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**SALE OF CROWN-FUNDED
IRRIGATION SCHEMES**

Report to Parliament

November 1992

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

Report No 2

Introduction

The sale of the community irrigation schemes previously funded and owned by the Crown is proceeding under the provisions of the Irrigation Schemes Act 1990. The Act is administered by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Act authorises the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, acting jointly on behalf of the Crown, to sell or otherwise dispose of any irrigation scheme owned by the Crown. The Act sets out procedures for the transfer of assets and disposal of the schemes.

Requirements of the Act

Section 3(2) requires the Minister of Agriculture, as soon as practicable after a sale has been agreed, to publish in the Gazette and lay before the House of Representatives a statement containing such details relating to that agreement as the Minister considers appropriate.

This statement covers the sale of 14 irrigation schemes to 13 Irrigation Companies. It is the second of several statements that will report the sale of the irrigation assets. The last report will summarise the costs of the sales to the Crown and the revenue received.

Source of Financial Information

The source of the financial information is given on below. This information must be read with the statement on each scheme.

JOHN FALLOON, Minister of Agriculture.

Dated: 14 October 1992.

ARROW RIVER**1. Description**

The scheme was purpose built for irrigation over 4 years from 1926 to 1930. It draws up to 1.75 cumec from the Arrow River at a concrete weir intake in the Arrow Gorge. Rivetted 0.8m diameter steel pipes carry the water 5.4 km down the gorge to the Arrow flats. The irrigation area is rolling country, much dissected by glaciation, and is served by a race system now reduced to 61 km including 6 km of steel pipe syphons.

Originally 1200 hectares and 60 properties were irrigated but this area reduced during the 1970's to about 900 hectares due to disinterest in irrigation and major failures of some of the distribution races. While many of the smaller structures are functional, the future of the scheme will depend on the maintenance of the old gorge pipeline and the risk of slip damage.

The assets sold include 2 houses.

2. Previous Gazette References

8 March 1926, NZ Gazette No 15, page 655

3. Purchaser

Arrow Irrigation Company Ltd

4. Effective Date	4.8.89
5. Date of Purchase	10.7.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	7.6.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	0
8. Water rates revenue refunded	56,313
9. Other payments by the Crown	250,000
10. Net Settlement by Crown	286,122
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	2,394

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	317,079
13. Accumulated Liabilities	2,154,721
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

BANNOCKBURN**1. Description**

Water for this small scheme is drawn from tributaries of the Nevis River and carried in a high level race over the Carrick Range to irrigate pockets of land south of Bannockburn. The race was constructed during the 1880s for gold mining and now irrigates an area of 330 hectares.

The Carrick Race is 27 km long and passes through 2 tunnels. The race fell into disrepair. In 1922 a group of farmers formed the Bannockburn Water Board and borrowed finance from the Vincent County Council to restore the race. The Water Board maintained the race from annual charges for water.

Successive attempts to involve the Government were declined until the Crown took over the scheme and the mining rights from the Council in 1957. The Government then paid for repairs and recovered the cost from annual rates.

2. Previous Gazette References

None

3. Purchaser

Carrick Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	12.8.89
5. Date of Purchase	10.7.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	22.10.91

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	0
8. Water rates revenue refunded	2,347
9. Other payments by the Crown	36,000
10. Net Settlement by Crown	38,347
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	0

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	12,482
13. Accumulated Liabilities	3,764
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

LEVELS PLAIN**1. Description**

Levels Plain Scheme was built in the 1930s to provide employment near Timaru. Construction of the Scheme was completed in 1937 to serve 4850 hectares. On-farm development was very slow and by 1954 only 6% of the area was border dyked. Apathy and wide seasonal variations in use were the main problems. Initially water was sold on demand and it was not until 1949 that water contracts were introduced.

A proposal to renew the scheme was supported by the landowners and approved by Government in 1986. The

proposal aimed to improve the performance of the scheme and farmer confidence by reducing costs and improving the use of the available water resources. Water is drawn from the Opihi River for the first part of the irrigation season. As the season progresses, infiltration raises the level of the ground water so that it can be used for irrigation when the River level is low.

From 1986 onwards, the original river intake and races were repaired and renewed. The operation of the schemes was upgraded by automation and an increase in race capacities. The renewal included integration of the surface and underground sources of water supply through the use of pumping from ground water later in the irrigation season. This plan intended that users of underground water would be liable to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the surface supply scheme on which the underground resource depended. However, landowners who do not belong to the Scheme were given permits to pump water from the underground resource without a requirement to contribute to the Scheme costs or to operate under the same constraints as the irrigators under the Scheme supply.

The final stage of construction of the Scheme was transferred to the Irrigation Company to complete in 1989.

A total of 85 km of race now serves over 70 irrigators. A revised command area of approximately 3,000 ha is now being supplied.

The assets sold include a Depot and a house at Temuka.

2. Previous Gazette References

1 May 1986, NZ Gazette No 66, page 1888

3. Purchaser

Levels Plain Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	1.11.89
5. Date of Purchase	26.10.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	5.8.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	0
8. Water rates revenue refunded	119,331
9. Other payments by the Crown	266,115
10. Net Settlement by Crown	243,840
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	16,654

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	1,675,100
13. Accumulated Liabilities	126,175
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

LOBURN

1. Description

This scheme was built and administered by the Hurunui County Council for the Crown. Special arrangements were provided for landowners to choose their preferred method of repayment for their share of the cost of the Scheme over 1 to 30 years.

The scheme serves 50 properties with predominantly horticultural supplies over an area of 280 hectares. Water is pumped from the Okuku River into storage tanks and then gravity fed to individual properties at the required pressure for trickle or spray irrigation.

First supply was provided during the 1979/80 season. Construction continued progressively through to the end of 1986.

On-farm development was funded under the 1975 policy for 50% suspensory loan. The on-farm work was eligible for a

suspensory loan for a period of 10 years from the date water was first supplied to the property and finally ended in 1990.

2. Previous Gazette References

14 April 1976, NZ Gazette No 40, page 818

30 March 1978, NZ Gazette No 23, page 712

3. Purchaser

Loburn Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	19.10.91
5. Date of Purchase	26.10.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	3.8.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	1
8. Water rates revenue refunded	0
9. Other payments by the Crown	0
10. Net Settlement by Crown	1
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	0

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	529,713
13. Accumulated Liabilities	250,885
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

LOWER WAITAKI

1. Description

The Lower Waitaki Irrigation Scheme commands an area of 14800 hectares involving over 160 properties and 200km of races. The Scheme incorporates the Steward Settlement Stock Water supply race constructed in 1912. Water is taken from the south bank of the Waitaki River at Black Point into a ponding area and into the race distribution system.

Work commenced in 1970 and was completed in 1982. First supply was available in 1974 and progressively extended until the distribution works were completed.

The main races also intercept flood water from the hills and discharge this to both the coast and the Waitaki River. The Government paid the full cost of the Scheme and intended to recover interest on quarter capital under the Public Works Act 1960.

The area is fully developed for water use, this being achieved without any Government funds for on-farm development. Most of the area is border dyked with some spray irrigation on the more fertile soils. Water is supplied throughout the year to the Oamaru Borough and the Pukeuri Freezing Works as well as to two Rural Water Schemes. The old Oamaru Borough race system from the Waitaki River was abandoned with the completion of the irrigation scheme.

The Papakaio depot was transferred to the Company.

2. Previous Gazette References

16 April 1970, NZ Gazette No 23, page 670

3. Purchaser

Lower Waitaki Irrigation Co Ltd.

4. <i>Effective Date</i>	30.6.89
5. <i>Date of Purchase</i>	3.7.90
6. <i>Date of Financial Settlement</i>	9.4.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. <i>Purchase price paid for the assets</i>	960,000
8. <i>Water rates revenue refunded</i>	486,148
9. <i>Other payments by the Crown</i>	0
10. <i>Net Settlement by Purchaser</i>	533,439
11. <i>Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)</i>	23,040

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. <i>Historic Capital Cost</i>	8,979,193
13. <i>Accumulated Liabilities</i>	1,568,996
14. <i>Liabilities Retained by the Crown</i>	None

MAEREWHENUA SETTLEMENT**1. Description**

The scheme serves 547 hectares on 14 properties using water from an intake on the south bank of the Waitaki River. The scheme was constructed over a 2 year period though a full supply of water was not available until 1981 due to problems with the intake. Lack of security with the intake prevented formal supply agreements from being commissioned.

On-farm development of border-dykes was funded under the 1975 policy for 50% suspensory loan. The on-farm work was eligible for a suspensory loan for a period of 10 years from the date water was first supplied to the property and finally ended with the 1986/87 financial year.

The assets include an area of land purchased to enable the Intake to be extended.

2. Previous Gazette References

- 29 May 1975, *NZ Gazette* No 45, page 1200
11 September 1975, *NZ Gazette* No 74, page 2014

3. Purchaser

Maerewhenua District Water Resource Co Ltd

4. <i>Effective Date</i>	31.10.89
5. <i>Date of Purchase</i>	3.7.90
6. <i>Date of Financial Settlement</i>	31.7.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. <i>Purchase price paid for the assets</i>	1
8. <i>Water rates revenue refunded</i>	28,184
9. <i>Other payments by the Crown</i>	0
10. <i>Net Settlement by Crown</i>	28,183
11. <i>Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)</i>	0

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. <i>Historic Capital Cost</i>	685,572
13. <i>Accumulated Liabilities</i>	162,784
14. <i>Liabilities Retained by the Crown</i>	None

MANIOTOTO**1. Description**

Government approval for the Maniototo Irrigation Scheme in 1976 culminated nearly 70 years of planning and promotion from the farming community. Water is stored in the Great Moss Swamp by the Loganburn Dam. This source provides a continuous supply for irrigation when flows in the Taieri River are low.

Work on the irrigation scheme commenced in 1976 but was suspended when the Otago Electric Power Board proposed a combined Hydro Power and Irrigation Scheme under the 1978

Government policy for funding small hydro development. The Crown and the Otago Electric Power Board entered into an agreement for construction of headworks that are common to the irrigation and power schemes. The headworks were commissioned in 1986. There were major problems with the headworks due to unstable country.

A weir on the Taieri River diverts river flows into the common headworks through a 1.3 km tunnel into the power house. Water for irrigation is available at the downstream end of the penstocks.

The irrigation works restarted in 1980 but stopped again in 1983 due to rising costs. Only 3850 hectares of the west side of the Taieri River which is approximately a third of the original irrigation area, was completed.

On-farm development of border-dykes was funded under the 1975 policy for 50% suspensory loan. The on-farm work was eligible for a suspensory loan for a period of 10 years from the date water was first supplied to the property and finally ends in 1996.

After the irrigation scheme was sold by the Crown in 1990, two private irrigation companies built low cost, low impact irrigation schemes to serve an area of 2700 hectares on the east side and 1500 on the west side of the Taieri River. These areas were to have been served by the original scheme. Water to the new companies is provided by the Maniototo Irrigation Company that purchased the assets from the Crown.

2. Previous Gazette References

- 26 June 1975, *NZ Gazette* No 53, page 1405
18 October 1984, *NZ Gazette* No 188, page 4507
3 October 1985, *NZ Gazette* No 185, page 4310
3 April 1986, *NZ Gazette* No 48, page 1378

3. Purchaser

Maniototo Irrigation Co Ltd

4. <i>Effective Date</i>	1.9.89
5. <i>Date of Purchase</i>	3.7.90
6. <i>Date of Financial Settlement</i>	29.10.91

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. <i>Purchase price paid for the assets</i>	1
8. <i>Water rates revenue refunded</i>	0
9. <i>Other payments by the Crown</i>	0
10. <i>Net Settlement by Crown</i>	0
11. <i>Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)</i>	236

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. <i>Historic Capital Cost</i>	32,078,527
13. <i>Accumulated Liabilities</i>	179,946
14. <i>Liabilities Retained by the Crown</i>	None

MANUHERIKIA**1. Description**

This irrigation scheme is the earliest purpose-built community irrigation scheme though it incorporates some old mining races and mining rights near Alexandra. Construction was carried out from 1917 to 1922.

The oldest part of the scheme draws 0.8 cumec from the Chatto Creek and was constructed for mining in 1864. It was subsequently taken over by the Alexandra Borough and purchased by the Crown in 1922.

The main water source is 2.4 cumec taken from an intake in the Manuherikia River gorge. The headworks for the scheme, which are vulnerable to damage due to their age and location, comprise two tunnels 0.5km and 1.6 km in length, a silt trap, concrete channels, the Chinky Gully flume and Chatto Creek

syphon, altogether totalling 6.5 km. There is a further 30km of main race and 73km of distribution races.

The Scheme supplies 150 farmers and irrigates 1960 hectares.

The assets sold include 2 houses and a section for a depot.

2. Previous Gazette References

25 January 1923, *NZ Gazette* No 7, page 196

4 November 1926, *NZ Gazette* No 75, page 3118

3. Purchaser

Manuherikia Irrigation Co-operative Society Ltd

4. Effective Date	1.9.89
5. Date of Purchase	8.7.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	13.12.91

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	125,000
8. Water rates revenue refunded	129,115
9. Other payments by the Crown	106,000
10. Net Settlement by Crown	220,287
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	5,884

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	697,394
13. Accumulated Liabilities	3,502,662
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

OMAKAU

1. Description

Omakau scheme is sited in the upper Manuherikia Valley. It uses water from the following sources:

up to 1.6 cumec released from storage in the Falls Dam in the upper Manuherikia Valley

up to 1.2 cumec from the Dunstan, Matakanui, and Lauder Creeks

water from other tributaries when available.

The Falls Dam was constructed during the Depression years 1932 to 1935. The dam is rockfill, 33.5m high, 155m along the crest, and is faced with a concrete membrane. Water is released down a glory hole spillway and discharged at the base of the dam into the river gorge.

There is an extensive distribution system comprising 75km of open race and syphons to convey water from the Manuherikia source, and 85km from tributary sources. The Scheme supplies more than 80 properties irrigating 5780 hectares.

The assets sold include 1 house and a depot at Omakau. The proceeds from the sale of a section and three houses at Lauder are also to be transferred to the Company.

2. Previous Gazette References

11 January 1962, *NZ Gazette* No 1, page 4

3. Purchaser

Omakau Area Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	23.8.89
5. Date of Purchase	8.7.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	11.6.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	0
8. Water rates revenue refunded	289,323
9. Other payments by the Crown	295,299
10. Net Settlement by Crown	450,281

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	701,677
13. Accumulated Liabilities	2,955,569
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	

The Falls Dam is a potential Crown liability if proposed dam safety legislation which will have a materially adverse effect on the viability of the Scheme, is passed within 10 years from 23.8.89, the Effective Date.

PISA

1. Description

The scheme was sponsored by the Lands Department which subdivided the area for settlement of returned servicemen in the 1950s. Water is pumped at a height of 10m from the Clutha River to feed a 11km main race with a flow of 0.75 cumec. This water is supplemented by up to 0.5 cumec from upland streams by 12 km races when supply is available.

The Scheme has received free power under a 1947 Agreement between the Crown and the Otago Central Electricity Power Board to jointly construct and operate the Fraser Power Scheme. The Pisa Irrigation Company has secured a continuing interest in the Fraser Power Scheme with three other irrigation companies.

There are 15 properties irrigating 1030 hectares.

2. Previous Gazette References

21 July 1955, *NZ Gazette* No 46, page 1144

3. Purchaser

Pisa Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	17.8.89
5. Date of Purchase	26.10.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	16.6.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	0
8. Water rates revenue refunded	152
9. Other payments by the Crown	25,500
10. Net Settlement by Crown	21,995
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	0

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	199,287
13. Accumulated Liabilities	593,252
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

UPPER WAITAKI

1. Description

The assets sold comprise two irrigation schemes constructed by the Crown.

The Upper Waitaki Irrigation Scheme draws 1 cumec from the Waitaki Power Scheme reservoir above Kurow and distributes the water by gravity to 45 properties irrigating 1400 hectares. The irrigation scheme was approved in 1961 and was the first constructed under the Public Works Act 1960 which

introduced new methods of water charging. The water supply commenced in 1965.

The Upper Waitaki Pumped Extension Irrigation Scheme was approved in 1970 for an area of 490 hectares at the lower end of the gravity section. Two pumps lift 0.3 cumec of water 21 metres in height to a gravity race which supplies 12 properties.

The main water race in the lower scheme is 30 km long and the main race in the upper scheme is 9 km long. Extensive syphons are utilised in crossing the numerous creeks and steep gullies within the distribution systems.

2. Previous Gazette References

Gravity Supply

24 August 1961, NZ Gazette No 53 Page 1302

4 May 1978, NZ Gazette No 37, page 1306

Pumped Supply

27 February 1969, NZ Gazette No 12 page 363

1 May 1980, NZ Gazette No 49, page 1268

3. Purchaser

Upper Waitaki Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	1.5.89
5. Date of Purchase	3.7.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	23.6.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	1
8. Water rates revenue refunded	97,037
9. Other payments by the Crown	0
10. Net Settlement by Crown	61,340
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	20,353

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	644,815
13. Accumulated Liabilities	922,934
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

WAIUAUA

1. Description

The Scheme draws water from the Waiaua River near Opotiki to supply an area of 110 hectares involving 16 properties. Water is pumped into storage and then piped to the properties through 6 km of main line. The Scheme was only partly developed for horticulture due to the fall in financial returns from the horticultural industry.

A \$22,000 cash grant was given to the irrigators to provide an establishment fund.

Supply commenced in September 1984. The Scheme was designed for a flow rate of 62.5 litres/second for an on orchard supply of 0.5 litres /second/hectare.

2. Previous Gazette References

2 February 1984, No 10, page 262.

8 August 1985, No 145, page 3334.

16 January 1986, No 4, page 97.

3. Purchaser

Waiaua Irrigation Co Ltd

4. Effective Date	15.9.89
5. Date of Purchase	11.7.91
6. Date of Financial Settlement	23.9.92

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	1
8. Water rates revenue refunded	0
9. Other payments by the Crown	28,054
10. Net Settlement by Crown	14,999
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	21,121

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost	658,950
13. Accumulated Liabilities	171,052
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

WOLDS

1. Description

The Wolds Irrigation Scheme consists of two 350 mm pipe syphons from the south side of the Tekapo-Pukaki power canal 10 km from the Tekapo A Power Station. Each syphon has a controlled outlet and can deliver 0.35 cumec. The assets sold include easements for the syphons and water rights.

The Scheme was designed to irrigate 400 hectares on two properties. The on-farm development received a 50% suspensory loan for a period of 10 years which ended in 1991.

2. Previous Gazette References

No Gazette references

3. Purchaser

Ministry of Defence

4. Effective Date	19.12.90
5. Date of Purchase	19.12.90
6. Date of Financial Settlement	8.11.91

Amount of Settlement (\$)

7. Purchase price paid for the assets	10,000
8. Water rates revenue refunded	0
9. Other payments by the Crown	0
10. Net Settlement by Crown	0
11. Debtors transferred to Purchaser (\$)	3,000

Assets & Liabilities of the Crown before Settlement (\$)

12. Historic Capital Cost (estimated)	38,000
13. Accumulated Liabilities	0
14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown	None

SOURCE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information in this report has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from the best historical information available to the Ministry when it took over responsibility for Community Irrigation Schemes owned by the Crown on 1 April 1988. The approach taken by MAF was determined and assessed by Touche Ross, Accountants, and found to be valid. The Audit Office reviewed the accounts prepared by MAF for presentation and reasonableness of the accounting treatment.

Accounting by the Crown

The Crown's irrigation assets and liabilities were not recorded in the Crown Accounts during the management of the assets by the Ministry of Works and Development prior to 1 April 1988. After the assets were transferred to MAF on 1 April 1988, expenditure from that date was recorded in the accounts of MAF Technology until 30 June 1990. From 1 July 1990, all

expenditure on the operation and maintenance of the schemes, and the costs and revenue from their sales have been recorded in the Crown accounts.

The full balance sheets for the Crown Accounts were established on 1 July 1991. The values of the assets and liabilities were based on the estimated amounts due to be received by and paid by the Crown after 1 July 1991 under the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreements.

Settlement Payments to or by the Purchasers

The financial settlements with the Purchasers were carried out by MAF. The final outcomes of the settlements were reviewed by Deloitte Ross Tohmatsu. The sources of the information were not audited, nor were they reviewed in terms of the New Zealand Society of Accountants Statement of Review Engagement Standards. The financial information has, however, been accepted by the Irrigation Companies concerned as full and final settlement of their Agreements for purchase of the assets.

Prior to making payment, the settlements were referred to Treasury to confirm that they reflected the intentions of the Sale and Purchase Agreements.

GST Liability

These financial statements do not include GST although the settlement payments by the Crown covered the Purchasers liability for GST. The Purchasers paid GST on work carried out by the Crown after the *effective date*, but were not required to pay GST on the price paid for the assets.

List of Crown-funded Irrigation Schemes Sold

Purchased as	Crown Scheme	
Amuri Plains	Waiiau Plains, Waiareka Downs, Balmoral	3
Arrow	Arrow River	1
Ashburton-Lyndhurst	Ashburton-Lyndhurst	1
Bannockburn	Bannockburn	1
Beggs	part of Ardgour	1
Blackstone	part of Omakau	1
Burn Cottage	Burn Cottage	1
Earnsclough	Earnsclough/Blackmans	1
Eiffelton	Eiffelton	1
Galloway	Galloway	1
Glenbrook	Glenbrook	1
Glenmark	Glenmark	1
Greenstreet	Greenstreet	1
Hawea	Hawea Flat	1
Hawkdun Idaburn	Hawkdun and Idaburn	2
Ida Valley	Ida Valley	1
Kerikeri	Kerikeri, Puketotara, and Kapiro Pungaere	3
Last Chance	Last Chance	1
Levels Plain	Levels Plain	1
Loburn	Loburn	1
Lower Waitaki	Lower Waitaki	1
Luggate Creek	(mining rights previously leased)	0
Maerewhenua	Maerewhenua Settlement	1
Maniototo	Maniototo	1
Manuherikia	Manuherikia	1
Maungatapere	Maungatapere	1
Mayfield-Hinds	Mayfield-Hinds	1
Morven Glenavy Ikawai	Morven Glenavy and Redcliffs	2
Omakau	Omakau	1
Pisa	Pisa	1
Pukerimu	Pukerimu	1
Rangitata Diversion Race	Rangitata Diversion Race	1
Ripponvale	Ripponvale	1
Tablelands	Tablelands	1

Tarras-Ardgour	Ardgour and Tarras	2
Te Kauwhata	Te Kauwhata	1
Tebbutts Road	Tebbutts Road	1
Teviot	Teviot	1
Upper Waitaki	Upper Waitaki and Upper Waitaki Extension	2
Valetta	Valetta Farm Settlement	1
Waiaua	Waiaua	1
Waimea East	Waimea East	1
Wolds	Wolds	1

41 Schemes sold	Total number of irrigation schemes constructed	50
2 Schemes not yet sold (Beggs, Pukerimu)		

VALUING THE IRRIGATION SCHEMES

A valuation model was developed jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Treasury. This model formed the basis for the Crown's negotiation with irrigators. In effect, values determined by using this model became upper bounds on the sale process.

The model first calculated the price that the irrigators could pay for water, based on the production differential between dry land and irrigated land. The expected operating and maintenance costs were then added into the model and pre-tax and post-tax cash flows were calculated. The post-tax cash flow was discounted at a 7.5% real, post-tax rate of return (approximately equivalent to 11% pre-tax) to produce an economic value for the scheme. The discount rate was based on expected rates of return for other rural investments.

The above value was then adjusted downwards in recognition that as a normal commercial product, water can be used as an input for a wide range of products on farm. Therefore, it cannot be sold to individuals at different prices reflecting different land uses. As the predominant land use was for pastoral irrigation for sheep farming, the valuation was recalculated assuming that the gross margins for sheep applied to the total area currently irrigated. In essence, the value calculated was the marginal value for sheep farming.

The values calculated by the model were dependent on a number of key assumptions. The most important of these was that all past costs incurred by both the Crown and irrigators were sunk, that a uniform water charge is applied across all the users of each scheme, and that the charge must be affordable to a substantial majority of those users.

It was also recognised that a scheme's value derives from past investment by both the Crown and the Irrigators. The Crown in the form of capital costs and accumulated liabilities; the Irrigators in the form of on-farm development costs and, in some cases, a share of the off-farm costs. It was also recognised that the two sets of investments are equivalent to shares in a partnership, with one partner having the opportunity to buy out the other.

A number of other factors could not be included in the valuation model but nonetheless played a role in determining sale prices. Through the negotiation process, these factors, for example the level of risk and historical debt, generally acted to reduce the estimated value of the schemes.

The sale process was also constrained by the absence of competitive bidders because the Government directed that schemes would be offered first to irrigators. While this undoubtedly had the effect of reducing sale prices, it also minimised monopoly and regulatory questions that would have arisen if schemes had been sold to a party other than the irrigators. The offers that were finally accepted from irrigators were below the Treasury's estimate of the irrigators' share of the commercial value of the scheme derived by the above

valuation process. It is believed that for many of the schemes there would have been few, if any, alternative buyers.

GLOSSARY

1. Description

This section describes the main features of the assets sold by the Crown that relate to the sale and purchase agreement. Two or more adjacent irrigation schemes constructed by the Crown as separate legal entities may have been combined for the purposes of sale.

2. Previous Gazette references

These are the Order or Orders in Council defining the Irrigation District(s) for the scheme(s) constructed by the Crown. These Orders were automatically revoked under the provisions of the Irrigation Schemes Act 1990 when the ownership of the assets transferred to the Purchaser.

3. Purchaser

The legal entity that purchased the assets. They are all irrigators.

4. Effective Date

The date from which the Purchaser accepted financial responsibility for the scheme.

5. Date of Purchase

The date on which the sale and purchase agreement for each sale became unconditional.

6. Date of Financial Settlement

The date on which the Purchaser legally became the owner of the assets. This date was agreed between the parties after the net settlement was finalised.

7. Purchase Price Paid for the Assets

The negotiated price for the assets.

8. Water Rates Revenue Refunded

Revenue collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for water supplied during the irrigation season or seasons prior to the effective date and paid to the Purchaser. If the Crown continued to operate the scheme after the effective date, the operating costs were deducted from the revenue due to be refunded to the Purchaser. This revenue was not included in the assets valued for sale.

The revenue was returned because of the cash flow effects of changing from a system of charging in arrears to current invoicing. In the past, irrigators were invoiced annually after the end of the irrigation season. This meant that in a year the irrigators took over responsibility for the scheme, water rates paid to the Crown for operating the scheme during the previous irrigation season occurred at the same time as the irrigators commenced payments for current operations under their own company structure.

9. Other Payments by the Crown

These are grants to complete the initial construction of new schemes or to cover the liabilities of completed schemes such as compensation for cancellation of water supply agreements, completion of dam investigations, provision of new works to improve or extend the water supply, refurbishment of water races.

10. Net Settlement

The amount of settlement had regard to the purchase price, water rates revenue refunded less any work done by the Crown for the Purchaser after the effective date, payments by the Crown and penalty interest. Financial settlement was concluded with a payment by either the Purchaser or the Crown. Late payments attracted penalty interest where there was an agreement to do so.

11. Debtors Transferred to the Purchaser

Revenue not collected by the Crown for water supplied during irrigation seasons prior to the *effective date*. The debtors ledger was transferred to the purchaser with the right to collect the debts.

12. Historic Capital Costs

These are the costs incurred by the Crown on the construction of the irrigation scheme and are reported in the dollars of the day. These costs include refurbishment of the old Central Otago schemes. The historic costs also include on-farm development for schemes approved between 1975 and 1983 plus any amounts unpaid by participating farmers for their 50% share of the cost.

Historic costs, in the main, represent the cost of the off-farm works prior to the commencement of the water supply as given in the description for each scheme.

13. Accumulated Liabilities

These comprise both operating losses and non-operating losses over the life of the scheme up to the *effective date*. The sums shown are in dollars of the day.

Operating losses are those day to day costs incurred in the operating and maintenance of the scheme. They include unpaid water rates levied on the users for payment of those activities.

Non-operating losses are those costs arising from the accumulation of capital charges. These apply only to schemes constructed after 1975 where the users were required to pay a portion of the capital spent on the construction of the scheme as a loan. The non-operating losses also include interest on a portion of the capital spent by the Crown and applies to all schemes but in different portions. Penalties on water rates are also included under this heading.

14. Liabilities Retained by the Crown

The Crown retained liabilities where the cost is uncertain and likely to be significant. These largely relate to unsettled compensation claims arising from scheme construction and possible liabilities pertaining to the irrigation dams.

REFERENCES

1. *Corporate Structure for Private Ownership of Community Irrigation Schemes in New Zealand*, Touche Ross, September 1988
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3. *Irrigation Schemes Annual Accounts for the 1988/89, 1989/90, 1990/91 and 1991/92 Irrigation Seasons*, 4 volumes, Ministry of Agriculture
4. *The Process for Disposal of Crown-funded Irrigation Schemes*, Audit Office, July 1991
5. *Crown Irrigation Schemes Disposal, Accountants Statement*, Volumes 1 and 2, Ministry of Agriculture and Deloitte Ross Tohmatsu, October 1991 and August 1992
6. *Sale of Crown-funded Irrigation Schemes*, Report to Parliament, March 1992

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