable of generating equivalent multi-rotation outputs. As a result, management was unable to reliably recreate comparable prior-period valuations using the revised methodology.

A peer review of the valuation process was conducted by Indufor Asia Pacific. The peer review did not seek to complete examination of financial records or confirm derivation of input costs, price assumptions or review the harvest strategy or allocation assumptions for applicability to the business. The peer review confirmed subject to the inputs and assumptions being correct, the valuation is calculated correctly.

### Relevant significant accounting policies

The group capitalises the initial costs for the establishment of the biological assets and all subsequent costs. These costs include site preparation, establishment, releasing, fertilising, and tending.

The fair value of the biological assets, exclusive of the forest land, is determined at each reporting date. Fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow methodology and in using this method, financing costs and replanting costs are excluded. The method first determines the current market value of the collective forest and land resource, with land then subtracted at its current market value to provide the value of the biological assets. The biological assets valuation is based on unobservable inputs and falls withing Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The valuation takes into account changes in price over the accounting period through a graduated current to five year average price curve as well as the quantity of trees harvested and the growth that has occurred in the forest. Any change in forest valuation is recorded in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense via profit or loss.

## 34 Intangible assets – carbon credits

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| New Zealand carbon credits – non-current | 57,345 | 72,215 |

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme was enacted under the Climate Change Response Amendment Act 2008 and was made into law on 26 September 2008.

A forest owner with forests established after 31 December 1989, under the Act, may opt to join the Emissions Trading Scheme. Post-89 forests will earn carbon credits (NZU's) from 1 January 2008 and these may be traded within New Zealand. City Forests Limited completed registration of initial post-89 forests under the Emissions Trading Scheme in January 2010. These forests and those forests acquired after that date have been sequestering carbon under the scheme since 1 January 2008. Subsequent to our Post-89 registration, the New Zealand Government has allocated City Forests 2,865,718 Post-89 derived NZU's, being the carbon sequestered by these forests during the 2008 to 2020 calendar years. There were carbon credit sales for the financial year of 200,000 units. (2025 100,000 units).

The carbon credits are assessed as having an indefinite life as they have no expiry date. As the NZUs are an indefinite life intangible asset they are not amortised but are tested for impairment on an annual basis or when indications of impairment exist.

As at 30 June 2026, 1,052,206 units were unsold (2025 1,239,750 units). Under the accrual principle, the unsold credits have been valued based on the current market prices and recognised in the financial statements. The value has been carried in the financial statements as above.

In future years there will be a carbon credit liability against a proportion of the carbon credits sequestered from post-1989 forest areas registered in the "Stock Change" system in accordance with New Zealand Emission Trading Scheme Regulations. A proportion of Carbon sequestered from Post-1989 areas will have to be surrendered to compensate for the carbon liability generated from harvesting those forest areas.

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 | Actual 2025 |
| **NZUs # of units at end of year** | | |
| Held at fair value | 1,052,206 | 1,239,750 |
| **Total units at end of year** | **1,052,206** | **1,239,750** |
| **Units – post 1990** | | |
| Opening | 1,239,750 | 1,338,370 |
| Credits issued | 5,953 | - |
| Per Emissions Trading Register | 1,245,703 | 1,338,370 |
| Units acquired | 6,503 | - |
| Units sold | (200,000) | (98,620) |
| **Fair value NZUs** | **1,052,206** | **1,239,750** |
| **Units – pre 1990** | | |
| Opening balance | - | 1,380 |
| Acquired | - | (1,380) |
| **Closing balance at end of year** | **-** | **-** |
| **Closing balance all units at end of year** | **1,052,206** | **1,239,750** |
| | $000 | $000 |
| Value applied to units @ $54.50 (2025: $58.25) | 57,345 | 72,215 |

The price of the units is determined by the NZU spot price on the "Carbon Match" trading platform as at 30 June.

The price is sensitive to economic factors that can lead to sudden significant price swings. The Group has a full policy on NZU management and manages the risk around price swings by maintaining a NZU holding as a percentage of Net Assets, constantly monitoring and reporting on current price/trends of NZUs and ensuring action if any quantitative trigger points occur in terms of upper/lower value thresholds.

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Carbon credits (NZUs) are treated as intangible assets.

Purchased carbon units are initially measured at cost.

Carbon units are granted by the Government under the emissions trading scheme for carbon sequestration by post-1989 forests. Although some carbon units earned for forest growth will subsequently be returned to the government when the forest is harvested, a proportion of units will never be returned under expected forest crop rotations. These liability free carbon units are initially recorded at fair value.

Carbon units are marked to market (revalued) regularly as required, and at 30 June subsequent to initial recognition. This fair value is based on current market prices. The difference between initial fair value or previous annual revaluation and revaluation value of the units is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The carbon credit valuation is based on market data and falls within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Emissions obligations are recognised for forest harvesting that has occurred up to balance date. Emissions obligations are measured based on the carrying value of carbon units held by the Group that will be used to settle the obligation plus the fair value of any excess carbon units required to be purchased to meet the emissions obligation.

## 35 Waipori Fund

Funds from the sale of Waipori Power Generation Limited and the Council's 42% interest in United Electricity became available in the latter part of October 1998. Funds were invested in short-term financial instruments from that date. Following the Council's appointment of Dunedin City Treasury Limited as fund manager and the selection of equity and property investment advisors in March 1999, the programme of investment selection began in accordance with the allocation broadly indicated in the Council approved statement of policies and objectives.

### Waipori Fund – Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2026

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|
| Income | 3,843 | 3,805 |
| Less expenditure | (300) | (279) |
| Net operating income | 3,543 | 3,526 |
| Plus unrealised gains (loss) | 5,165 | 5,327 |
| Net surplus to equity | 8,708 | 8,852 |
| Less inflation adjustment | (3,297) | (2,576) |
| **Available for distribution to Council** | **5,411** | **6,276** |

### Waipori Fund – Statement of movement in equity as at 30 June 2026

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|
| Equity at the beginning of the year | 111,989 | 103,137 |
| Plus net surplus for the year | 8,708 | 8,852 |
| | 120,698 | 111,989 |
| Additional capital | - | - |
| Less distribution | (3,000) | - |
| | **117,698** | **111,989** |

## Waipori Fund – Balance sheet as at 30 June 2026

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Bank account | 2,637 | 4,654 |
| Accounts receivable | 526 | 433 |
| Prepayments | - | - |
| Current investments | | |
| – Other | 6,416 | 8,011 |
| – Dunedin City Council | - | - |
| **Total current assets** | **9,579** | **13,098** |
| **Investments** | | |
| Equities | 63,262 | 57,935 |
| Non-current investments | | |
| – Other | 44,926 | 41,022 |
| – Dunedin City Council | - | - |
| **Total investments** | **108,188** | **98,957** |
| **Total assets** | **117,767** | **112,055** |
| **Current liabilities** | | |
| Accruals | 70 | 67 |
| **Total current liabilities** | **70** | **67** |
| Equity | | |
| Principal of the fund | 59,050 | 59,050 |
| Inflation adjustment reserve | 54,164 | 50,867 |
| Retained earnings | 4,483 | 2,072 |
| **Total equity** | **117,697** | **111,989** |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | **117,767** | **112,055** |

## Waipori Fund – Trend statement for the 6 years to 30 June 2026

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2024 $000 | Actual 2023 $000 | Actual 2022 $000 | Actual 2021 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Main income sources** | | | | | | |
| Interest | 2,181 | 2,018 | 1,813 | 1,447 | 1,266 | 1,312 |
| Dividend | 1,531 | 1,376 | 1,345 | 1,256 | 1,262 | 1,102 |
| Rent | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Realised gains (loss) on asset sales | 130 | 410 | (198) | (27) | 514 | (54) |
| **Main assets** | | | | | | |
| Financial assets | 53,978 | 53,686 | 49,452 | 45,358 | 46,441 | 46,404 |
| Equity | 63,262 | 57,935 | 53,093 | 52,086 | 48,813 | 53,608 |
| **Return on assets before unrealised gains or losses** | | | | | | |
| Financial assets | 4.04% | 3.76% | 3.67% | 3.19% | 2.73% | 2.83% |
| Equity | 2.42% | 2.38% | 2.53% | 2.41% | 2.59% | 2.06% |
| **Return on assets after unrealised gains or losses** | 7.78% | 8.58% | 5.57% | 5.90% | (4.56%) | 9.90% |

## 36 Financial instruments

Dunedin City Treasury Limited provides services and loans to the businesses and the shareholder, co-ordinates access to domestic financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

### a) General

The consolidated entity manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The consolidated entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. The use of financial derivatives is governed by policies approved by the Council.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

In the normal course of business the Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks. The Group is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. Dunedin City Council has established a Treasury Risk Management Policy covering both investment and borrowing policies, that the Group is required to comply with. This policy does not allow any transactions to be entered into that are speculative in nature.

### b) 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 implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. The Group has committed bank lines available that can be drawn of $240 million (2025: $240 million).

The Group evaluates its liquidity requirements on an ongoing basis and Dunedin City Treasury Limited actively manages its liquidity risk through:

- maintaining the best credit rating appropriate to the Dunedin City Council Group expenditure and revenue plans;
- arrangement of appropriate backup facilities to the short term borrowing programme;
- managing a prudent balance of both short and long term borrowing programmes;
- regular review of projected cash flows and debt requirements.
- ensuring sufficient size of underwriting facilities.
- having no more than $450,000,000 to mature in any single year.
- spreading of underwriting facilities, floating rate and fixed rate note issues
- a target of at least 20% of debt with maturity dates greater than five years

In general, the Group generates sufficient cash flows from its operating activities to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities and has credit lines in place to cover potential shortfalls.

The maturity profile and effective interest rates of the Group term borrowings are set out in note 27. The maturity profiles of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of equity investments are explained in note h) below.

The Council is exposed to liquidity risk as a guarantor of all of the LGFA's borrowings. This guarantee becomes callable in the event of the LGFA failing to pay its borrowings when they fall due. Information about this exposure is explained in Note 38.

### c) Interest rate risk

Under the Dunedin City Council Treasury Risk Management Policy last approved 28 January 2025, Dunedin City Treasury Limited utilises a portfolio approach to manage interest rate risk for the Group. The approach to manage exposure arising from interest rate risk is to use interest rate derivatives to achieve the desired fixed rate maturity profile.

Interest rate risk is the risk that fluctuations in interest rates impact the Group's financial performance or the fair value of its holding of financial instruments.

The Group has exposure to interest rate risk. The Group maintains the Fixed Rate Maturity Profile outlined in the Dunedin City Council Treasury Risk Management Policy.

The Group uses interest rate swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate movements on its multi-option facility borrowings by swapping a proportion of those borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates.

The ineffective portion recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense that arises from fair value hedges amounts to a loss of $31,000 (2025: loss of $27,000). This represents the current year net movement in the value of the fair value hedge swaps of $2.3 million (gain) and fair value hedge adjustment to debt of $2.3 million (loss).

The notional principal outstanding with regard to the interest rate swaps is:

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Maturing in less than one year | 255,000 | 80,000 |
| Maturing between one and five years | 980,000 | 800,000 |
| Maturing in more than five years | 745,000 | 665,000 |
| | 1,980,000 | 1,545,000 |

### d) Currency market risk

City Forests Limited is the one company within the DCC Group that consistently generates cash flows in foreign currency. NZD is the functional currency of both City Forests Limited and the Group. City Forests Limited manages the risk associated with exchange rate fluctuations through the use of currency derivatives to hedge significant future export sales in accordance with foreign exchange policy established by directors. This foreign exchange policy of City Forests Limited allows foreign exchange forward contracts and the purchase of options in the management of its exchange rate exposures. The instruments purchased are only against the currency in which the exports are sold.

Other companies within the Group will occasionally purchase forward cover against expected purchases in foreign currency.

At statement of financial position date, the total notional amount and fair values of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts to which City Forests Limited is committed are as follows:

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Forward foreign exchange contracts | | |
| – fair value | (2,315) | 2,099 |
| – nominal value (sale of USD and purchase of NZD) | 72,226 | 70,981 |

### e) Effectiveness of cash flow hedges

The matched terms method is the method used in applying hedges across the Group. In all cases, the critical terms of both the hedge instrument and the underlying transaction are matched.

| | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|
| | % | % |
| Effectiveness | 100 | 100 |

### f) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Group, causing the Group to incur a loss.

The Group has processes in place to review the credit quality of customers and counterparties prior to the granting of credit to ensure they maintain an investment grade rating. Dunedin City Treasury Limited actively manages its credit risk through:

- individual and maximum counterparty credit limits
- specific limit calculations for individual financial instruments recognising potential changes in fair value of the instrument.

The Council is exposed to credit risk as a guarantor of all of the LGFA's borrowings. Information about this exposure is explained in Note 38.

In financial transactions, the Group deals only with credit-worthy counterparties that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by credit rating agencies. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored and the aggregate value of transactions undertaken is spread among the approved counterparties.

The Group's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash equivalents (Note 16), other Financial Assets (Note 20) and Trade Receivables (Note 17). The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or Group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

Contracts have been entered into with various counterparties that have approved and satisfactory credit ratings, and in accordance with dollar limits set in the Dunedin City Council Treasury Risk Management Policy.

Industry and product concentrations are determined by activities within the Group.

There is no security held over cash equivalents, trade receivables and related party loans.

The amounts presented in the statement of financial position for trade receivables are net of allowances for doubtful debts. Credit terms differ between companies within the Group.

Past due, but not impaired, receivables are as follows:

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Age analysis: | | | | |
| 30-60 days | 214 | 294 | 640 | 3,228 |
| 60-90 days | 127 | 112 | 218 | 306 |
| 90 days plus | 717 | 714 | 947 | 1,448 |

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to Standard & Poor's credit ratings. Financial assets that are not assessed by Standard & Poor's are classified under No Rating.

## Financial assets analysis

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents** | | | | |
| AA- | 17,103 | 15,837 | 67,537 | 29,773 |
| **Trade and other receivables** | | | | |
| AA | - | - | - | - |
| AA- | - | - | 552 | 1,356 |
| No rating | 28,600 | 23,684 | 66,684 | 58,350 |
| | 28,600 | 23,684 | 67,236 | 59,706 |
| **Advances due from related parties** | | | | |
| No rating | 112,000 | 112,000 | - | - |
| **Current financial assets** | | | | |
| AA | 1,407 | - | 1,407 | - |
| A+ | - | - | - | - |
| AA- | - | 2,481 | - | 2,481 |
| A- | 1,999 | 4,525 | 1,999 | 4,525 |
| BBB+ | 3,010 | 1,005 | 3,010 | 1,005 |
| BBB | - | - | - | - |
| No rating | - | - | - | - |
| | 6,416 | 8,011 | 6,416 | 8,011 |

## Financial assets analysis

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Other financial assets** | | | | |
| AAA | 1,618 | 2,003 | 30,439 | 2,003 |
| AA | 1,034 | 2,142 | 1,034 | 2,142 |
| AA- | 19,688 | 24,057 | 19,688 | 24,057 |
| A+ | 1,315 | 2,066 | 1,315 | 2,066 |
| A | 1,074 | 944 | 1,074 | 944 |
| A- | 13,334 | 10,662 | 13,334 | 10,662 |
| BBB+ | 16,499 | 17,689 | 16,499 | 17,689 |
| BBB | 8,957 | 9,726 | 8,957 | 9,726 |
| | 638 | 720 | 638 | 720 |
| No rating | 44,513 | 29,429 | 44,555 | 44,207 |
| | 108,669 | 99,438 | 137,532 | 114,216 |

## g) Fair value of financial instruments

**Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position**

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1 Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

| | CORE COUNCIL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 NZ $000 | Level 2 NZ $000 | Level 3 NZ $000 | Total NZ $000 |
| **2026** | | | | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Advances due from related parties | - | - | 112,000 | 112,000 |
| Current financial assets | 4,417 | 1,999 | - | 6,416 |
| Other financial assets | 89,591 | 18,597 | 481 | 108,669 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - |
| | 94,008 | 20,596 | 112,481 | 227,085 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities with related parties | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |
| **2025** | | | | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Advances due from related parties | - | - | 112,000 | 112,000 |
| Current financial assets | 2,012 | 5,998 | - | 8,011 |
| Other financial assets | 81,680 | 17,277 | 481 | 99,438 |
| Loans and Advances | - | - | - | - |
| | 83,693 | 23,276 | 112,481 | 219,449 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities with related parties | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |

| | CONSOLIDATED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 NZ $000 | Level 2 NZ $000 | Level 3 NZ $000 | Total NZ $000 |
| **2026** | | | | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Advances due from related parties | - | - | - | - |
| Current financial assets | 4,417 | 1,999 | - | 6,416 |
| Other financial assets | 89,591 | 18,597 | 523 | 108,711 |
| Derivative financial assets | - | 12,537 | - | 12,537 |
| New Zealand carbon credits | 57,345 | - | - | 57,345 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - |
| | 151,353 | 33,133 | 523 | 185,009 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | - | 19,566 | - | 19,566 |
| | - | 19,566 | - | 19,566 |
| **2025** | | | | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Advances due from related parties | - | - | - | - |
| Current financial assets | 2,012 | 5,998 | - | 8,011 |
| Other financial assets | 81,680 | 17,277 | 509 | 99,466 |
| Derivative financial assets | - | 16,795 | - | 16,795 |
| New Zealand carbon credits | 72,215 | - | - | 72,215 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - |
| | 155,908 | 40,071 | 509 | 196,487 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | - | 19,474 | - | 19,474 |
| | - | 19,474 | - | 19,474 |

### h) Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and includes interest receipts. Where the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed in the analysis below is determined by reference to the conditions existing at balance date. The swap settlement rate as at 30 June 2026 was 2.72% (2025: 3.29%). Contractual amounts for the interest expense and balance of the shareholder advance have not been included as the interest is currently payable on a year by year basis and there is no contractual date for the repayment of the outstanding balance.

| | CORE COUNCIL | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carrying Amount | Contractual Cash Flows | Less than 1 year | 1 to 2 years | 2 to 5 years | More than 5 years | No maturity |
| **Financial assets** | | | | | | | |
| **2026** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 17,103 | 17,103 | 17,103 | - | - | - | - |
| Advances due from related parties | 112,000 | 112,000 | - | - | - | - | 112,000 |
| Trade and other receivables | 28,600 | 28,600 | 28,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Current financial assets | 6,416 | 6,462 | 6,462 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets | 108,669 | 114,245 | 2,097 | 12,751 | 33,425 | 65,492 | 481 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **272,788** | **278,411** | **54,262** | **12,751** | **33,425** | **65,492** | **112,481** |
| **2025** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 15,837 | 15,837 | 15,837 | - | - | - | - |
| Advances due from related parties | 112,000 | 112,000 | - | - | - | - | 112,000 |
| Trade and other receivables | 23,684 | 23,684 | 23,684 | - | - | - | - |
| Current financial assets | 8,011 | 8,089 | 8,089 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets | 99,438 | 104,557 | 1,639 | 7,988 | 33,619 | 60,830 | 481 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **258,970** | **264,167** | **49,249** | **7,988** | **33,619** | **60,830** | **112,481** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **2026** | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 46,779 | 46,779 | 46,779 | - | - | - | - |
| Term liabilities | 711,500 | 711,500 | - | - | - | - | 711,500 |
| **Total** | **758,279** | **758,279** | **46,779** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **711,500** |
| **2025** | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 40,015 | 40,015 | 40,015 | - | - | - | - |
| Term liabilities | 650,973 | 650,973 | - | - | - | - | 650,973 |
| **Total** | **690,988** | **690,988** | **40,015** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **650,973** |

| | CONSOLIDATED | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carrying Amount | Contractual Cash Flows | Less than 1 year | 1 to 2 years | 2 to 5 years | More than 5 years | No maturity |
| **Financial assets** | | | | | | | |
| **2026** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 67,537 | 67,537 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Advances due from related parties | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables | 67,236 | 67,236 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Current financial assets | 6,416 | 6,462 | 6,462 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets | 108,711 | 114,288 | 2,097 | 12,751 | 33,425 | 65,492 | 523 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 12,537 | (12,169) | 304 | (1,668) | (8,177) | (2,628) | - |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **262,437** | **243,354** | **8,863** | **11,083** | **25,248** | **62,864** | **523** |
| **2025** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 29,773 | 29,773 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Advances due from related parties | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables | 59,706 | 59,706 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Current financial assets | 8,011 | 8,089 | 8,089 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets | 99,466 | 104,557 | 1,639 | 7,988 | 33,619 | 60,830 | 509 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 16,795 | (6,874) | 521 | 172 | (5,155) | (2,412) | - |
| Loans and advances | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **213,751** | **195,251** | **10,249** | **8,160** | **28,464** | **58,418** | **509** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **2026** | | | | | | | |
| Short term borrowings | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 85,607 | 85,607 | 85,607 | - | - | - | - |
| Derivative financial instruments | 19,566 | 5,121 | 6,365 | 2,877 | 723 | (4,844) | - |
| Term liabilities | 1,530,326 | 1,734,379 | 449,902 | 201,270 | 684,258 | 398,949 | - |
| **Total** | **1,635,499** | **1,825,107** | **541,874** | **204,147** | **684,981** | **394,105** | **-** |
| **2025** | | | | | | | |
| Short term borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 77,539 | 77,539 | 77,539 | - | - | - | - |
| Derivative financial instruments | 19,474 | 11,940 | 6,016 | 4,889 | 3,603 | (2,568) | - |
| Term liabilities | 1,413,975 | 1,605,711 | 500,254 | 198,888 | 518,792 | 387,777 | - |
| **Total** | **1,510,988** | **1,695,190** | **583,809** | **203,777** | **522,395** | **385,209** | **-** |

### i) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The category and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities in each of the PBE IPSAS 41 categories is as follows:

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| **Financial assets measured at amortised cost:** | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents (note 16) | 17,103 | 15,837 | 67,537 | 29,773 |
| Trade and other receivables (note 17) | 28,600 | 23,684 | 67,236 | 59,706 |
| Term receivables (note 17) | - | - | - | - |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | 45,703 | 39,521 | 134,773 | 89,479 |
| **Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:** | | | | |
| Other financial assets (note 20) | 227,085 | 219,449 | 143,948 | 122,227 |
| Derivative financial instruments assets (note 36) | - | - | 12,537 | 16,795 |
| | 227,085 | 219,449 | 156,485 | 139,022 |
| **Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:** | | | | |
| Trade and other payables (note 25) | 46,779 | 40,015 | 85,607 | 77,539 |
| Short term borrowings (note 24) | 6,888 | 5,968 | - | - |
| Term loans (note 27) | 711,500 | 650,973 | 1,530,326 | 1,413,975 |
| Total financial liabilities measure at amortised cost | 765,167 | 696,956 | 1,615,933 | 1,491,514 |
| **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:** | | | | |
| Derivative financial instrument liabilities (note 36) | - | - | 19,566 | 19,474 |

### Relevant significant accounting policies

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Under PBE IPSAS 41, all the financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense on the basis of the Group's business model for managing the financial instrument and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument.

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risks. Interest rate swap contracts are used to hedge these exposures. Interest rate swaps are fair valued using forward interest rates extracted from observable yield curves.

The Group's LGFA borrower notes are measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense, in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41.

The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. However, any derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, under the specific PBE IPSAS rules, would be accounted for as trading instruments with fair value gains/losses being taken directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value on the date the derivative is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value. The fair value on initial recognition is the transaction price. Subsequent fair values are based on independent prices quoted in active markets as provided to us from Thomson Reuters data.

The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges), or
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated based on pricing using Thomson Reuters data. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the measurement date.

The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value, along with the changes in the fair value on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, is recognised in the surplus or loss. Fair value hedge accounting is applied only for hedging fixed interest risk on borrowings.

If the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to the surplus or loss over the period to maturity.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in equity with any ineffective portion recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense in the same period in which the hedged item affects net surplus or loss.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as they arise. Derivatives not designated into an effective hedge relationship are classified as current assets or liabilities.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for the period.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value with unrealised gains or losses reported in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses.

The Group's other financial assets and liabilities including cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, term receivables, trade and other payables, accrued expenditure, short term borrowings, and term loans are measured at amortised cost as they meet the conditions under PBE IPSAS 41.

Under PBE IPSAS 41, the impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost. The introduction of the impairment model has had no impact on the Group's financial assets classified at amortised cost. For trade and other receivables, the Group applies a simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses as these items do not have a significant financing component.

For an effective hedge of an exposure to changes in the fair value, the hedged item is adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged with the corresponding entry in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense via other comprehensive revenue and expense. Gains or losses from re-measuring the derivative, or for non-derivatives the foreign currency component of its carrying amount, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense via other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedge relationship is more than twelve months and as a current liability if the remaining maturity of the hedge relationship is less than twelve months.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as they arise. Derivatives not designated into an effective hedge relationship are classified as current assets or liabilities.

## 37 Sensitivity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

Based on historic movements and volatilities, the following movements are reasonably possible over a twelve-month period:

A parallel shift of +1%/-1% of the NZD yield curve from market closing values as at 30 June 2026 of 3.290% (2025: 5.630%).

Proportional foreign exchange rate movement of –10% (depreciation of NZD) and a +10% (appreciation of the NZD) against the USD, from the year end rate of 0.6075.

Should these movements occur, the effect on consolidated profit and loss and equity for each category of financial instrument held at balance date is presented below. The movements are illustrative only.

| | Carrying Amount $000 | Interest Rate -100bp | | Interest Rate +100bp | | FX -10% | FX 10% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Profit* | *Equity* | *Profit* | *Equity* | *Profit* | *Profit* |
| **2026** | | | | | | | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | | | | |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (interest rate swaps) | 10,461 | - | (17,831) | - | 16,809 | - | - |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (forward currency deals) | 91 | - | - | - | - | 8,399 | (6,872) |
| Other financial assets | 203,064 | 344 | - | (384) | - | - | - |
| | 213,616 | 344 | (17,831) | (384) | 16,809 | 8,399 | (6,872) |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (interest rate swaps) | 11,989 | - | (41,323) | - | 38,875 | - | - |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (forward currency deals) | 2,406 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities | 1,595,080 | (1,252) | - | 1,219 | - | - | - |
| | 1,609,476 | (1,252) | (41,323) | 1,219 | 38,875 | - | - |
| **Total increase (decrease)** | | **(908)** | **(59,154)** | **835** | **55,684** | **8,399** | **(6,872)** |
| **2025** | | | | | | | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | | | | |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (interest rate swaps and forward currency deals separately disclosed) | 11,921 | - | (11,361) | - | 10,732 | - | - |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (forward currency deals) | 2,099 | - | - | - | - | (7,718) | 6,315 |
| Other financial assets | 174,539 | 231 | - | (257) | - | - | - |
| | 188,559 | 231 | (11,361) | (257) | 10,732 | (7,718) | 6,315 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (interest rate swaps and forward currency deals separately disclosed) | 11,214 | - | (36,088) | - | 33,978 | - | - |
| Derivatives – designated as cash flow hedges (forward currency deals) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities | 1,470,874 | (3,175) | - | 3,112 | - | - | - |
| | 1,482,088 | (3,175) | (36,088) | 3,112 | 33,978 | - | - |
| **Total increase (decrease)** | | **(2,945)** | **(47,448)** | **2,854** | **44,710** | **(7,718)** | **6,315** |

1. Cash and cash equivalents include deposits at call which are at floating interest rates. Sensitivity to a 1% movement in rates is immaterial as these deposits are very short term.
2. Derivatives subject to the hedge accounting regime are managed by the company to be 100% effective and thus there is no sensitivity to change in either interest rates or exchange rates. Changes to interest rates charged caused by any change to the credit standing of the Group cannot be hedged.
3. Borrowings within each of the companies of the Group are subject to the Treasury Risk Management Policy. Sensitivity to any movement in the interest rate in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense is limited to the effect on the amount of floating rate debt that exceeds the amount of the fixed rate hedge.

## 38 Commitments, contingencies, guarantees and insurance

### Capital commitments

The contractual commitments at balance date for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets are:

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Roading | 12,185 | 27,059 | 12,185 | 27,059 |
| Water and waste | 35,509 | 36,010 | 35,509 | 36,010 |
| Other property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | 13,596 | 7,893 | 45,014 | 24,539 |
| | **61,290** | **70,962** | **92,708** | **87,608** |

### Operating leases as lessee

The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Not later than one year | 408 | 440 | 3,544 | 4,036 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 522 | 473 | 5,269 | 7,517 |
| Later than five years | - | - | 594 | 238 |
| | **930** | **913** | **9,407** | **11,791** |

### Operating leases as lessor

Investment property, and other land and buildings, are leased under operating leases. The leases have non-cancellable terms ranging from 1 month to 26 years. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Not later than one year | 8,487 | 7,812 | 8,487 | 7,812 |
| Later than one year and not later than 5 years | 25,632 | 25,038 | 25,632 | 25,038 |
| Later than five years | 8,532 | 9,983 | 8,532 | 9,983 |
| | **42,651** | **42,833** | **42,651** | **42,833** |

No contingent rents have been recognised during the year.

### Other commitments

Undrawn Facilities: Level of committed facilities undrawn was $240,000,000 (2025: $240,000,000)

Field Service Agreement Contracts: The Group is party to field service agreement contracts. The value of total committed expenditure under these contracts is $16 million for the 31 March 2027 and 31 March 2028 regulatory years. The current FSA contracts include network operational expenditure and do not specify the minimum capital expenditure per annum .

### Contingencies and guarantees

As detailed in note 21, the Council has uncalled capital of 1,900,000,000 for Dunedin City Holdings Limited, the uncalled capital can be drawn by the Company on demand as and when required.

DCC is investigating an historic landfill under Kettle Park which operated next to Ocean beach until the early 1950s. Storm events over the last 15 years have caused erosion to the dune seaward protection of the landfill. DCC has allocated $37.8 million of funding in the 9 Year Plan 2025-34 for Kettle Park remediation. Options and timeframes for erosion mitigation and dune remediation work, as well as the approach across the wider landfill site, are currently being assessed.

The Otago Regional Council requires the payment of a bond from those entities involved in solid waste disposal. By mutual agreement the payment of a bond of $1,000,000 has been waived as long as the Council retains ownership of the Green Island landfill site, and maintains the conditions of the consents.

The infrastructure linking the Musselburgh Pump Station and the Tahuna Wastewater Treatment Plant is critical infrastructure that requires renewal. DCC has allocated $49 million of funding in the 9 Year Plan 2025-34 for this link. Replacement pipes are expected in years 2-6 of the plan. Interim mitigation measures are underway.

The DCC's Warm Dunedin targeted rates scheme was available to eligible residents to spread out the costs of floor/ceiling insulation and/or clean heating appliances over 10 years via their rates payments. The scheme began in 2013 and was closed to new applicants in 2021. Repayments and interest are still being received from residents who signed up to the scheme. The Commerce Commission is concerned about any breaches of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act prior to the programme being stopped. The Government has exempted targeted rates such as Warm Dunedin from the Act, however this exemption may not be retrospective. If the exemption is not retrospective and DCC's Warm Dunedin targeted rates scheme was found not to be compliant with the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act, then DCC may be required to repay interest received from members of the scheme.

There are a number of known risks associated with the issue of building consents, including in relation to section 73 Building Act requirements. The magnitude of financial exposure (if any) is not quantifiable at this time.

In addition to the above, the Council is exposed to various legal claims on an ongoing basis. The maximum financial exposure under those additional claims is likely to be less than $2,500,000.

The Group has the following additional contingent liabilities

| | CORE COUNCIL | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
| Performance bonds | - | - | 636 | 636 |
| | - | - | 636 | 636 |

The performance bonds issued are principally in favour of South Island Local Authorities for contract work by Delta Utility Services Limited. There is no indication that any of these contingent liabilities will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

In future years there will be a carbon credit liability against a proportion of the carbon credits sequestered from post-1989 forest areas in accordance with New Zealand Emission Trading Scheme Regulations. A proportion of carbon sequestered from Post-1989 areas will have to be surrendered to compensate for the carbon liability generated from harvesting those forest areas. As at 30 June 2026 and similar to 30 June 2025 the value of the potential liability in future years is not known with sufficient certainty to be classified as a Contingent Liability due to the variations in the harvesting schedule, carbon reporting periods and the value of carbon to surrender. (2025 $nil.)

### Local Government Funding Agency

The Council is a guarantor of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA). The LGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand. LGFA has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AAA (Stable).

The Council is one of 74 local authority guarantors of the LGFA. The LGFA's loans to local authorities total $23.1 billion (2025: $22.7 billion), of which the Group and Council have borrowed $680 million (2025: $440 million). The council is a guarantor of all of the LGFA's borrowings. As at 30 June 2026, the carrying value of LGFA liabilities covered by the guarantee was $26.55 billion (2025: $25.5 billion), while the maximum potential future liability of the Council under the guarantee was $28.4 billion (2025: $26.3 billion).

PBE Accounting Standards require the Council to initially recognise the guarantee liability by applying the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) model (as fair value could not be reliably measured at initial recognition), and subsequently at the higher of the provision for impairment at balance date determined by the ECL model and the amount initially recognised. The Council has assessed the 12-month ECL of the guarantee liability, based on market information of the underlying assets held by the LGFA. The estimated 12-month expected credit losses are immaterial due to the very low probability of default by the LGFA in the next 12 months. Therefore, the Council has not recognised a liability.

The Council considers the risk of the LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- it is not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and
- local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to raise sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

## Insurance of assets

The following information relates to the insurance of the Council's assets as at 30 June:

| | | | 2025/26 $000 | 2024/25 $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Above Ground Material Damage** | | | | |
| Asset Value | DCC | | 1,935,824 | 1,890,084 |
| | DCC Group | | 1,031,634 | 1,107,773 |
| | | | 2,967,458 | 2,997,858 |
| Sum insured | DCC | | 1,935,824 | 1,890,084 |
| | DCC Group | | 1,031,634 | 1,107,773 |
| | | | 2,967,458 | 2,997,858 |
| Loss limit fire | | * | 130,000 | 130,000 |
| Loss limit other perils | | * | 865,500 | 865,500 |
| **Below Ground Infrastructure** | | | | |
| Sum insured | | | **5,766,726** | **5,766,726** |
| Loss Limit (includes assumption that 60% of the limit will be funded from central government) | | | **625,000** | **625,000** |
| **Fine Arts** | | | | |
| Sum insured | | | 204,495 | 204,495 |
| Civil Engineering Taieri Bridge | | | | |
| Sum insured | | | 8,021 | 8,021 |
| **Motor vehicle** | | | | |
| Sum insured | | | 6,758 | 6,397 |

* DCC Group Limits:
The DCC Group engaged Aon Global Risk Consulting (New Zealand) to complete a maximum foreseeable loss assessment regarding the Above Ground Property Coverage prior to the 2025/2026 renewal. The current loss limits reflect the mid range level of loss that may occur, as confirmed in this assessment.

**Notes:**

Loss limits are generally any one loss and all losses in the aggregate for the period of insurance.

All policies include sub-limits for various claims.

All claims will be subject to the agreed excess.

A policy also exists for annual contract works (coverage primarily for renewals).

The Council does not have any financial risk sharing arrangements that cover the assets (2025: nil).

An insurance reserve fund of $366,655 (2025: $354,753) exists to meet the cost of claims that fall below deductible limits under the Council insurance policies.

## 39 Transactions with related parties

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect DCC would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Related party disclosures have also not been made for transactions with entities within the DCC Group (such as funding and financing flows), where the transactions are consistent with the normal operating relationships between entities and are on/within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect DCC and the DCC Group would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Details of the percentage of ordinary shares held in subsidiaries and associates by the DCC Group are disclosed in the Statement of financial involvement in Council controlled organisations.

### Key management personnel compensation - Dunedin City Council

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity. This includes Councillors and senior management. For further analysis refer to note 13.

| | Actual 2026 $000 | Actual 2025 $000 |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mayor and Councillors*** | | |
| Remuneration | 1,545 | 1,435 |
| ***Executive Leadership Team*** | | |
| Remuneration | 2,646 | 2,783 |
| **Total key management personnel remuneration** | **4,191** | **4,218** |

Key management personnel comprises: 14.6 full-time equivalent elected members and 7.7 full-time equivalent executive leaders (2025: 15 full-time equivalent elected members and 9 full-time equivalent executive leaders).

## 40 Explanations of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variances from the Council's 2025/2026 Annual Plan budget figures are as follows:

### Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Total operating revenue for the year was $432.5 million or $16.8 million higher than budgeted. This was due to:

- vested assets of $18.4 million (non-cash) relating to new subdivisions and SH88 boardwalk (known as Te Ara Moana - The Ocean Path) vested from NZTA, being $15.4 million higher than budgeted.
- a net gain on the fair value of investments held by the Waipori Fund of $5.5 million, being $4.2 million higher than budgeted.
- a net gain on revaluation of investment properties of $3.4 million, being $2.5 million less than budgeted.

Note that rates revenue is higher than budget due to metered water revenue of $6.7 million being reclassified as rates revenue, having previously been disclosed under other revenue. The budget for metered water revenue has not been reclassified and remains under other revenue, resulting in other revenue being lower than budget.

Total operating expenses for the year was $402.3 million or $13.6 million less than budgeted. This variance was due to:

- a change in accounting treatment for the landfill after-care provision has meant that the provision in operating expenses has reduced by $10.2 million. Provision for future capital works has been moved from operating expenses to the Statement of Financial Position (balance sheet), the provision for future maintenance costs has remained in operating expenses.
- waste minimisation operating expenditure was lower than budgeted by $2.1 million due to lower landfill and emission trading scheme costs.
- personnel costs were lower than budget by $1.5 million due to vacancies during the year.
- interest costs were lower than budget by $1.5 million due to reduced capital funding requirements.
- depreciation costs were higher than budget by $0.8 million, mainly relating to Three Waters assets.

### Statement of cashflows

Cash inflows from rates received are higher than budget due to the metered water rate being reclassified as rates revenue. This has resulted in other revenue being lower than budget due to the reclassification.

Net cash outflow from investing activities was lower than budget due to an underspend of the capital expenditure programme. The underspend was primarily due to delays in the timing of works.

Net cash inflow from financing activities was lower than budget due to the lower spend on capital expenditure.

## 41 Reclassification of comparative year figures

The Group has made some minor reclassification adjustments to prior year comparative figures. This is to better reflect the financial position at year end.

The 9 Year Plan 2025-34 revised the activity group structure previously used in the 2025 Annual Report for Core Council. To ensure comparability under the revised structure, the 2025 comparative information presented in Note 10 and Note 11 have been reclassified to align with the new activity group structure.

## 42 Local Water Done Well

### Background and Delivery Model

The Government's Local Water Done Well framework, enacted under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 and the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, required all territorial authorities to submit a Water Services Delivery Plan demonstrating the long-term financial sustainability of their drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services ("Three Waters"). Council formally adopted and submitted its plan to the Department of Internal Affairs on 25 August 2025.

Council resolved to retain the delivery of Three Waters services internally within the existing Council organisation. It does not intend to transfer these activities to a separate water services organisation or a Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO). Accordingly, Council retains full ownership, control, and operational responsibility for all underlying Three Waters assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses.

### Financial Reporting and Compliance

To satisfy statutory transparency and regulatory ring-fencing requirements under the legislation, Council will separate financial statements for its Three Waters activities effective from 1 July 2026. This reporting will be designed to clearly demonstrate the distinct financial performance and long-term sustainability of water services.

The preparation of these financial statements will not alter the legal ownership, control, or primary accounting recognition of the underlying assets and liabilities, which will continue to be recognised within Council's consolidated financial statements.

### Financial Effects

Because water services remain within the core Council organisation:

- No assets, liabilities, operations, or personnel transfer to an external entity;
- No contingent items arise from a transfer arrangement; and
- Existing capital commitments and contractual arrangements remain fully with Council.

## 43 Local Government reforms

The New Zealand Government is part way through a programme of reforms affecting local government. These reforms include the Local Government (Systems Improvements) Amendment Act 2026, the "Simplifying Local Government" programme and rate capping. Other proposals in progress include resource management system reform, emergency management reform, and earthquake prone buildings legislation.

The systems improvements reforms are intended to get councils to have a stronger focus on the provision of core services, provide clearer information on performance and have greater accountability. They aim to reduce the pressure on council rates.

The Simplifying Local Government programme is intended, through reorganisation, to simplify governance, strengthen strategic planning, improve the delivery of regional functions and establish governance arrangements that are more efficient, financially sustainable and easier for communities to understand. The Government has provided two pathways for reorganisation – the Head Start Pathway, and the Back Stop process. These are discussed in detail below.

The Local Government (Rates Capping) Amendment Bill aims to limit annual increases of council rates to promote fiscal responsibility and provide predictability to ratepayers. Rates relating to water services, being drinking water, wastewater and stormwater, are not included in the rate cap.

Rate capping is proposed to have an implementation date of 1 July 2029, however, there is an expectation that Council's will have regard to the target cap range when setting rates for 2027/28 and 2028/29. Rate cap targets are expected to be set at 2%-4% per annum.

The Government reforms are at various stages of progress. Many aspects of the reform programme remain under development, with proposed law still in progress towards becoming Acts of Parliament.

The outcomes and timing of the reforms is therefore uncertain. The Council continues to monitor developments and participate in consultation processes where appropriate. Until the relevant legislative and policy decisions have been finalised, the full impact of the reforms on the Council's revenue, operations, assets, liabilities, governance arrangements, service delivery responsibilities, and financial position cannot be reliably determined.

Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This reflects the current expectation that the Council will continue to operate in its existing form and continue providing local government services unless and until any future reform decisions are implemented.

### Simplifying Local Government – Head Start Pathway

As part of the Government's 'Simplifying Local Government' programme, councils were provided with an opportunity to submit proposals under the "Head Start" pathway. This voluntary process enabled groups of territorial authorities to develop locally led proposals for unitary governance and structural arrangements. These proposals will be assessed by the Government against five criteria: support for the new planning system, simplified governance, economies of scale, maintaining local voice, and deliverability.

In August 2026, Dunedin City Council and Queenstown Lakes District Council jointly submitted a voluntary Head Start proposal to the Government. The proposal outlines a model for local government reform in Otago that would establish two unitary authorities, supported by a shared regional services structure. The proposed Coastal Otago Unitary Authority would comprise Dunedin City, Clutha District and potentially part or all of Waitaki District, while the proposed Inland Otago Unitary Authority would comprise Queenstown Lakes District and Central Otago District. Regional functions currently delivered by the Otago Regional Council would be delivered through a shared regional services operating across both unitary authorities.

The proposal is intended to simplify local government structures, strengthen regional capability, support planning reform, reduce duplication and improve coordination of functions delivered at a regional scale. The proposal notes that detailed design work, public consultation, engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and affected Papatipu Rūnanga, and further assessment of governance, representation, financial implications and service delivery arrangements would be required before any final decisions are made.

As at the date of adoption of these financial statements, the Government had not made any decisions regarding the proposal. The Government has advised that Cabinet is expected to consider Head Start proposals during early 2027, and if endorsed, the proposal will be fully developed and considered for final approval later in 2027. The Government has indicated that any resulting changes are intended to be implemented prior to the 2028 local government elections.

The outcome of the Council's Head Start proposal, and any resulting implications for the Council's governance arrangements, operations, assets, liabilities, service delivery responsibilities and financial position, remain uncertain.

### Simplifying Local Government – Backstop Process

The "backstop" process may be used where councils have not participated in the Head Start pathway, or where proposals submitted under the Head Start pathway are not accepted by the Government. Further detail regarding the "backstop" process is expected to be provided in early 2027.

While Council has participated in the Head Start pathway through its joint proposal with Queenstown Lakes District Council, it remains possible that the Council could be subject to the backstop process if the proposal is not accepted or does not proceed.

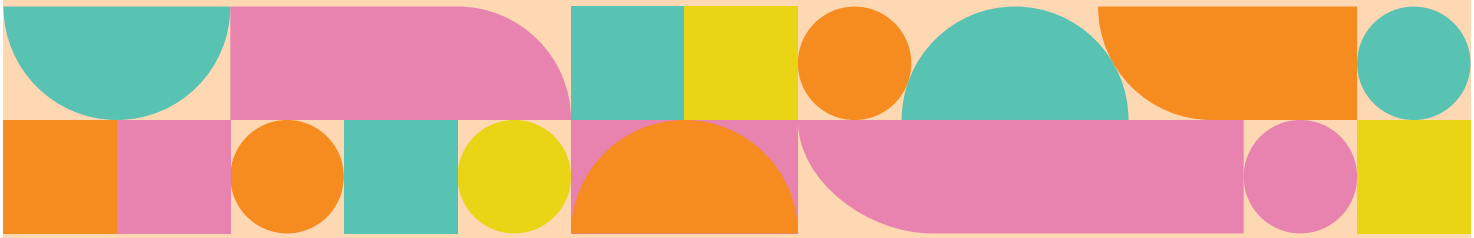
The Government has indicated that any changes arising from the Simplifying Local Government programme through the backstop process are expected to take effect following the 2028 local government elections.

## 44 Events after balance date

There are no other significant post balance date events.

SECTION 4

# He whākika anō
# Other disclosures



## Section contents


| | |
|---|---|
| Annual report disclosure statement | 186 |
| Council controlled organisations | 190 |
| Statement of compliance and responsibility | 197 |
| Independent Auditor's Report | 198 |

# Annual report disclosure statement

## Annual report disclosure statement for the year ending 30 June 2026

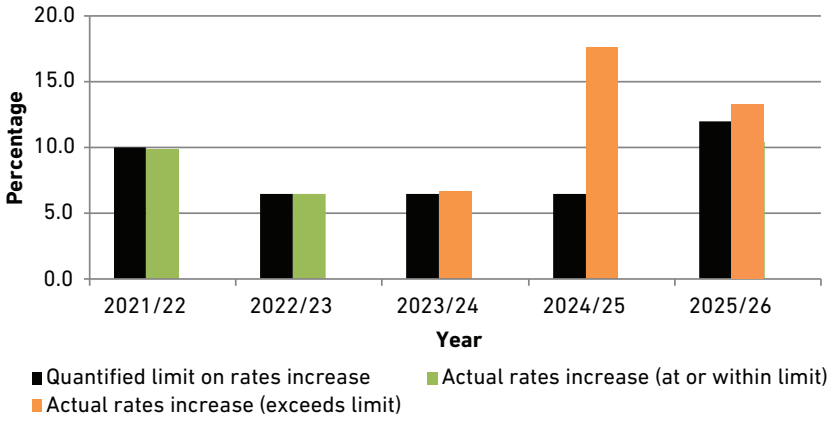
### What is the purpose of this statement?

The purpose of this statement is to disclose the Council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

The Council is required to include this statement in its annual report in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

### Rates (increases) affordability benchmark

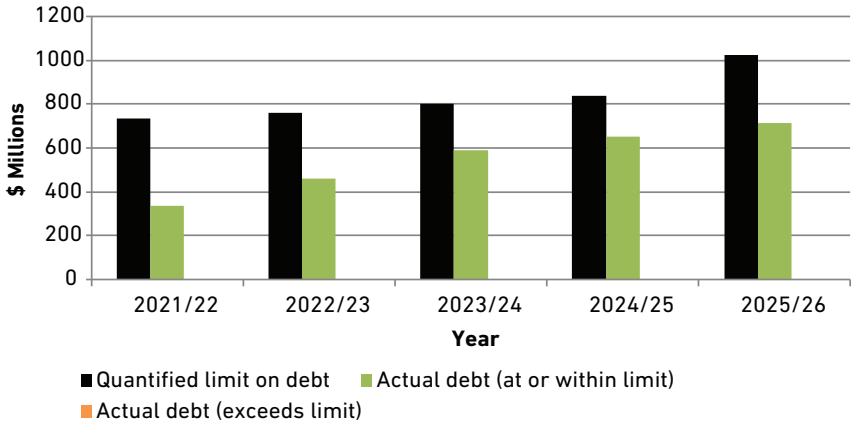
The following graph compares the Council's actual rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases included in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is 12% in 2025/26




### Debt affordability benchmark

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

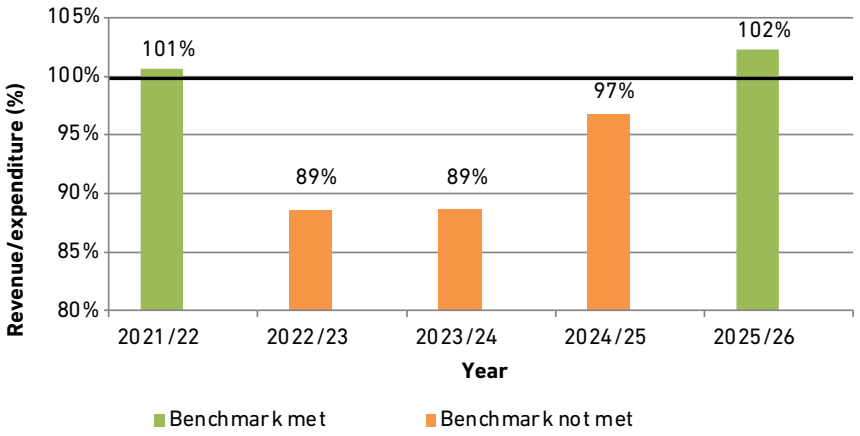
The following graph compares the Council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing statement in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is 250% ($1025.6 million) of revenue less investment property revaluations in 2025/26.



## Balanced budget benchmark

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

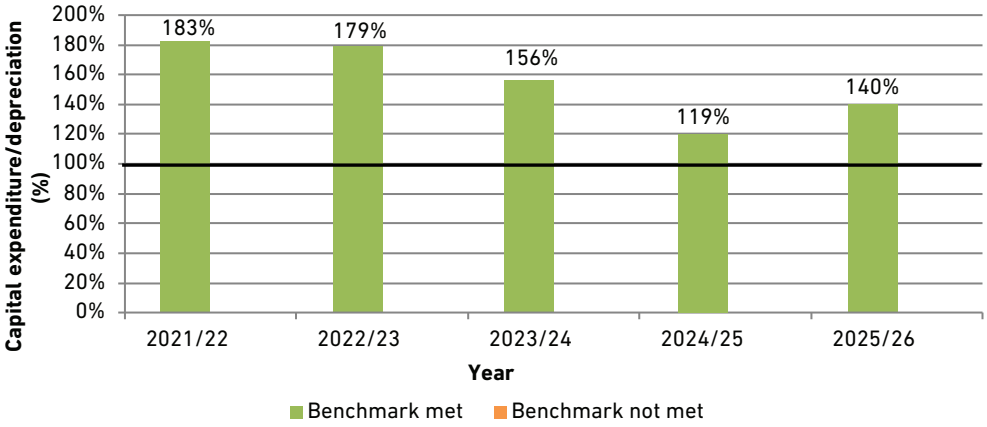
The Council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.




## Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services.

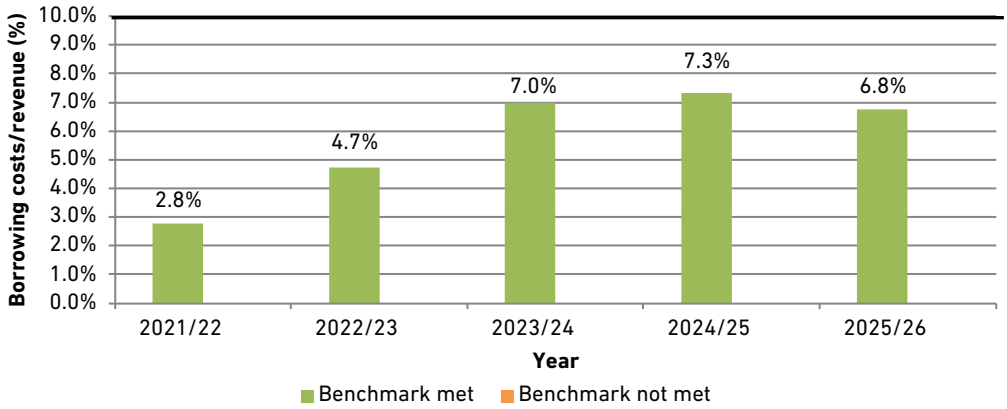
The Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services.



## Debt servicing benchmark

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

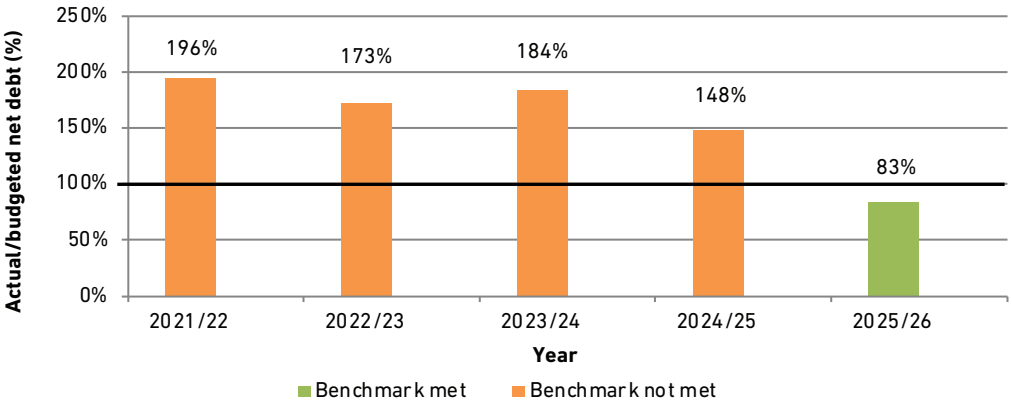
Because Statistics New Zealand projects the Council's population will grow below the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.




## Debt control benchmark

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

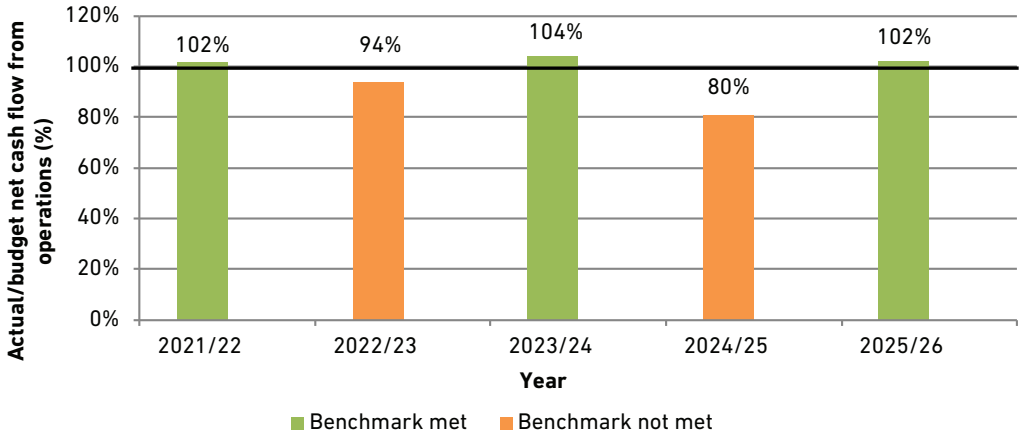
The Council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.



## Operations control benchmark

This graph displays the Council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flow from operations.

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




## Additional information or comment

Note 1: Rate projections are set at the end of May each year. Between May and June, additional rates revenue arises due to growth (eg subdivisions, extensions), and budgets don't include this. Actual rates include this growth. This affects the rates affordability benchmarks

Note 2: In 2025/26 the rates (increases) affordability benchmark has been exceeded due to the reclassification of the metered water rate from other revenue to rates revenue. The quantified limit benchmark does not include a reclassification of metered water rate revenue.

Note 3: In 2025/26 the debt control benchmark has been met compared to prior years due to the underspend of the capital expenditure programme. The underspend was primarily due to delays in the timing of works.

# Council controlled organisations

Dunedin City Holdings Limited is the Dunedin City Council's wholly owned investment company. Its purpose is to monitor and provide leadership to subsidiary and associate companies, and to ensure each company provides the maximum advantages in all respects to the Dunedin City Council.

## Statement of service performance

### for the year ended 30 June 2026

Consistent with the requirements of the Council's 9 year plan 2025-34, the Council reviewed key performance targets established in the 2025/26 Statement of Intent for the Dunedin City Holdings Ltd. Group. The actual performance achieved against the key performance targets from those statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 are as follows:

### Dunedin City Holdings Limited (DCHL)

| OBJECTIVES | PERFORMANCE TARGET | OUTCOME |
|---|---|---|
| Monitor performance of DCHL Group companies to ensure returns (financial and other) are optimised | At each board meeting, DCHL reviews DCHL Group companies' operating and financial performance | At each board meeting, the DCHL Board reviewed each of the DCHL Group companies' operating and financial performance against budget, with DIAL reviewed on a quarterly basis. |
| | DCHL Board monitor DCHL Group companies' progress against their SoI targets quarterly | At each board meeting, the DCHL Board monitored each of the DCHL Group companies' progress against their SoI targets on an exception basis. Progress was also reviewed quarterly in preparing the Quarterly Update report to DCC. |
| Seek opportunities to create synergies, leverage experience or expertise across DCHL Group, where appropriate | DCHL Board meet with full group of Chairs and Chief Executives twice annually<br><br>Synergies have been made across the DCHL Group | Throughout the year DCHL has continued to support group-wide co-operation including climate-related reporting and insurances. DCHL also led roundtable meetings with Chairs and Chief Executives. |
| Review DCC Investment Framework | Deliver Review of DCC Investment Framework with recommendations | DCHL's Review Report was considered by Council on 26 March 2026. |
| Monitor performance of DCHL portfolio as a whole to ensure returns (financial and other) are optimised. | DCHL Board review consolidated DCHL Group financial performance against budget monthly | Each month the DCHL Board reviewed the consolidated DCHL Group financial performance against budget. |
| | DCHL Board review rates of return for DCHL Group companies | The DCHL board reviewed returns from group companies on a monthly basis and considered portfolio analysis, including rates of return. |
| | DCHL Board provide a quarterly update to DCC's Finance and Council Controlled Organisations Committee on the DCHL Group's performance (financial and other). | A Quarterly Update report was provided to Council or its committees for each quarter. |
| | Deliver at least 2 individual company briefings to Councillors | Two company briefings were held during the year and all companies participated in induction workshops for Councillors. |
| Consider strategic issues. | DCHL Board review the ownership and capital structures of the DCHL Group companies (at least annually) | The ownership and capital structures of the DCHL Group companies are an ongoing consideration of the DCHL Board. Ownership and capital structures were specifically considered at the March board meeting. |

| OBJECTIVES | PERFORMANCE TARGET | OUTCOME |
|---|---|---|
| | Consider capital expenditure proposals and business cases in accordance with company constitutions and SoIs. | Capital expenditure proposals and business cases have been considered in accordance with individual company constitutions and SoIs. |
| Provide input on DCHL Group companies' medium to long term strategies. | DCHL Board engage with each group company at least annually on strategy | In most cases, the DCHL Board engaged with each group company at least twice during the year. |
| Review and approve DCHL Group Statements of Intent for consistency with Council's strategic direction | Review draft SoIs by 1 March 2026 | The DCHL Board reviewed each of the DCHL Group companies draft SOIs in February 2026. |
| | Approve SoIs by 30 June 2026 | All group company Statements of Intent were reviewed and approved prior to 30 June 2026. |
| Set expectations through annual Letters of Expectation to DCHL Group companies | Send Letters of Expectation to subsidiary and associate companies by 31 December 2025 | Letters of Expectation were sent to group companies on 19 December 2025. |
| Monitor performance of the DCHL group in measuring, reporting and reducing carbon emissions and waste | Refine and continue to implement DCHL's carbon emissions and waste reduction strategies | Progress continued and is reported in the Emissions Summary section of the Annual Report. |
| | Measure and publicly report DCHL group Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in our Annual Report for the group | Progress continued and is reported in the Emissions Summary section of the Annual Report. |
| | Report progress in respect of DCHL Group's carbon roadmap to DCC | Progress continued and is reported in the Emissions Summary section of the Annual Report. |
| Appoint Directors to DCHL Group companies; appoint Chairs to subsidiary companies. | Appointments and re-appointments are all completed on time, and in compliance with DCHL and Council policy. | All appointments and re-appointments made during the 2026 financial year were completed on time, and in compliance with DCHL and Council policy. |
| Ensure companies are good employers, and operate in an environmentally and socially responsible way. DCHL expects Group companies to maintain ongoing focus on health and safety as a top priority. | Ensure DCHL Group companies have appropriate policies and procedures in place | Confirmed that all group companies have appropriate policies and procedures in place and they are reviewed on a regular basis. |
| | DCHL Board review DCHL Group companies' (including DCHL) ESG disclosures in their Annual Reports. | The Board reviewed these sections when Annual Reports were published. |
| Living wage | All direct employees of the company and the group are paid at living wage or above | All employees were paid equal to or higher than the living wage. |
| Health and safety | DCHL Board review DCHL Group companies' Health and Safety measures in regular periodic reporting | The Board monitored key measures each month. |
| Consult with the shareholder in a timely manner on DCHL Group strategic or operational matters which could compromise the Council's community outcomes | All such matters escalated to the shareholder in a timely manner. | All strategic or operational matters which could compromise the Council's community outcomes, were reported to the shareholder in a timely manner. |
| | DCHL board provide briefings to Councillors on matters of significance as required. | Briefings were provided on all matters of significance required. |
| Report to the shareholder within 24 hours of the Board becoming aware of any substantive matter, including any matter likely to generate media coverage | All such matters reported to the shareholder within 24 hours | All substantive matters were reported to the shareholder within 24 hours of the DCHL Board becoming aware of them. |

| Financial forecasts | | $000 | Financial achievement | | $000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shareholder's funds to total assets | | 21% | Shareholder's funds to total assets | | 19% |
| Interest paid to shareholder | | 5,902 | Interest paid to shareholder | | 5,902 |
| Dividend distributions | | 9,000 | Dividend distributions | | 9,000 |
| EBITDA | | 144,618 | EBITDA | | 138,107 |
| Net profit after tax | | 26,219 | Net profit after tax | | 21,786 |
| Cash flow from operations | | 76,139 | Cash flow from operations | | 87,119 |
| Capital expenditure | | 121,319 | Capital expenditure | | 91,698 |
| Shareholder's funds | | 523,738 | Shareholder's funds | | 452,872 |
| Term loans | parent | 30,416 | Term loans | parent | 28,744 |
| | group | 1,554,594 | | group | 1,530,326 |

# Statement of service performance - Group Measures

## For the year ended 30 June 2026

The performance targets established as significant to the group in the DCHL 2024/25 Statement of Intent for subsidiaries and the results achieved for the year ended 30 June 2025 are as follows:

| OBJECTIVES | PERFORMANCE TARGET | OUTCOME |
|---|---|---|
| **Aurora Energy Limited** | | |
| Zero serious harm events involving members of the public | Number of serious injury events (excluding third party contacts with the network) involving members of the public<br>Target: Nil | There were no serious harm events involving members of the public |
| Reduce harm to employees and contractors | Board and Leadership site visits and safety observations<br>Target: 100 | There were 156 Board and Leadership site visits and safety observations |
| Effective long-term planning for Aurora Energy's asset portfolio is in place | Annual and compliant Asset Management Plan is published as per regulatory requirements | A 10-year Asset Management Plan (AMP) Update was published by 31st March 2026 for the 2027-2036 period |
| **Reliability Performance Targets (Statement of Intent Targets – Period Ended 31 March 2025)** | | |
| SAIDI System Average Interruption Duration Index<br>- Class B Interruptions (Planned) | Average minutes without electricity per consumer year ended 31 March 2026:<br>≤ 215.55 minutes | 85.35 minutes |
| SAIDI System Average Interruption Duration Index<br>- Class C Interruptions (Unplanned) | Average minutes without electricity per consumer year ended 31 March 2026:<br>≤ 128.36 minutes | 112.46 minutes |
| SAIFI System Average Interruption Frequency Index<br>- Class B Interruptions (Planned) | Average frequency of outages per consumer year ended 31 March 2026:<br>≤ 1.22 | 0.49 interruptions |
| SAIFI System Average Interruption Frequency Index<br>- Class C Interruptions (Unplanned) | Average frequency of outages per consumer year ended 31 March 2026:<br>≤ 1.97 | 1.29 interruptions |
| **Delta Utility Services Limited** | | |
| Maintain effective Health and Safety systems and processes supported by positive organisational culture to enable the Company value of Everyone Home Safe, Every Day | Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) per 200,000 hours worked of ≤ 3.50 | Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) for the year was 3.40 per 200,000 hours worked. This was slightly under the target of ≤ 3.5. The severity of the incidents was minor and most related to the high amount of manual handling that is a requirement of the work we complete |
| | Maintain ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System accreditation | The Company maintained ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System accreditation throughout the year |

| OBJECTIVES | PERFORMANCE TARGET | OUTCOME |
|---|---|---|
| **City Forests Limited** | | |
| To ensure that the appropriate yield monitoring systems are in place and sufficient forest is available to achieve long term sustainable yield from the forest estate. | The Company's annual harvest volumes as detailed in the strategic plan will be within 30% of projected long term sustainable yield. | The annual harvest from the Company Forest estate during the year was 409,407m3 including additional billet wood and slash recovered. This is 114.7% of plan volume of 356,966m3 which was the FY2026 sustainable harvest level.<br>Sustainable harvest levels in the long-term strategic plan for the next 3 years are; 373k m3, 373k m3 and 373k m3. This is the updated sustainable harvest level. |
| To minimise lost time accidents, injuries and property damage. | Lost time accident rates for staff and contractors will be minimised and tracked with a target of less than 15 lost time accidents per 1,000,000 hours worked. | 12 month rolling lost time accident rate for staff and forest contractors was 12.4 lost time injuries per 1,000,000 hours |
| To maintain Environmental Certification of the Company's forests (currently FSC). | Forest Stewardship Council Certification of the Forest Estate will be maintained. | Forest Stewardship Council Certification was maintained following audit in 2025 |
| **Dunedin Venues Management Limited** | | |
| Visitor Marginal Direct Spend target is achieved, determined through a post event patron survey assessed by an independent economist. | A minimum of $5m visitor marginal direct spend for Dunedin City per each major event which uses Event Attraction Funding. | The Visitor Marginal Direct Spend for major events in the year to 30 June 2026 as determined by an independent economist were as follows:<br>Event/Visitor Marginal Direct Spend ($,000)<br>All Blacks v France 13,200<br>Hot Wheels Monster Trucks 5,940<br>Total $19,140 |
| | Achieve minimum 80% satisfaction rating through surveys of all major events (>10,000 pax). | Not achieved.<br>Satisfaction and attendance numbers for major events in the year to 30 June 2026 were:<br>Event/Satisfaction<br>All Blacks v France 95%<br>Hot Wheels Monster Trucks 66% |
| Report on Safety & Wellness management and provide statistical data at each scheduled Board meeting | An Incident Frequency Rate Events (IFRE) of less than 0.05% of the total number of event attendees across all venues | Achieved - The Incident Frequency Rate was 0.024% of the total number of people attending events at the venues for the reporting period |

| OBJECTIVES | PERFORMANCE TARGET | OUTCOME |
|---|---|---|
| **Dunedin Stadium Property Limited** | | |
| Ensure an Asset Management Plan which enables general use of the stadium, and meets asset warranty and guarantee requirements, is in place. | An Asset Management Plan is in place. | An Asset Management Plan is in place. |
| Ensure assets are appropriately maintained. | A current Building Warrant of Fitness is always maintained for the stadium. | A current Building Warrant of Fitness is in place. |
| | The Board monitors progress against the Asset Management Plan and material changes to approved budgets. | The Board monitored progress against the Asset Management Plan and considered any material changes to the approved budgets at Board meetings during the year. |
| **Dunedin Railways Limited** | | |
| Develop long-term strategy and a robust model. | Complete long-term strategic plan. | Achieved - Strategic plan was completed and approved during the year |
| Ensure the safety, reliability, and efficiency of DRL's infrastructure. | Track maintenance plan in place. Board monitors changes to plan and approves material changes to budget. | Achieved - preliminary plan in place whilst refinement on long term renewal plan continues with board oversight |
| Maintenance is carried out without affecting train operations. | No unplanned delays to regular scheduled passenger operations. | Achieved |
| Reduce harm to employees and contractors. | Lost time incidents are less than two. | Achieved - LTI was 1 in FY2026 |
| **Dunedin City Treasury Limited** | | |
| Manage the liquidity risk of the DCC Group and use a variety of funding sources to achieve appropriate levels of funds as required by the DCC Group. | Zero breaches of DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy's borrowing maturity profile. | There were no breaches of DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy's borrowing maturity profile. |
| Utilise a portfolio approach to minimise funding costs and manage interest rate risk in accordance with the DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy. | Zero breaches of DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy's interest rate risk policy. | There were no breaches of DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy's interest rate risk policy. |
| Securely invest surplus cash available from within the DCC Group, ensuring funds deposited outside the DCC Group are compliant with the DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy. | Zero breaches of DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy's investment management policy. | There were no breaches of DCC Treasury Risk Management Policy's investment management policy. |

# Statement of associate performance

## For the year ended 30 June 2026

### Dunedin International Airport Limited

The performance targets established as significant to the group in the DCHL 2025/26 Statement of Intent for Dunedin International Airport Limited, and the results achieved for the year ended 30 June 2026 are as follows:

| OBJECTIVES | PERFORMANCE TARGET | OUTCOME |
|---|---|---|
| Maintain our assets to ensure no delays caused by DIAL to scheduled passenger operations. | Zero on-time performance delays to regular passenger transport operations due to airport owned infrastructure. | NOT ACHIEVED<br>Air New Zealand reported seven delays to regular passenger transport operations due to Dunedin Airport owned infrastructure.<br>One due to an airbridge malfunction, three due to baggage system malfunctions, one due to an issue with a security gate delaying refuelling, and two due to an urgent repair needed on the runway.<br>Jetstar reported no delays due to infrastructure owned by Dunedin Airport. |
| Work to ensure Dunedin remains a well-connected gateway, benefiting both the community and the broader regional economy | Year on year improvement in passenger volumes. | ACHIEVED<br>Passenger volumes increased by 22,887 (2.7%) during the 2026 financial year to 876,699. |
| Transform our approach to safety and security risk management. | Nil serious harm to our staff, airport users or contractors. | ACHIEVED<br>There were no serious harm* injuries during the 2026 financial year.<br>*As defined in the WorkSafe Accident and Accident Notification Definitions |

# Statement of compliance and responsibility

## Compliance

The Council and Management of the Dunedin City Council confirm that all statutory requirements of Schedule 10 Part 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 regarding financial management and borrowing have been complied with.

## Responsibility

The Council and Management of the Dunedin City Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual Financial Statements and Statement of Service Performance, and the judgements used in them.

The Council and Management of the Dunedin City Council accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Council and Management of the Dunedin City Council, the annual Financial Statements 30 June 2026 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Dunedin City Council.



Sophie Barker, Mayor of Dunedin

29 October 2026



Richard Briggs, Chief Executive Officer

The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

# Independent Auditor's Report

## To the readers of the annual report of Dunedin City Council for the year ended 30 June 2026

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Dunedin City Council (the Council) and its subsidiaries and controlled entities (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Rudie Tomlinson, using the staff and resources of The Audit Office, to carry out the audit on his behalf.

We have audited the information in the annual report of the Council and the Group that we are required to audit in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

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

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

## Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 108 to 113 and 116 to 184 present fairly, in all material respects, the Council and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the results of the operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards; and
- the statement of service provision (reported as the services and activities) for the year ended 30 June 2026 on pages 28 to 31 and 38 to 106:
    - is appropriate and meaningful and prepared in accordance with the Council's measurement bases or evaluation methods and Public Benefit Entity Standards; and

  - presents fairly, in all material respects, the Council's actual levels of service for each group of activities, including the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service, whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved, and the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and

- the funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 on page 114 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 30 of Schedule 10;

- the funding impact statements for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2026 on pages 38 to 106 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 26 of Schedule 10; and

- the statements comparing actual capital expenditure to budgeted capital expenditure for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2026 on pages 38 to 106 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 24 of Schedule 10.

## Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that:

- the Council has complied with the information disclosure requirements of Part 3 of Schedule 10 for the year ended 30 June 2026; and

- the Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks required by Part 2 of the Regulations for the year ended 30 June 2026 are complete and accurate.

## Emphasis of Matter: Simplifying local government reform

The Government has announced it wants to simplify local government, including reducing the number of local authorities by amalgamations within regions. As described in note 43 on pages 183 to 184, the Council is part of an amalgamation proposal under the Head Start pathway which may, if approved, be implemented before the 2028 local elections. The eventual outcome for the Council is dependent on future Cabinet decisions and enactment of enabling legislation. Because of the significant uncertainty about the outcome and timing of any future reorganisation, the financial statements have continued to be prepared on a going concern basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## Basis for our opinion on the audited information and the disclosure requirements

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards, the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), and New Zealand Auditing Standard 1 (Revised): *The Audit of Service Performance Information* 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 audited information and the disclosure requirements* 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 on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements.

## Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information and the disclosure requirements

The Council is responsible for preparing the audited information and the disclosure requirements in accordance with the Act. The Council's responsibilities include the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and service performance information in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards.

This includes:

- the selection of elements/aspects of service performance, performance measures and/or descriptions, and measurement bases or evaluation methods to enable the presentation of service performance information that is appropriate and meaningful; and
- the preparation of a statement of service provision, in accordance with the Council's measurement bases or evaluation methods, that provides an appropriate and meaningful basis to enable readers to assess what has been achieved for the year.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the audited information and the disclosure requirements that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Council's responsibilities arise under the Act and the Regulations.

## Responsibilities of the auditor

### Responsibilities for the audited information

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the

aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the Council's annual plan or long-term plan as applicable.

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council and Group's internal control.

- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.

- We evaluate whether the selection of elements/aspects of service performance, performance measures and/or descriptions and measurement bases or evaluation methods present an appropriate and meaningful assessment of the Council's service performance.

- We evaluate whether the service performance information is prepared in accordance with the Council's measurement bases or evaluation methods, and presents fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards, the actual service performance achieved compared with the intended levels of service.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Council and Group 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 information we audited 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 Council and Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- We plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming

an opinion on the Group audited information. 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 Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Responsibilities for the disclosure requirements

Our objective is to provide reasonable assurance about whether the Council has complied with the disclosure requirements. To assess whether the Council has met the disclosure requirements we undertake work to confirm that:

- the Council has made all of the disclosures required by Part 3 of Schedule 10 to the Act and Part 2 of the Regulations; and
- the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Regulations accurately reflect information drawn from the audited information and, where applicable, the Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

Our responsibilities for the audited information and for the disclosure requirements arise from the Act and the Public Audit Act 2001.

## Other information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report other than the audited information and the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Independence

We are independent of the Council and 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)* as applicable for audits of public interest entities issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

The independent Chair of the Council's Audit and Risk Committee until March 2026 was also the independent Chair of the Auditor-General's Audit and Risk Committee, and subsequently is the Chair of the Auditor-General's Public Audit System Committee. There are appropriate safeguards to reduce any threat to auditor independence, as the Auditor-General's committees do not assume any of the Audit Office's management functions, and a member of the Auditor-General's committees (when acting in this capacity) has no involvement in, or influence over, the audit of the Council.

In addition to the audit and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have carried out statutory and regulatory engagements for the Council's subsidiaries and associate and performed a limited assurance engagement related to the Council's Debenture Trust Deed, which are compatible with those independence requirements.

Other than these engagements, and the relationship with the Auditor-General's committees, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Council or any of its subsidiaries and controlled entities.



Rudie Tomlinson
The Audit Office
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Dunedin, New Zealand
29 October 2026

SECTION 5:

# He āpititaka
# Appendices

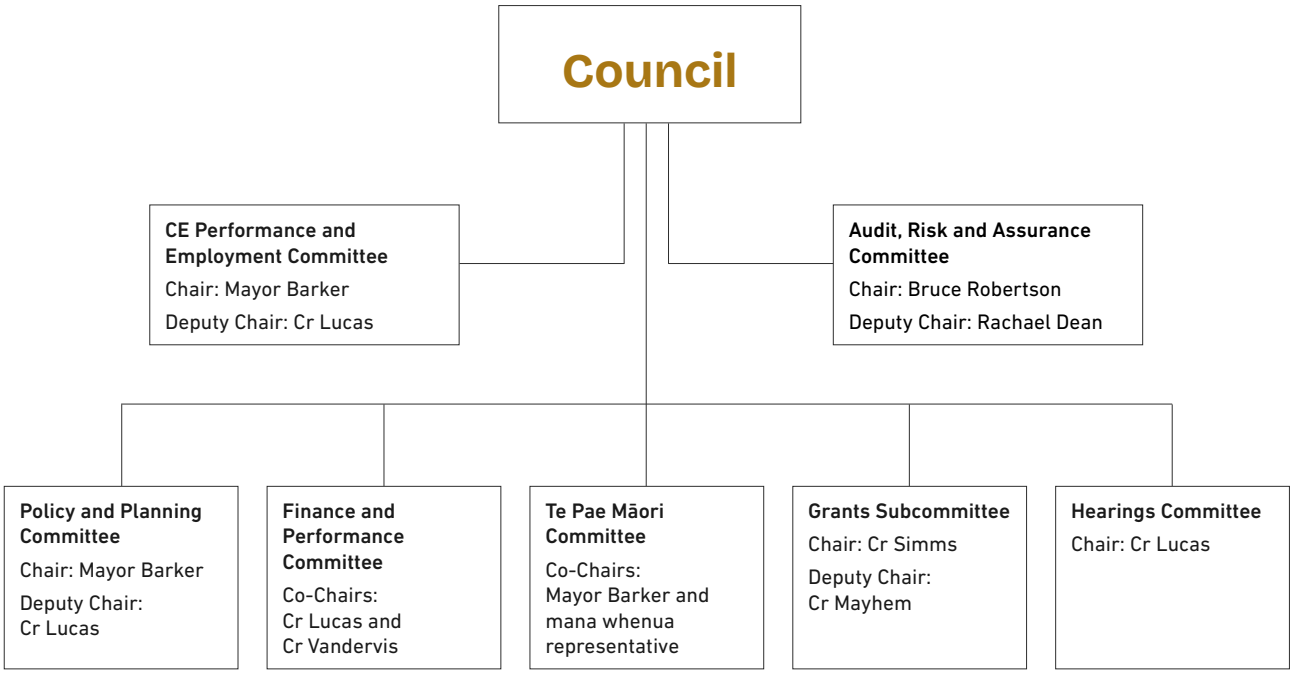
## Section contents


Te aka o te kōmiti kaunihera | council committee structure 205

Kā poari hapori | community boards 206

# Te aka o te kōmiti kaunihera
# Council committee structure

**as at 30 June 2026**



# Kā poari hapori
# Community boards

## as at 30 June 2026

| Mosgiel - Taieri | Otago Peninsula | Saddle Hill | Strath Taieri | Waikouaiti Coast | West Harbour |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rebecca Shepherd (Chair) | Paul Pope (Chair) | Paul Weir (Chair) | Terina Geddes (Chair) | Alasdair Morrison (Chair) | Jarrod Hodson (Chair) |
| Andrew Sutton (Deputy Chair) | Hoani Langsbury (Deputy Chair) | Tracey Boereboom (Deputy Chair) | Ken Bain (Deputy Chair) | Anna Knight (Deputy Chair) | Barbara Olah (Deputy Chair) |
| Austen Banks | Stacey Kokaua-Balfour | John Moyle | Donna Hall | Andy Barratt | Ange McErlane |
| Rose Finnie | Cheryl Neill | Lianna MacFarlane | Quentin (Soddy) MacLeod | Sonya Billyard | Duncan Eddy |
| Brian Peat | Hugh O'Neill | Vianney Santagati | Bruce Thomas | Danny Hailes | Marian Poole |
| Steve Wilson | Emma Strybosch | Barry (Baza) McLellan | Robin Thomas | Geraldine Tait | Wayne (Blackdog) Sefton |
| Cr Cherry Lucas | Cr Mickey Treadwell | | Cr Brent Weatherall | Cr John Chambers | Cr Doug Hall |

**For advice or information:**

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DunedinCityCouncil
dunedincitycouncil

DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL | kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

dunedin