



Jess Ellis, recipient of a Western Bay Mini Arts Grant through TECT and Creative Bay of Plenty, painting her mural at Waihi Beach  
Photographer: Anna Menendez

# Mahere ā tau 2023/24 Annual Plan 2023/24



**Western  
Bay of Plenty**  
District Council

# Ngā rārangi upoko

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Whakatakinga

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# Introduction



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# He karere nō te Koromatua Message from the Mayor



## Getting the balance right

Tēnā koutou,

At Council, we look to make every decision in the best interest of our people - making sure we invest in the important things now and into the future to improve community wellbeing.

This Annual Plan is no different and why we have taken a prudent approach despite a number of factors outside our control - weather events and the current economic climate.

The Annual Plan is when we set out in detail the mahi we are planning to undertake in your community over the next 12 months (1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024), and the dollars required to achieve this. It's also our chance to assess what changes are needed to reflect current circumstances and community needs.

A big thank you to everyone who shared their views during this process. Whether online, or in person at one of our drop-in information sessions or in Council chambers, it was great to see and hear from such a range of people from right across our rohe.

Connecting regularly with our community is important because without hearing people's views - the good and the bad - we would lack the insights to make the best decisions on their behalf.

As a Council we've taken these views, plus this year's weather events, including the Waihī Beach flooding, and the current difficult economic climate, into account when striking an average rate increase of 7.04 percent.

We've brought it down from the 7.41 percent we initially proposed and consulted on earlier this year by finding further savings and reducing project funding by \$343,359 and using \$1.6m of the General Rate Reserve.

This reserve is an accumulation from surpluses arising from underspends in previous years.

While we can never hope to please everyone, we do try to do our best for our community now and for the long-term.

We know this rate increase may place further financial pressure on some households. So, if you need to, I encourage you to reach out and see how we can help you with one of our rates rebate and postponement options. For more information visit [westernbay.govt.nz/rates](https://westernbay.govt.nz/rates)

Lastly, this Annual Plan might seem a bit late in the piece this year. And you're right.

We delayed the adoption to allow time to complete two important processes: the three-yearly property revaluation process and a further review of our financial contributions model.

If you own property in the Western Bay, you would have received information on your updated property revaluation from independent valuation company Quotable Value (QV).

Every three years Western Bay of Plenty District Council must undertake property revaluations to gain an up to date appraisal of property values across the District. The valuation process is audited by the Valuer-General.

The implication of an updated valuation is often misunderstood, so I want to stress that an increase in your property value may not mean you pay more in rates. Any rates increase is determined by your property value increase compared with the average increase across the District. For more information visit [westernbay.govt.nz/property-revaluations](https://westernbay.govt.nz/property-revaluations)

We are working hard to support our District, while ensuring we can continue to do the mahi that matters to you.

James Denyer  
Western Bay of Plenty Mayor

# Te hanga o tēnei Mahere ā tau

# The Annual Plan

# process this year

## What is the Annual Plan?

The Annual Plan is Council's chance to update the plans for the coming financial year, setting out in detail the work we are planning to undertake in your community between 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

Through this process we consider what was outlined in the Long Term Plan and assess what changes are needed to reflect current circumstances and community needs.

The Long Term Plan is to be reviewed and adopted next year (2024). We will be seeking your input and feedback on the future Long Term Plan early next year.



## Property Revaluations 2023/24

These have been completed.

Visit our website for more information on your property.

[westernbay.govt.nz/property-revaluations](https://westernbay.govt.nz/property-revaluations)

# Nga take matua

## Key matters

### The key proposal for the Annual Plan sought feedback on the average rates increase.

The current economic environment is very different to what was expected when we prepared our Long Term Plan 2021-31. The inflation and interest rates are significantly higher than were projected by industry experts at the time, and these changes have significant impacts on Council's budgets.

Council decided on an average rate increase of 7.04%, bringing it down from the 7.41% consulted on in March-April this year. This rate increase is achieved by finding further savings and reducing project funding by \$343,359 and dipping into the General Rate Reserve - using \$1.6 million. The reserve is an accumulation from surpluses arising from underspends in previous years.

This is above the 3.90% planned for through the Long Term Plan, and above our Financial Strategy limit of a 4% increase (this sets the approach Council takes to balance affordability with delivery including limits on rates and debt). We are reviewing the Financial Strategy through the Long Term Plan process, over the next year.

We also sought feedback and have decided to include funding in the Annual Plan for the following projects:

- Funding \$1.9 million towards a roof, liner and bulkhead for the Dave Hume Pool
- Reserve projects:
  - Upgrading the existing facilities at Midway Park, Pukehina (\$130,000)
  - A neighbourhood park upgrade at Spencer Avenue, Maketu (\$50,000)
  - Building a local playground at Arawa Road, Pongakawa (\$55,000)
  - Delivering on the agreed concept plan for Wilson Park, Waihi Beach (\$415,000)
- Funding \$434,920 towards developing a new Library and Community Hub at Waihi Beach. This funding would enable us to complete the design, engineering and prepare for a building consent in advance.
- To proceed with building a new Te Puke Wastewater Treatment plant in one stage.

We heard from over 300 submitters during our consultation.

In response to submissions, there are some projects which we have decided to progress in the 2023/24 year. These are:

- Loan funding \$300,000 towards repairs for the Te Puke War Memorial Hall
- Concept planning for the Beach Road Boat Ramp, Katikati
- Prioritise stormwater projects as part of the Council's capital programme
- Increase the funding for the Te Puna Memorial Hall
- Funding arrangements for Rangioru Business Park and Katikati Industrial Park

### Other Matters

In adopting the Annual Plan several other changes were made to better reflect current information. These were considered non-material and not significant. This included:

- Updating our economic, legislative, land use, interest and inflation assumptions; and
- Changing specific project timing and costs to better reflect contracts in place, the pace of development and construction cost increases.

If you would like to read more about these individual changes and all the items considered, please see the agenda and minutes from Council's Annual Plan/ Long Term Plan Committee meeting from June 14 2023 - available online at: [westernbay.govt.nz/agendas-and-minutes](https://westernbay.govt.nz/agendas-and-minutes)





Photograph: Centennial Park, Te Puke

Tō tātou Takiwā, tō tātou iwi

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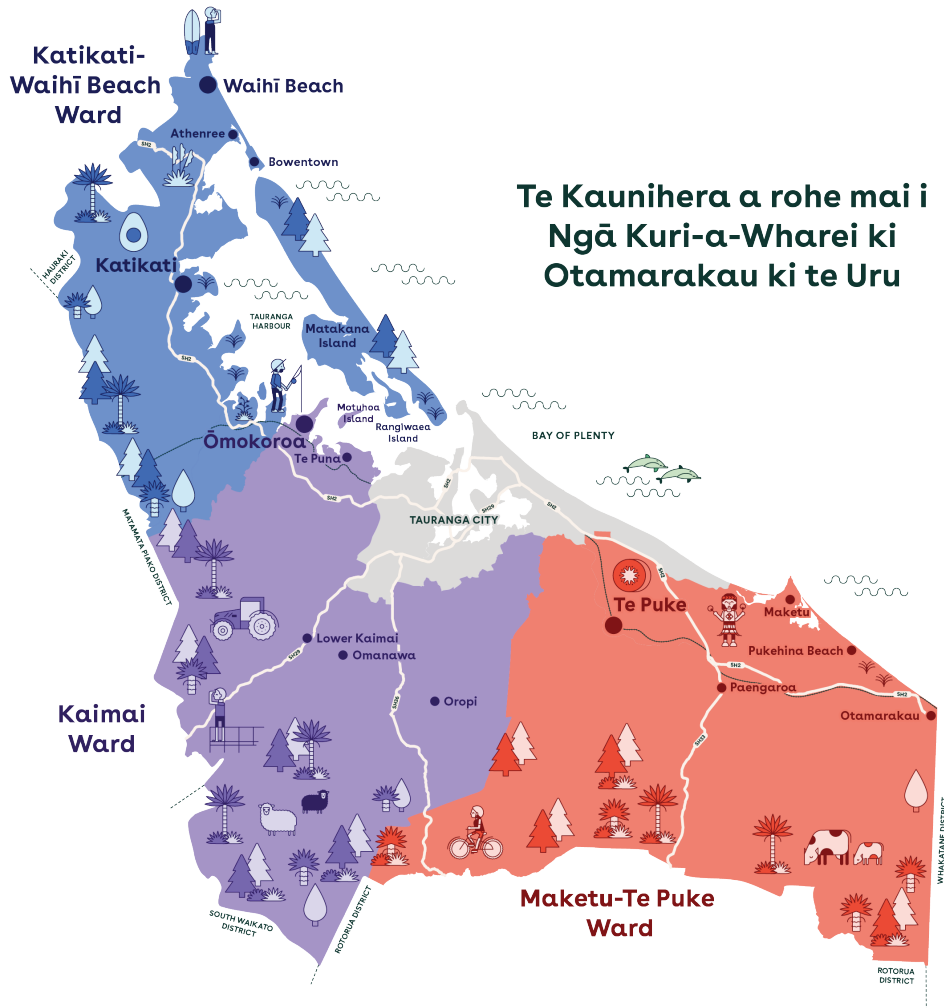
# Our District, Our people

**Western Bay of Plenty District is one of the faster growing areas in New Zealand.**

**As at 30 June 2021 the Western Bay of Plenty District's estimated population is 57,355. The population is expected to reach around 69,980 by 2038.**

**Between the 2013 and 2018 censuses, the population of the District grew by 17.5% (7,630 people); it is estimated that the population will grow by 8.4% (4,864 people) in the next five years. Most of this growth has come from immigrants and migration from other parts of New Zealand.**

# Our District - key facts



Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i  
Ngā Kuri-a-Whare ki  
Otamarakau ki te Uru

## Katikati/ Waihi Beach Ward

- Estimated population of **14,370** (2018 census), which is an increase of 2370 people from 2013.
- The projected population in 2063 is **17,200**.
- **35%** increase of Asian ethnicity between 2013 and 2018, while Pacifica ethnicity increased **26%**.
- **40%** of households were 'couples' according to the 2018 Census.

## Kaimai Ward

- Estimated population of **19,014** (2018 census), which is an increase of 3753 people from 2013.
- The projected population in 2063 is **28,500**.
- **Over 90%** of people indicated they were of European ethnicity (2018 Census).
- **15%** of people indicated they were of Māori ethnicity (2018 Census).

## Te Puke/ Maketu Ward

- Estimated population of **18,940** (2018 census), which is an increase of 3082 people from 2013.
- The projected population in 2063 is **21,690**.
- **28%** of the people indicated they were of Māori ethnicity in 2018. **12%** indicated they were Asian.
- **50%** increase to the Asian and Pacifica ethnicities between 2013 and 2018 (2018 Census).



Photograph: Cale Borell of Pirirakau Hapū, standing in front of Paparoa Marae

## Te ara ki mua

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# Te Ara Mua - The pathway forward

The Te Ara Mua plan signifies the previous efforts to meet the aspirations of Māori and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council when it comes to kaupapa Māori.

## Te whakawhanake i te mana māori ki te whai waahi ki te whakatau kaupapa

# Developing Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making

**We recognise the importance and special place of Tangata Whenua within our communities and the additional responsibilities that the Local Government Act places on us to develop the capacity of Māori to take part in local government decision-making processes.**



Equally, we acknowledge the journey that is required to develop positive and purposeful relationships with Tangata Whenua that can sustain us into the future.

We have a number of mechanisms for engagement and to involve Tangata Whenua in our decision-making processes. We will continue to review and improve them to ensure ongoing effectiveness.

We will continue to work with iwi and hapū to provide for their representation aspirations.

### Te Ara Mua

Te Ara Mua is a plan that was developed by the Tauranga Moana and Te Arawa ki Takutai Partnership Forum. The Partnership Forum was disestablished in 2020, and two new forums, Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and Te Ihu o Te Waka o Te Arawa were created in 2021.

Te Ara Mua has been used to inform Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan and signifies the previous efforts of the Partnership Forum to meet the aspirations of Māori and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council when it comes to kaupapa Māori.

Recently, both partnership forums adopted their respective work programmes which have taken much of the impetus provided by Te Ara Mua but outline new aspirations that they would like to work with Council to achieve going forward.

### Our Kaupapa Māori team

This team initiates, builds and maintains our relationship with Tangata Whenua and Māori, ensures Kaupapa Māori is considered in Council's decision making, and strengthens our organisation's ability to appropriately engage with Māori through exposure to and training in kawa (protocols), tikanga (customs) and te reo (the Māori language).

### Tangata Whenua engagement guidelines

Our Tangata Whenua engagement guidelines have been developed to assist staff in engaging with Tangata Whenua.

For further information, find out more detail by reading Te Ara Mua on Council's website [westernbay.govt.nz/working-with-maori](https://www.westernbay.govt.nz/working-with-maori).

# Tō Koromatua me ngā Kaikaunihera Your Mayor and Councillors



**Left to right:** Councillor Anne Henry, Councillor Murray Grainger, Councillor Richard Crawford, Councillor Rodney Joyce, Mayor James Denyer, Deputy Mayor and Councillor John Scrimgeour, Councillor Don Thwaites, Councillor Margaret Murray-Benge, Councillor Allan Sole, Councillor Grant Dally, Councillor Andy Wichers, Councillor Tracey Coxhead

## For further information

visit the Elected members page on Council's website [westernbay.govt.nz/mayor-and-councillors](https://westernbay.govt.nz/mayor-and-councillors)



He kupu whakataki ki a maatau pūtea

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# Introduction to our financials



This section of the Annual Plan 2023/24 covers the prospective financial statements, reserve funds, key changes to rates for 2023/24, along with a summary of projects.

The key assumptions that are published in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 have been reviewed and updates are noted in the first part of this chapter.

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## Ngā panoni i ngā whakaaro rautaki Changes to the strategic assumptions

**The strategic assumptions are the Council's 'best guess' at how the future may look. They form the basis for planning and are developed from a wide range of sources.**

During the development of this Annual Plan all the Strategic Assumptions were reviewed and either updated or reconfirmed. The Strategic Assumptions that required updating are provided on pages 17-22. All other assumptions in the Long Term Plan remain as published on pages 39 to 62 in the 'Strategic Assumptions' section in Chapter Two of the Long Term Plan 2021-31.



For the complete list of assumptions see the Long Term Plan 2021-2031

[westernbay.govt.nz/longterm2021-2031](https://westernbay.govt.nz/longterm2021-2031)



## 6. Economic development

### Assumption

The local economy has returned to above 2019 levels.

However, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has signalled the intent for an engineered recession over the next four quarters. The impact on our district and community may be significant over the next 12-18 months.

At the District and sub-region wide levels, the economic outlook is fairly positive.

On the back of strong and continued population growth, the Western Bay of Plenty's economy is projected to continue to grow. We are part of the Golden Triangle (Auckland / Waikato / Bay of Plenty) and our economic growth is expected to be above the national average.

We expect to see an increase in 'sustainable' low waste, low emission business practices as standard.

We expect to see:

- significant growth in the kiwifruit industry
- growth in the avocado industry
- growth in domestic tourism.

### Implication

The kiwifruit industry is a high water user and its water demand will increase. This may put pressure on resources and infrastructure.

Continued economic growth will require provision of business land. Demands for freight movement will need consideration in transport network planning.

Growth in tourism means targeted infrastructure investment may be needed (such as toilets in rest areas, upgraded walking tracks). This will require cooperation with central government agencies.

There may be increased pressure on the natural environment from increased use.

The demands on the capacity of industry to deliver infrastructure projects may mean increased competition, leading to increased prices and possibly time delays.

### Level of uncertainty

#### High

Forecasts align with national forecasts for economic growth and local trends, however the impacts of Covid-19 and global events are uncertain.

### Impact

#### Moderate

The level of economic activity and growth in the District can directly impact ratepayers' ability to pay, whilst also influencing the level of financial contributions collected as development occurs or the level of demand placed on infrastructure.

Investment decisions will be made cognisant of this uncertainty.

### Mitigation

Continual monitoring of the situation and 'just in time' infrastructure will aid in mitigating some of these issues.

Council will continually monitor the District's economic situation and may revise any plans, with consultation through Annual Plans if necessary.

Council will continue to provide funding for organisations such as Priority One, Tourism BOP, Te Puke EDG, and Katch Katikati.

## 12. Legislative

### Assumption

We expect to see continued focus on the way Council delivers its core services and provides infrastructure for growth.

Legislative reforms are likely to continue to focus on alternative ways to deliver public services.

Recent steps in the Affordable Waters reform and the Resource Management Act reform have provided a greater level of certainty on these legislative changes. Council continues to operate a business-as-usual approach to service delivery until more information is available regarding implementation timing.

Legislative change and reform will place demand on the time and resources of Council and this will increase alongside the pace of reform. Associated costs to meet Affordable Waters transition requirements and information requests (including resources) have been included and offset by funding provided.

There is likely to be increased regulation aimed at delivering higher public health and environmental standards.

### Implication

Council will continue to be involved in any national conversations about service delivery, to ensure we are ready to adapt to any changes that are made at the national level.

Not all of the costs associated with the impact of legislative changes are likely to be recovered from Central Government.

Individual activities of Council may need to make specific assumptions.

### Level of uncertainty

**Moderate**

Legislative change and national direction is highly dependent on the political direction and priorities at the time.

### Impact

**High**

Some changes to the delivery of services could significantly alter how Council functions, however the generally lengthy development process of legislation and implementation phases will allow for suitable planning and may require community consultation.

Changes to the delivery of Affordable Waters will significantly impact Council's financial position, depending on how this is structured. This will impact the Council's levels of debt, forecast capital and operational expenditure and income (this will be covered as part of the Long Term Plan 2024-34).

### Mitigation

Continue to watch and input into legislative developments, to ensure a Western Bay of Plenty District Council voice is heard and Council is prepared for any changes.



## 14. Land use

### Assumption

How land is used in the District will change.

We recognise that the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 will accelerate the supply of housing within the urban areas of Ōmokoroa and Te Puke.

We recognise the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land may impact how our rural land is protected.

We expect to see a physical expansion and increased intensification of urban areas. This will generally be in-line with the District Plan and the new SmartGrowth Strategy.

The SmartGrowth Strategy will result in a new urban settlement pattern being developed. This may signal the development of new residential areas. However, this is likely to be in the 10-50 year time period.

We will also expect to see continued conversion of dairy land to horticulture over the next 10 years.

We also expect to see a need for new greenfield business land to service the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

### Implication

Council will have to ensure that services are appropriately sized to accommodate growth and service any growth areas.

Similarly, increased horticulture development may have implications for roading.

### Level of uncertainty

#### Low

Growth areas are sufficiently well signalled through the District Plan and SmartGrowth. The development of a new settlement pattern will require a political process, community engagement and a high level of technical scrutiny to ensure it is viable.

Horticulture growth is currently occurring and has been well signalled by industry.

### Impact

#### Moderate

Land use changes have direct implications for the design of our services. If this occurs in unexpected areas, or does not occur as planned, then there may be financial implications.

### Mitigation

Council will maintain input into SmartGrowth.

Council will be reviewing the District Plan during the course of this Long Term Plan.

Council will be developing a Te Puke Spatial Plan.



## 15. Inflation rates

### Assumption

Costs are assumed to increase due to inflation.

Financial projections for the 2023/24 year have been adjusted inline with indices prepared by BERL (September 2022), which specifically identifies the costs associated with local government activities and services. The indices are applied according to the types of expenditure that makes up each activity.

The recently released BERL Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) inflation rates are greater than initially expected in the Long Term Plan and last year’s Annual Plan. The already observed price inflation for Local Government, is expected to remain for the medium to long-term.

For some projects a greater inflation rate has been applied to recognise local market conditions noting that contractual cost increases have been up to 20% in some areas. Inflation rates for the four activities ranges between 8.7% to 12.4% to reflect BERL 2022 assumptions.

For property projects, Council applied the average inflation increase over capital and operational cost adjusters of 10.5% to reflect BERL 2022 assumptions.

For some projects a greater inflation rate has been applied to recognise the local market conditions in particular contractual cost increases have been up to 20% in some areas.

For the Uniform Targeted Rates (UTR) (stormwater, water and wastewater) the inflation rate is defined by Council and is generally based on historic and projected financial information:

2022: 3%

2023-2031: 1%

### Implication

Inflation rates impact the expected costs of our services in the future.

These vary by activity as the type of goods purchased differ.

### Level of uncertainty

#### Moderate

The level of uncertainty for this assumption is moderate. It is difficult to predict inflation over a 10-year period.

### Impact

#### Moderate

If inflation is under-estimated and actual cost increases are materially higher than forecast, budgets may be too low to complete the work scheduled for the year. In such cases the work would be re-scheduled.

If inflation is less than forecast, some work may be brought forward or surplus revenue held over the following year.

### Mitigation

Inflation assumptions are reviewed each year as part of the annual budgeting process.

### Projected indexed prices from a 1,000 base in September 2022

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Roading	1000	1069	1124	1168
Planning and regulation	1000	1050	1087	1117
Water and environment	1000	1067	1118	1160
Community activity	1000	1060	1110	1150
Transport	1000	1055	1096	1131

## 16. Interest rates

### Assumption

Interest rates will fluctuate over the course of the Long Term Plan.

Interest rates are expected at an average of 5%. The interest rate assumption for the Long Term Plan was 3.8% and 4.25% for the Annual Plan 2022/23.

### Implication

Interest rates govern the cost of borrowing. While borrowing is beneficial in spreading the cost of infrastructure across all generations that benefit from it, fluctuating interest rates can impact how much we pay.

### Level of uncertainty

#### Moderate

The level of uncertainty for this assumption is moderate. These assumptions are based on cost, market information and hedges on existing borrowings through interest rate swaps, in conjunction with advice from New Zealand Treasury experts.

### Impact

#### Moderate

If interest rate assumptions were too low, actual borrowing costs would be higher than forecast.

If interest rate assumptions were too high, borrowing costs would be lower than forecast. A 0.5% movement on \$150m of debt equates to a \$750k movement in interest expense.

### Mitigation

Interest rate assumptions are reviewed each year as part of the annual budgeting process.



## 17. External funding for projects

### Assumption

External funding will be available and some projects will be contingent on this. Council and the community often rely on external funding sources to help deliver projects.

Council is aware of approximately \$87m of community and recreation facility projects that the community is wanting to deliver over the next 10 years. Where Council is planning on making a contribution, this has been included in the Long Term Plan. Otherwise it is assumed that the projects will be delivered with external funding and that there will be no ongoing cost to Council.

Council is able to access central government funds in some situations to assist with delivery of projects. It is assumed these projects will not be delivered unless there is certainty of funds from Central Government.

The Infrastructure Acceleration Fund agreement between Council and Kainga Ora for Ōmokoroa Structure Plan Stage 3 and the Tranche One Three Waters Better off Funding has secured significant funding for key projects. This amounts to \$38.3 million and \$5.34 million respectively. Expenditure is to be spread over several years.

There has been central government funding available as part of the economic recovery response to COVID-19. Future funding is uncertain. However, there will be less funding available from other sectors (philanthropic organisations).

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### Implication

Some projects will only be progressed with sufficient external funding.

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### Level of uncertainty

#### High

The level of uncertainty for this assumption is high. It is difficult to predict whether community groups and Council for that matter will be successful in obtaining external funding for projects.

The level of funding available may vary from our assumptions.

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### Impact

#### Moderate

If the project is unable to secure funds then Council may be approached to meet any shortfall. If this is the case, this request will be considered through the annual budget process. If the project does not proceed, Council will remove the funding contribution (if applicable) from the budget.

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### Mitigation

Council will continue to talk with partnering agencies regarding funding availability.

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# Rārangi mahi Project list

The financial variances include changes to project costs and projects that have been brought forward or delayed, which are either operational or capital expenditure.

There are some changes to specific project timing to better align with actual progress.



Photograph: Paengaroa by air

## Capital projects

### Representation

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
354701	Live Streaming Council Meetings	36,960	37,707	747

### Communities

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
355302	CCTV management	52,800	53,867	1,067
332101	Waihi Beach Library Building	211,200	524,000	312,800
248801	Libraries - Hastie Bequest	12,672	12,928	256
282103	Libraries - Book Purchases Renewals	360,653	367,942	7,290
282105	Libraries - Book Purchases New	56,058	57,191	1,133
318501	Radio Frequency Identification Technology for the District Libraries	42,240	43,094	854
280001	Elder Housing Capital	79,200	104,800	25,600
AP24-2	Elder Housing external funding	-	4,600,000	4,600,000
264315	Cemetery/Urupa Land Purchase & Development - West	211,200	110,669	(100,531)
264316	Katikati Cemetery Beams	15,840	-	(15,840)
299602	Maketu Cemetery Extension	10,560	-	(10,560)

### Recreation and open spaces

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
212914	Katikati Moore Park New Sports Field 2020	274,454	-	(274,454)
217805	Ōmokoroa Sports Ground (Western Avenue) Capital Development	132,000	134,668	2,668
219304	Katikati Park Road Whakarunuhau and signage	-	26,934	26,934



**Recreation and open spaces continued**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
342001	Erosion Protection funding	211,200	215,469	4,269
244912	District Wide Acquisition funding	2,323,200	524,000	(1,799,200)
245601	Maketu Spencer Avenue funding for general development	10,560	10,773	213
246810	Midway Park & Pukehina Parade - Sportsfield Medium 2nd stage	68,640	70,027	1,387
260105	The Landing - Jetty	179,520	183,148	3,628
357601	Otaiparia Kaituna River	61,248	104,800	43,552
260307	Kauri Point - Walkway development	26,400	26,934	534
218406	Ōmokoroa Domain concept plan implementation	89,707	91,520	1,813
260315	Kauri Point - Ātea development	129,149	131,759	2,610
354401	Wairoa Road Rowing club Reserve	63,888	65,179	1,291
212912	Moore Park Katikati - Toilet	370,022	63,101	(306,921)
312501	District Signage Capital	52,800	53,867	1,067
353701	Dog Parks - Capital Development	31,680	53,280	21,600
260613	Te Puke Misc - Village Heights Reserve	26,400	-	(26,400)
260730	Tohora View and Brown Dr Reserve - Walkway development	22,176	22,624	448
225403	District Wide Reserves Minor Works	42,240	43,094	854
320801	Asset Replacement Projects funding	897,600	915,742	18,142
322301	Waikaraka Drive LP and Stopped Road	53,856	54,945	1,089
244113	Maramatanga Park concept plan implementation	42,240	43,094	854
260316	Kauri Point - North Beach development	38,016	38,784	768
330801	Matakana Island Panepane Point Development	105,600	107,734	2,134
260320	Kauri Point - South Lookout palisades entranceway	36,960	37,707	747
260319	Kauri Point - Lookout interpretation maps & panels	36,749	37,492	743
345301	Cycleways & Walkways funding	264,000	269,336	5,336
345401	Ōmokoroa Active Reserves	4,224,000	524,000	(3,700,000)
260317	Kauri Point - Northern Lookout fences for Pa	33,068	33,736	668
354201	Conway Road Reserve Concept Plan Implementation	293,568	299,502	5,934
330701	Tauranga Harbour Esplanade funding	26,400	26,934	534

### Recreation and open spaces continued

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
331201	Tauranga Harbour Margins project funding	26,400	26,934	534
354501	Lynley Park Subdivision	52,906	53,975	1,069
354601	Precious Family Reserve Concept Plan implementation	108,768	110,966	2,198
357501	Bell Road Kaituna River access	31,522	32,159	637
322710	Pongakawa Park - reserve development	23,126	23,594	467
260306	Kauri Point - Car Park	21,120	21,547	427
260415	Pahoia Domain Carpark extension	21,120	21,547	427
260318	Kauri Point - Interpretation Design Guide	12,672	12,928	256
166008	Centennial Park sports fields renovation and drainage	686,400	490,674	(195,726)
354301	Waitekohekohe Reserve concept plan implementation	216,480	220,856	4,376
260314	Kauri Point - Owarau Pā planting, restoration etc.	114,175	116,482	2,308
322101	Wilson Park	-	410,000	410,000
326106	Pools - Te Puke new indoor swimming pool facility	1,056,000	268,288	(787,712)
258204	Pools - Katikati Dave Hume Pool Covering	-	1,201,532	1,201,532
AP24-7	Dave Hume Pool Liner and Bulkhead	-	729,100	729,100
281507	Coastal & Marine Projects funding	52,800	53,867	1,067
295201	Northern Harbour Boat Ramp construction	221,760	-	(221,760)
295203	Ōmokoroa Domain funding	528,000	538,672	10,672
321101	Coastal Marine Asset Replacement Project funding	1,689,600	675,750	(1,013,850)
358901	Coastal & Marine - Panepane Wharf Replacement	1,689,600	1,048,000	(641,600)
289808	TECT Park Public Infrastructure	105,600	107,734	2,134
289815	TECT Park Roding	158,400	161,602	3,202
289823	TECT Park Subhub & Park Signage	21,120	21,547	427
289824	TECT Park Forest Replantings	226,213	125,985	(100,228)
289840	TECT Park Asset Development	76,332	77,875	1,543
289864	TECT Park Inclusive Adventure Playground	950,400	-	(950,400)
289865	TECT Park Motorsport Shared Training/Administration Build	211,200	10,480	(200,720)

**Stormwater**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
226332	Waihi Beach Pump Station Renewals	58,740	59,542	802
226353	Waihi Beach 2 Mile Creek West Bank	2,136,000	1,690,528	(445,472)
226358	Waihi Beach 2 Mile Creek Upper Catchment Attenuation	854,400	100,000	754,400
226360	Waihi Beach Edinburgh Street Pipe Upgrade	405,840	-	(405,840)
226365	Waihi Beach Improvements various	42,720	-	(42,720)
226413	Katikati Upgrades Highfield Drive	-	250,000	250,000
226523	Ōmokoroa Vivian Drive upgrade	598,080	-	(598,080)
226525	Ōmokoroa Stormwater Upgrades	48,060	48,716	656
226602	Te Puke Area 3 Structure Plan	-	200,000	200,000
226620	Te Puke Structure Plan Area 3 Phase 2 Stormwater	694,200	703,680	9,480
226638	Te Puke Upgrades Seddon Street, Raymond, Dunlop, Bishoprick	373,800	-	(373,800)
226651	Te Puke Upgrades Oxford Street/ Boucher Avenue	87,576	88,772	1,196
317201	Ōmokoroa Structure Plan - Stormwater	1,068,000	7,129,572	6,061,572
319601	Comprehensive Stormwater Consents	267,000	270,646	3,646
331501	Waihi Beach Otawhiwhi Marae stormwater drain	475,260	-	(475,260)
331601	Te Puke Ohineangaanga Stream	395,160	50,556	(344,604)
340001	Small Communities Infrastructure Remediation	18,156	18,404	248
340101	District Wide Modelling	106,800	50,000	(56,800)
344801	Ōmokoroa Upgrades Myrtle Drive, Gerald Place.	-	352,704	352,704
345001	Ōmokoroa Stormwater - Upgrade for Ōmokoroa Road, Tory Way, Tralee Street	373,800	-	(373,800)
353001	Ōmokoroa Comprehensive Consent Renewal	106,800	113,446	6,646
301829	Upgrades Pukehina Beach Road stage 2, stage 3	427,200	-	(427,200)
332621	Kauri Point Upgrades	363,120	-	(363,120)
332401	Minden Stormwater Investigation	-	54,129	54,129

## Transportation

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
283202	Rural Roding	243,435	247,919	4,484
282702	Waihi Beach Community Roding Funding	154,174	157,014	2,840
282802	Katikati Community Roding Funding.	172,840	176,024	3,184
282902	Ōmokoroa Community Roding Funding	103,054	104,952	1,898
283002	Te Puke Community Roding Funding	308,347	314,027	5,680
283102	Maketu Community Roding Funding	71,528	72,846	1,318
302801	Waihi Beach roding Structure Plan	266,000	225,500	(40,500)
302901	Katikati Structure Plan	72,120	2,075,095	2,002,975
302902	Katikati Structure Plan funding	72,120	844,895	772,775
303001	Ōmokoroa Roding Structure Plan - Catchment	1,105,040	1,765,360	660,320
303009	Ōmokoroa Roding Structure Plan - Catchment Cycle and Walkways	234,080	200,000	(34,080)
303012	CIP1A - Ōmokoroa SP - Prole Rd Urbanisation	4,189,532	8,689,420	4,499,888
303013	CIP1B - Ōmokoroa SP - Prole Road - Hamurana to end	2,191,840	1,000,000	(1,191,840)
303014	CIP2A - Western Ave Urbanisation - Ōmokoroa to north of Gane Pl	425,600	-	(425,600)
303016	CIP3A - Ōmokoroa SP - Sthn Industrial Rd	638,400	848,659	210,259
303017	CIP3B - Ōmokoroa SP - Sthn Industrial Rd - RTB	372,400	371,402	(998)
303019	CIP4B - Ōmokoroa P - Ōmokoroa Rd Urbanisation - Margaret Drive to Tralee St	1,064,000	1,503,103	439,103
303020	CIP5A - Ōmokoroa SP - Ōmokoroa Rd - Rail Pedestrian Cycle Bridge	532,000	274,209	(257,791)
303021	CIP5B - Ōmokoroa SP - Ōmokoroa Rd - Prole Rd Intersection Roundabout	957,600	1,705,000	747,400
303024	CIP5D - Ōmokoroa SP - Ōmokoroa Rd Urbanisation - Neil Group to Railway Line	-	1,807,050	1,807,050
353901	Public Transport Infrastructure (UFTI commitment)	106,400	108,463	2,063
357701	Park and Ride Facilities Ōmokoroa	13,034	13,287	253
AP24-1	Ōmokoroa Interchange	-	11,792,000	11,792,000
303022	CIP5C - Ōmokoroa Structure Plan - Ōmokoroa Rd Urbanisation - Prole Rd to Neil Group	-	1,100,000	1,100,000
303023	CIP5D - Ōmokoroa Structure Plan - Ōmokoroa Rd - Neil Group Roundabout	-	805,000	805,000
303101	Te Puke Structure Plan Urban Catchment	1,268,580	1,140,610	(127,970)
293201	Network Upgrades - JOG	532,000	100,000	(432,000)
279202	Land Purchases	159,600	200,000	40,400

**Transportation continued**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
283423	One Network Maintenance Contract Pavement Surfacing (Reseals)	2,255,064	2,296,604	41,540
283426	One Network Maintenance Contract Pavement Unsealed Strengthening	650,765	662,753	11,988
283429	One Network Maintenance Contract Pavement Rehabilitation	3,409,678	3,472,488	62,810
283432	One Network Maintenance Contract Drainage Improvements	32,796	33,399	603
283435	One Network Maintenance Contract Ancillary Improvements	15,825	16,116	291
283438	District Capital Network Improvements	794,737	809,377	14,640
283441	One Network Maintenance Contract Pavement Seal Widening	1,619,408	1,649,239	29,831
283408	Seal Extension	2,158,400	2,200,253	41,853
210413	Minor Capital Roding Improvements	3,192,000	3,250,800	58,800
307601	Walking and Cycling	1,276,800	1,300,320	23,520
307604	District Walking - Off-road	53,200	54,180	980

**Water supply**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
243619	Western Reticulation Capital Improvements	667,500	298,200	(369,300)
243622	Western Katikati Structure Plan	263,177	298,168	34,991
243623	Waihi Beach Structure Plan - Water	-	145,750	145,750
243624	Western Bulk Flow Meters	53,400	59,398	5,998
243625	Western Site Security and Intruder Alarms	240,300	267,289	26,989
337201	Western Reticulation Modelling	5,340	5,423	83
340801	Western Water - Reservoirs, Pumps & Controls Renewals	-	176,064	176,064
AP24-5	Athenree & Wharawhara Fluoridation	-	115,280	115,280
243307	Ōmokoroa Structure Plan	-	992,890	992,890
243310	Central Reticulation Improvements	181,560	270,704	89,144
243320	Central Additional Bore	752,940	200,000	(552,940)
243335	Central Additional Reservoir	-	2,577,945	2,577,945
243338	Central source and storage improvements	297,972	331,438	33,466
243340	Central site security and electrical intruder alarms	154,860	1,179,399	1,024,539

## Water supply continued

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
319001	District Wide Water Metering CSZ	53,400	59,398	5,998
340601	Central Modelling	21,360	21,693	333
AP24-4	Drinking Water Compliance	-	1,006,080	1,006,080
243002	Eastern Reticulation Improvements	1,019,406	1,225,125	205,719
243029	Eastern Treatment Plant Renewals and Improvements	32,040	37,500	5,460
243031	ESZ - Reservoir Imps	267,000	178,188	(88,812)
243034	Muttons Treatment Plant - Renewal	534,000	593,975	59,975
287112	Eastern Alternative Supply	1,174,800	1,023,490	(151,310)
287113	ESZ Bulk Flow Meters	80,100	89,096	8,996
287118	Eastern Structure Plan Implementation	181,560	204,650	23,090
350026	Eastern Supply to Rangioru Business Park	4,806,000	200,000	(4,606,000)
350027	Eastern Rangioru Business Park new pipeline	213,600	237,590	23,990

## Wastewater

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
168603	Waihī Beach Wastewater Treatment	187,968	190,535	2,567
226001	Waihī Beach Treatment Pump Station Renewal	83,304	84,442	1,138
226025	Waihī Beach Treatment Plant Upgrade	305,448	1,096,000	790,552
226031	Waihī Beach WWTP screw press	587,400	-	(587,400)
317001	Waihī Beach SP Utilities WW	32,040	-	(32,040)
340501	District Wide Reticulation Modelling	10,680	42,266	31,586
348702	Wastewater SCADA	53,400	54,129	729
353101	Waihī Beach WWTP Renewal of Resource Consent	106,800	108,258	1,458
353201	Waihī Beach SAS Lagoon Repairs	-	866,067	866,067
225723	Katikati Pump Station	27,768	28,147	379
225724	Katikati Treatment Plant	175,152	919,200	744,048
225744	Katikati WWTP Upgrades	213,600	216,517	2,917
225746	Katikati Grit/stone interceptor chamber prior to Wills Rd Pump Stn	373,800	-	(373,800)
316701	Katikati SP Utilities WW	106,800	202,780	95,980

**Wastewater continued**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
229815	Ōmokoroa Pumpstation Renewals	-	20,000	20,000
317301	Ōmokoroa Structure Plan - Wastewater	-	2,838,787	2,838,787
343901	Ōmokoroa reduce infiltration	16,020	16,239	219
225615	Te Puke Wastewater Pump Station Renewals and Access	32,040	32,478	438
225632	Te Puke Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	5,073,000	7,950,000	2,877,000
225635	Rangiuru Business Park share of the contribution towards the cost of the treatment plant upgrade.	1,068,000	7,050,000	5,982,000
295703	Te Puke Structure Plan	182,019	303,225	121,206
353502	Te Puke Network Upgrades	977,220	155,000	822,220

**Economic development**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
302201	District Town Centre Development	232,320	237,016	4,696
326804	Property - Katikati Town Centre Development	102,854	104,933	2,079
326805	Property - Town Centre Katikati	528,000	224,272	(303,728)

**Support services**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
157103	Information Technology - Ozone application development and support	21,180	21,180	-
157302	Information Technology - Application software development	120,726	51,458	(69,268)
157503	Information Technology - Digital Services and Applications	63,540	130,785	67,245
212302	Information Technology - Infrastructure Development and Renewals	725,415	746,564	21,149
341501	Information Technology - Broadband and Digital Enablement Plan (DEP) Initiatives	105,900	108,987	3,087
353301	IT Migration of Ozone to Datascape	529,500	484,301	(45,199)
225501	GIS - Aerial photography resupply	37,489	37,489	-

### Support services continued

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
259803	Property - Office Furniture & Fittings capital and renewals	73,071	78,456	5,385
259903	Property - Office Alterations	105,900	221,000	115,100
259905	Office Refurbishment	105,900	113,705	7,805
259908	Property - Service Centre Alterations	79,425	99,450	20,025
338301	Property - Strategic Opportunities	158,850	170,557	11,707
338302	Property - Katikati Development	529,500	568,523	39,03
315701	Property - Vehicle Purchases	607,866	652,66	44,798

## Operational projects

### Representation

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
236801	Representation Review - Triennially	42,240	43,094	854
315901	Waihi Beach Community Board Grants	5,280	5,387	107
316001	Katikati Community Board Grants	8,448	8,619	171
316101	Ōmokoroa Community Board Grants	9,504	9,696	192
316201	Te Puke Community Board Grants	11,616	11,851	235
316301	Maketu Community Board Grants	5,280	5,387	107

### Planning for the future

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
151102	Reserve Management Plans - Te Puke/Maketu	-	188,640	188,640
151107	Reserve Concept Plans	5,340	20,960	15,620
175602	Management of Long Term Plan review	106,800	157,200	50,400



## Planning for the future continued

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
175910	Policy Development and Review	10,680	10,826	146
287702	Solid Waste/Joint WMMP Action Plan Review	10,680	10,826	146
293002	Bylaw Review and Development	5,340	5,413	73
296301	Monitoring Reports - Annual Residents Survey	53,400	54,129	729
346201	Te Ara Mua Implementation	21,360	21,652	292
353801	Wellbeing Plan implementation of agreed actions	192,240	194,865	2,625
252208	SmartGrowth Implementation coordination share	160,200	105,612	54,588
354101	District Plan Review	830,631	422,773	(407,857)

## Communities

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
148805	Grant Katikati Open Air Art Grant (Murals)	8,765	8,942	177
148809	Community Matching Fund - Te Puke / Maketu	35,904	36,630	726
148810	Community Matching Fund - Katikati / Waihi Beach	35,904	36,630	726
148811	Community Matching Fund - Kaimai	35,904	36,630	726
148812	Grants Accumulated Ecological Fund	-	20,960	20,960
148813	Grant The Incubator Creative Hub	21,120	21,547	427
148815	Community Plan Funding	31,680	32,320	640
148818	Age Friendly Communities	21,120	21,547	427
148901	Community Services Contract - Tauranga Citizens Advice Bureau	24,288	24,779	491
149102	Community Services Contract - Sports Bay of Plenty	65,789	110,212	44,423
149104	Sport Bay of Plenty Additional Services	42,240	-	(42,240)
299901	Crime Prevention Projects	16,474	16,807	333
303901	Community Services Contract - Katikati Community Centre	31,997	43,417	11,420
303902	Katikati Community Centre Project Closed	10,560	-	(10,560)
315602	Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services	42,240	43,094	854

## Communities continued

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
326701	Grants Tauranga Art Gallery	42,240	43,094	854
336101	Community Services Contract - Museum Operations	150,826	153,875	3,049
340901	Tauranga Western Bay Safer Communities	32,314	32,967	653
341001	Regional Healthy Housing Programme	63,360	64,641	1,281
341002	Housing Action Plan Implementation	21,120	21,547	427
342702	Film Bay of Plenty	19,219	19,608	388
345501	Welcoming Communities Contract	42,240	43,094	854
345502	Migrant Support Grant	16,157	16,483	327
347901	Social Sector networks	63,360	64,641	1,281
355001	Event expenses	126,720	129,281	2,561
149001	Community Services contract - Creative Bay of Plenty	109,866	112,087	2,221
300301	Cultural Initiatives	15,840	31,440	15,600
323201	Papakainga Development	58,080	104,800	46,720
331001	Supporting Iwi and Hapū Management Plan Implementation	79,200	80,801	1,601
334801	Marae Sustainability funding	52,800	62,880	10,080
156302	Lifeline Facilities study	10,560	10,773	213
175202	Te Puna Community Library	11,616	-	(11,616)
330902	Aotearoa Peoples Network Kaharoa (APNK) Operational costs	25,344	25,856	512
264405	Cemetery Te Puke Natural Burials Planning	10,560	10,773	213
280801	Halls Katikati	47,022	47,972	950
280803	Halls Ohauti	13,816	14,095	279
280804	Halls Omanawa	10,146	10,351	205
280805	Halls Ōmokoroa	29,935	30,541	605
280806	Hall Oropi	27,980	28,545	566
280809	Halls Paengaroa	13,527	13,801	273
280810	Halls Pyes Pa	24,393	24,886	493
280811	Halls Te Puke	51,924	52,973	1,049
280812	Halls Te Puna Community Centre	65,464	66,787	1,323
280813	Halls Te Puna	9,580	9,774	194
280815	Halls Waihi Beach	49,500	50,501	1,001

**Communities continued**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
280816	Halls Kaimai	9,263	9,450	187
280819	Halls Pukehina Beach	5,628	5,742	114
280820	Halls Te Ranga	6,864	7,003	139
280822	Halls Whakamarama	14,741	15,039	298
280830	Halls Te Puke (Loan)	69,532	70,938	1,405
280832	Halls Katikati (Loan)	35,581	36,300	719
280833	Halls Pukehina (Loan)	27,180	27,815	635

**Recreation and open spaces**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
213404	Asset Management Plan	52,800	53,867	1,067
352301	District CCTV Implementation	52,800	53,867	1,067
249201	Community Facilities Grant	58,080	59,254	1,174
164501	Te Puke Sports Field Service Delivery Contract	15,840	16,160	320
354302	Thompsons Track development feasibility study	15,840	16,160	320
318901	Sub Regional Council Contribution to Sports and Exhibition Centre funding	35,175	35,886	711
353702	Dog Parks Maintenance	15,840	16,160	320
312502	District Signage Operating	10,560	10,773	213
336701	Matakana Island Service Delivery Contract funding	5,280	5,387	107
AP24-3	Arawa Road concept plan	-	57,640	57,640
311702	Ecological Financial Contributions Enhancement Plantings	1,901	970	(931)
311701	Ecological Financial Contributions Fencing	1,056	539	(517)
326105	Pools Te Puke repairs and maintenance	21,120	21,547	427
163503	Te Puke Aquatic Centre Service Delivery Contract	116,160	118,508	2,348
165401	Pools Katikati Service Delivery Contract	327,360	333,977	6,617
322004	Planning Tauranga Harbour Recreation Strategy	5,280	5,387	107
289835	TECT Park Plans and Assessments	21,120	21,547	427

### Regulatory services

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
358701	Resource Consent Monitoring	106,151	107,148	997
358601	Seasonal Bylaw compliance & monitoring	74,621	75,322	701

### Stormwater

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
311302	Asset Validation	53,400	54,129	729
332630	Small Communities Annual Contribution to Waihi Drainage Society	5,340	5,413	73

### Transportation

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
324009	Modelling	106,400	113,886	7,486
324013	Service Relocations	143,640	153,747	10,107
355201	Te Puke Bypass	-	227,773	227,773
342601	Road Improvements LED Lighting	-	16,667	16,667
152301	Road Safety Operation	74,480	78,825	4,345

### Water supply

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
243636	Western Water Demand Management	58,740	62,519	3,779
243640	Western Water Consents and Compliance Renewals	117,480	125,039	7,559
310601	Western Asset Validation	10,680	11,368	688
243333	Central Water Demand Management	26,700	28,418	1,718
243341	Central Water Consents and Compliance Renewals	101,460	107,988	6,528
310701	Central Asset Validation	21,360	22,734	1,374
243033	Eastern Water Consents and Compliance Renewals	106,800	113,671	6,871
287117	Eastern Demand Management	53,400	56,836	3,436
310801	Eastern Asset Validation	10,680	11,368	688

## Natural environment

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
306902	Environmental Monitoring Protection Lots	80,100	54,129	(25,971)
357901	Environmental Programmes - Multi-agency	192,240	194,865	2,625
252302	Environmental Services Contract - Ecological Education	55,095	55,847	752
252306	Maketu Ongataro Wetland Society Education Programme	37,380	36,680	(700)
306403	Environment Support - Tahataharoa Longer Term Wetland Restoration	32,040	32,478	438
306405	Ōmokoroa Gullies Development	53,400	55,544	2,144
311810	Grant - Tauranga Moana Biosecurity Capital	10,680	10,826	146
311812	Envirohub	42,720	43,303	583
352201	Community Matching fund Ecological	42,720	43,303	583
356402	Kaituna River Action Plan Implementation	53,400	54,129	729
162401	Esplanade Strips Compensation funding	10,680	10,826	146
244602	Community Contract Coastcare	32,040	53,438	21,398
302302	Pukehina Beach Protection funding	16,020	16,239	219

## Wastewater

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
310902	Waihi Beach Asset Validation	58,740	59,542	802
319502	Waihi Beach Infiltration Investigation and Remedial Work	96,120	75,781	(20,339)
311002	Katikati Asset Validation	7,312	7,411	100
323402	Katikati Infiltration Investigation	53,400	54,129	729
338601	Ōmokoroa Asset Validation	10,680	10,826	146
311102	Te Puke Asset Validation	10,680	10,826	146
225615	Te Puke Wastewater Pump Station Renewals and Access	32,040	1,000	(31,040)
319902	Tradewaste Bylaw Implementation	53,400	54,129	729

### Solid waste

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
318601	District Solid waste Waste Minimisation Funding Pool	138,840	140,736	1,896
348501	Kerbside Collection	2,546,475	2,581,248	34,773
348502	Kerbside Waste - Commercial Services	52,012	41,920	(10,092)
348503	Rural Recycling Drop Off Points	106,800	52,400	(54,400)
348505	Kerbside rubbish monthly charge	348,911	-	(348,911)
355101	Community Re-use Facility	213,600	104,800	(108,800)

### Economic development

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
298901	Economic Services Contract - Tourism BOP	244,992	249,944	4,952
299001	Economic Services Contract - Priority One	192,192	196,077	3,885
299101	Community capacity building	21,120	21,547	427
299301	Te Puke Promotion - Te Puke Economic Development Group	77,867	79,441	1,574
299302	Town Centre Promotion - Te Puke EPIC	35,691	36,412	721
299303	EPIC Te Puke additional support	10,560	10,773	213
299401	Town Centre Promotion - Katch Katikati	120,384	122,817	2,433
336501	Town Centre Promotion - Waihi Beach	54,912	56,022	1,110
357101	Waihi Beach Events and Promotions	10,560	10,773	213

### Support services

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
349901	Asset Management - System Enhancements	21,180	21,180	-
157103	Information Technology - Ozone application development and support	21,180	21,180	-
157302	Information Technology - Application software development	120,726	120,726	-
157503	Information Technology - Digital Services and Applications	63,540	269,371	205,831
327901	Information Technology - Business Process Reviews digitisation and automation of business processes	105,900	108,987	3,087

**Support services continued**

Project no.	Project name	2024 LTP (\$)	This Plan (\$)	Difference
353301	IT Migration of Ozone to Datascape	635,400	484,301	(151,099)
353401	Future Ready Organisation Initiatives	635,400	653,925	18,525
312301	Business & Process Improvement - Finance & Technology Services Group	21,180	21,180	-
312202	Business & Process Improvement - Infrastructure Services Group	42,360	21,180	(21,180)
312102	Business & Process Improvement - Strategy and Community Group	42,360	21,180	(21,180)
339101	Customer Services - Customer Experience Initiative	21,180	-	(21,180)
333301	Business Improvement - Initiatives	15,885	15,885	-
354801	Corporate - Sustainability Initiative	26,475	26,475	-
312402	Business & Process Improvement - Regulatory Services Group	42,360	21,180	(21,180)

**General Rate Reserve funding**

To reduce the impact on rates we are funding part or all of the following projects by way of the General Rate Reserve.

Project no.	Project name	This Plan (\$)	General Rate Reserve funded 2023/24 (\$)
332101	Waihī Beach Library Building	524,000	434,920
166008	Centennial Park sports fields renovation and drainage	490,674	490,674
326106	Te Puke new indoor swimming pool facility	268,288	131,461
354301	Reserves - Waitekohekohe Reserve concept plan implementation	220,856	111,311
258204	Pools - Katikati Dave Hume Pool covering	1,201,532	280,892
AP24-7	Dave Hume Pool Liner and Bulkhead	729,100	178,630
AP24-3	Arawa Road Concept Plan	57,640	34,584
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,662,472</b>

# He tirohanga i ngā pūtea

## Finances at a glance

### Comparison of District rates.

All ratepayers contribute to Council’s District rate, which is made up of four different rates, i.e.:

- General Rate
- Library Rate
- Roothing Rate
- Environmental Protection Rate

Council also levies targeted rates for services provided within a specific area of benefit.

The Western Bay of Plenty District is one of the country’s fastest growing districts. While Council’s costs will increase as a result, so will the ratepayer base over which those costs are spread.

To more fairly compare one year’s budget with the next, Council makes an allowance for growth, which this year is 2.70%. Inflation is estimated at 2.90%.

The figures below exclude a 2% bad debt provision on all rates and GST. From 2023/24 Western Bay of Plenty District Council no longer collects rates on behalf of Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

2022/23 budget (\$)	Rate	2023/24 budget (\$)
28,595,005	General rate	33,531,941
2,718,435	Library rate	3,107,803
16,445,645	Roothing rate	18,109,058
1,474,000	Environmental Protection Rate	1,601,622
<b>49,233,085</b>	<b>Total District-wide Rates</b>	<b>56,350,424</b>



Ngā taukī tuku pūtea me  
ētahi pārongo rēti

# Funding Impact Statements and other rating information

This statement shows the rate charges for 2023/24, as well as the basis for the charges.



**Photograph:** Jubilee Park, Te Puke

## He aha nga reiti e whakamahia ana What are rates used for?

### There are three main types of rates:

#### General rate

This consists of:

- a rate in the dollar charged on capital value
- a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC), which is a flat amount levied on each rating unit.

The General Rate is used to fund our day-to-day operations and activities that are considered to be mainly for public benefit.

#### Targeted rates

Council uses targeted rates to collect funds over areas that benefit from a particular service. This rating tool is chosen where services are specific to a particular community or area within the District and it is not considered fair to charge all ratepayers. For example charges for water, wastewater and town centre promotion.

#### Roading rate

This consists of:

- A rate in the dollar charged on land value
- The roading charge, which is a flat amount levied on each rating unit
- The rural works charge, which is a fixed amount on every rural zoned property in the District.

The Roding Rate is used to fund the building and maintenance of the roading network within the District.

### Council's rating approach

To see what Council's rating approach could mean for your rates, from page 60, we have put together a few examples of the effect on the rates of typical properties across the District.

For each typical property type, total rates examples were calculated across five areas of the District within the three wards:

- Katikati - Waihi Beach Ward
- Kaimai Ward
- Maketu - Te Puke Ward

There are a number of different ward-based or area of benefit charges that apply, which affect the total rates paid.

Some properties are connected to services like reticulated water supply and wastewater, which also affect rates.

Please note that these examples do not include GST. We collect this on behalf of the Government.



## Ngā taukī tuku pūtea me ētahi pārongo rēti Funding impact statements and other rating information

### Rate Funding Mechanisms 2023/24

The following rates are GST exclusive. The defined areas of benefit, land areas, or zones are available on Council maps at - Barkes Corner, Tauranga and can be viewed on our website at [westernbay.govt.nz](http://westernbay.govt.nz). Further detail on the rate funding mechanisms can be found in Councils Revenue and Financing Policy.

### General Rates

General rates are set under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on the capital value of all rateable rating units for the District. General Rates consist of a rate in the dollar charged on capital value and a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) which is a flat amount assessed on each rateable rating unit.

### Differential general rate

Our policy is to have the same system for charging General Rates across the whole District. Our current differential rates policy is that all rateable rating units are charged at a differential of 1.0 for the General Rate.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below. The objectives of the differential rate, in terms of the total revenue sought from each category are:

General rates	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	General rate in the dollar of capital value (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Residential zoned areas	Zone	Capital value	7,586,466	0.000677	9,272,592
Rural zoned areas	Zone	Capital value	16,690,947	0.000677	18,175,261
Commercial/industrial zoned area/post-harvest zoned areas	Zone	Capital value	844,280	0.000677	938,188
Forestry	Zone	Capital value	115,927	0.000677	97,315
<b>Total general rates</b>			<b>25,237,620</b>		<b>28,483,356</b>

## Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

A uniform annual general charge is set under section 15 (1) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for all rateable land within the District. The size of the UAGC is set each year by Council and is used as a levelling tool in the collection of General Rates. The combined revenue sought from both the UAGC and certain targeted rates set on a uniform basis should not exceed 30% of the total rates revenue. If the Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) were set at zero the effect would be to increase the amount of General Rates assessed on capital value which would increase the share assessed on properties with higher capital values and decrease the share assessed on lower capital values.

In setting the level of the UAGC, we consider the following issues:

- The impact of a high UAGC on those with low incomes and relatively low property values.
- The impact of a low UAGC on the relative share of rates levied on large rural properties.
- Fairness and equity and the social consequences of an unfair distribution of rates.
- The collective effect of other flat charges (e.g. environmental protection rate, targeted rate for libraries) on affordability for low income households.

UAGC	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
UAGC		- Fixed amount per rating unit	4,869,480	212.00 per rating unit	5,048,584
<b>Total UAGC</b>			<b>4,869,480</b>		<b>5,048,584</b>

## Targeted rates

We use targeted rates (as defined in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002) to collect funds over areas of benefit. This rating tool is chosen where the services provided are specific to a particular community or area within our District and it is not considered fair to charge all ratepayers. These rates are collected according to the factors listed below. Area of Benefit maps for the various targeted rates can be viewed on our website at [westernbay.govt.nz](http://westernbay.govt.nz)

## Roading targeted rates

The Council sets three roading rates.

- The first is a differentiated targeted rate based on land zoning.
- The second targeted rate is District-wide fixed rate on all rateable rating units.
- The third rate is a fixed rate for all rateable rating units which have rural zoning.

The roading targeted rates part fund the transportation activity.

Roading rates (LV)	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Residential and Rural zoned	Zoning	Land value	10,737,434	0.000531	12,133,763
Forestry zoned	Zoning	Land value	82,644	0.000531	69,061
Commercial/Industrial or Post-harvest zoned properties	Zoning	Land value	547,710	0.001062	702,512
District-wide	All rateable land within the local authority district	Fixed amount per rating unit	2,010,432	71.29	1,662,411
Rural-zoned	Zoning	Fixed amount per rating unit	3,396,347	331.46	3,541,311
<b>Total roading targeted rates</b>			<b>16,774,567</b>		<b>18,109,058</b>

## Community Board targeted rates

The community board rates are uniform targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The community board rates part fund community board activity.

The different rates are based on where the land is situated (refer to Council maps). The rates are outlined in the table below.

Community Boards	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Waihi Beach	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	83,017	27.21	87,602
Katikati	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	100,239	22.30	107,124
Ōmokoroa	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	76,845	39.15	95,094
Te Puke	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	121,811	30.44	128,090
Maketu	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	80,507	140.37	72,513
<b>Total Community Board targeted rates</b>			<b>462,419</b>		<b>490,423</b>

## Environmental protection targeted rate

The environmental protection rate is a uniform targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. It is set as a fixed amount per rating unit for the District.

The environmental protection rate part funds the following activities: wastewater, environmental protection, recreation and open space.

Environmental protection rate	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
-	All rateable land within the District	Fixed amount per rating unit	1,503,480	65.49	1,601,622
<b>Total environmental protection targeted rate</b>			<b>1,503,480</b>		<b>1,601,622</b>



## Solid waste targeted rates

The solid waste rates are targeted rates set under section 16 (3) (b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The solid waste rate part funds the solid waste activity.

Solid waste	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Western	Location - Katikati/Waihi Beach Ward	Fixed amount per rating unit	678,747	94.48	758,853
Eastern	Location - Maketu/Te Puke Ward	Fixed amount per rating unit	391,097	58.56	434,128
<b>Total solid waste targeted rates</b>			<b>1,069,844</b>		<b>1,192,981</b>

## Ōmokoroa Greenwaste targeted rate

The Ōmokoroa greenwaste rate is a uniform targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Ōmokoroa greenwaste targeted rate part funds greenwaste facilities.

The targeted rate is on all rating units in the Ōmokoroa community board defined area of benefit.

Ōmokoroa greenwaste	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
-	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	128,529	55.98	136,709
<b>Total Ōmokoroa greenwaste targeted rate</b>			<b>128,529</b>		<b>136,709</b>

## Kerbside Collection targeted rates

The kerbside collection rate is a uniform targeted rate set under section 16 (3) (b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. This rate only applies to rating units provided with the service.

The kerbside collection rate part funds the solid waste activity.

Kerbside collection	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Partial service	Service provision	Fixed amount per service (bins)	522,143	92.17	606,956
Full service	Service provision	Fixed amount per service (bins)	1,517,265	144.35	1,769,328
<b>Total kerbside collection targeted rates</b>			<b>2,039,408</b>		<b>2,376,284</b>

## Library services targeted rate

The library services rates are targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

They are a fixed amount per rating unit for the District, and a fixed amount for the defined area of benefit in Te Puna. The library services targeted rates part fund the library activity.

Library services	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
District-wide	All rateable land within the District	Fixed amount per rating unit	2,761,584	133.27	3,107,803
Te Puna library rate		Location - Te Puna area of benefit	11,220	-	-
<b>Total library services targeted rate</b>			<b>2,772,804</b>		<b>3,107,803</b>



## Western water targeted rates

The western water rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 and a volumetric water rate set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The western water targeted rate part funds the western water activity, this area approximates the Katikati/Waihi Beach ward.

The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of water supply services provided by Council on all rating units in the western water zone. Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the water supply an availability rate is charged. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Western water	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Metered connection (standard 20mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	2,670,329	374.95	2,767,542
Metered connection (additional to standard 20mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	26,513	97.02	26,704
Metered connection (25mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	4,366	209.97	4,744
Metered connection (32mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	421.71	-
Metered connection (40mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	3,341	1,124.86	3,466
Metered connection (50mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	13,643	1,968.50	22,238
Metered connection (100mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	8,910	8,998.86	18,484
Metered connection (150mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	20,716.12	-
Unmetered connection	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	488.15	2,005
Availability charge	Location of land and availability of service	Per rating unit	54,201	187.48	53,183
Consumption charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	A fixed amount per cubic metre of water consumption	-	1.08	-
Woodland Road water supply extension (capital repayment over time through rate)	Location of land in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	2,109	527.37	1,055
Woodland Road water supply extension (one-off capital repayment)	Location of land in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	25,895	2,460.82	-
<b>Total western water targeted rates</b>			<b>2,809,307</b>		<b>2,899,421</b>

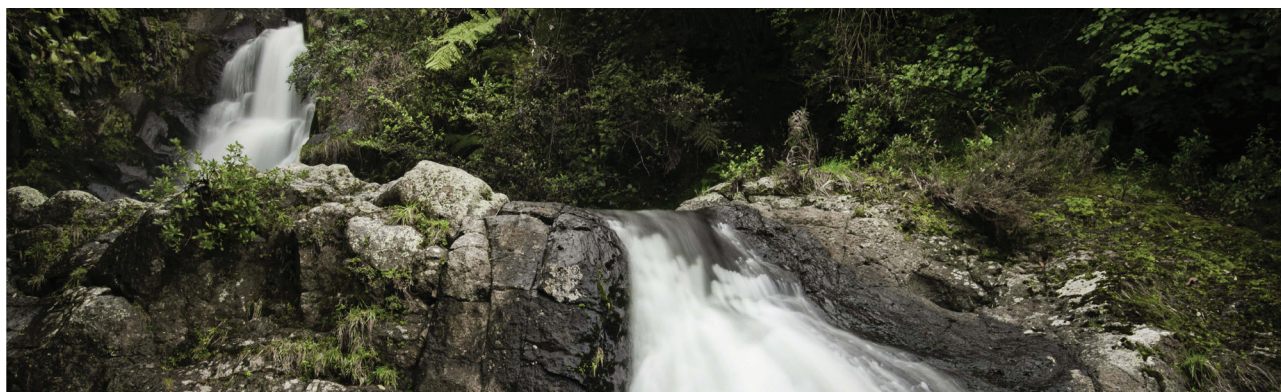


## Central water targeted rates

The central water rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 and a volumetric water rate set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The central water targeted rate part funds the central water activity. The area serviced is approximated by the Kaimai Ward area.

The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of central water supply services provided by Council on all rating units in the central water zone. Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the water supply an availability rate is charged. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Central water	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Metered connection (standard 20mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	1,625,660	374.95	1,684,323
Metered connection (additional to standard 20mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	24,207	97.02	21,323
Metered connection (25mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	5,821	209.97	6,038
Metered connection (32mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	421.71	-
Metered connection (40mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	1,124.86	-
Metered connection (50mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	15,592	1,968.50	16,173
Metered connection (100mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	8,998.86	-
Metered connection (150mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	20,716.12	-
Unmetered connection	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	967	488.15	1,003
Availability charge	Location of land and availability of service	Per rating unit	49,375	187.48	43,690
Consumption charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	A fixed amount per cubic metre of water consumption	-	1.08	
<b>Total central water targeted rates</b>			<b>1,721,622</b>		<b>1,772,550</b>



## Eastern water targeted rates

The eastern water rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 and a volumetric water rates set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The eastern water targeted rate part funds the eastern water activity. The area serviced is approximated by the Maketu/Te Puke Ward area. The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of central water supply services provided by Council.

The targeted rates are on all rating units in the Eastern water area or in defined areas of benefit. Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the water supply an availability rate is charged.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Eastern water	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Metered connection (standard 20mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	2,000,984	374.95	2,061,698
Metered connection (additional to standard 20mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	15,466	97.02	22,618
Metered connection (25mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	7,068	209.97	7,979
Metered connection (32mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	-	421.71	-
Metered connection (40mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	5,569	1,124.86	5,776
Metered connection (50mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	29,235	1,968.50	30,325
Metered connection (100mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	26,729	8,998.86	18,484
Metered connection (150mm)	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	20,511	20,716.12	21,275
Unmetered connection	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per connection	1,450	488.15	3,008
Availability charge	Location of land and availability of service	Per rating unit	48,632	187.48	46,124
Consumption charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	A fixed amount per cubic metre of water consumption	-	1.08	-
Black Road water supply extension (capital repayment over time through rate)	Location of land in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	2,045	511.27	1,023
Black Road water supply extension (one-off capital repayment)	Location of land in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	-	2,392.55	-
Gibraltar water scheme	Location of land in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	2,900	101.00	2,929
<b>Total eastern water targeted rates</b>			<b>2,160,589</b>		<b>2,221,239</b>

## Waihi Beach wastewater targeted rates

The Waihi Beach wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Waihi Beach wastewater targeted rate part funds the Waihi Beach wastewater activity. The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of wastewater services provided by Council.

The targeted rates are on all rating units in the Waihi Beach wastewater area or in defined areas of benefit. Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the wastewater system an availability rate is charged. A rating unit used primarily as a residence is deemed to only have one toilet.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Waihi Beach wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	72,469	481.54	68,049
Connection charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	On each rating unit connected to the scheme	2,671,791	963.07	2,775,325
Multiple pan charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per water closet or urinal after the first	311,161	807.90	331,055
Waihi Beach School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	8,085	8,363.07	8,363
<b>Total Waihi Beach wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>3,063,506</b>		<b>3,182,792</b>

## Katikati wastewater targeted rates

The Katikati wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Katikati wastewater targeted rate part funds the Katikati wastewater activity. The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of wastewater services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all rating units in the Katikati wastewater area or in defined areas of benefit.

Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the wastewater system an availability rate is charged. A rating unit used primarily as a residence is deemed to only have one toilet.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Katikati wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	52,921	481.54	65,403
Connection charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	On each rating unit connected to the scheme	2,271,308	963.07	2,384,643
Multiple pan charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per water closet or urinal after the first	284,765	807.90	319,928
Katikati College	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	22,993	23,799.11	23,799
Katikati Primary	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	14,722	15,238.14	15,238
<b>Total Katikati wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>2,646,709</b>		<b>2,809,011</b>

## Ōmokoroa wastewater targeted rates

The Ōmokoroa wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Ōmokoroa wastewater targeted rate part funds the Ōmokoroa wastewater activity. The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of wastewater services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all

rating units in the Ōmokoroa wastewater area or in defined areas of benefit. Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the wastewater system an availability rate is charged. A rating unit used primarily as a residence is deemed to only have one toilet.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Ōmokoroa wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	97,261	481.54	107,315
Connection charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	On each rating unit connected to the scheme	2,102,534	963.07	2,078,032
Multiple pan charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per water closet or urinal after the first	185,577	807.90	233,483
Ōmokoroa Point School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	6,813	6,939.39	6,939
Astelia Place	Location of land in Astelia Place and availability of service	Per rating unit	1,187	605.51	1,211
<b>Total Ōmokoroa wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>2,393,372</b>		<b>2,426,980</b>

## Ongare Point wastewater targeted rates

The Ongare Point wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Ongare Point wastewater targeted rate part funds the Ongare Point Wastewater wastewater activity.

The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of wastewater services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all properties in the Ongare Point wastewater area or in defined areas of benefit. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Ongare Point wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	954	481.54	1,484
Connection charge		On each rating unit connected to the scheme	51,490	963.07	53,410
Multiple pan charge		Per water closet or urinal after the first	-	807.90	808
Ongare Point Wastewater scheme	Location of land in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service (either A. or B. is required to be paid).	A. Optional per rating unit (one-off capital repayment)	-	8,795.37	-
		B. Per rating unit	-	1,161.56	-
<b>Total Ongare Point wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>52,444</b>		<b>55,702</b>

## Te Puna West wastewater targeted rates

Te Puna West wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under s16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and part funds the Te Puna West Wastewater wastewater activity. The different categories of land are based on the provision or

availability of wastewater services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all properties in the Te Puna West wastewater area or in defined areas of benefit. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Te Puna West wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge		Per rating unit	5,876	481.54	5,934
Connection charge	Location and provision or availability of service	On each rating unit connected to the scheme	125,866	963.07	130,557
Multiple pan charge		Per water closet or urinal after the first	35,196	807.90	35,548
Te Puna West Wastewater scheme	Location in defined area of benefit and provision or availability of service (either A. or B. is required to be paid).	A. Optional per rating unit (one-off capital repayment)	-	8,873.00	-
		B. Per rating unit	-	934.65	-
<b>Total Te Puna West wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>166,938</b>		<b>172,039</b>

## Te Puke wastewater targeted rates

Te Puke wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under s16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and part funds the Te Puke wastewater activity. The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of wastewater services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all rating units in the Te Puke wastewater area or in

defined areas of benefit.

Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the wastewater system an availability rate is charged. A rating unit used primarily as a residence is deemed to only have one toilet. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Te Puke wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	44,340	481.54	44,014
Connection charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	On each rating unit connected to the scheme	2,708,978	963.07	2,822,800
Multiple pan charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per water closet or urinal after the first	592,726	807.90	627,738
Te Puke High School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	12,657	12,983.65	12,984
Te Puke Intermediate School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	13,692	14,045.36	14,045
Te Puke Primary School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	12,867	13,199.07	13,199
Fairhaven Primary School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	11,560	11,858.34	11,858
Te Timatanga Hou Kohanga Reo	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	236	242.09	242
<b>Total Te Puke wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>3,397,056</b>		<b>3,546,880</b>

## Maketu/Little Waihi wastewater targeted rates

The Maketu / Little Waihi wastewater rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Maketu / Little Waihi wastewater targeted rate part funds the Maketu / Little Waihi Wastewater wastewater activity. The different categories of land are based on the provision or availability of wastewater services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all

rating units in the Maketu / Little Waihi wastewater area or in defined areas of benefit. Where a rating unit has the ability to, but is not connected to the wastewater system an availability rate is charged. A rating unit used primarily as a residence is deemed to only have one toilet.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Maketu/Little Waihi wastewater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Availability charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	28,606	481.54	23,402
Connection charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	On each rating unit connected to the scheme	437,670	963.07	452,004
Multiple pan charge	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per water closet or urinal after the first	35,996	807.90	89,677
Maketu School	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	2,912	3,066.00	3,066
<b>Total Maketu/Little Waihi wastewater targeted rates</b>			<b>505,184</b>		<b>568,149</b>

## Waihi Beach coastal protection targeted rates

The Waihi Beach Coastal Protection rates are targeted rates set under sections 16 and 17 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Waihi Beach Coastal Protection targeted rates part fund coastal protection in Waihi Beach.

The different categories of land are based on the provision of services by Council. The targeted rates are on all rating units in the Waihi Beach area or defined areas of benefit. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Waihi Beach coastal protection	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Rock revetment area of benefit - Operational	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	9,174	183.68	6,980
Rock revetment area of benefit - Capital	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	34,194	1,313.60	20,236
Rock revetment area of benefit capital lump sum (optional)*	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	-	12,950	-
- Ward area	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	44,584	14.10	45,395
- Dunes northern end area of benefit	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	14,367	653.20	15,429
- Dunes Glen Isla Place area of benefit	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per rating unit	4,504	672.80	4,146
<b>Total Waihi Beach coastal protection targeted rates</b>			<b>106,823</b>		<b>92,186</b>

\*Lump sum contributions are invited in respect of Waihi Beach Rock Revetment within the defined areas of benefit in lieu of future payments of the Rock Revetment area of benefit - capital rate above. Offer letters are sent out each year inviting rate payers to make a lump sum contribution.

## Stormwater targeted rates

The stormwater rate is a differential targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The stormwater targeted rate part funds stormwater in defined areas of benefit.

The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Stormwater	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Kauri Point	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	14,439	177.84	14,977
Tanners Point	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	19,545	177.84	20,273
Te Puna	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	24,123	177.84	25,022
Pukehina	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	113,043	177.84	117,256
Waihi Beach	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	1,293,637	413.21	1,330,333
Katikati	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	911,519	413.21	945,916
Ōmokoroa	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	953,659	413.21	1,004,479
Ongare Point	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	10,389	177.84	10,959
Tuapiro Point	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	4,402	177.84	4,566
Te Puke	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	1,240,861	413.21	1,291,564
Paengaroa	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	53,000	177.84	54,793
Maketu	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	81,701	177.84	80,180
Minden	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	-	-	-
<b>Total stormwater targeted rates</b>			<b>4,720,318</b>		<b>4,900,318</b>



## Land drainage targeted rates

Land Drainage rates are a targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Land Drainage targeted rates part fund land drainage in Little Waihi defined areas of benefit.

The categories of land liable for each rate are based on the provision of services by Council and the location of the land. The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Land drainage	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Drains class A	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per hectare of each rating unit	203,732	57.00	239,685
Drains class B	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per hectare of each rating unit	2,570	35.50	3,728
Pumps class A	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per hectare of each rating unit	403,767	242.00	456,170
Pumps class B	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per hectare of each rating unit	9,793	178.00	11,392
Pumps class C	Location of land and provision or availability of service	Per hectare of each rating unit	12,209	125.00	14,250
<b>Total land drainage targeted rates</b>			<b>632,071</b>		<b>725,225</b>





## Community halls targeted rates

Community Hall rates are uniform targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Community Hall targeted rates part fund Community Halls in defined areas of benefit.

The categories of land are based on the location of land. The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit.

Community hall	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Katikati War Memorial Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	79,871	17.34	82,163
Te Puna War Memorial Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	9,312	6.12	9,510
Te Puna Community Centre	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	63,632	41.82	64,988
Paengaroa Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	12,618	17.85	12,888
Pukehina Beach Community Centre	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	33,069	37.23	33,842
Oropi War Memorial Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	25,687	41.26	26,201
Kaimai Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	9,052	21.93	9,298
Omanawa Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	9,495	22.95	9,731
Te Ranga Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	6,525	25.50	6,579
Te Puke War Memorial and Settlers Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	146,016	32.64	149,491
Ōmokoroa Settlers Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	31,096	11.73	32,152
Ohauti Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	13,279	49.98	13,595
Waihi Beach Community Centre	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	47,430	15.30	48,746
Whakamarama Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	13,715	27.54	13,963
Pyes Pa Hall	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	21,620	44.37	22,096
<b>Total community halls targeted rates</b>			<b>522,417</b>		<b>535,243</b>



## Promotion targeted rates

Promotion rates are targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Promotion targeted rates part fund town centre promotion in defined areas of benefit.

The categories of land are based on the location of land and zoning. The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Promotion targeted rates		Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Waihi Beach Events and Promotions	Waihi Beach community board area	Location - community board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	38,250	13.43	43,230
	Commercial/ industrial zoned area	Location of land and land use	Fixed amount per rating unit	12,750	232.01	14,535
Katikati promotions	Katikati town centre	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	91,820	22.40	107,790
	Katikati promotion	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	34,071	8.31	39,997
	Commercial/ industrial zoned area	Location of land and land use	Fixed amount per rating unit	43,361	346.89	49,876
Ōmokoroa promotions	Ōmokoroa town centre	Location of land	Fixed amount per rating unit	-	-	-
Te Puke promotions	Te Puke promotion	Location of land - Te Puke	Fixed amount per rating unit	48,136	13.10	55,097
	Te Puke promotion	Location of land - Maketu	Fixed amount per rating unit	18,240	6.22	19,952
	Commercial/ industrial zoned area	Location of land and land use	Fixed amount per rating unit	36,985	189.19	41,871
<b>Total promotion targeted rates</b>				<b>323,613</b>		<b>372,348</b>

## Pukehina beach protection targeted rates

The Pukehina Beach Protection rate is a differential targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and part funds Pukehina beach protection in defined areas of benefit.

The different categories of land are based on location of land. The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit.

Pukehina Beach protection	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Coastal	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	12,642	46.94	12,822
Inland	Location	Fixed amount per rating unit	3,060	8.39	3,205
<b>Total Pukehina beach protection targeted rates</b>			<b>15,702</b>		<b>16,027</b>

## Development fund targeted rates

Development fund rates are uniform targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. Targeted rates part fund Pukehina development in defined areas of benefit.

The different categories of land are based on land use and services provided by Council. The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit. The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below:

Pukehina redevelopment rate	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)
Residential	Land use	Fixed amount per rating unit	12,640	-	-
<b>Total Pukehina beach protection targeted rates</b>			<b>12,640</b>		<b>-</b>

## Community development and grants targeted rates

Community Development and Grants rates are differential targeted rates set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, which part fund the communities activity. The different categories of land are based on location of land.

The targeted rates are on all rating units in defined areas of benefit.

The different categories of land and rates are outlined in the table below.

Community development and grants	Matters	Factor of liability	2022/23 Annual Plan (\$)	Amount (\$)	2023/24 Annual Plan revenue (\$)	
Katikati resource centre	Katikati	Location - community board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	22,261	5.43	26,132
	Waihi Beach	Location - community board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	7,420	2.67	8,598
Heritage Museum	Katikati	Location - community board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	-	-	-
	District-wide	All rateable land within the District	Fixed amount per rating unit	71,400	3.14	73,243
<b>Total community development and grants targeted rates</b>			<b>101,081</b>		<b>107,973</b>	

## Early payment of rates for subsequent years

Rates eligible for early repayment, under the Early Repayment of Rates for Subsequent Years Policy are:

- Te Puna West Wastewater Capital Targeted Rate.
- Ongare Point Wastewater Capital Targeted Rate.
- Woodland Road Rural Water Supply Targeted Rate.
- Black Road Rural Water Supply Targeted Rate.

## Rating units

The projected number of rating units at the end of the preceding financial year for each year covered by the Long Term Plan are as follows:

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
23,320	24,248	24,427	24,454	25,253	25,564	25,875	26,186	26,441	26,697	26,952

# What it means for your property

The Financial Strategy in Chapter Two page 69 from the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 sets out rates increases planned for each of the 10 years of the Long Term Plan.

Through this Annual Plan 23/24, average rates are proposed to increase by 7.04%, which does not align with the Long Term Plan Financial Strategy of 4%.

The tables below provide examples of the effect on the rates of typical properties across the District.

## Sample property rates for 2024

The following table is taken from rates calculated for a selection of actual properties that sit at the 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles when ranked by Capital Value.

District wide property revaluations have been completed. The sample property rates for 2024 (as set out below) are based on the recent district wide property revaluations. To learn more about the property revaluations see our website

[westernbay.govt.nz/property-revaluations](http://westernbay.govt.nz/property-revaluations)

Urban residential	
An extra \$3.00 per week, per average median property	
<b>Lower quartile</b>	3.4% ▲
Capital value:	\$710,459
Average rates:	<b>\$3,032</b>
<b>Median</b>	5.0% ▲
Capital value:	\$916,855
Average rates:	<b>\$3,261</b>
<b>Higher quartile</b>	6.2% ▲
Capital Value:	\$1,233,984
Average rates:	<b>\$3,579</b>

Lifestyle block	
An extra \$1.80 per week, per average median property	
<b>Lower quartile</b>	5.4% ▲
Capital value:	\$1,099,603
Average rates:	<b>\$2,144</b>
<b>Median</b>	3.9% ▲
Capital value:	\$1,434,156
Average rates:	<b>\$2,501</b>
<b>Higher quartile</b>	5.4% ▲
Capital Value:	\$1,878,872
Average rates:	<b>\$2,972</b>

Commercial/ Industrial	
An extra \$5.59 per week, per average median property	
<b>Lower quartile</b>	7.0% ▲
Capital value:	\$668,417
Average rates:	<b>\$2,895</b>
<b>Median</b>	7.0% ▲
Capital value:	\$1,099,692
Average rates:	<b>\$4,442</b>
<b>Higher quartile</b>	5.4% ▲
Capital Value:	\$1,881,667
Average rates:	<b>\$7,531</b>

Rural	
An extra \$1.56 per week, per average median property	
<b>Lower quartile</b>	2.9% ▲
Capital value:	\$858,345
Average rates:	<b>\$2,773</b>
<b>Median</b>	3.3% ▲
Capital value:	\$1,472,172
Average rates:	<b>\$2,544</b>
<b>Higher quartile</b>	3.8% ▲
Capital Value:	\$2,763,357
Average rates:	<b>\$3,767</b>

Rural - Dairy	
An extra \$11.66 per week, per average median property	
<b>Lower quartile</b>	6.8% ▲
Capital value:	\$2,377,000
Average rates:	<b>\$4,906</b>
<b>Median</b>	7.2% ▲
Capital value:	\$3,890,857
Average rates:	<b>\$9,040</b>
<b>Higher quartile</b>	8.2% ▲
Capital Value:	\$6,977,571
Average rates:	<b>\$9,237</b>

Rural - Orchard	
An extra \$0.70 per week, per average median property	
<b>Lower quartile</b>	-0.1% ▼
Capital value:	\$2,435,945
Average rates:	<b>\$3,415</b>
<b>Median</b>	0.9% ▲
Capital value:	\$3,462,642
Average rates:	<b>\$4,274</b>
<b>Higher quartile</b>	10.6% ▲
Capital Value:	\$5,439,863
Average rates:	<b>\$6,038</b>



Photograph: Main Road playground, Katikati

## Taukī haurapa pūtea

# Prospective financial statements

### Cautionary note

The information in the prospective financial statements is uncertain and its preparation requires the exercise of judgement. Actual financial results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material. Events and circumstances may not occur as expected and may or may not have been predicted or the Council may subsequently take actions that differ from the proposed course of action on which the prospective financial statements are based.

### Assumptions underlying prospective financial information

The financial information contained within these policies and statements is prospective information and has been prepared in compliance with PBE FRS 42: Prospective Financial Information. The purpose for which it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision-making processes as to the services to be provided by Western Bay of Plenty District Council over the financial year ended 30 June 2024 and to provide a broad accountability mechanism of the Council to the community. Refer to page 17 for details of underlying assumptions.

# Prospective statement of financial position

	Actuals \$'000	Annual Plan \$'000	LTP Forecast \$'000	Annual Plan \$'000
	2022	2023	2024	2024
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	25,541	39,091	41,810	40,114
Receivables	10,155	16,371	18,577	10,155
Prepayments and accrued income	496	1,008	1,038	496
Non current assets held for sale	-	1,250	1,289	-
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>36,191</b>	<b>57,719</b>	<b>62,713</b>	<b>50,765</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities	3,028	3,346	5,031	4,336
Other financial assets	12,542	11,519	11,519	12,542
Investment in associates	289	212	212	330
Property, plant & equipment	1,661,509	1,652,118	1,843,142	1,765,557
Intangible assets	4,894	7,613	9,114	6,022
Forestry assets	8,938	11,626	11,975	8,938
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,691,200</b>	<b>1,686,435</b>	<b>1,880,993</b>	<b>1,797,726</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,727,392</b>	<b>1,744,154</b>	<b>1,943,706</b>	<b>1,848,490</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Creditors and other payables	22,529	32,664	37,265	29,881
Borrowings	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Employee entitlements	3,032	3,699	3,835	3,032
Provisions	313	696	696	313
Derivative Financial Instruments	(138)	-	-	795
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>40,736</b>	<b>52,059</b>	<b>56,796</b>	<b>34,021</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	65,000	95,000	162,400	141,353
Provisions	265	313	313	265
Derivative financial instruments	-	12,632	12,632	6,478
Employee Entitlements	19	-	-	19
Other liabilities	(1,540)	-	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>63,744</b>	<b>107,945</b>	<b>175,345</b>	<b>148,115</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>104,503</b>	<b>160,004</b>	<b>232,140</b>	<b>182,136</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,622,889</b>	<b>1,584,150</b>	<b>1,711,566</b>	<b>1,666,354</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Accumulated funds	963,406	955,372	995,970	1,015,282
Other reserves	659,483	628,778	715,596	651,071
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,622,889</b>	<b>1,584,150</b>	<b>1,711,566</b>	<b>1,666,354</b>

# Prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expenditure

	Actuals \$'000	Annual Plan \$'000	LTP Forecast \$'000	Annual Plan \$'000
	2022	2023	2024	2024
<b>Revenue</b>				
Rates	77,001	81,975	86,473	86,656
Metered Water Charges	4,705	5,372	5,507	5,507
Fees and Charges	9,372	8,749	8,151	11,289
Fines	126	219	228	228
Vested assets	5,080	2,313	2,387	2,427
Financial Contributions	10,925	14,035	14,127	12,011
Subsidies and Grants	22,098	15,232	21,227	38,561
Other revenue	494	412	424	471
Fair value movement in derivative financial instruments	9,244	-	-	-
Gains	706	464	479	-
Finance income	1,088	270	278	278
Dividends	262	-	-	-
Rental income	1,180	766	787	978
Other exchange revenue	1,634	1,782	1,283	394
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>143,916</b>	<b>131,589</b>	<b>141,351</b>	<b>158,800</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Other Expenses	55,104	55,395	58,156	62,527
Personnel costs	26,498	27,944	28,300	31,513
Depreciation	22,708	24,844	26,445	26,516
Amortisation	845	287	238	238
Impairment expense	1,070	-	-	-
Finance costs	4,146	4,006	6,057	5,886
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>110,371</b>	<b>112,475</b>	<b>119,197</b>	<b>126,680</b>
<b>Share of associate's surplus / (deficit)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Operating surplus / (deficit)</b>	<b>33,603</b>	<b>19,113</b>	<b>22,154</b>	<b>32,119</b>
Gain / (Loss) on property, plant & equipment revaluations	122,194	21,965	84,347	5,324
<b>Total other comprehensive revenue and expenses</b>	<b>122,194</b>	<b>21,965</b>	<b>84,347</b>	<b>5,324</b>
<b>Total comprehensive revenue and expense / (deficit) for the year attributable to Council</b>	<b>146,846</b>	<b>41,078</b>	<b>106,501</b>	<b>37,442</b>

## Prospective statement of changes in net assets/equity

	Actuals \$'000 2022	Annual Plan \$'000 2023	LTP Forecast \$'000 2024	Annual Plan \$'000 2024
<b>Equity balance at 30 June</b>				
Equity balance at 1 July	1,455,206	1,543,585	1,605,065	1,626,369
Comprehensive income for year	167,378	40,567	106,501	37,442
Transfers to / (from) Reserves	307	-	-	2,543
<b>Equity balance at 30 June</b>	<b>1,622,891</b>	<b>1,584,150</b>	<b>1,711,566</b>	<b>1,666,354</b>
<b>Components of equity</b>				
Retained earnings at 1 July	929,626	936,092	974,592	977,840
Net surplus/(deficit)	33,603	19,280	21,378	37,442
<b>Retained earnings 30 June</b>	<b>963,229</b>	<b>955,372</b>	<b>995,970</b>	<b>1,015,282</b>
Revaluation reserves at 1 July	493,121	577,953	599,914	626,894
Revaluation gains	133,775	21,965	84,347	2,896
<b>Revaluation Reserves 30 June</b>	<b>626,896</b>	<b>599,918</b>	<b>684,261</b>	<b>629,790</b>
Council created Reserves at 1 July	32,458	29,540	30,559	21,635
Transfers to / (from) Reserves	307	(678)	776	(353)
<b>Council created Reserves 30 June</b>	<b>32,765</b>	<b>28,862</b>	<b>31,335</b>	<b>21,282</b>
<b>Components of equity</b>	<b>1,622,889</b>	<b>1,584,150</b>	<b>1,711,566</b>	<b>1,666,354</b>



# Prospective statement of cash flows

	Actual 2021/22	Annual Plan 2022/23	Long Term Plan 2023/24	Annual Plan 2023/24
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cashflow from operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>				
Receipts from rates, grants and other services	83,051	87,347	91,097	91,645
Other revenue	40,501	27,252	31,447	52,246
Financial contributions	10,925	14,035	14,127	12,010
Interest received	873	270	278	278
Dividends received	262	-	-	-
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>	<b>135,612</b>	<b>128,904</b>	<b>136,949</b>	<b>156,179</b>
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>				
Payments to suppliers and employees	83,162	83,651	84,304	91,525
Income tax (paid) refund	(54)	-	-	-
Interest paid	4,146	4,006	6,057	5,886
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>	<b>87,254</b>	<b>87,657</b>	<b>90,361</b>	<b>97,411</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>48,358</b>	<b>41,247</b>	<b>46,588</b>	<b>58,768</b>
<b>Cashflow from investing activities</b>				
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>				
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,912	-	-	90
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	42,435	69,213	79,055	103,682
Purchase of investments	-	788	900	775
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>	<b>42,435</b>	<b>70,001</b>	<b>79,955</b>	<b>104,457</b>
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>(38,523)</b>	<b>(70,001)</b>	<b>(79,955)</b>	<b>(104,367)</b>
<b>Cashflow from financing activities</b>				
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>				
Proceeds of borrowings	-	56,500	51,000	38,353
Cash was provided from:	-	56,500	51,000	38,353
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>				
Repayment of borrowings	10,000	15,000	15,000	-
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>38,353</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>12,746</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>(7,246)</b>
Opening cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft	25,706	26,344	39,175	47,359
<b>Closing cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft</b>	<b>25,541</b>	<b>39,090</b>	<b>41,808</b>	<b>40,113</b>

## Reconciliation of summary funding impact statement to prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

	Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
<b>Operating funding per FIS</b>	<b>113,072</b>	<b>110,724</b>	<b>114,632</b>	<b>119,730</b>
Add: Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4,890	4,053	10,619	25,673
Add: Financial contributions	10,925	14,035	14,127	12,011
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,886</b>	<b>128,812</b>	<b>139,378</b>	<b>157,414</b>
<b>Total revenue per statement of comprehensive income</b>				
	<b>143,974</b>	<b>131,589</b>	<b>141,351</b>	<b>158,800</b>
Less: Gains	(10,008)	(464)	413	1,040
Less: Vested assets	(5,080)	(2,313)	(2,387)	(2,427)
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,886</b>	<b>128,812</b>	<b>139,378</b>	<b>157,414</b>
<b>Variance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
<b>Application of operating funding per FIS</b>	<b>84,302</b>	<b>87,345</b>	<b>92,513</b>	<b>99,926</b>
<b>Total expenditure per statement of comprehensive income</b>				
	<b>110,371</b>	<b>112,475</b>	<b>119,197</b>	<b>126,680</b>
Less: Depreciation and amortisation	(23,553)	(25,131)	(26,684)	(26,754)
Other adjustments	(2,515)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,302</b>	<b>87,345</b>	<b>92,513</b>	<b>99,926</b>
<b>Variance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



Photograph: The Esplanade and Boat Club, Ōmokoroa

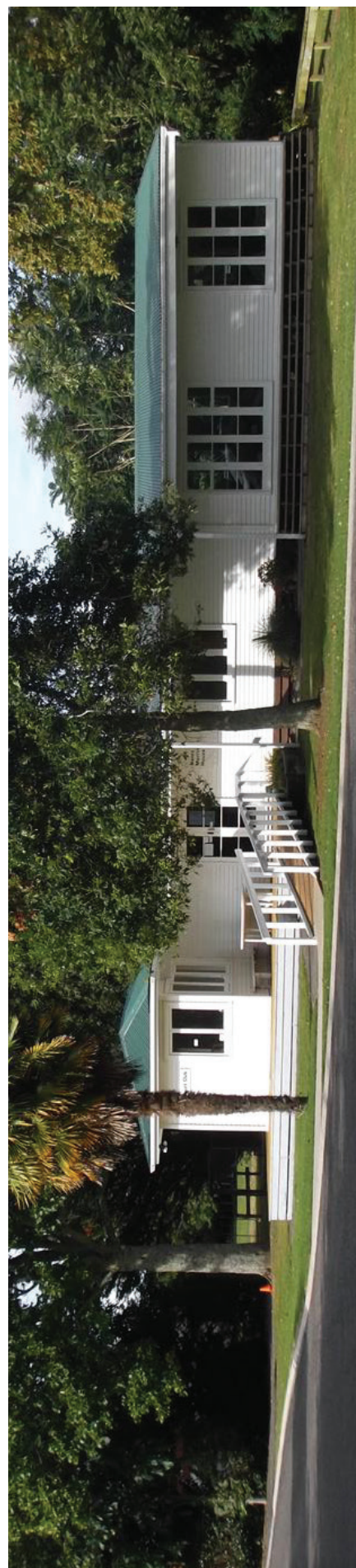
## Pūtea tāpui

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# Reserve balances

This statement shows the opening balances of Council's reserves at 1 July 2023, and the proposed deposits, withdrawals and closing balances as at 30 June 2024.

Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>Restricted Reserves</b>							
Restricted Reserves	Restricted reserves have been established from public bequests and are only able to be spent in the manner specified by the donor.						
Hunter Estate	Established from bequest made in the late 1980s. The funds can only be spent on capital expenditure in Katikati as detailed in our Reserve Management Plans	Recreation and Open Space	Yes	44,410	-	-	44,410
I'Anson Park Trust	The accumulated interest is available for both operational and capital expenditure undertaken in the Te Puna area.	Recreation and Open Space	Yes	(25,490)	-	-	(25,490)
Hastie Bequest	The principle settlement amount of \$100,000 is maintained and the interest can be used for Te Puke area library purchases.	Communities	Yes	230,021	-	(13,335)	216,686
CE Miller Estate	The interest on the capital of \$9,888 is available for the beautification of Katikati	Recreation and Open Space	Yes	9,888	-	-	9,888
<b>Total Restricted Reserves</b>				<b>258,829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13,335)</b>	<b>245,494</b>



Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>Asset Replacement Reserves</b>							
Asset Replacement Reserves - general approach	Depreciation charged is transferred to the specified reserves detailed below and accumulated so that the interest earned on the reserves capital is available for asset replacement/renewals. The replacement/renewals programme is based on the renewals planned in our asset management plans. The reserves are not held as cash reserves.						
Asset Replacement - computers		Support Services	Yes	(1,986,408)	735,898	(1,024,512)	(2,275,022)
Coastal Marine		Recreation and Open Space	No	(3,328,136)	557,348	(1,014,249)	(3,785,037)
District Reserves		Support Services	No	1,892,391	632,901	(1,349,890)	1,175,402
Hūharua Sub Regional Park		Recreation and Open Space	No	273,477	-	-	273,477
TECT Park		Recreation and Open Space	No	1,261,214	69,255	(39,366)	1,291,103
Asset Replacement - office buildings		Recreation and Open Space	Yes	(382,396)	658,729	(520,014)	(243,681)
Asset Replacement - vehicles		Support Services	Yes	(813,514)	502,996	(672,176)	(982,694)
Asset Replacement - civil defence - vehicle		Communities	Yes	135,049	1,095	-	136,144
Asset Replacement - telemetry		Communities	Yes	97,473	152	-	97,625
Asset Replacement - swimming pool		Recreation and Open space	Yes	(20,062)	120,844	(382,048)	(281,266)
Asset Replacement - library books		Communities	Yes	2,098,808	223,009	(246,854)	2,074,963
Asset Replacement - cemetery		Communities	Yes	367,581	53,158	-	420,739
<b>Total Asset Replacement Reserves</b>				<b>(404,523)</b>	<b>3,555,385</b>	<b>(5,249,109)</b>	<b>(2,098,247)</b>



Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>Community Board Reserves</b>							
We have five community boards but not all of our District is covered by these boards. The Community Board rate is a Fixed amount for their community board area of benefit. The level of rating is determined based on the expected expenditure of the Board and may vary between Boards. Any unspent money at year end is transferred to the respective community board reserve account. Reserve funds can only be used for capital, one-off, or non-recurring expenditure items or grants.							
Waihi Beach Community Board		Communities	No	137,417	-	-	137,417
"Katikati Community Board"		Communities	No	78,263	-	-	78,263
Ōmōkoroa Community Board		Communities	No	184,223	-	-	184,223
Te Puke Community Board		Communities	No	99,602	-	-	99,602
Maketu Community Board		Communities	No	183,174	-	-	183,174
<b>Total Community Board Reserves</b>				<b>682,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>682,679</b>

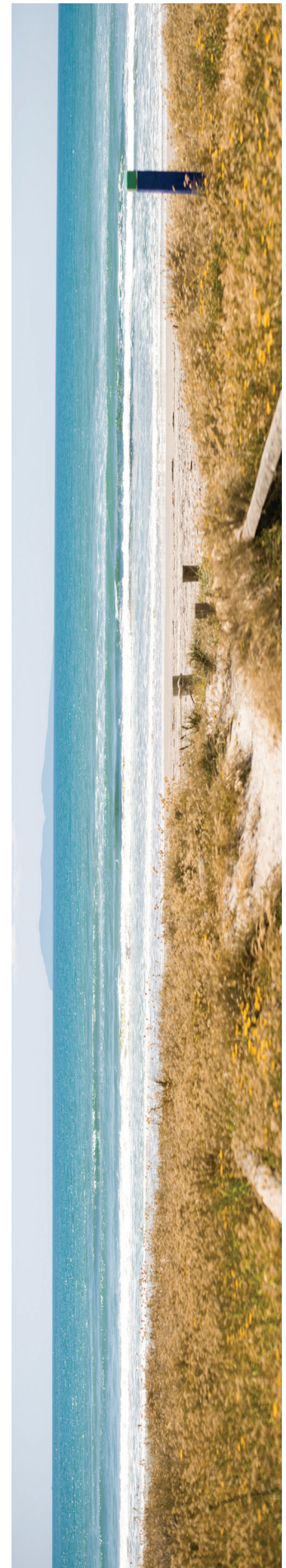


Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>Other Community Reserves</b>							
Other community reserves - general approach	These reserves have been established to accumulate sufficient funds to allow for planned expenditure (per the Long Term Plan) in particular areas, often for town centre development. The funding is provided by way of targeted rates.						
Katikatī Development Fund	Set up several years ago in anticipation of the Katikatī By-pass impacts on the town and to provide funding for main street improvements as well as encourage business development in Katikatī.	Planning for the future	Yes	16,738	-	-	16,738
Waihi Beach Town Centre Development	For town centre development.	Economic Development	Yes	357,196	-	-	357,196
Katikatī Town Centre Development	For town centre development scheduled to begin in as and when opportunities arise.	Economic Development	Yes	314,935	-	-	314,935
Ōmoroa Town Centre Development	For town centre development scheduled to begin in as and when opportunities arise.	Economic Development	Yes	339,200	-	-	339,200
Te Puke Town Centre Development	For town centre development.	Economic Development	Yes	19,130	-	-	19,130
Pukehina Beach Development	Pukehina ratepayers are paying an annual rate of \$20 as a contribution towards a potential future sewerage scheme for the area.	Planning for the future	Yes	524,698	13,016	-	537,714
Pukehina Beach Protect Reserve	Beach nourishment and protection.	Planning for the future	No	281,856	-	-	281,856
<b>Total Other Community Reserves</b>				<b>1,853,753</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,866,769</b>

Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>Financial Contributions Reserves</b>							
Financial contributions reserves - general	These are specific reserves that must be applied for a particular purpose and under specific criteria or qualifying conditions. These reserves are not cash reserves.						
Ecological financial contributions - capital	Financial contributions split into capital and operational components that are to be spent based on Council's annually approved ecological education programme. Capital expenditure must be by Council resolution and satisfy criteria for privately owned land. Operational expenditure is based on the prior year's closing operations balance available.	Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	No	446,878	-	(375,693)	71,185
Ecological financial contributions - operational	As above	Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	No	306,176	-	-	306,176
Parks and Community financial contributions	To provide for additional reserves and facilities across the District to cater for growth including land, buildings, car parks, playgrounds, libraries, pools, public toilets, walkways and cycleways.	Recreation and Open Space	No	3,762,670	2,501,298	(2,420,570)	3,843,398
Parking space financial contributions	Provided from financial contributions from developers in the urban areas where they cannot provide public car parks themselves.	Regulatory	No	49,974	-	-	49,974
Lynley Park wastewater remedial	Established from money received from Durham Properties Limited, to be used to fund any infrastructure failures in the Lynley Park Development.	Wastewater	No	413,873	-	(16,239)	397,634
<b>Total Financial Contribution Reserves</b>				<b>4,979,571</b>	<b>2,501,298</b>	<b>(2,812,502)</b>	<b>4,668,367</b>



Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>General Reserves</b>							
General Reserves	Established reserves for specific purposes						
Community Discretionary	For any under spent expenditure at year end.	Communities	No	14,386	-	-	14,386
General Rate	For the accumulation of any net surplus arising from accounts that are general rate funded each year. Deficits are not permitted in this reserve	All	No	5,488,535	-	(1,662,472)	3,826,063
Environmental Protection Rate	For the accumulation of any net surplus arising from the Environmental Protection Rate account. Deficits are not permitted in this reserve	All	No	490,113	-	(222,254)	267,859
Traffic and parking general	Holds the percentage balance of Council-issued infringement notice fines that were not payable to the Government as part of the legislation during the 1980s. Correspondence has not resolved whether the balance is still payable to the Government. No cash is held.	Regulatory	No	133,272	8,472	-	141,744
<b>Total General Reserves</b>				<b>6,126,306</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>(1,884,726)</b>	<b>4,250,052</b>



Reserve name	Purpose	Activity	Interest bearing	Opening balance 1 July 2023	Expected deposits to fund to 30 June 2024	Expected withdrawals from fund to 30 June 2024	Closing balance 30 June 2024
<b>Special Reserves</b>							
Re-Budgeted Reserve	To allow for the adjustment of timing and cost to Council's capital work program.	All	No	1,237,126	-	-	1,237,126
Disaster Contingency	Council's infrastructure self-insurance fund provided from the sale of power company shares in the 1990s. Council's policy is to self insure based on the premise that commercial infrastructure insurance is not available. Major infrastructure, apart from district roading is geographically dispersed throughout our District (primarily stand-alone sewerage and water schemes) and the likelihood of failure of this entire infrastructure at once is assessed as very low	Communities	Yes	9,261,721	-	-	9,261,721
Matakana Island Trust Reserve	Reserves accumulated several years ago from the appeal against the Katikati Reserve extension across to Matakana Island. The funds are available to be used for improvements to the Matakana Island community.	Planning for the Future	No	258,803	-	-	258,803
Corporate Property and Assets	For any surplus arising from the corporate property/land purchase account.	Support Services	No	520,712	-	(89,001)	431,711
Weathertight Homes	To settle potential weathertightness claims that may arise.	Regulatory	No	251,792	-	-	251,792
Panepane Point		Reserves	No	180,033	-	(111,126)	68,907
Te Tawa ki Tahataharoa Reserve		Reserves	Yes	156,288	-	-	156,288
<b>Total Special Reserves</b>				<b>11,867,435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(200,127)</b>	<b>11,667,308</b>
<b>Total All Council Created Reserve</b>				<b>25,364,050</b>	<b>6,078,171</b>	<b>(10,159,799)</b>	<b>21,282,422</b>



# Doggy Day Out 2023, Ōmokoroa

Photographer: Guy Rencher



Ngā kaupapa here me ngā korero

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# Policies and statements



This chapter provides an overview of Council’s key policies for the Annual Plan. Also covered in this chapter are Council’s prudential benchmarks, activity funding impact statements.

## Section overview

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# Ngā mahere pūtea

# Overview of the revenue and financing policy

This policy deals with the revenue and financing decisions taken at a 'whole of Council' level. It documents our high level rating philosophy and summarises the rationale for the rating decisions taken.



Photograph: Ōmokoroa cycleway

# Introduction

**We have considered the distribution and timing of benefits, rating efficiency and transparency, community preferences and the overall impact on the economic, cultural, social and environmental wellbeing of our District. In particular, we have considered the impacts of our rating proposals on a range of representative properties.**

**Our Revenue and Financing Policy for each group of activities can be found from page 396 of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 and when read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statements from page 99, this policy links the funding decisions taken at the activity level, with the eventual rates assessment that each ratepayer will receive.**

## Council's funding philosophy

Ratepayers have told us that fairness and equity in rating is very important to them. We try wherever practical to maintain a close relationship between the benefits received by groups of ratepayers and the rates they pay for those services, especially where communities within our District have differing levels of service.

Where levels of service are more uniform or where it is impractical to identify groups of ratepayers that principally benefit, we use General Rates which are essentially a tax. In theory taxation is not related to benefit received but is charged according to an assessment of ability to pay – in the case of Council rates this is assessed by property value.

In principle, we seek to recover the maximum amount possible from the direct users of a service (the 'user-pays' principle) or from those that create the need for a service (the 'exacerbator-pays' principle). The primary tools we use to achieve these principles are fees and targeted rates.

We also seek to ensure that people pay for services at the time they consume them, (the 'inter-generational equity' principle). Costs of service include capital costs, direct and indirect operational costs, depreciation, interest and loan repayments.

The tools we use to achieve inter-generational equity include loans, financial contributions and increases in the rating base resulting from growth.

## Fees

These are funding tools which are used where the users of services can be individually identified, for example building consents.

## Targeted rates

Targeted rates tend to be used where categories of ratepayers can be identified as a group, rather than individually, as primarily benefiting from a service or contributing to the requirement for a Council service, for example stormwater.

Targeted rates can be used to recover capital costs as well as operating costs.

## Financial contributions

Our policy for recovering the costs of infrastructure built to accommodate growth is to use financial contributions. Our Financial Contributions Policy is set through our District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.

The details of the policy is published as part of the District Plan and is available on our website [westernbay.govt.nz](https://westernbay.govt.nz) and at our libraries and service centres.

Our District Plan provides that waivers and reductions to financial contributions levied under the Resource Management Act 1991 are agreed through our Annual Plan process.

## Debt financing

As we have no significant reserves, we rely on loans to finance infrastructure development, for example wastewater schemes.

The portion of interest and loan repayments relating to growth is generally funded through financial contributions, however in periods of low growth they may be funded from rates. This is detailed in our Financial Strategy from the Informing our Planning section on page 76 of the Long Term Plan 2021-31. The remaining interest and loan repayments are funded by annual rates or charges.

We acknowledge that the interest on loans increases the overall cost of services but we believe that this disadvantage is offset by the advantages of a more equitable allocation of cost between existing and future ratepayers. As our rating base increases with new development there are more ratepayers to meet the cost of interest and loan repayments.

For transportation infrastructure, however, we have traditionally used less debt to finance capital expenditure. For this activity, where the capital development programme is more evenly spread over time and the users of the service are less easy to identify individually, we have primarily used rates to finance capital expenditure with loans used to a lesser degree.

The overall use of debt financing is limited by the extent of our indebtedness and the principles of prudent financial management. Our Financial Strategy in the Informing our Planning section in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (from page 76) proposes a limit on debt and our Treasury Policy in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (page 449) contains limits on debt and interest payments in relation to our assets and revenue. The term of our debt is related to the useful life of the asset financed but does not generally exceed 30 years. This ensures that the people benefiting from the asset repay the loan before the asset's life is over.

For several activities we operate a current account funding programme to smooth rates increases over time and to ensure renewals are adequately provided for. The level of rates in year one of the Long Term Plan is set such that once inflation is added to each of the ten years of the Plan, the projected current account balance in years 10 and 30 is adequate to meet the balanced budget test. The current account balance reflects all revenue and expenditure (including operating and capital costs) and all funding requirements (including loans, financial contributions and other revenue).

## Depreciation funding and current account deficit funding

Prudent financial management requires organisations to plan for the replacement or renewal of their assets when they reach the end of their useful lives to maintain the service they provide. The inter-generational equity principle suggests that, ideally, today's ratepayers should pay for the 'asset-life' they are consuming and likewise future generations should pay for their share of the asset's life. There are three principal ways this can be achieved:

### 1. Pay as you go

- Capital funded annually by rating existing ratepayers to cover the expenses incurred in that year.

Suitable when capital expenditure is evenly spread over the years so there is less risk that today's ratepayers are not paying their fair share when compared to future ratepayers.

### 2. Saving for asset replacement (charge rates over the life of the asset - spend later)

- Ratepayers are rated annually to fund depreciation which builds up in a reserve account to fund future replacements of assets.

Unsuitable if ratepayers are already servicing debt incurred to acquire the existing asset. If debt were incurred, today's ratepayers would be paying twice for the asset, once through debt repayments and interest and again through financing the depreciation.

### 3. Borrowing to fund asset replacement (spend now - charge rates over the life of the asset)

- Ratepayers are rated annually to fund interest and capital repayments on loans matched to the life of the asset. In the future, replacement of the asset would be financed in the same way.

Suitable if our overall level of debt can accommodate the required borrowing.

There is no legal requirement for councils to accumulate dedicated depreciation reserves, however the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires that councils have a balanced budget, which means that revenue must be greater than operating expenditure (which includes depreciation).

As the balanced budget test is conducted at the local authority level it is considered acceptable and within the bounds of prudence to run an operating deficit on one activity and a surplus on another. This means that we are not required to retain revenue on an annual basis in dedicated depreciation reserves if we can show through our financial strategy that future rates revenue is adequate to fund infrastructure renewals when they are needed.



When setting rates we consider the impact they have on the affordability to the various sectors of the community. Where there is a clear need to balance the principles set out above, some redistribution of rates may be required. This is done through the development of the financial strategy.

## Rating policy

### 1. Rating unit

Under the relevant legislation, we have the ability to set our unit of rating as a dwelling (or separately used inhabited part of a property) as opposed to a property. We have chosen to retain our rating unit as a property, consistent with our policy in previous years.

### 2. Rating basis

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 allows us to choose from three rating systems - the land value rating system, the capital value rating system and the annual value rating system. There is no legislation prescribing the best type of rating system for each council. We will assess the General Rate and all other property value-based rates (except the roading rate) on capital value. The roading rate will be assessed on land value.

We show a land value and an improvement value on our property valuations. The improvement value reflects the added value given to the land by buildings or other structures, including fruit trees, vines and landscaping. Capital value includes both the land value and the value of improvements. The improvement value excludes chattels, stock, crops, machinery or trees other than fruit or nut trees, vines, berry-fruit bushes and live hedges.

Regardless of the rating basis we use, the total amount of rates collected remains the same but the incidence of rating shifts. To illustrate the differences between the land and capital value rating systems for example, consider two identically valued pieces of land, one with a substantial dwelling on it and the other with no improvements. Under the land value rating system the two properties would pay the same rates. Under the capital value rating system the property with the substantial improvement would pay more than the property that was undeveloped.

### 3. General rates

General Rates consist of a rate in the dollar charged on capital value and a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) which is a flat amount levied on each rating unit. The size of the UAGC is set each year by Council and is used as a levelling tool in the collection of General Rates. If the Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) were set at zero the effect would be to increase the amount of General Rates assessed on capital value which would increase the share levied on properties with higher capital values and decrease the share levied on lower capital values.

In setting the level of the UAGC, we consider the following issues:

- The impact of a high UAGC on those with low incomes and relatively low property values.
- The impact of a low UAGC on the relative share of rates levied on high value properties, for example large rural properties.
- Fairness and equity and the social consequences of an unfair distribution of rates.
- The collective effect of other flat charges (e.g. environmental protection rate, targeted rate for libraries) on affordability for low income households.

### 4. Differential general rate

Our policy is to have the same system for charging General Rates across the whole District.

Our current policy for differentials on General Rates:

- Residential zoned areas 1.0
- Rural zoned areas 1.0
- Commercial/industrial zoned areas 1.0
- Post-harvest zoned areas 1.0

### 5. Multiple dwelling differentials

There are no multiple dwelling differentials for any rates assessed on capital value.

### 6. Environmental protection rate

The Environmental Protection Rate is a fixed charge on each rateable unit. It funds a number of activities that are seen to benefit the District as a whole.

### 7. Roothing rates

There are three roading rates:

- Roothing rate on land value
- Roothing Uniform Targeted Rate (UTR) which is a fixed amount on every property in our District
- Rural works charge which is a fixed amount on every rural zoned property.

We use the rural works charge and the roading UTR to reduce the share of roading rates levied on higher value properties. If these fixed charges were not included, large pastoral farms for example, would be liable for an unfairly large share of the revenue required for roading.

We are unable to collect direct user charges; only central government can charge road user fees and levy petrol tax.

The roading rate on land value is calculated using the following differentials:

- |                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| • Residential zoned areas           | 1.0 |
| • Rural zoned areas                 | 1.0 |
| • Commercial/industrial zoned areas | 2.0 |
| • Post-harvest zoned areas          | 2.0 |

## 8. Targeted rates

We use targeted rates, as defined in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, to collect funds over areas of benefit. This rating tool is chosen where the services provided are specific to a particular community or area within our District and it is not considered fair to charge all ratepayers, e.g. charges for town centre promotion and community halls. Details of these rates are shown in the Funding Impact Statement, from page 88. These rates may be collected on a uniform (fixed) basis per property or on the capital value of each property.

Water rates are charged using a metered or unmetered Uniform Targeted Rate (UTR). Our policy on water meters is that all properties connected to Council's water supply should be metered.

In establishing the criteria for water metering we recognised the environmental benefits that would result from water conservation if all users were metered and balanced that against the cost of installing meters on all properties and the affordability of such a strategy.

Where meters are in use charges are as follows:

- Each property will be charged the metered Uniform Targeted Water Rate for the first meter; and
- An additional Uniform Targeted Rate will be charged for every additional meter on the property. This covers the costs of reading, billing, maintenance and future meter replacement.
- Connections larger than 20mm will be charged additional UTRs in proportion to the capacity of the connection.
- A charge based on water consumption per m<sup>3</sup> is also levied.

Where unmetered connections are in place a single annual charge is levied. This charge is higher than the metered water annual charge to take into account water usage.

## 9. Wastewater

Our policy on wastewater charges is:

### 10.1 Uniform Targeted Rate

All properties connected or available to be connected (within 30 metres of a public wastewater drain) will be charged a Uniform Targeted Wastewater Rate.

### 10.2 Multiple connection charges

We have a policy for charging properties with more than one toilet. It applies to all wastewater schemes.

- Each residential household will pay one standard connection charge to the wastewater scheme regardless of the number of toilets in the dwelling. This charge covers fixed and variable costs.
- For non-residential properties with more than one toilet in Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Waihi Beach, each property will pay the standard connection charge for the first toilet. For each additional toilet, the charge will be:
  - 25% of the variable cost component of the standard connection charge, plus
  - 100% the full fixed cost component of the standard connection charge.
- For non-residential properties with more than one toilet in Maketu, each property will pay the standard connection charge for the first toilet. For each additional toilet, the charge will be:
  - 100% of the variable cost component of the standard connection charge, plus
  - 100% the full fixed cost component of the standard connection charge.

Our intention is to achieve a fair allocation of the costs of the wastewater scheme based on the usage of capacity in the system. We acknowledge that in some instances additional toilets may be installed in non-residential properties for convenience which may not result in an increase in total usage.

Council has a multiple pan remission policy to address instances where organisations would be charged unduly high amounts by the application of this policy.

## 10. Schools

Although the Rating Powers (Special Provision for Certain Rates for Educational Establishments) Amendment Act 2001 was repealed, schools are charged for sewage disposal on the same basis as that envisaged by the Act but as a targeted rate for each individual school in our District. This is because schools by and large, have accepted the levies charged.

The Revenue and Financing Policies can be viewed Council's website:

[westernbay.govt.nz/longterm2021-2031](https://westernbay.govt.nz/longterm2021-2031)

## Whakarāpopoto o ētahi kaupapa here tautuhi rēti

# Summary of specific rates policies

In addition to Council's overall rating policies, specific policies have also been established over time to accommodate individual ratepayer circumstances that have been identified as requiring a specific approach. By having these specific policies available Council considers it provides a more equitable and fair rating system.

### Council's specific rates policies

- Discount for early payment of rates in current financial year policy.
- Early payment of rates for subsequent years.
- Multiple pan wastewater remission policy.
- Rates remission for covenanted land policy.
- Remission of rates penalties policy.
- Rates remission on Māori freehold land policy.
- Rates postponement for financial hardship policy.
- Rates postponement for owners aged over 65 policy.
- Rates remission on re-zoned land policy.
- Rates remission for contiguous land policy.
- Rates remission for land used for sport and games policy.
- Rates remission for natural disasters and emergencies policy.
- Water rates remission policy.



Photograph: Memorial Pools, Te Puke

Kaupapa here nui -  
mahi kaute

# Significant accounting policies

This section includes financial statements and information. The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to include forecast financial statements for the local authority within the Annual Plan. The main purpose of providing prospective financial statements is to enable stakeholders (residents and ratepayers, other local authorities, business, community groups and government regulatory bodies etc.) to make decisions regarding Council and how it conducts its business.



# Contents

This prospective financial information includes the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense, the Prospective Statement of Financial Position, the Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity, the Prospective Statement of Cash Flows, and the accompanying Prospective Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements. This information must be prepared according to generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) and recognised accounting standards.

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## Prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

The Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense shows all of Council's prospective revenue earned and expenses incurred for the years ended 30 June 2024. Revenue includes revenue received from rates and other revenue such as investment revenue, rent and fees while expenses paid includes costs such as operating costs, interest payments and depreciation. This Prospective Statement shows how total comprehensive revenue and expense is arrived at. Total comprehensive revenue and expense is then added or subtracted from Council's equity as shown in the Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity.

## Prospective statement of changes in equity

This Prospective Statement provides information about the nature of changes in Council's equity for the years ended 30 June 2024.

## Prospective statement of financial position

The Prospective Statement of Financial Position shows the assets and liabilities of the Council as at 30 June 2024. Assets include cash, accounts receivable (money owed to Council but not yet received), investments, land, buildings, operational and infrastructural assets. Current assets are amounts owed to Council that are expected to be received within the next 12 months while current liabilities are Council's debts that are due to be paid within the next 12 months. Investments are Council funds held in revenue earning securities while property, plant and equipment are of a permanent nature and are held for the benefit of the community. Non-current liabilities represent money owed by Council that does not have to be paid within the next 12 months.

## Prospective statement of cash flows

This Prospective Statement covers all the inflows and outflows of cash during the year covered by the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. The Prospective Statement of Cash Flows identifies the sources and application of cash in respect of Council's operating, investing and financing activities.

## Prospective proposed statement of accounting policies

These explain the basis upon which the prospective financial Prospective Statements are prepared. They explain the methods adopted by Council used to measure the transactions incorporated into the financial Prospective Statements above.

## Prospective funding impact statement

The Prospective Funding Impact Statements ("PFIS") have been prepared in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations 2011, which came into effect 11 July 2011. This is a reporting requirement unique to local government and the disclosures contained within and the presentation of these statements is not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

The purpose of these statements is to report the net cost of services for significant groups of activities ("GOA") of Council, and are represented by the revenue that can be attributed to these activities less the costs of providing the service. They contain all the funding sources for these activities and all the applications of this funding by these activities. The GOA PFIS includes internal transactions between activities such as internal overheads and charges applied and or recovered and internal borrowings.

The PFIS is also prepared at the whole of Council level summarising the transactions contained within the GOA PFIS, eliminating internal transactions, and adding in other transactions not reported in the GOA statements. These items include but are not limited to gain and/or losses on revaluation and vested assets.

They also depart from GAAP as funding sources are disclosed within the PFIS as being either for operational or capital purposes. Revenue such as subsidies received for capital projects, development contributions and proceeds from the sale of assets are recorded as capital funding sources. Under GAAP these are treated as revenue in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

# Proposed statement of accounting policies for prospective financial statements

## Reporting entity

Western Bay of Plenty District Council (Western Bay of Plenty District 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 Western Bay of Plenty District Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. Western Bay of Plenty District Council does not operate to make a financial return.

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

The prospective financial statements of Western Bay of Plenty District Council are for the period ending 30 June 2024. The financial statements of Western Bay of Plenty District Council for each year within the Long Term Plan are to be authorised for issue by Council. These prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

## Basis of preparation

These set of prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) and opening balances for the year ended 30 June 2024. Estimates have been restated accordingly if required. No actual financial results have been incorporated within the prospective financial statements.

Council and management of Western Bay of Plenty District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and other required disclosures.

Council, who are authorised to do so, believe the assumptions underlying the Prospective Financial Statements are appropriate and as such, have adopted the Consultation Document and have approved it for distribution on 30 August 2023.

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

## Statement of compliance

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

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards.

These prospective financial statements comply with PBE Standards.

## Measurement base

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except where modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, investment property, forestry assets and certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

## Presentation currency and rounding

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

## Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements, Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future, these are outlined in the Informing our Planning section from page 16 of the Long Term Plan 2021-31. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

## Cautionary note

The information in the prospective financial statements is uncertain and the preparation requires the exercise of judgement. Actual financial results achieved for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material. Events and circumstances may not occur as expected or may not have been predicted or Council may subsequently take actions that differ from the proposed courses of action on which the prospective financial statements are based.

The information contained within these prospective financial statements may not be suitable for use in another capacity.

## Standards issued and not yet effective and not yet adopted

Standards, and amendments, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to Council are:

### Financial instruments

In March 2019, the XRB issued PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments. PBE IPSAS 41 replaces PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. PBE IPSAS 41 is effective for the year ending 30 June 2024, with early application permitted. The main changes under PBE IPSAS 41 are:

- New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost.
- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected losses, which may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

Council plans to apply this standard in preparing its 30 June 2024 financial statements. The Council do not expect the impact of this standard to have a material effect on the financial forecasts.

### Service Performance Reporting

In November 2017, the XRB issued PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting. PBE IPSAS 48 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early adoption permitted. Council plans to apply the new standard in preparing the 30 June 2024 financial statements. The Council do not expect the impact of this standard to have a material effect on the financial forecasts.

### Cashflow Statements

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7), issued by the IASB in January 2016, amended IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows to require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statement to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financial assets. The IPSASB subsequently amended IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements in Improvements to IPSAS, 2018 and the NZASB amended PBE IPSAS 2 in 2018 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards. The Council plans to apply the new standard in preparing the 30 June 2024 financial statements. Council do not expect the impact of this standard to have a material effect on the financial forecasts.

## Changes in accounting policies

There have been no other changes in accounting policy.

## Assumption underlying prospective financial information

The financial information contained within these policies and statements is prospective information and has been prepared in compliance with PBE FRS 42: Prospective Financial Information. The purpose for which it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision-making processes as to the services to be provided by Western Bay of Plenty District Council over the financial year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and to provide a broad accountability mechanism of the Council to the community.



# Significant accounting policies

## Associate entities

Council's entities associate investment is accounted for in the financial statements using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which Council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Council has a 9.7% share in Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited (BOPLASS). The Council also has a 50% ownership in Western Bay of Plenty Tourism and Visitors' Trust.

The investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount in the group financial statements is increased or decreased to recognise the group's share of the surplus or deficit of the associate after the date of acquisition. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment in the group financial statements.

If the share of deficits of an associate equals or exceeds its 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 Council has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports surpluses, the group will resume recognising its share of 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.

## Revenue

Revenue is measured at fair value.

## Rates revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

- General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter), and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. Western Bay of Plenty District Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue
- Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue
- Revenue from water-by-meter rates 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
- Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when Western Bay of Plenty District Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

## Financial contributions

The Resource Management Act 1991 is the governing legislation regarding the charging of financial contributions.

Financial contributions are recognised as revenue when Western Bay of Plenty District Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contribution was charged. Otherwise, development and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as Western Bay of Plenty District Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

## Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency roading subsidies

Council receives funding assistance from the Waka Kotahi 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

Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

## Building and resource consent revenue

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.

## Entrance fees

Entrance fees are fees charged to users of Council's local pools. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

## Sales of goods

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

## Infringement fees and fines

Infringement fees and fines mostly relate to traffic and parking infringements and are recognised when the infringement notice is issued. The fair value of this revenue is determined based on the probability of collecting fines, which is estimated by considering the collection history of fines over the preceding 2-year period.

## Vested or donated physical assets

For assets received for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised at its fair value when 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.

The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property developments, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (e.g. land must be used as a recreation reserve), Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if Council expects that it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

## Donated and bequeathed financial assets

Donated and bequeathed financial assets are recognised as revenue unless there are substantive use or return conditions. A liability is recorded if there are substantive use or return conditions and the liability released to revenue as the conditions are met (e.g. as the funds are spent for the nominated purpose).

## Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the cost of the investment.

## Construction contracts

Contract revenue and contract costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at balance date. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the balance date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract.

Contract costs include all costs directly related to specific contracts, costs that are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract and an allocation of overhead expenses incurred in connection with Council's construction activities in general.

An expected loss on construction contracts is recognised immediately as an expense in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Where the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, contract costs are recognised as an expense as incurred and where it is probable that the costs will be recovered, revenue is recognised to the extent of costs incurred.

Construction work in progress is stated at the aggregate of contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses and progress billings. If there are contracts where progress billings exceed the aggregate costs incurred plus profits less losses, the net amounts are presented under other liabilities.

## Borrowing costs

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

## Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those 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 those grants where Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

## Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which forward foreign exchange contracts are held) are translated into NZ\$ (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## Income tax

Council does not pay income tax as Section CW39 of the Income Tax Act 2007 specifically exempts income derived by a local authority from income tax, unless that income is derived from a Council-Controlled Organisation, a port related commercial undertaking or as a trustee.

## Leases

### Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

At the commencement of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Council does not currently have any finance leases.

### Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

## Assets

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

### Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

The Council and group apply the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for receivables.

In measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are "written-off":

- when remitted in accordance with the Council's rates remission policy; and
- in accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (in relation to Māori freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

### Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance date.

The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Council and group have elected to not adopt the new hedge accounting requirements of PBE IPSAS 41 as permitted under the transitional provisions of PBE IPSAS 41.

This means the Council and group continues to apply the hedge accounting requirements of PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

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

### Other financial assets

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); or
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the carrying value of the financial asset at initial recognition, unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council and group's management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal outstanding, and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Council and group may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- fair value through surplus or deficit
- loans and receivables
- held-to-maturity investments; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The classification of a financial asset depends on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired.

#### **Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses.

Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

#### **Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE**

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except expected credit losses (ECL) and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit. The Council and group do not hold any debt instruments in this category.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity.

The Council and group designate into this category all equity investments that are not included in its investment fund portfolio, and if they are intended to be held for the medium to long-term.

#### **Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD**

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit.

Interest revenue and dividends recognised from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue.

Instruments in this category include the Council and group's investment fund portfolio (comprising of listed shares, bonds, and units in investment funds) and LGFA borrower notes.

#### **Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)**

The Council and group recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council and group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council and group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council and group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Council and group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council and group may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

### Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking.

Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated into a hedge accounting relationship for which hedge accounting is applied.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. The current/non-current classification of derivatives is explained in the derivatives accounting policy above.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on remeasurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or de-recognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

### Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and there is the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## Fair value

### Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date. Council includes in this category:

- investments that Council intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- shareholdings that Council holds for strategic purposes.

On de-recognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for evidence of impairment at each balance date. Impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

### Loans and receivables, and held-to-maturity investments

Impairment is established when there is evidence that Council and group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership, or liquidation and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government bonds, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instrument's carrying amount.

### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are objective indicators that the asset is impaired.

If impairment evidence exists for investments at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the surplus or deficit) recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed in the surplus or deficit.

### Non-current assets held for sale

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

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment consist of:

#### Operational assets

These include land, buildings, landfill post-closure, library books, plant and equipment, and vehicles.

#### Restricted assets

Restricted assets are mainly parks and reserves owned by Council and group that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

### Infrastructure assets

Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by Council and group. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, sewerage reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewerage pump stations. Land (operational and restricted) is measured at fair value, and buildings (operational and restricted), library books, and infrastructural assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### Revaluation

Land and buildings (operational and restricted) library books, and infrastructural assets (with the exception of land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years.

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis. The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class-of-asset.

Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Transportation assets including roads, bridges and footpaths were revalued at depreciated replacement cost at 30 June 2022 and certified by WSP New Zealand Limited.

Water, wastewater and stormwater assets including reticulation, treatment plants, reservoirs and bores were revalued at depreciated replacement cost at 1 July 2020 and certified by Aecom New Zealand Limited.

Land and buildings, except land under roads, were revalued at fair value at 1 July 2020 by Opteon. Library books were revalued at fair value by Aecom at 1 July 2020 and Marine assets were revalued at fair value by Tonkin and Taylor at 1 July 2020.

All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost.

## Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant, and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

## Disposals

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

## Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all buildings, bridges, reticulation assets and other structures, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Diminishing value is used for motor vehicles, office equipment and furnishings, library books and computer systems. Land and drains are non-depreciable. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as noted overleaf.

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

Buildings		
Buildings	2 - 100 years	Straight line
Land	-	Not depreciated
Plant and equipment	4 - 10 years	Diminishing value
Office equipment and furnishings	4 - 10 years	Diminishing value
Computer systems	2 - 5 years	Diminishing value
Motor vehicles	4 - 5 years	Diminishing value
Library books	10 - 15 years	Straight line

Infrastructural assets		
Roading network		
Top surface (seal)	5 - 60 years	Straight line
Pavements (base course)		
• Seal	5 - 60 years	Straight line
• Unsealed	3 - 5 years	Straight line
Other	5 - 70 years	Straight line
Formation		Not depreciated
Bridges		
Bridges	50 - 100 years	Straight line
Reticulation		
• Water	15 - 80 years	Straight line
• Sewerage	40 - 100 years	Straight line
• Stormwater	70 - 120 years	Straight line
• Treatment plant and equipment	15 - 80 years	Straight line
Other structures		
• Reservoirs	80 - 100 years	Straight line
• Dams	100 years	Straight line
• Bores	100 years	Straight line
• Coastal Structures	5 - 75 years	Straight line

## Impairment of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured as costs. Impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written-down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## Intangible assets

### Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with development and maintenance of Council’s website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

### Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Easements have an indefinite useful life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually.

### Carbon credits

Purchased carbon credits 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 de-recognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

### Amortisation

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

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

Computer software	3-5 years	20-33.3%
Resource consents	life of asset	5%
Property subdivision rights	19 years	5.3%

## Forestry assets

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at a current market determined rate. This calculation is based on existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs, and silvicultural costs and takes into consideration environmental, operational, and market restrictions.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

### Investment property

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 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.

### Payables

Short-term payables are recorded at the amount payable.

### Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council or group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.



## Employee entitlements

### Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retirement gratuity and long-service leave expected to be settled within 12 months and sick leave. A liability for sick leave is recognised 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 amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent it will be used by staff to cover those future absences. A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where the Council has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

### Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders 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 staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

### Presentation of employee entitlements

Sick leave, annual leave, and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. Non-vested long service leave and retirement gratuities expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

## Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

## Landfill post-closure provision

Council as operator of the Te Puke and Athenree landfills, has a legal obligation under the resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill sites after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfills post-closure.

## Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Council to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a stand-alone arm's length transaction to an unrelated party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received. When no consideration is received, the fair value of the liability is initially measured using a valuation technique, such as considering the credit enhancement arising from the guarantee or the probability that Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred discounted to present value. If the fair value of a guarantee cannot be reliably determined, a liability is only recognised when it is probable there will be an outflow under the guarantee.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the present value of the estimated amount to settle the guarantee obligation if it is probable there will be an outflow to settle the guarantee, and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation as revenue.

## Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components.

- Accumulated funds
- Restricted reserves
- Property revaluation reserve
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve,
- Council created reserves.

### **Restricted reserves**

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

Restricted reserves include those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council and which may not be revised by 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. Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

### **Property revaluation reserve**

This reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant, and equipment to fair value.

### **Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve**

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

### **Council created reserves**

These reserves are made up general reserves and form a component of equity. They include Asset replacement reserves, disaster contingency reserves and general reserves.

## **Goods and Service Tax (GST)**

All 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.

## **Cost allocation**

The cost of service for each significant activity of Council has been derived using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner with a specific significant activity.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers, and floor area.

## **Affordable Waters Reform**

The Government has initiated a reform process for service delivery of three waters. The suite of water reform legislation has recently been given royal assent and these may change our current structure of water delivery services.

Photograph: Maketu

Ngā taukī tuku  
pūtea

# Activity Funding Impact Statements

These statements show where each Council activity receives its funding from, and where the funding is applied.

## Capital expenditure classifications

**Growth** is used to describe new projects identified in structure plans for the urban growth areas, and funded (either wholly or partially) from financial contributions.

**Level of service (LOS)** is used to describe projects that deliver on Council's adopted level of service, and are not growth related or renewals. It is not about new levels of service or any specific change in levels of service.

**Renewals** are used to describe projects that replace or upgrade existing assets.

# Funding impact statement for year ended 30 June 2024

## Whole of Council

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding</b>					
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		53,309	32,303	48,109	33,804
Targeted rates		28,397	55,044	43,871	58,359
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		17,208	11,178	10,608	12,888
Fees and charges and other revenue		9,305	8,749	8,814	11,289
Interest and dividends from investment		1,350	270	278	278
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		3,503	3,179	2,952	3,112
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>113,072</b>	<b>110,724</b>	<b>114,632</b>	<b>119,730</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		80,156	83,339	86,456	94,041
Finance costs		4,146	4,006	6,057	5,885
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>84,302</b>	<b>87,345</b>	<b>92,513</b>	<b>99,926</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>28,770</b>	<b>23,378</b>	<b>22,119</b>	<b>19,803</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>					
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		4,890	4,053	10,619	25,673
Development and financial contributions		10,925	14,035	14,127	12,011
Increase (decrease) in debt		(10,000)	41,500	36,000	38,353
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		880	-	-	880
Lump sum contributions		-	2,313	2,387	2,428
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>6,695</b>	<b>61,901</b>	<b>63,133</b>	<b>79,344</b>
<b>Application of capital funding</b>					
Capital Expenditure					
- to meet additional demand		21,609	27,949	34,709	79,079
- to improve the level of service		11,469	26,855	21,202	26,748
- to replace existing assets		6,850	14,474	25,468	14,523
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(4,406)	12,656	(1,158)	(25,581)
Increase (decrease) in investments		(58)	3,346	5,031	4,378
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>35,464</b>	<b>85,280</b>	<b>82,251</b>	<b>99,147</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(28,770)</b>	<b>(23,378)</b>	<b>(22,119)</b>	<b>(19,803)</b>
<b>Funding Impact Statement balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year ended 30 June 2024

## Representation

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		3,565	3,462	3,014	4,063
Targeted rates		-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-	-
Fees and charges		-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		926	904	1,117	1,139
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		4	77	-	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>4,494</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>5,202</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		1,710	2,078	1,834	2,497
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,703	2,321	2,249	2,656
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>4,414</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>5,153</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>81</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
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		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure –					
· to meet additional demand		-	-	-	-
· to improve the level of service		-	36	37	38
· to replace existing assets		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		81	8	12	12
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>81</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(81)</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(49)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year ended 30 June 2024

## Planning for the future

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		3,564	4,466	4,337	4,790
Targeted rates		13	13	13	13
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-	-
Fees and charges		-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		7	-	-	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>3,584</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,803</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		2,286	3,450	3,295	3,584
Finance costs		(16)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		1,165	1,016	1,042	1,206
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>3,435</b>	<b>4,466</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>4,790</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>149</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
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		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure—					
· to meet additional demand		120	-	-	-
· to improve the level of service		-	-	-	-
· to replace existing assets		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		29	13	13	13
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>149</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(149)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(13)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Communities

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		4,671	5,929	6,298	7,678
Targeted rates		3,227	3,283	3,298	3,629
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		152	-	-	-
Fees and charges		140	82	84	47
Internal charges and overheads recovered		1,242	487	512	589
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		727	518	535	26
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>10,159</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>10,727</b>	<b>11,969</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		5,877	6,543	6,456	7,718
Finance costs		49	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		3,586	3,359	3,607	4,144
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>9,512</b>	<b>9,902</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>11,862</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>647</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-	4,821
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt		312	(224)	(85)	(161)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>312</b>	<b>(224)</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>4,660</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		204	53	547	5,583
· to improve the level of service		71	51	53	54
· to replace existing assets		712	3,185	453	302
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(28)	(3,117)	(474)	(1,172)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>959</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>4,767</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(647)</b>	<b>(397)</b>	<b>(664)</b>	<b>(107)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Recreation and open spaces

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		7,904	8,455	9,144	9,147
Targeted rates		-	432	444	452
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		240	(145)	866	323
Fees and charges		21	21	21	22
Internal charges and overheads recovered		1,672	1,783	1,935	2,013
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		1,915	1,166	829	422
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>11,752</b>	<b>11,712</b>	<b>13,239</b>	<b>12,379</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		7,231	6,548	6,415	7,039
Finance costs		(251)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,936	2,978	3,219	3,520
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>9,916</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>9,634</b>	<b>10,559</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>1,836</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>1,820</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	711	722	737
Development and financial contributions		2,945	4,613	4,558	2,286
Increase (decrease) in debt		383	1,602	5,121	1,000
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>3,328</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>10,401</b>	<b>4,023</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		1,469	2,282	6,490	2,849
· to improve the level of service		530	2,884	7,098	2,737
· to replace existing assets		2,604	4,379	4,881	5,222
Increase (decrease) in reserves		561	(433)	(4,463)	(4,965)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>5,164</b>	<b>9,112</b>	<b>14,006</b>	<b>5,843</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(1,836)</b>	<b>(2,186)</b>	<b>(3,605)</b>	<b>(1,820)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Regulatory services

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		4,994	5,079	5,188	3,266
Targeted rates		-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-	-
Fees and charges		7,752	7,853	7,614	9,594
Internal charges and overheads recovered		848	1,155	1,281	1,392
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		209	280	287	1,678
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>13,803</b>	<b>14,367</b>	<b>14,370</b>	<b>15,930</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		8,532	9,399	9,130	10,416
Finance costs		(8)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		5,169	4,792	5,195	6,039
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>13,693</b>	<b>14,191</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>16,455</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>110</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>(525)</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
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		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		-	-	-	-
· to improve the level of service		-	31	-	-
· to replace existing assets		19	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		91	145	(45)	(525)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>110</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>(525)</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(110)</b>	<b>(176)</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>525</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Stormwater

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		209	718	736	723
Targeted rates		4,558	4,765	4,914	4,914
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		12	-	-	-
Fees and charges		2	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		4	-	-	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>4,785</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>5,637</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		1,087	1,256	1,328	1,312
Finance costs		705	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		848	694	840	648
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>2,640</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1,960</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>2,145</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>3,677</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		492	1,676	1,637	1,659
Increase (decrease) in debt		107	4,226	4,214	8,843
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	310	320	325
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>599</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>10,827</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		1,861	3,682	2,136	8,386
· to improve the level of service		519	869	3,185	822
· to replace existing assets		364	1,630	3,580	1,982
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-	3,564	752	3,314
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>2,744</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>9,653</b>	<b>14,504</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(2,145)</b>	<b>(3,533)</b>	<b>(3,482)</b>	<b>(3,677)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Transportation

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		-	52	53	17,908
Targeted rates		14,704	16,446	16,678	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		12,068	11,143	9,557	12,377
Fees and charges		529	10	11	295
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		8	270	438	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>27,309</b>	<b>27,921</b>	<b>26,737</b>	<b>30,580</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		10,497	13,118	14,022	15,192
Finance costs		(93)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		1,629	1,444	1,487	1,838
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>12,033</b>	<b>14,562</b>	<b>15,509</b>	<b>17,030</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>(A-B)</b>	<b>15,276</b>	<b>13,359</b>	<b>11,228</b>	<b>13,550</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		4,890	2,361	3,809	19,620
Development and financial contributions		3,820	3,663	4,245	4,327
Increase (decrease) in debt		(3,561)	1,698	1,495	1,632
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		615	-	-	615
Lump sum contributions		-	1,445	1,490	1,518
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>5,764</b>	<b>9,167</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>27,712</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		13,489	16,657	14,527	42,169
· to improve the level of service		7,499	12,017	9,310	11,219
· to replace existing assets		38	-	4,316	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		15	(6,148)	(5,886)	(12,126)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>21,040</b>	<b>22,526</b>	<b>22,267</b>	<b>41,262</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	<b>(C-D)</b>	<b>(15,276)</b>	<b>(13,359)</b>	<b>(11,228)</b>	<b>(13,550)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>((A - B) + (C - D))</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Water supply

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		11,089	-	-	12,402
Targeted rates		129	12,041	12,342	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		1,444	-	-	-
Fees and charges		107	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		35	41	43	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>12,804</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>12,385</b>	<b>12,402</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		7,474	6,693	7,281	8,298
Finance costs		981	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,542	2,280	2,577	2,386
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>10,997</b>	<b>8,973</b>	<b>9,858</b>	<b>10,684</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>1,807</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>1,718</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	5,020	496
Development and financial contributions		1,516	2,122	1,885	1,911
Increase (decrease) in debt		3,563	2,977	1,918	6,328
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	207	214	217
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>5,079</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>9,037</b>	<b>8,952</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		3,363	3,969	7,690	7,218
· to improve the level of service		877	1,783	609	1,796
· to replace existing assets		2,646	1,954	2,702	2,780
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-	709	562	(1,124)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>6,886</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>11,563</b>	<b>10,670</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(1,807)</b>	<b>(3,109)</b>	<b>(2,526)</b>	<b>(1,718)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Natural environment and sustainable living

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		346	142	398	358
Targeted rates		598	592	612	683
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-	-
Fees and charges		-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	-	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>944</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,041</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		1,079	1,199	1,299	1,429
Finance costs		(76)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		76	80	85	101
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>(135)</b>	<b>(545)</b>	<b>(374)</b>	<b>(489)</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		150	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt		22	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		-	-	-	-
· to improve the level of service		-	-	-	-
· to replace existing assets		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		37	(545)	(374)	(489)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>37</b>	<b>(545)</b>	<b>(374)</b>	<b>(489)</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>135</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Wastewater

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		12,520	-	-	12,902
Targeted rates		311	12,041	12,439	54
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		3,067	-	-	-
Fees and charges		6	2	2	52
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		340	49	51	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>16,244</b>	<b>12,092</b>	<b>12,492</b>	<b>13,008</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		6,936	5,923	6,168	6,430
Finance costs		1,786	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,163	2,024	2,292	2,128
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>8,558</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>(A-B)</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>4,450</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	1,068	-
Development and financial contributions		2,002	1,960	1,802	1,826
Increase (decrease) in debt		(1,824)	542	1,237	17,693
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	351	363	368
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>19,887</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		3,806	601	1,694	11,491
· to improve the level of service		1,075	6,124	64	8,418
· to replace existing assets		(428)	1,627	7,854	2,445
Increase (decrease) in reserves		1,084	(1,354)	(1,110)	1,983
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>5,537</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>8,502</b>	<b>24,337</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	<b>(C-D)</b>	<b>(5,359)</b>	<b>(4,145)</b>	<b>(4,032)</b>	<b>(4,450)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>((A - B) + (C - D))</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Solid waste

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		388	134	147	811
Targeted rates		3,045	3,579	3,608	3,528
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		284	179	185	188
Fees and charges		745	461	753	651
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		206	37	3	257
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>4,668</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>5,435</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		3,494	4,878	4,575	4,625
Finance costs		(63)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		677	638	690	730
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>4,108</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>5,265</b>	<b>5,355</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>560</b>	<b>(1,126)</b>	<b>(569)</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	981	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt		(960)	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>(960)</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		-	-	-	-
· to improve the level of service		-	981	-	-
· to replace existing assets		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(400)	(1,126)	(569)	80
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>(400)</b>	<b>(145)</b>	<b>(569)</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>(560)</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>(80)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Economic development

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		578	770	780	587
Targeted rates		324	379	392	400
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-	-
Fees and charges		-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	-	-
<b>Total operating funding</b>	(A)	<b>902</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>987</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		946	758	786	795
Finance costs		(37)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		90	87	61	98
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	(B)	<b>999</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>893</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	(A-B)	<b>(97)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
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		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	(C)	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure—					
· to meet additional demand		4	479	864	566
· to improve the level of service		-	-	-	-
· to replace existing assets		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(43)	(175)	(539)	(472)
Increase (decrease) of investments		(58)	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	(D)	<b>(97)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	(C-D)	<b>97</b>	<b>(304)</b>	<b>(325)</b>	<b>(94)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	((A - B) + (C - D))	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# Funding impact statement for year 30 June 2024

## Support services

		Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Annual Plan 2022/23 \$'000	Long Term Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		3,482	3,096	5,671	2,379
Targeted rates		1,489	1,474	1,474	1,474
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-	-
Fees and charges		2	320	329	182
Internal charges and overheads recovered		22,149	20,554	21,825	24,084
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		2,094	1,014	1,044	1,006
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>29,216</b>	<b>26,458</b>	<b>30,343</b>	<b>29,135</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>					
Payments to staff and suppliers		23,007	21,807	23,865	24,706
Finance costs		1,171	4,006	6,057	6,425
Internal charges and overheads applied		3,242	3,168	3,327	3,721
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>27,420</b>	<b>28,981</b>	<b>33,249</b>	<b>34,852</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>(A-B)</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>(2,523)</b>	<b>(2,906)</b>	<b>(5,717)</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt		(3,278)	20,680	22,099	(4,335)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		265	-	-	265
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital funding</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(3,013)</b>	<b>20,680</b>	<b>22,099</b>	<b>(4,070)</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>					
Capital expenditure–					
· to meet additional demand		(2,705)	225	761	818
· to improve the level of service		899	2,079	847	1,664
· to replace existing assets		894	1,699	1,683	1,792
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(305)	10,808	10,871	(18,439)
Increase (decrease) of investments		-	3,346	5,031	4,378
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(1,217)</b>	<b>18,157</b>	<b>19,193</b>	<b>(9,787)</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	<b>(C-D)</b>	<b>(1,796)</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>5,717</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>((A - B) + (C - D))</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Kōrero puakanga o te Mahere ā tau, mō te wahanga i timata mai i a 1 July 2023

## Annual Plan disclosure statement for the period commencing 1 July 2023

The purpose of this statement is to disclose the Council’s planned 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 Plan 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.

Note this Annual Plan was adopted 30 August 2023.

Benchmark		2023/24 Annual Plan	Met
<b>Rates</b>			
Income	Rates will be less than 80% of total income	64%	Yes
Increases	Total rates revenue will not increase by more than 4% before growth	7.04%	No
Debt affordability benchmark	180% of revenue	62%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	113%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	451%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	15%	4%	Yes

## Notes

### 1. Rates affordability benchmark

- 1.1 For this benchmark:
  - a. the Council's planned rates revenue, excluding metered water charges, will be equal or greater than 80% of total planned revenue in the Annual Plan; and
  - b. the Council's planned rates increase for the year are compared with a 4% rates increase limit for the year contained in the Financial Strategy included in the Council's 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.
- 1.2 The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if -
  - a. its planned rates income for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
  - b. its planned rates increases for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

### 2. Debt affordability benchmark

- 2.1 For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing is compared with a debt to revenue limit of 180% on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in Council's Long Term Plan.
- 2.2 The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing within each quantified limit on borrowing.

### 3. Balanced budget benchmark

- 3.1 For this benchmark, the Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial

contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

- 3.2. The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

### 4. Essential services benchmark

- 4.1 For this benchmark, the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services is presented as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.
- 4.2 The Council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.

### 5. Debt servicing benchmark

- 5.1 For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).
- 5.2 Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the Council's population will grow faster than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 15% of its planned revenue.





**Western  
Bay of Plenty**  
District Council

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Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i  
Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki  
Otamarakau ki te Uru

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