

Te pūrongo ā-tau

Annual Report

For year ending 30 June 2025



**Western
Bay of Plenty**
District Council

Ngā rārangi upoko

Contents

Timatanga kōrero Introduction

Role of this Annual Report	4
Statement of compliance and responsibility	5
From Plans to Progress	6
Highlights	8
Our District - Key facts	9
Our District, Our People	10
Finance summary overview	11

Tirohanga whānui Overview

Overview of Council's performance 2024/25	15
Report on development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision making 2024/25	17
Annual Report Disclosure Statement 2024/25	18

Ngā mahi a te Kaunihera Council activities

Council's group of activities	25
Community Building	28
Community Facilities	32
Economic Development	36
Libraries and Service Centres	39
Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	42
Planning for the Future	46
Recreation and Open Spaces	50
Regulatory Services	54
Representation	60
Solid Waste	63
Stormwater	66
Support Services	69
Transportation	70
Wastewater	75
Water Supply	79

Ngā pūtea Financials

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	86
Statement of financial position	87
Statement of changes in net assets/equity	88
Statement of cash flows	89
Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities	90
Reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities	91
Funding Impact Statements	92
Notes to the financial statements	107
Council Controlled Organisations	169

Te mana whakahaere me te aroturukitanga Governance and monitoring

Your Mayor and Councillors	184
Committees and Memberships 2022-25	186
Community Board and Community Forum Representatives 2022-25	187
Organisational overview	188
Independent Auditor's Report 2025	189

Introduction

Role of this Annual Report.....	4
Statement of compliance and responsibility.....	5
Mayors Message - From Plans to Progress.....	6
Highlights	8
Our District - Key facts	9
Our District, Our People.....	10
Finance summary overview	11

Role of this Annual Report

This Annual Report is provided to compare Western Bay of Plenty District Council's actual performance for the year against what was forecast in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

Planning and reporting framework

Under the Local Government Act 2002, a Local Authority must prepare and adopt the following documents:

Long Term Plan (LTP)

Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002 identifies Western Bay of Plenty District Council's plans for the Western Bay over a 10 year period. It is reviewed every three years. Council's latest LTP was agreed for 2024-34 and came into effect on 26 September 2024.

Annual Plan

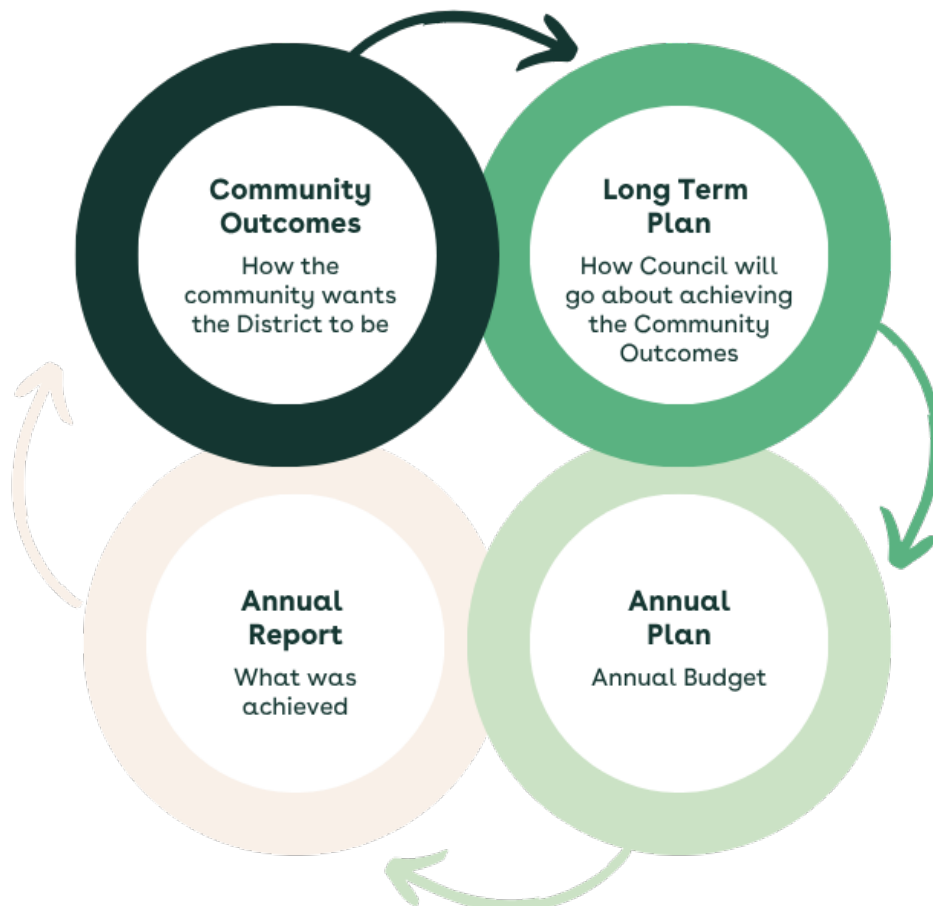
Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 is produced in the two intervening years between each LTP. It outlines any significant changes Council has made to the LTP and contains the annual budget.

Annual Report

Section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002 provides details of Council's actual performance for all activities against the plans for a specific year of the LTP or Annual Plan.

Summary Annual Report

Section 98 (4)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides a summary of information contained in Council's Annual Report.



Statement of compliance and responsibility

For the year ended
30 June 2025

Council confirms meeting all the statutory requirements in relation to the Annual Report, as outlined in Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Responsibility

The Council and management of Western Bay of Plenty District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in them.

The Council and management of Western Bay of Plenty District Council accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Council and the management of Western Bay of Plenty District Council, the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 fairly reflect the financial position, operations and service performance of Western Bay of Plenty District Council.



Miriam Taris
Chief Executive Officer



James Denyer
Mayor



From Plans to Progress

How we're creating a better-connected, more resilient Western Bay.

Kia ora koutou,

It's a privilege to present the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Annual Report for 2024/25.

This has been a year defined by delivery, discipline, and determination – three guiding forces that have shaped the way we've worked with and for our communities.

Together, they've enabled us to make real progress on the projects and services that matter most, manage your rates with care, and keep the Western Bay moving forward even in challenging times. And while we are guided by plans and policy, our drive comes from seeing first-hand the real impact these decisions have on people's lives.

Delivery – turning plans into progress

A record \$134 million in capital projects – nearly triple what we achieved in earlier years – reflects a planned step-up in delivering on the priorities our communities have told us matter most.

This increase isn't about spending more for the sake of it – it's the result of years of planning, funding, and ready-to-go projects now coming to life, thanks to strong partnerships, careful budgeting, and the dedication of the many teams involved in planning, designing, and delivering this mahi. Importantly, this significant level of investment was achieved with net debt only increasing by \$55 million – showing that we're building more while keeping debt growth under control.

From roads and stormwater to reserves and wastewater, this work is helping to create a better-connected, more resilient District. Projects like the ongoing roading improvements in and around Ōmokoroa, upgrades on No.1 Road in Te Puke, and the replacement of the No.4 Road bridge are just a few examples of plans turning into reality.

Some of the most visible results are in our community spaces. This year saw the opening of Te Ara Mātauranga – our new library, service centre and community hub in Waihi Beach – and Te Āhuru Mōwai o Hiria – modern elder housing at Heron Crescent in Katikati. These aren't just buildings; they're the result of years of planning, partnership, and persistence, reflecting our long-term commitment to wellbeing, connection, and supporting the communities we serve.



While large projects often grab the headlines, our delivery is also about the everyday essentials – clean drinking water, safe roads, well-maintained parks and libraries – the things that keep our communities connected and thriving.

In the past 12 months we've delivered more for our communities than ever before.

Discipline – making every dollar count

Behind every achievement is careful financial stewardship.

This year, we retained our strong Standard & Poor's AA credit rating for the seventh consecutive year – a clear sign that Western Bay continues to manage its finances well, even amid uncertainty and major infrastructure investment. This achievement stands out even more when compared with the current national trend, where many councils are facing credit ratings pressure.

In a time when many councils across the country are facing significant financial strain, this rating recognises our steady approach and confirms our commitment to doing right by our communities. Our community expects us to invest in the future while living within our means – and this shows we're doing just that: delivering for today and preparing for tomorrow, with a firm focus on financial sustainability.

That discipline has meant making hard calls when needed, prioritising projects, and ensuring that every ratepayer dollar goes as far as possible without losing momentum on the work that matters most – because we know every dollar represents the trust and contribution of the people who call the Western Bay home.

This discipline and focus has enabled us to reverse the 2024 deficit which stemmed from a slow economy and reduced growth-related revenue into a sustainable surplus. This surplus will gradually replenish our reserves and strengthen our resilience against future economic shocks.

It is also acknowledged that there were budgeting errors made that resulted in a rates deficit in the 2023/24 year that required additional rates over and above the initial proposed 7.4% and communicated increase, to an increase of 8.9% in the 2025/26 year. The lessons learned through the review conducted will ensure these errors are not repeated.

Determination – working together for what matters

None of this progress happens without the determination of our people – our staff, elected members, community partners, and you, our residents.

Your rates, feedback, and involvement are what make these outcomes possible. Together, we've advanced key projects, enhanced community spaces, and invested in essential infrastructure – all while navigating the challenges of a tight economic climate.

That same determination, shaped by first-hand experiences of what our communities face and need, will carry us into the next year as we continue to deliver both the major projects that shape our District and the small, everyday actions that make life better for our communities.

Looking ahead

While an Annual Report is about looking back, our focus is always forward. The achievements of this year give us a strong foundation for what's next – from the momentum of a well-planned project pipeline, to the resilience built through sound financial management.

October's local elections will mark the start of a new era in representation, with five Community Boards covering almost the entire Western Bay – giving more communities a stronger local voice alongside Council decision-making. These changes are designed to better reflect our growing and changing communities, and ensure fairer, more effective representation across the District.

For the first time, the District will also have a Māori Ward – Waka Kai Uru – providing dedicated Māori representation on Council. Alongside this, a binding poll will be held at the election to decide whether the Māori Ward will remain in place for future elections.

We know the year ahead will bring both challenges and opportunities. But with delivery, discipline, and determination at the heart of everything we do – and a clear understanding of the real impact our work has on people's lives – we're ready to keep moving the Western Bay forward, together.

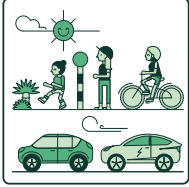
Ngā mihi nui,

James Denyer



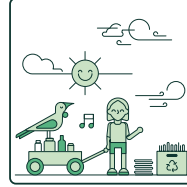
Mayor, Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Highlights



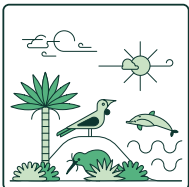
Transport

84.4km of roads resurfaced.



Waste

38% of waste that was collected by our Kerbside service was diverted from landfill.



Environmental Initiatives

18 community groups supported to improve environmental outcomes.



Libraries and Service Centres

Te Ara Mātauranga (Waihi Beach Library) project successfully delivered to the community. 265,899 visits to our libraries and service centres.



Community

Te Āhuru Mōwai o Hiria (new elder housing development) at Heron Crescent in Katikati successfully delivered.
28 projects successfully funded across the district by Community Matching Fund.



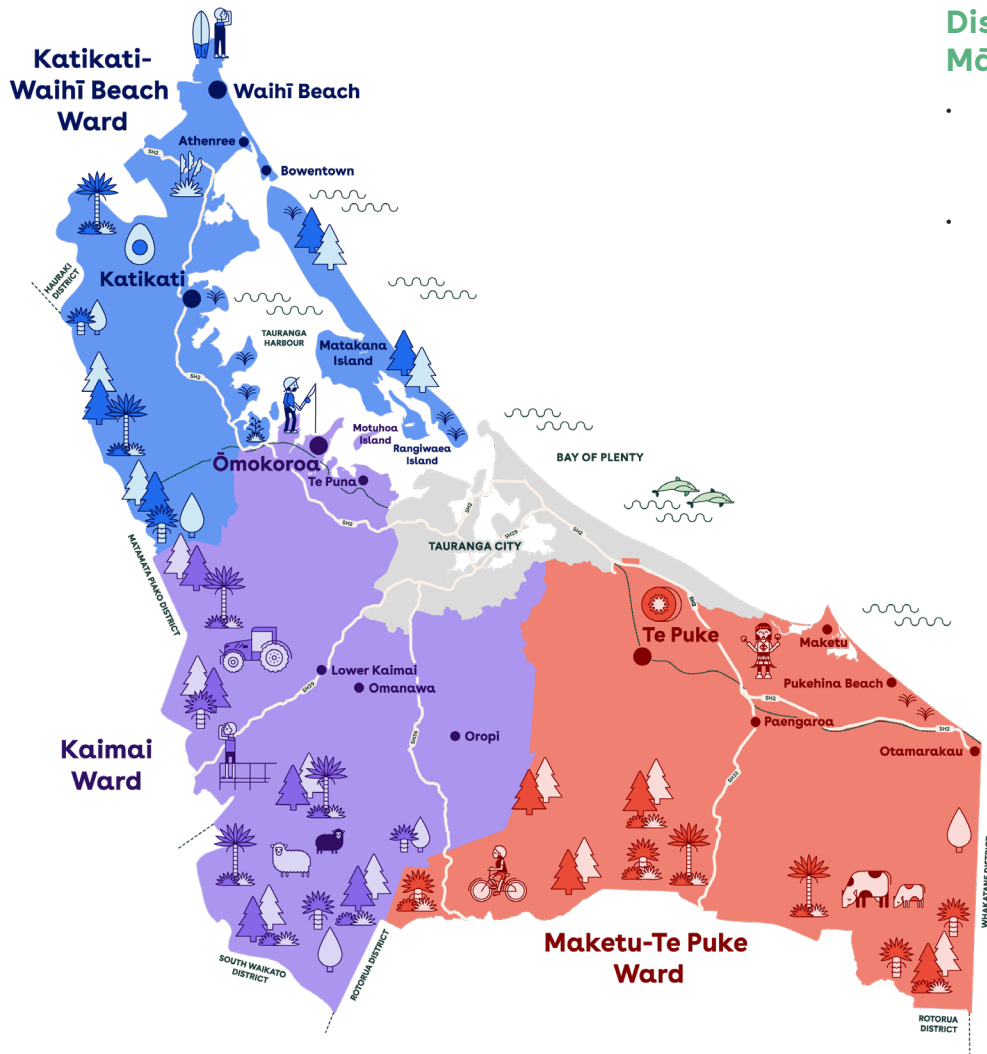
Consenting

We issued 386 dwelling consents and created 276 new lots. Which included 29 lots at Athenree Road in Athenree, 41 lots at Kayelene Place, 22 lots by Classic at 74 & 88 Prole Road, 36 lots by Goldstone at Harbour Ridge, and 52 lots by Neil Group at Te Awanui Waters.

Our District - Key facts

District-wide Waka Kai Uru Māori Ward

- District Māori population of 12,111 (Census 2023), an increase of 23% from 2018.
- Māori ethnicity makes up 22% of our rohe, 17% of Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 17% of Kaimai Ward, and 31% of Maketu-Te Puke Ward.*



Katikati - Waihi Beach General Ward

- Population of 16,378 (Census 2023), an increase of 1,161 people or 8% from 2018.
- Lower number of children at 15%, and higher number of people aged over 65 at 32%.
- European ethnicity is still highest at 84%, yet Māori has grown to 17% and Asian has grown to 6% of the population.*
- 79% of households are owned by occupants, and 21% are rented.
- Median personal income is lower at \$32,000 per year.

Kaimai General Ward

- Population of 20,227 (Census 2023), which is an increase of 2,955 people or 17% from 2018.
- Age distribution is fairly evenly spread with a higher number of children at 19%.
- European ethnicity dominates at 88%, with 17% Māori and Asian ethnicity only 3% of the population.*
- 80% of households are owned by occupants, and 20% are rented.
- Median personal income is higher at \$41,900 per year.

Maketu - Te Puke General Ward

- Population of 19,579 (Census 2023), an increase of 1,161 people or 6% from 2018.
- Higher number of children at 20% and young adults at 18% with much lower number of people aged over 65 at 17%.
- European ethnicity is relatively low at 68%, with much higher Māori at 31%, and Asian has grown to 12% of the population.*
- 69% of households are owned by occupants, and 31% are rented.
- Median personal income is \$39,100 per year.

*Some of our community identify as multiple ethnicities.

Our District, Our People



Western Bay of Plenty District is a largely rural area, surrounding the main urban centres of Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa and Te Puke.



Western Bay of Plenty District stretches from Waihi Beach to Ōtamarakau, covering 195,000 hectares of coastal, rural and urban areas and is one of the faster growing areas in New Zealand.



The Kaituna River drains the lakes of Rotorua and Rotoiti into the Maketu Estuary and out to sea, while smaller streams drain the eastern district into the Waihi Estuary.



Many people from other regions and countries choose the Western Bay as a place to settle for family, retirement and business reasons. High growth in the Western Bay saw the population increase by 10% from 50,904 in 2018 to 56,184 in 2023 (Census 2023).



Median household income is \$88,600 (Census 2023).



Horticulture and agriculture (mainly kiwifruit and avocado production) are the biggest drivers of the local economy, contributing 22% to GDP of \$3.3 billion in 2024 (Infometrics).



The Western Bay population tends to be older than New Zealand as a whole, with a median age of 45 years (Census 2023).



Ethnic diversity is increasing over time. 80% of people identify as European, 22% as Māori, 7% as Asian and 3% as Pacific.

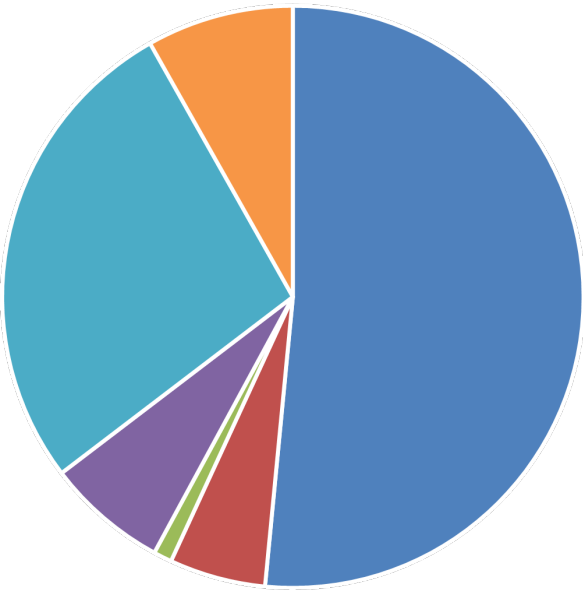
*Some of our community identify as multiple ethnicity.

Finance summary overview

Council Revenue 2024/25

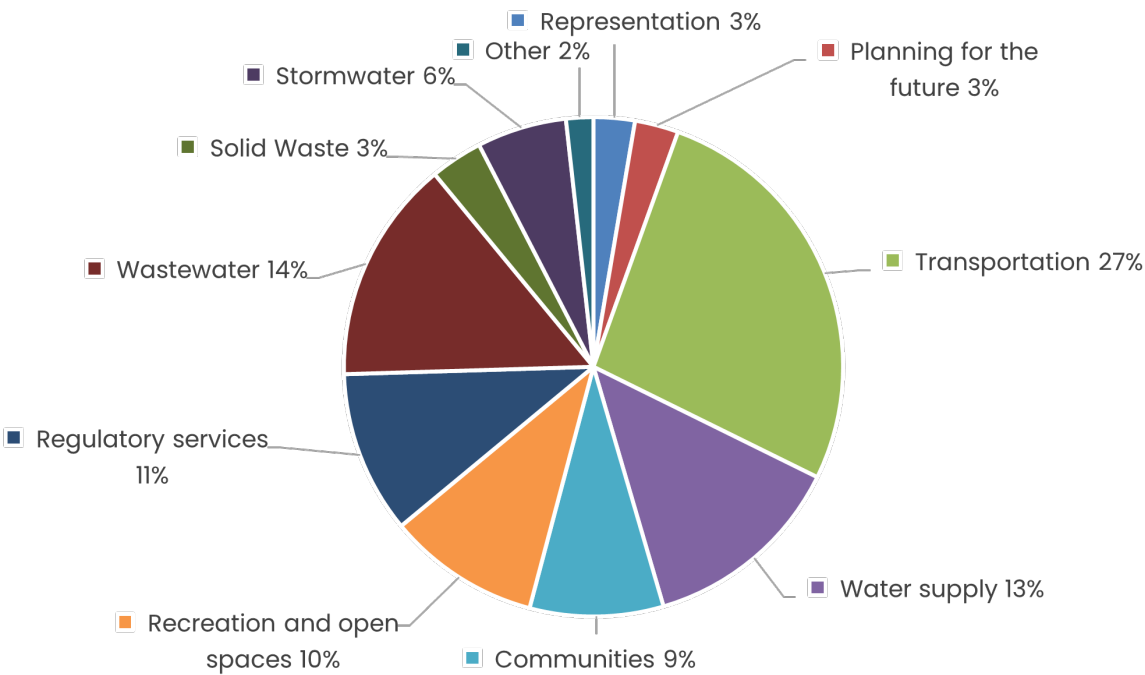
\$201.9 million

- Rates Revenue 52%
- Fees and Charges 5%
- Finance Revenue 1%
- Financial Contributions 7%
- Subsidies and Grants 27%
- Other Revenue 8%

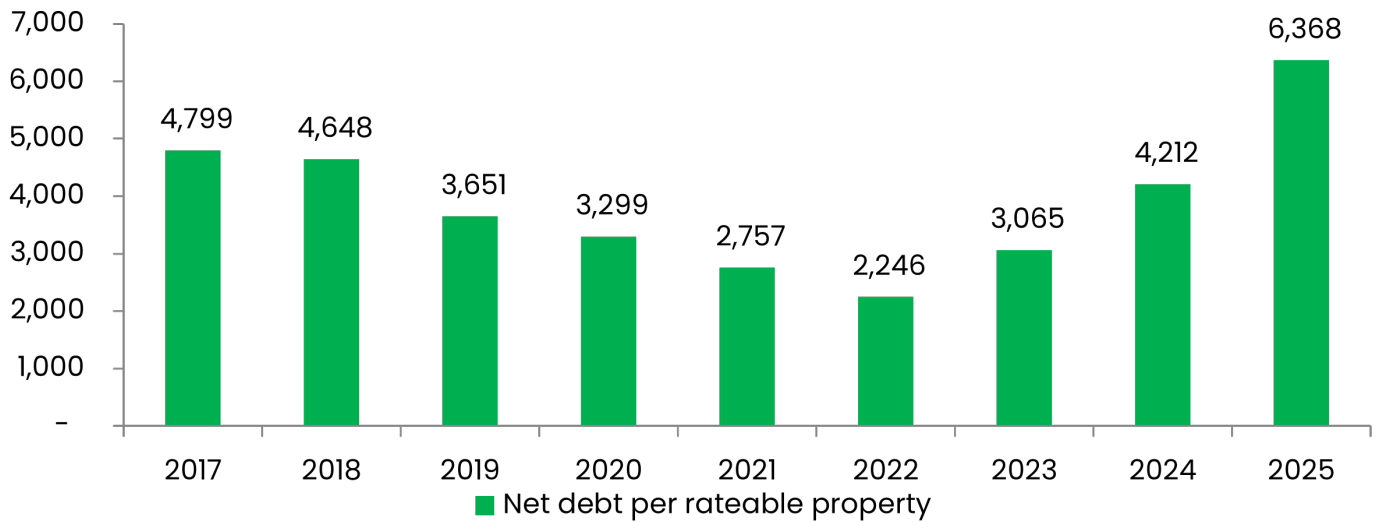


Council Operating Expenditure 2024/25

\$149.8 million



Net debt per rateable property



The Council



Currently owns \$2.07 billion worth of assets as at 30 June 2025, compared to \$1.95 billion as at 30 June 2024.



Net debt is \$159 million as at 30 June 2025, compared to \$104.03 million as at 30 June 2024.



Overall the District has equity of \$1.84 billion as at 30 June 2025, compared to \$1.79 billion as at 30 June 2024.



\$135.9 million of capital expenditure was spent on infrastructure and assets for the year ended 30 June 2025, compared with \$58 million for the year ended 30 June 2024.



\$201.90 million of total income generated in 2024/25 compared to \$143.98 million for the year ended 30 June 2024.



Doggy Day Out 2025, Ōmokoroa



Prole Road Urbanisation Project, Ōmokoroa



Te Āhuru Mōwai o Hiria, 26 new elder housing units in Katikati



Two Mile Creek Stormwater Project, Waihi Beach



Festival of Cultures 2025, Katikati

Tirohanga whānui

Overview

Overview of Council's performance 2024/25.....	15
Report on development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision making 2024/25.....	17
Annual Report Disclosure Statement 2024/25	18

Overview of Council's performance 2024/25

Service delivery performance

Selection of measures

The performance measures were selected to provide both quantitative and qualitative feedback towards the key goals identified in the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-34. The measures for the LTP were selected on a basis of reflecting the levels of service the community can expect to receive and how we measure if we are achieving these.

These measures include those mandated pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002.

Some measures are no longer reported on where they are deemed no longer relevant or cannot be accurately reported. These are indicated as N/A and explained in the narrative.

Council has structured its activities into 15 groups.

These groups of activities have targets and measures that specify whether any intended level of service has been achieved.

All measures aggregate to give a complete picture of Council's performance, and measure progress towards our goals within the agreed levels of service, i.e. measurement through a diverse range of activities, towards agreed community outcomes that are identified in the LTP 2024-34.

Measurement

Measurement is linked to the agreed level of service, this is described in **What we do**. Measures chosen relate to levels of service and these are described in **How we track progress. Targets** are again relevant to the level of service and form benchmarks for achievement, over time forming a performance trend. **Results** have been measured and provide relevant feedback around progress towards goals.

Both the current financial year (2024/25) and the previous year (2023/24) results are disclosed.

The **Narrative** explains any significant variances and provides an opportunity to describe what is behind the measure.

Service performance judgements and assumptions

In the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-34 the following judgements were in the selection of service performance measures:

- How the performance measures captured best reflect the agreed level of service with our community
- Consideration of our residents and ratepayers who provided feedback during the LTP consultation process

- The adequacy of the chosen measures to inform on progress towards community outcomes.

Relevant measurement judgements have been included within each activity group.

Under the Local Government Act 2002 we are mandated to provide standard performance measures so that the public can compare the level of service provided in the following activity groups:

- Stormwater
- Transportation
- Water Supply
- Wastewater

The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) provide guidance for these mandatory performance measures in Non-financial Performance Measures Rules 2024, pursuant to and in accordance with section 261B of the Local Government Act 2002.

Other judgements are made around achieving progress against the identified level of service within the funding levels set. While there has been funding pressures Council is determined to maintain current levels of service and therefore have maintained the related performance measures.

Material judgements have been applied as follows:

External implications for statements about performance

There are conditions that affect the service performance results that result in a variation from those forecasted. Some of these are outside Council control and can include (but are not limited to):

Government policy, global and domestic economic conditions, the employment market, the availability of suppliers, supplies and resources for infrastructure projects, domestic inflation, and weather events.

Statement of compliance

The service performance information in this report is compliant with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

Our Council Activities section of this document (from pages 24-83 (for the Council Activities) and pages 92-106 (for the Funding Impact Statements) and provides a detailed assessment of how well Council's activities performed during 2024/25.

Performance against 2024/25 targets

The Long Term Plan 2024-34 identifies performance measures and targets for each activity. These measures reflect the diversity of the activities and were developed from a range of sources. Opportunities to benchmark Council activities with other local authorities or external agencies have been used where data is available.

Our Council Activities section provides detailed non-financial results for each activity. A summary of Council's performance against the 2024/25 targets is shown in the table below.

Council Activities	Target Met	Target Not Met	Target unable to be measured	Total
Economic Development	1	0	0	1
Solid Waste	1	2	0	3
Wastewater	11	2	0	13
Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	3	1	0	4
Water Supply	6	3	1*	10
Transportation	6	2	4**	12
Stormwater	14	0	0	14
Regulatory Services	8	1	0	9
Recreation and Open Spaces	4	2	0	6
Community Building	6	0	0	6
Community Facilities	4	1	0	5
Libraries and Service Centres	4	1	0	5
Planning for the Future	2	0	0	2
Representation	3	0	0	3
Overall Service performance by year	73	15	5	93

* Compliance with Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 is difficult to be categorized as met or not met due to the complex reporting requirements for that performance measure.

** Please refer to Transportation Activity on page 70 for further information.

Report on development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision making 2024/25

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.

Ngā mahere Rautaki The Strategic Plans

Te Ara Mua o Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and Mauri Ora are the strategic plans developed by Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa respectively. While the two plans are distinct, they both speak to the desire to further the aspirations of Tangata Whenua to achieve better outcomes, a sustainable environment, and healthy empowered communities.

The plans were established to enhance and increase the opportunity to contribute to local government decision making. The forums acknowledge the importance of the Annual Plan as one of the major drivers of Council business and aims to influence the plan and processes, as well as operational policy, by way of Ngā Kaihoe (work programme) and the actions and aspirations outlined within it.

These are living documents which will be continually reviewed through annual discussions to ensure that it provides strong leadership and direction to Council.

Copies of the plans can be found on Council's website - westernbay.govt.nz/council/working-with-Māori

He Rangapū Tangata Whenua Partnership Protocols

He Rangapū, our Tangata Whenua engagement guidelines, have been developed to assist staff in engaging with Tangata Whenua. 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.

Ngā turu/wāri Māori Māori Wards

In 2023, Council resolved to establish Māori Ward/s for the 2025 local body elections. In 2024, following legislative repeal, Council resolved to uphold its decision to have Māori ward/s for the 2025 elections. Through the Representation Review process Council approved one Māori Ward seat - Waka Kai Uru (District-wide Māori Ward).

As required by legislation, a binding poll will also run alongside the 2025 election.

Te Haumi Our Kaupapa Māori Team

Te Haumi, our Kaupapa Māori team, helps Council to be great Te Tiriti partners by ensuring that Te Ao Māori (the Māori worldview) and Mātaraunga Māori (Māori knowledge systems) are reflected in the work that we do. It provides the basis for engaging with Tangata Whenua in a way that is genuine and effective. This means that we have enduring and trusted partnerships with iwi, hapū and whānau and that their mana is enhanced within our rohe.



Annual Report Disclosure Statement 2024/25

What is the purpose of this statement

The purpose of this statement is to disclose Council’s financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

Council is required to include this statement in its Annual Report in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Rates (Increases) Affordability Benchmark

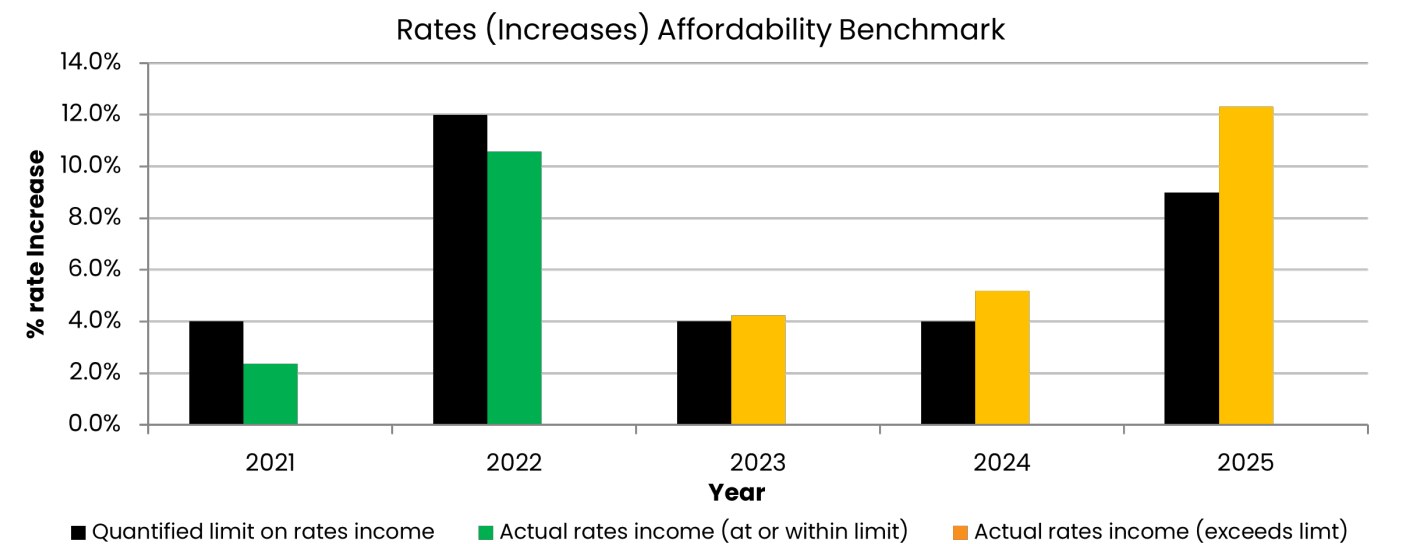
Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

- Its actual rates income is equal to or less than each quantified limit on rates income; and
- Its actual rates increases are equal to or less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

The following graph compares Council’s actual rates income and rates increases with the quantified limits set out in the Financial Strategy adopted in the Long Term Plan 2024-34.

The quantified limit for rates income is defined as rate income per the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure, excluding metered water revenue and penalties.

The quantified limit on rates increases is based on the average Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) over the 10 years of the Long Term Plan, plus 6.5%. This equates to an average limit of 8.99% per annum over the LTP period. Note: While the first three years of the plan exceed the LTP average LGCI of 2.49% plus 6.5%, the overall average remains within the affordability benchmark over the 10-year period.

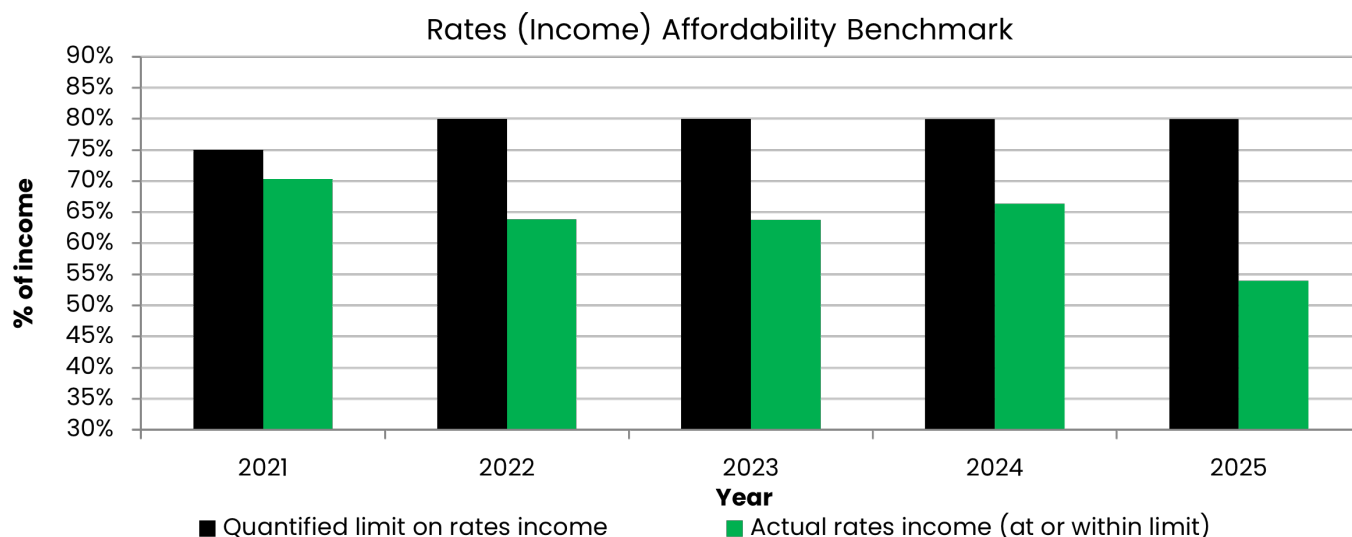


Rates (Income) Affordability Benchmark

The following graph compares the council's actual rates income with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's Long Term Plan. The quantified limit is that rates will be no more than 80% of revenue. Revenue is defined as total revenue as per the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure less financial contributions, unrealised income, fair value movement, gains and vested assets.

Rates income is defined as rate income as per the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure less metered water revenue and penalties.

Note: the benchmark was changed during the 2021-31 Long Term Plan to be no more than 80% of revenue (Prior: no more than 75%).

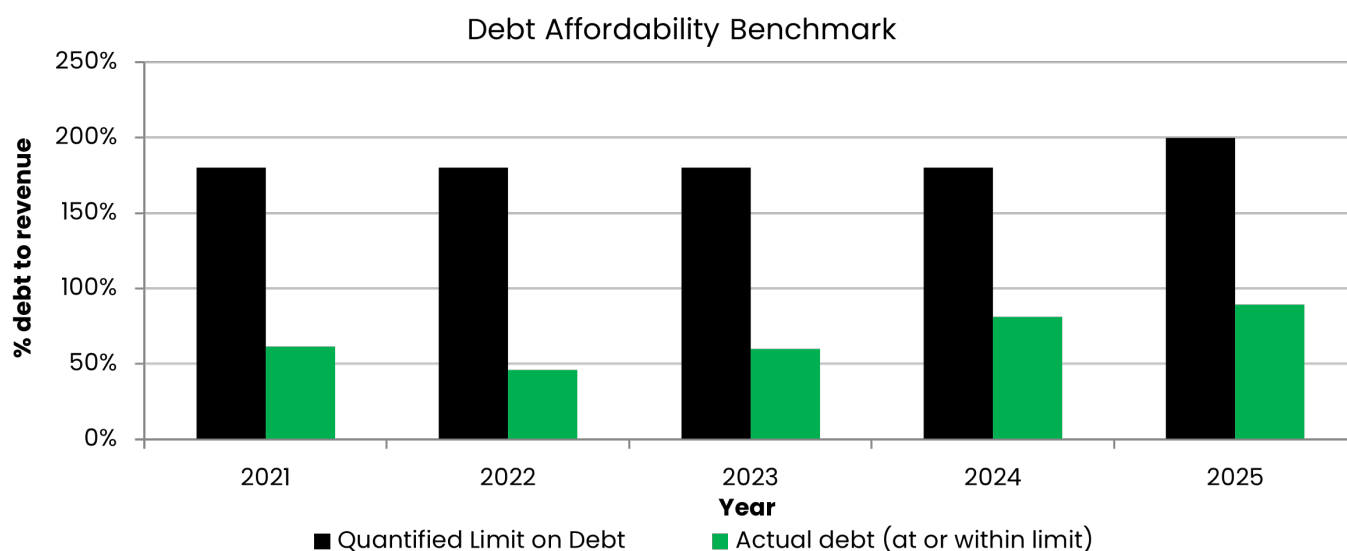


Debt Affordability Benchmark

The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its actual borrowing remains within the quantified limits on borrowing.

The following graph compares the Council's actual borrowing against the limit on borrowing set out in the financial strategy included in the Council's Long Term Plan.

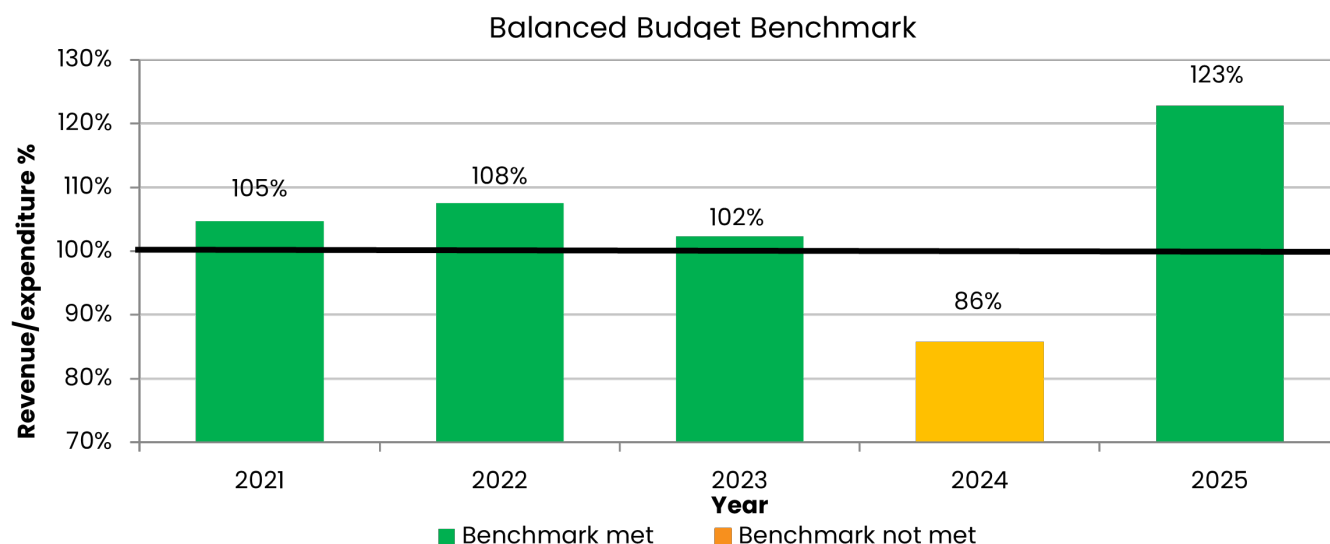
The quantified limit was increased in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan from 180% to 200% of revenue. Revenue is defined as total revenue as per the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure, excluding financial contributions, gains, vested assets and unrealised income. Net debt is defined as total external borrowing less cash, short-term investments and other cash equivalents.



Balanced Budget Benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

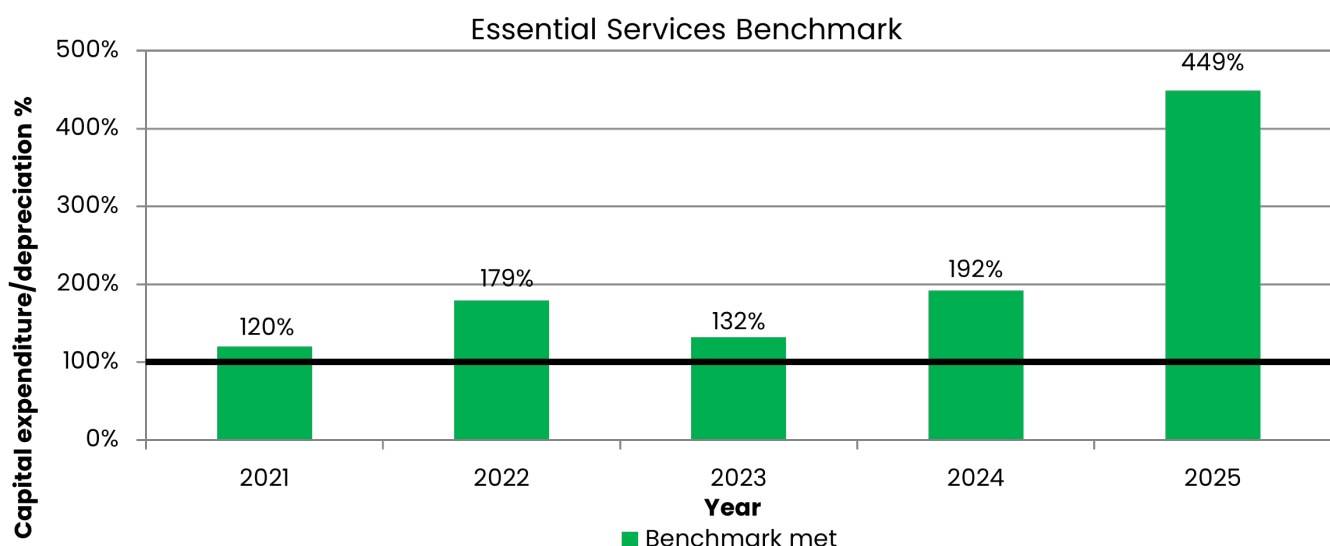
The Council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses. Revenue is defined as total revenue as per the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure less financial contributions, gains on derivatives and vested assets. Expenditure is defined as total expenditure per the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure less losses on derivatives.



Essential Services Benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services.

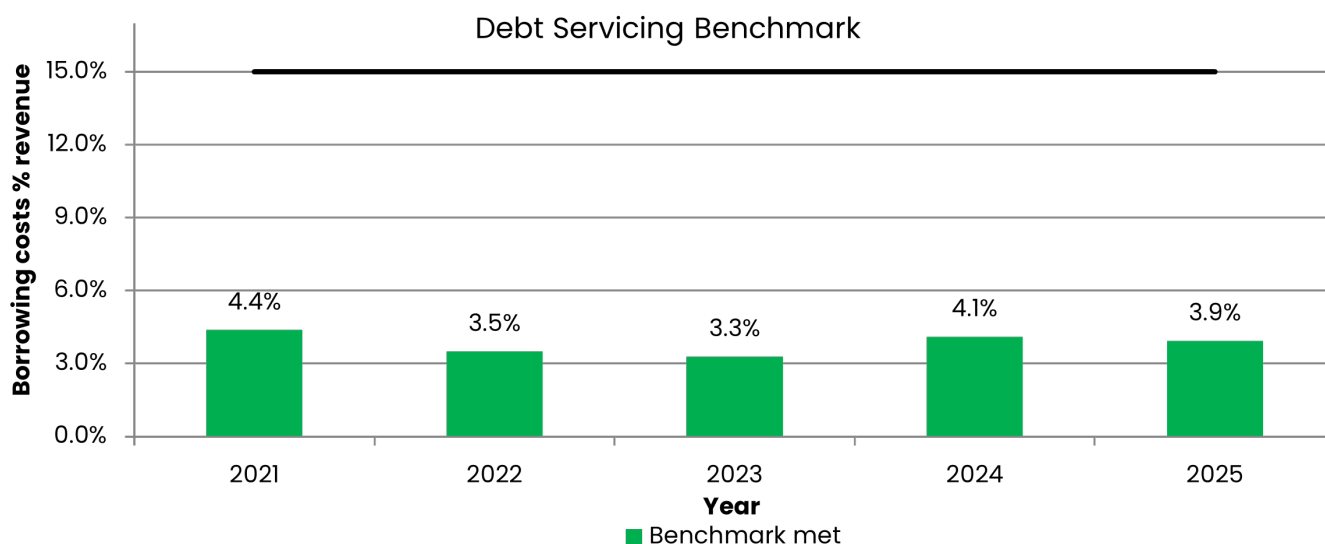
The Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services (being; transportation, water, wastewater and stormwater) equals or is greater than depreciation on network services.



Debt Servicing Benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue. Borrowing costs are defined as total external interest expense net of swap income/expense. Revenue is defined as total revenue excluding financial contributions, vested assets, and gains on derivative financial instruments).

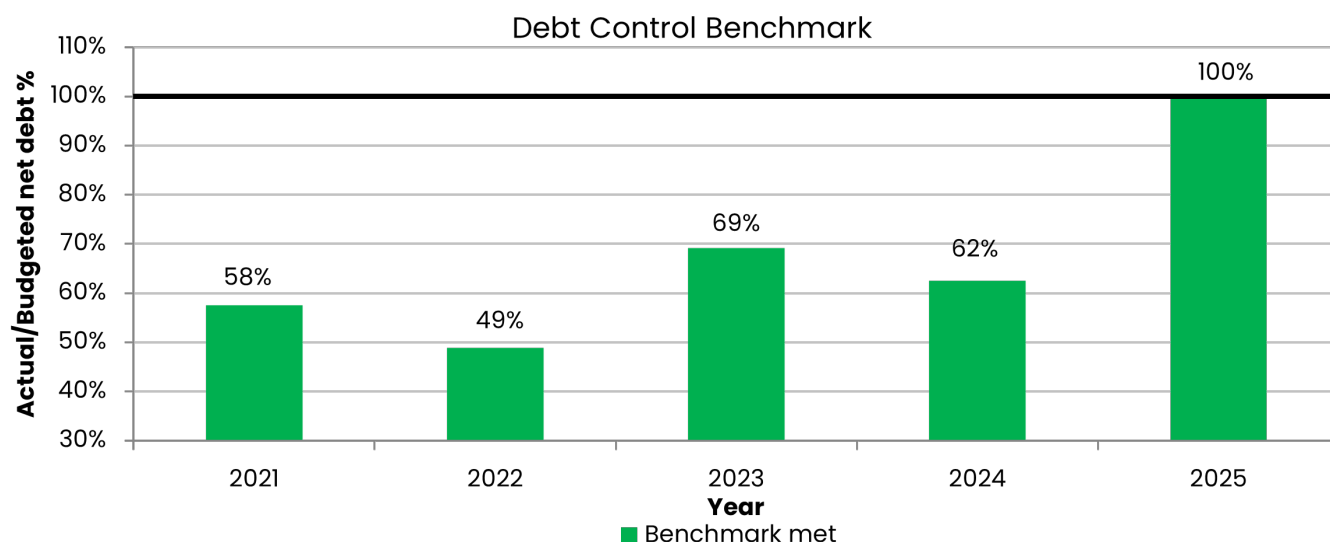
Because Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow faster than, the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 15% of its revenue.



Debt Control Benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities less financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables).

The Council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.

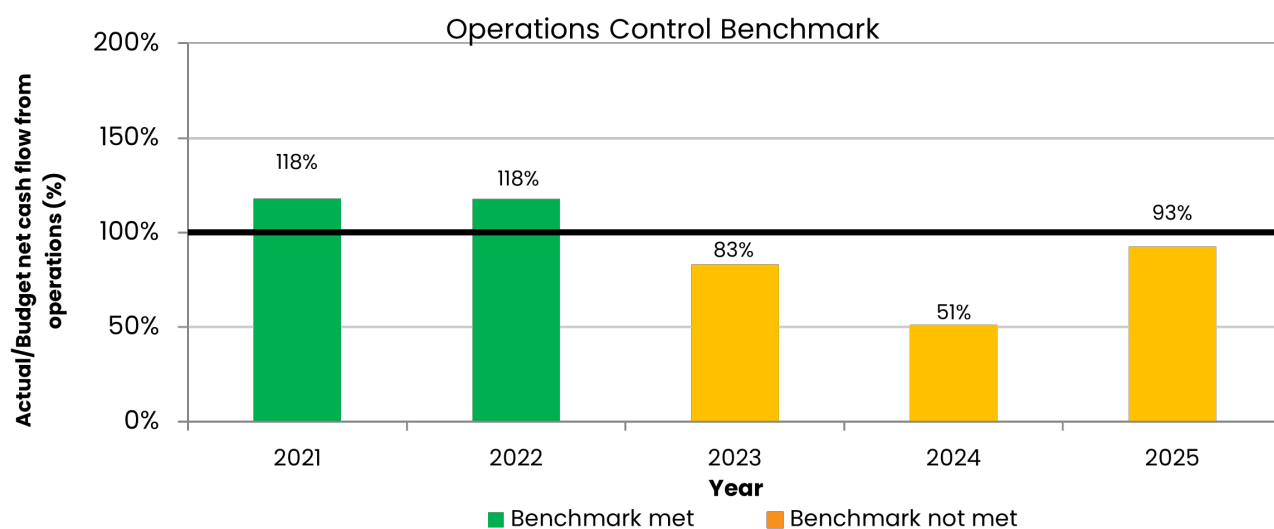


*Council has reported in prior years an incorrect result of 63% for 2021, 55% for 2022, 75% for 2023 and 67% for 2024. These have been amended in the graph to a result of 58%, 49%, 69% and 62% respectively.

Operations Control Benchmark

This graph displays the Council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flow from operations.

The Council meets the operations control benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations equals or is greater than its planned net cash flow from operations.





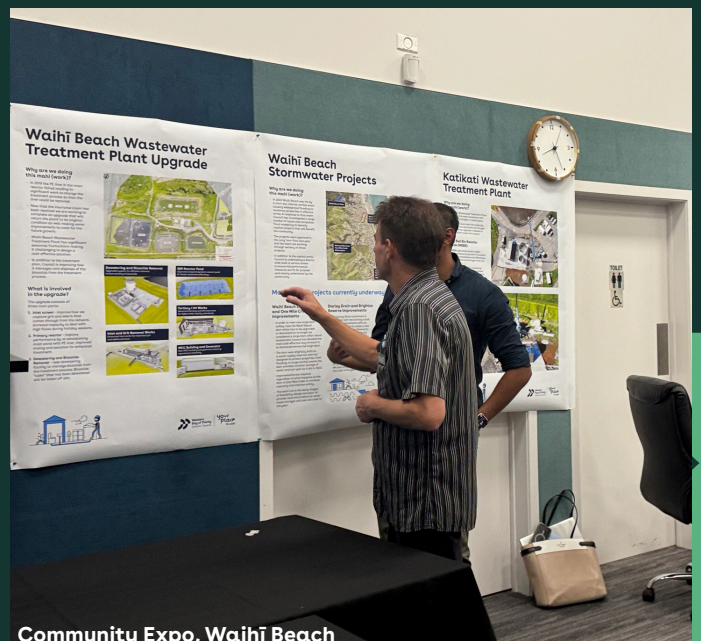
Te Ara Mātauranga, Waihi Beach Library and Community Hub



Festival of Cultures 2025, Katikati



Construction of the bridge at Heartwood Avenue, Ōmokoroa



Community Expo, Waihi Beach

Council activities

Council's group of activities.....	25
Community Building.....	28
Community Facilities.....	32
Economic Development.....	36
Libraries and Service Centres	39
Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	42
Planning for the Future.....	46
Recreation and Open Spaces	50
Regulatory Services	54
Representation.....	60
Solid Waste.....	63
Stormwater.....	66
Support Services	69
Transportation.....	70
Wastewater.....	75
Water Supply.....	79

Council's group of activities

Guide to this section of the Annual Report

Our achievements report on how well Council's activities performed during 2024/25 against the goals and targets set out in chapter three of the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-34. The reporting covers how effectively services have been delivered to the community and financial results.

Reporting on service performance is provided for each activity group and includes the following information:

Overview

This provides a high level overview or explanation of the activity and the outcomes agreed in Western Bay of Plenty District Council's Long Term Plan 2024-34.

Highlights

Highlights can include key initiatives undertaken, projects completed, and milestones achieved for the activity.

A graph will also be included to show the results and trends for Council measures for performance and customer satisfaction.

Service performance results

- How we have tracked progress towards our goals
- How we have tracked progress - levels of service

The Long Term Plan 2024-34 identifies performance measures and targets to monitor Council's achievement of the agreed outcomes and levels of service.

This section reports the results and provides explanation for any significant variances.

In the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034, the Council has introduced new performance measures. Where data is available, comparative figures for these new measures have been calculated and included in the Annual Report for 2023/2024 financial year.

Effects on community wellbeing

The table overleaf identifies the activity groups and their primary contribution to the Community Outcome.

The Long Term Plan (LTP) has identified significant or potential negative effects that may occur as a result of providing the following activities:

- Community building
- Community facilities
- Economic development
- Libraries and Service Centres
- Natural environment and sustainable living
- Planning for the future
- Recreation and open spaces
- Regulatory services
- Representation
- Solid waste
- Stormwater
- Support Services
- Transportation
- Wastewater
- Water supply

Council has structured its activities into 15 groups. These activity groups are comprised of individual activities which have a similar nature.

The following table identifies each of the Activity Groups and their corresponding activities. It also shows the Community Outcomes the activity primarily contributes to.

Activity Groups	Activities	Primary Community Outcomes
Community building 	- Community development and cultural development support - Emergency management	In the Western Bay of Plenty, no matter what age you are: - people feel safe and welcome - people are connected and feel they belong - people can be active and healthy and enjoy the outdoors - people have access to adequate housing - people can learn and contribute.
Community facilities 	- Elder housing - Cemeteries - Community halls	In the Western Bay of Plenty, no matter what age you are: - people feel safe and welcome - people are connected and feel they belong - people can be active and healthy and enjoy the outdoors - people have access to adequate housing - people can learn and contribute.
Economic development 	Economic development	To encourage the sustainable use of local resources in a way which strengthens economic opportunities and improves social outcomes.
Libraries and Service Centres 	Libraries and Service Centres	In the Western Bay of Plenty, no matter what age you are: - people feel safe and welcome - people are connected and feel they belong - people can be active and healthy and enjoy the outdoors - people have access to adequate housing - people can learn and contribute.
Natural environment and sustainable living 	Environmental protection	A clean green valued environment, achieved by: - increasing indigenous biodiversity - protecting important natural and cultural areas - having a lighter footprint - connecting people with the natural environment - making decisions to address the impacts of climate change.
Planning for the future 	- Policy and planning - Resource management - Infrastructure planning	In consultation with our communities and guided by our sustainable development approach, we plan for the future.
Recreation and open spaces 	- Coastal and marine - Recreation reserves and facilities - Sub-regional reserves	The recreation and open space network makes a significant contribution to achieving the outcomes from the Communities Strategy and Environment Strategy.

Activity Groups	Activities	Primary Community Outcomes
Regulatory services 	- Animal control - Building and health services - Compliance - Regulatory services - Resource consents	Regulatory services are delivered through a balanced compliance approach, promoting the safety and wellbeing of our communities and enhanced sustainability of our built and natural environments.
Representation 	Sub-regional, District and Community representation	Elected members represent the views of residents and make decisions which improve our communities and environment, now and for the future.
Solid waste 	Solid waste	Effective waste management practices that minimise waste to landfill and encourage efficient use of resources to reduce environmental harm.
Stormwater 	- Stormwater network - Waihi Beach coastal protection	A stormwater management system that manages flood risk contributes to improving water quality and contributes to enhancing ecological and cultural values.
Support services 	- Communications and community engagement - Human resources - Customer services - Information management - Information technology - Financial management - Corporate assets and project management - Procurement - Risk management	This activity doesn't make a direct contribution to community outcomes.
Transportation 	- Roading - Network development - Network optimisation - Environmental mitigation - Transportation health and safety	Transportation networks are safe, affordable, sustainable and planned to meet our community's needs and support economic development.
Wastewater 	Wastewater	Wastewater services are well planned and maintained to ensure a clean and healthy environment.
Water supply 	Council water supply	Water supply is provided to our community in a sustainable manner.

Community Building



Our Community Building activity involves working with our communities and local organisations to achieve social and cultural wellbeing.

What we provide

Community support through grants and service delivery contracts that contribute to achieving social and cultural wellbeing:

- Events funding and support
- Safer communities
- Welcoming communities that embrace diversity
- Age-friendly and child/youth friendly, inclusive communities
- Genuine Te Tiriti based partnerships with Tangata Whenua
- Support for participation in active communities - sport and recreation
- Support to enable housing outcomes.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- Our communities are vibrant and welcoming to all.
- We have authentic Te Tiriti based relationships with Tangata Whenua.

Goals

- The District has strong collaborative networks, delivering agreed strategies and programmes that contribute to social and cultural wellbeing.
- Communities host and deliver events that bring the community together and contribute to a sense of belonging.
- Tangata Whenua are supported to achieve their aspirations and to build capacity to contribute to decision making.
- Council is contributing to improving access to adequate housing.
- Council's Civil Defence and emergency management functions are maintained.
- Communities have the capacity to deliver their own initiatives that achieve their goals.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Activities are targeted at improving the wellbeing of communities in our District. - Community building activities encourage participation and build tolerance and inclusiveness. - Community organisations are supported. - Improves safety in communities. - Building capacity and capability within communities and with Tangata Whenua assists in achieving local aspirations and supports good decision making.	- Difficulties in engaging with some groups in the community can mean the 'voice' of some parts of the community is not included in decision making. - Unable to prevent natural disasters causing human suffering and trauma on a large scale.
 Cultural	- Local heritage is preserved and promoted. - Events and programmes that support inclusiveness and ensure cultural diversity is celebrated, help to achieve wider social and cultural wellbeing. - Use of Marae to support Civil Defence.	- Management of the effects of a natural disaster may significantly impact on Tangata Whenua relationships to the land, sea and rivers. - Emergency events and shocks can negatively community connections and relationships.
 Environmental	Identification of hazards and appropriate steps taken to reduce and manage the risks associated with those hazards.	- Events or activities that are not well managed can cause local environmental effects, such as noise, traffic congestion. - Disasters can cause varying levels of damage to the environment. - Damage to lifelines (e.g. electricity, water supplies) causing wide-spread health and safety issues.
 Economic	- Arts, culture and events can encourage and support the creative economy, supporting entrepreneurs and businesses to our District. - Lifeline infrastructure, such as water, wastewater and electricity, is managed to ensure continuous supply.	Prioritisation of essential services in a disaster may have negative consequences to those communities not receiving emergency care.

Highlights

We started the year with the successful delivery of the Community Matching Fund 2024, which saw 28 groups across the rohe receiving funding for youth-focused, sport, social services, arts, culture, heritage, education, and sustainability projects. A key project this year has been the Ōmokoroa Community-led Development Steering Group's asset mapping exercise, setting the stage for an actionable community plan. Additionally, significant backing was provided for Papakāinga development, bolstered by Te Arawa ki Tai feasibility studies and developments at Tawhitinui and Tuapiro Maraes. We also signed a service delivery contract with Poutiri Trust in Te Puke, facilitating the Tu Mai Digital programme. This digital education and connectivity initiative was noteworthy for its inclusive approach, offering resources in Punjabi at the Sikh temple and in Te Reo Māori for Māori communities.

Midway through the year, we completed our Welcoming Communities re-accreditation process.

The momentum continued with the Western Bay Community Awards, where local organisations and individuals were celebrated.

Major events (including AvoFest and the Waihi Beach Summer Fair) drew thousands, while the Twilight Concert Series brought cultural vibrancy to Katikati. Reports from service delivery contractors highlighted successful local initiatives.

In June, Matariki events were held throughout the rohe, including dawn observations and organised community gatherings. Te Rereatukahia Marae also marked a historical occasion with visits from the Deputy British High Commissioner and the Deputy Irish Ambassador, recognising Matariki and acknowledging 150 years since the arrival of settlers from Ulster in Katikati. The Tu Mai Digital programme launched device training for new migrants at the Sikh temple, enhancing digital literacy. A key milestone was achieved with the opening of Council's elder housing village, Te Āhuru Mōwai in Katikati, a pivotal project within the Housing Action Plan.

The Marae Sustainability Initiatives Fund has supported various projects, including the rebuild of the Wharenuī and Wharekai at Oruarahi Marae on Matakana Island, roof repairs at Te Rereatukahia Marae, and similar support for Moko Marae along with a retaining wall construction.

Additionally, funding was provided for the new Wharekai at Tuapiro Marae. The iwi and hapū management plan funding (in collaboration with Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council) supported the development of three hapū management plans. Papakāinga funding from the central government enabled feasibility planning for papakāinga housing, leading to Tuapiro securing further funding to build 10 houses next to their Marae.

Emergency Management

The Emergency Management team made significant strides throughout the year in enhancing the public's understanding of emergency preparedness. By participating in various local events, the team successfully educated residents on the importance of being prepared for emergencies and raised awareness about local hazards and associated risks. This outreach included presence at local markets, community events and visits to schools and retirement villages, as well as presentations for various district organisations.

A notable achievement was the expansion and engagement of Community Emergency Hubs. With 12 fully operational hubs and two more communities beginning their journey towards establishing their own hubs, the initiative has taken root.

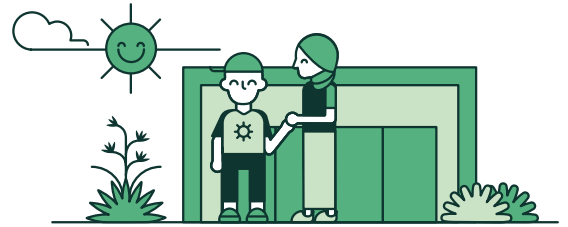
Operated by local volunteers, these hubs cater to community-level emergency responses. Council provides vital training, offering simulations of hub activation that involve role assignment, problem-solving, and interaction with Civil Defence.

In preparedness for real emergencies, Council enhanced its Emergency Operations Centre capabilities, pivotal for managing local responses during crises. With an increased number of trained staff and positive outcomes from an annual external review, Council has effectively boosted its response capacity.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We fund and support collaborative networks, programmes and community led initiatives.	Number of projects receiving funding from Community Matching Fund that are successfully delivered.	>90%	96%	93%	27 out of 28 projects have been successfully delivered.
	Percentage of deliverables in service delivery contracts that are met.	>90%	100%	100%	
We engage with and fund Tangata Whenua to build capability and achieve aspirations.	Number of Iwi, hapū and Marae benefiting from projects delivered from the Marae Sustainability Initiatives Fund, the Iwi Hapū Fund, the Papakāinga Development Fund and the Cultural Events Fund.	>10	16	21	Te Haumi team made deliberate strides to work alongside iwi and hapū to understand their aspirations and how we can support these with the funds we have. Iwi and hapū worked hard themselves to articulate these aspirations and were keen to progress them.
We support and fund implementation of Council's Housing Action Plan.	Number of homes in the Western Bay of Plenty assessed and upgraded through the Regional Healthy Housing Programme.	>60	67	85	The Regional Healthy Homes Programme operates across the Bay of Plenty region and has a 5 year work programme with different high needs communities targeted across the 5 years. In any one year there may be a higher or lower focus on communities in the Western Bay of Plenty area. This means the actual number of homes assessed and upgraded will vary from year to year - but 60 homes or more will be assessed and upgraded in any one year.
We will maintain capability to effectively respond to an emergency and provide education to raise public awareness.	The city/district/region is prepared for and can effectively respond to an emergency.	Advancing	Achieved	Achieved	
	Percentage of rostered staff that are trained in emergency management.	>80%	82%	80%	

Community Facilities



Community facilities includes community halls, elder housing, and cemeteries. Community facilities contribute to achieving social and cultural wellbeing. They contribute to having communities where people are connected and feel they belong, have access to adequate housing, and have spaces where they can be active and healthy and learn and contribute.

What we provide

- Elder Housing
- Cemeteries across the District, located in Katikati, Maketu, Oropi and Te Puke (2)
- Help support community halls

Goals

- Elder housing that meets the needs of our older residents that have high housing needs.
- A network of community halls across the District meets local needs for education, recreation, and social connection.
- Cemeteries and places of remembrance meet the needs of our communities.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our communities are vibrant and welcoming to all.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Housing for older people

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Cultural	Many of the units are located in areas where residents are able to access cultural and art events.	Occupancy does not reflect the ethnic make-up of our District's population.
 Economic	- Housing is affordable to low income older residents. - Provision of housing is self-funded not requiring ratepayer funding.	Council will not be able to meet the demand for housing.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Community meeting places

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	Halls and Marae provide an important public space for social interaction, recreation and learning.	- Halls may be in locations that are not accessible for some residents. - Difficulty encouraging people to join hall committees. - All ratepayers in the hall area are required to pay for hall maintenance but may not all use the hall.
 Cultural	Provides venues for cultural and art events.	May not provide appropriate facilities for certain types of cultural and art events.
 Economic	Provides a cost-effective venue for events and recreation activities.	Difficulty in raising funds and encouraging the use of halls to support ongoing maintenance and capital development costs.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Community cemeteries

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	• Meets community needs for cemeteries.	• Māori provide their own cemeteries, i.e. urupa. • May not meet the burial needs of our increasingly culturally diverse population. • Potential for increased demand due to the increasing proportion of older residents.
 Cultural	• Preservation of history.	• Inability to meet some very specific cultural requirements may lead to customer dissatisfaction.
 Environmental	• Relevant legislative and industry health and safety standards are complied with.	• Potential health effects.
 Economic	• Primarily funded by those requiring the service.	• There may be some people or their families who struggle to pay to use the cemetery.

Highlights

This year marked the successful completion of two major community facilities projects.

Te Āhuru Mōwai o Hiria

Te Āhuru Mōwai o Hiria, the new elder housing development at 15 Heron Crescent in Katikati, was officially opened in July. The project has delivered 26 warm, modern homes designed to support affordable, safe and connected living for older people in our community. The project was fully funded by the Government, with \$4.6 million from the Better Off Fund and \$6.5 million from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development's Affordable Housing Fund, at no cost to ratepayers. The completion of this project brings Council's total elder housing stock to 85 homes. Construction began in May 2024 and finished in June 2025.

Te Ara Mātauranga - Waihi Beach Library and Community Hub

Over in Waihi Beach, the much-anticipated Te Ara Mātauranga - Waihi Beach Library and Community Hub was delivered ahead of schedule and on-budget.

The official opening of the \$5m facility in July brought the community together to celebrate a new hub for learning, connection and creativity. At 400sqm, the library and service centre is four times bigger than the old library. The hub includes three meeting rooms, public computers and dedicated work spaces.

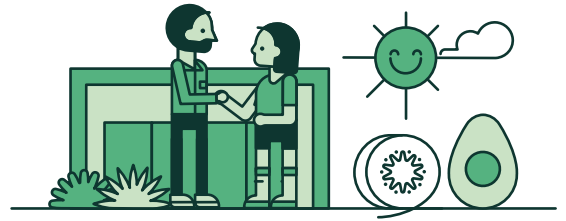
Other highlights from the year:

- We've maintained strong relationships with hall committees and elder housing tenants.
- Started planning for natural burial infrastructure, with bylaw updates underway following community consultation in April 2025.
- Repairs are being carried out on weather-damaged sections of the Council-owned Katikati Arts Junction building. The aim is to maintain the condition of the structure so that it can continue functioning as a community facility. The work will address issues affecting the front entranceway and southern wall, including the permanent removal of the glass entranceway. Repair work began in April 2025 and is scheduled to finish by the end of August 2025.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We will provide cemeteries at Katikati, Maketu, Oropi and Te Puke that cater for the burial needs of the community.	Number of cemeteries where plot availability is >30% of annual plot requirements or 5 plots at any one time.	4	4	3	The Maketu Cemetery Extension was delayed and redesigned due to an array of issues.
	Areas for natural burials provided in the District.	1	0	0	Council has now reviewed and adopted the cemetery bylaw which includes natural burials. The construction of a natural burial site in Te Puke is planned as funds become available.
We provide dedicated areas for memorialisation across the District.	Areas dedicated to memorialisation (either within a cemetery or in a reserve) provided in each ward of the District.	2	2	2	Suitable memorial walls are in place with sufficient capacity for a further 10 years (approximately). A second wall was recently constructed at Te Puke as the original wall was at capacity.
Partnerships with hall committees will be maintained.	Number of 10-year maintenance programmes in place with existing hall committees.	>14	14	15	
We provide affordable rental housing for older people with limited financial means.	Number of units provided across the District. Aim is to increase stock over time.	76	85	59	Completion of 26 elder housing units at Heron Crescent, Katikati has meant a significant increase in number of units. We received \$11.1 million funding from the Central Government to build these units.

Economic Development



This activity focuses on Council's role in supporting economic development, tourism, promotions, events and town centre development.

What we provide

- Town Centre Promotion in Te Puke, Katikati and Waihi Beach
- Support for external organisations, focused on strengthening our local and Western Bay of Plenty sub-regional economy
- Supporting economic development and tourism.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- Our economy is thriving.
- Our communities are vibrant and welcoming to all.

Goals

- Proactively engage and partner with business, councils, SmartGrowth and Central Government to support economic development.
- Create an environment that encourages and supports economic growth.
- Support services that are committed to enhancing workforce development and skills training.
- Promote tourism and destination development.
- Promote a circular economy and support the transition to a low carbon economy.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Community cemeteries

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- A vibrant and viable town centre provides a focus for the community and provides jobs and services along with a destination for socialising and leisure. - The social wellbeing of communities is affected by its residents' ability to access employment and a range of goods and services. - Economic growth can stimulate provision of additional services and facilities so improving the social infrastructure on offer to our communities.	Our role is limited and, while we can support provision of the 'right conditions' for economic development, we cannot control all aspects.
 Cultural	- We support protection and enhancement of this asset and are also aware of the economic opportunities available from cultural and historic tourism. - The Māori economy is significant in the District and has potential to grow and positively impact on the overall economy.	There is often tension between the protection of our cultural heritage and economic progress.
 Environmental	- Supports innovation which maximises the use of local resources and minimises waste that occurs in the production of goods. - Minimising the impact of economic growth on the environment while considering the benefits and need for such growth are important.	There is often a tension between environmental protection and economic progress.
 Economic	- A strong local economy is a key part of a robust, attractive, sustainable community. - Supporting the provision of the right conditions for economic development, including land, accessible town centres, supporting infrastructure and a quality lifestyle, is vital. - We provide visitor information facilities which encourage more visitors and more spending within the local economy.	The local economy is driven by many external factors. Our role is therefore limited and while we can seek to create desirable conditions for economic growth we cannot control the direct creation of employment opportunities and continuation of local economic development.

Highlights

Tourism Bay of Plenty managed to secure vital funding to host hallmark events like the ECHO Walking Festival and Flavours of Plenty, funded through the Regional Events Promotion Fund. Despite facing a broader economic slowdown, the region showcased good resilience, as highlighted in the Tourism Bay of Plenty and Priority One Annual Reports. Flavours of Plenty attracted 5000 attendees across numerous events and earned the Industry Collaboration and Alignment Award at the NZ Tourism Awards 2024. Similarly, the ECHO Walking Festival expanded its reach, engaging 860 participants with a suite of guided walks, supported by local economic agencies. These initiatives focus on leveraging tourism growth to support local economies.

The year's onset was marked by thriving local events, notably AvoFest and the Waihi Beach Summer Fair, which catered to visitors and community members alike.

Local development organisations, including Katch Katikati, Waihi Beach Events, EPIC Te Puke, and Te Puke Economic Development Group, continued to deliver impactful events, fostering business support

and community connections. Initiatives like the Waihi Beach Summer Fair and the Te Puke Picture Perfect Easter Trail are an example of this commitment. These initiatives were complemented by vibrant Christmas events across Waihi Beach, Katikati, and Te Puke, which revitalised local retail sectors.

The local economy benefited from increased collaboration, with Priority One and Tourism BOP working to enhance sector capacity and support local businesses.

Community projects also flourished, notably with the final design approval for Katikati Market Square. This development, anticipated to receive Council funding, promised to enhance communal spaces and foster local business engagement.

The Western Bay of Plenty Regional Deal proposal also took shape, jointly developed in collaboration Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council and WBOP Combined Tangata Whenua Forum presenting a 30-year growth vision. The proposal emphasized boosting export earnings, enabling future growth, and creating a sustainable, resilient, and liveable city.

Western Bay of Plenty has been selected as one of three regions to progress a City and Regional Deals in 2025/26.

The Mayor’s Taskforce for Jobs worked with 41 people and placed 21 young people mainly from the Te Puke/ Maketū ward into employment. In addition to this, Ara Rau, Priority One’s youth employment pathways service was instrumental in integrating NEETs (those not in education, employment or training) into the workforce. Eighty-five placements were made into work or training.

Energy needs were strategically addressed through the development of a comprehensive WBOP Energy Strategy, designed to navigate significant growth and decarbonisation challenges. The strategy laid out a coordinated response to energy supply and demand, ensuring resilience and competitiveness.

Celebrating innovation and economic diversity, Priority One’s Daybreak Festival and the successful ‘Cultivate Your Career’ Expos highlighted the vibrant business landscape and the importance of the horticulture sector, showcasing diverse employment opportunities across the region.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Create an environment that encourages and supports economic growth. Support services that are committed to enhancing workforce development and skills training. Promote tourism and destination development. Promote a circular economy and support the transition to a low carbon economy. Proactively engage and partner with business, Councils, SmartGrowth and Central Government to support economic development.	Percentage of key performance indicators achieved within the service delivery contracts.	>90%	96%	New measure	All contractors met their key performance indicators (KPIs), except for one measure: the increase in average annual earnings in the Western Bay of Plenty (WBOP) for 2024. While the national average earnings rose by 5.8%, WBOP saw a smaller increase of 4.7%. However, when looking at the five-year average, WBOP outperformed the national trend growing by 5.3% compared to the national average of 4.9%

Libraries and Service Centres



Our libraries and service centres sit at the heart of our community. They provide welcoming and inclusive spaces where people can connect and access knowledge. Our libraries empower people through literacy, learning and free access to information and resources. Reading, digital fluency, free computer access and training are all central to our libraries. They also house our local heritage, stories and history. Our libraries and service centres belong to everyone and contribute to connected communities where lifelong learning opportunities thrive.

What we provide

- One Head Office and Contact Centre (key service centre)
- Four libraries and service centres in Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa and Te Puke
- One Digital Hub as part of The Centre - Pātuki Manawa in Katikati

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- Our communities are vibrant and welcoming to all.

Goals

- Our network of libraries and service centres are safe, welcoming, inclusive, flexible spaces for community connection.
- Our libraries enable access to information and knowledge.
- Our libraries are places to share and enhance learning, knowledge, and creativity.
- Our libraries collaborate with the community. We host, connect and facilitate.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Libraries provide public space for social interaction and participation in community life. - Increases digital access for communities. - Provides a range of community-based educational opportunities for people of all types and ages. - Supports education and skill development. - Contributes to people's sense of belonging to an area. - Provides information about available community services, may improve access to those services.	None identified.
 Cultural	- Provides a mechanism to showcase, communicate and preserve cultural knowledge. - Provides a connection to our heritage and to the heritage of others. - Provides digital access. - Promotes empathy and understanding between different cultures. - Reduces social isolation and celebrates cultural diversity.	Having insufficient resources and knowledge to effectively cater to and reflect the range of cultures in our communities.
 Environmental	- Raises awareness of environmental issues through displays. - Allows access to knowledge about environmental issues. - Library buildings can be showcases for sustainability and eco-design.	None identified.
 Economic	- Enables individuals to gain knowledge, up-skill and become computer literate. - Helps individuals who are unable to access information technology elsewhere. - Provides an anchor for downtown developments. - Supports employers, e.g. referring potential employees.	User fees and charges for some services may be a barrier to access.

Highlights

Notably, the completion of the Te Ara Mātauranga (Waihi Beach Library and Community Hub) represented a significant milestone. Transitioning all resources from the old facility to the new state-of-the-art building ensured ongoing support for vibrant community interactions and service delivery.

The introduction of the Mindful Feedback system proved instrumental in capturing real-time customer insights, achieving an impressive satisfaction rate of 85-97 percent from 615 responses throughout the year. Although some negative feedback related to specific Council business units was noted, effective follow-up ensured that appropriate resolution and engagement occurred. Service request handling experienced fluctuations due to seasonal variations yet consistently met or exceeded the designated KPI's. Throughout the year over 30,712 service requests were managed, with up to 96 percent responded to within required timeframes.

The Contact Centre processed a total of 63,705 calls for the year. This included 51,209 calls handled during regular hours and 12,496 after-hours calls managed by Tauranga City Council (our after-hours service provider). The top categories of inquiries included roading, compliance, water services, and customer service planning, reflecting the diverse range of community needs addressed. The library network remained a vital hub for communities, contributing significantly to the cultural and informational ecosystem. 265,899 people visited our libraries, averaging 22,158 monthly visits. However, the overall annual number was lower than 2024 due to closure for maintenance. AA visits at our Te Puke Library and Service Centre increased by 2,379, bringing the total number of AA customers assisted to 14,127.

One of the major highlights was the orchestration of over 800 events across our libraries with over 14,000 attendees, and a growing collection of eBooks and eMags accessible via the BOP/Waikato consortium, leading to a 10.5 percent increase in electronic issues representing a notable shift towards digital reading materials. The events included diverse initiatives such as the SCAM workshops, Matariki and Halloween celebrations. The libraries holiday programmes and seasonal summer parties drew significant numbers. The programmes at the libraries always exceed expectations, especially when it comes to the response by the communities.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We provide a network of libraries and service centres that provide a safe, welcoming, inclusive, and flexible spaces for community connection. We provide access to free WIFI technology and programmes that meet community needs. We provide access to and maintain collections, including heritage collections, that meet customer needs. We provide programmes and events that cater for community needs and aspirations. We provide customer services that are responsive to the needs of the community.	Number of library and service centre providing multi-use community spaces. Aim is one in each of the four urban centres (Te Puke, Katikati, Waihi Beach and Ōmokoroa).	1 centre	3 centres	1 centre	With the completion of Te Ara Mātauranga (Waihi Beach Library), we now provide a range of services across three locations: Pātuki Manawa (Katikati), Ōmokoroa, and Te Ara Mātauranga (Waihi Beach). These include digital education programmes for adults and children, shared working spaces, and rooms available for meetings and workshops.
	Number of physical visits to libraries and service centres per annum.	>270,000	265,899	272,061	The numbers are below 2024 because Ōmokoroa Library was closed for one week to undergo maintenance. Additionally, the Waihi Beach Library was closed for two weeks while relocating to a new location, and there was an extended closure during the Christmas and New Year holidays.
	Number of people attending events and programmes.	7,000	14,300	12,350	Events across all Libraries and Service Centres have been well attended. As this is a newly introduced measure, the initial target was underestimated; however, FY25 results have not only met but exceeded expectations.
	Number of library items (books and e-books) available per person* (LIANZA std 3 per resident).	2	2.69	2.0	We continue to increase our readership with customers through a variety of promotional drives.
	Percentage of customer satisfaction with service provided by frontline staff based on real time survey.	90%	97%	86%	

Natural Environment and Sustainable Living



Council's Environment Strategy sets out Council's contribution to achieving a clean, green and valued environment.

What we provide

- Education programmes and initiatives
- Support for environment service delivery providers
- Environmental programmes
- Community group support
- Liaison with the regional council and partners (with a focus on environmental issues).

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- Our environment is clean, green and valued.

Goals

- Increasing indigenous biodiversity.
- Connecting people with the natural environment and having a lighter footprint.
- Protecting important natural and cultural areas.
- Address the impacts of climate change.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Provides environmental education which is recognised as one of the most valuable methods of supporting the natural environment. - The natural environment is a highly valued community asset. Everyone benefits from an enhanced natural environment. - Residents and visitors use the natural environment as a community resource and for opportunities to socialise. - Engagement of community members to create environmental community groups provides both social and environmental enhancement outcomes. Provides environmental education which is recognised as one of the most valuable methods of supporting the natural environment.	There may be some community environmental groups who consider our work with the natural environment to be inappropriate (possibly by location or by method of remediation/enhancement).
 Cultural	- The natural environment is a valued and significant cultural asset. - Protection and enhancement of the natural environment and cultural sites supports local identity. - Fosters respect for the cultural traditions and heritage of an area/environment.	- Risk of cultural sites being seen as less important. - Risk of the mauri or spiritual significance of a cultural site being diminished.
 Environmental	- Helps support habitats for native flora and fauna. - Helps to ensure that our use of the natural environment for farming practices is more sustainable into the future. - Helps to sustain and enhance biodiversity within our District. - Contributes to landscape character and visual amenity. - Can be used to manage or mitigate natural hazards and the predicted impact of climate change.	There may be some members of the community who hold differing views on the methods by which we seek to improve our natural environment, for example clearing mangroves.
 Economic	- A high quality natural environment is vital for continued commercial success across a range of businesses reliant on natural resources. - Provision of funding support is a vital tool in ensuring the establishment and ongoing support for these environmental protection and enhancement projects.	- Environmental restoration and protection projects may be perceived as impeding economic progress, for example land development. - Our work may initiate projects which will require financial support long term. Groups unable to manage themselves effectively in the future may request further financial support at a later date.

Highlights

The past year marked significant achievements in advancing conservation and sustainability efforts in the Western Bay of Plenty. The Community Matching Fund supported 10 projects focusing on conservation, habitat restoration, pest control, and supporting infrastructure. Notable planting activities were conducted at Bell Road Reserve and Huharua Park, in collaboration with local schools, as part of the Environmental Education Programme, with support from local hapū and iwi. Additionally, the Tauranga Moana Biosecurity Capital (TMBC) Symposium was successfully held at Mercury Arena, and significant progress was made on the Kaituna River Action Plan, integrated into the broader Kaituna / Waiari work programme.

The Pest Free Parks Initiative made headway with the nearing completion of its strategy and action plan, subsequently gaining approval in March and moving into its implementation phase. New service delivery contracts were established with partners like Ōmokoroa Environmental Managers, Whakamarama Community Inc, Project Parore, and the Kokako Ecological Expansion Project, under the Long Term Plan 2024-34. Collaboration with regional environmental funders supported strategic initiatives, coordinated by the Regional Environmental Funders Network and BayTrust.

Council expanded its collaborative outreach by becoming a partner in the Schools Sustainability Fund alongside regional environmental leaders. This partnership, under review for continuation, aligns with Council's long-term sustainability goals. Relationships with iwi and hapū were nurtured, empowering leaders of essential environmental projects in collaboration with the council.

Under the Sustainable Living agenda, Council's partnership with the Kai Resilience Network saw the advancement of the Mana Kai Mana Ora food security strategy.

Furthermore, the year witnessed the growth of Envirohub's "Space for Nature" programme in Maketu, alongside the relaunch of the TMBC's Biosecurity Hunt in regional hubs.

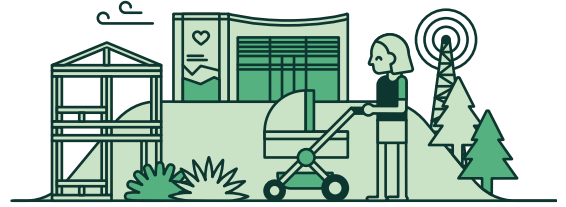
Council also entered a Memorandum of Understanding with Wai Kokopu to tackle pest plants, supporting a catchment wide weed strategy. Additionally, a biosecurity sentinel gardening programme and maara kai gardening programme were introduced in three schools.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We support multi-agency programmes and community-led programmes that increase indigenous biodiversity, improve water quality and protect significant natural habitats and cultural heritage sites, in both urban and rural environments.	Percentage of projects funded through Community Matching Fund that are completed.	>90%	90%	100%	9 out of 10 projects have been completed.
	Number of community groups supported who aim to improve environment outcomes.	>7	18	New measure	Council currently has seven service delivery contracts in place to improve environmental outcomes. In addition, six groups have received funding for specific projects and programmes, and a further five groups were supported through the environmental portion of the Community Match Fund. While the total funding amount remained unchanged, it was distributed across a greater number of smaller projects.
We use incentives, rules and monitoring to increase protection of significant natural and cultural features.	Number of QEII covenants and protection lots monitored throughout the district.	>100	57	86	The regular contractor has transferred the business to a new operator to continue monitoring. However, the transition period presented challenges in getting the new operator fully operational.

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We support environmental education programmes that build our understanding of the natural environment and how we can have a lighter footprint and lead to action. We use structure planning processes and assessment tools to develop blue/green networks that maintain and protect natural assets.	Number of environmental and sustainable living education initiatives.	>6	9	6	Includes environmental education programmes run through schools, and community-based programmes and events. Funded through Service Delivery Contracts (delivered every year): • Envirohub: Sustainable Backyards, Space for Nature • MOWS school education programme • BCA school education programme • KEEP community education initiatives • BOPRC Schools Sustainability Funding: • Ōmokoroa no. 1 School • Te Puke Primary • Te Puna Kindergarten • Waihi Beach School • Funded through alternative budgets: • Te Kapu o Waitaha Taiao education programme. We had a higher than usual amount of school education programmes as we entered into a combined funding arrangement with BOPRC SSRF for this financial period.

Planning for the Future



Planning for the future includes the development of the Long Term Plan and other strategic plans, policies and bylaws to support the health, safety and general wellbeing of our communities.

What we provide

Policy and Planning

- Bylaws
- Policies
- Strategies
- S17A reviews
- Advocacy

Environmental Planning

- District Plan
- Structure Plans
- Growth Strategies
- Monitoring

Goals

- Develop, monitor, review and advocate policy and plans that support the achievement of our vision for the District, our community outcomes and the direction provided by SmartGrowth.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- Leaders are effective, informed and inclusive.
- We have authentic Te Tiriti based relationships with Tangata Whenua.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Engaging communities in planning and policy development processes enables them to have a voice in matters that affect their lives. - Community safety is enhanced by plans that adopt Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles. - Community planning processes assist in defining community identity, encourage community leaders to emerge and provide a framework for realising community aspirations. - Engagement processes enable community members to hear and appreciate views different from their own. - Ensuring appropriate and timely social infrastructure is available to meet new communities' social needs, maximize their potential for development and enhance their wellbeing.	- Communities may not have the capacity for engagement on all plans and policies. - Policies and plans can be of advantage to some individuals or groups at the expense of others.
 Cultural	- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage sites. - Community development approaches recognise the diversity of their cultural and ethnic make-up. - Better understanding of the cultural traditions and heritage of people living within our District. - Engaging Tangata Whenua in planning and policy development enables their input into matters that affect their lives. - Supporting Hapū Management Plans assists iwi and hapū in improving resource management, as well as progressing their social and economic development.	None identified
 Environmental	- Protection of significant landscape features and sites of ecological significance. Improvements in the quality of the natural environment (for example waterways, air, native flora and fauna). - Protecting versatile soils. - Protecting amenity values. - Enhanced understanding of how well our natural environment can adapt to change and absorb the impact of human activities. - Minimising adverse environmental effects of our decision making protects and improves the environment.	Environment Court appeal processes are costly for all parties.
 Economic	- Land use and transport planning are more integrated. - Areas for business growth are identified and planned for to provide a range of quality employment opportunities. - Sensitivity issues that arise from incompatible activities being side-by-side are avoided. - Well-planned town centres and a quality-built environment present an attractive investment proposition.	- Some policy decisions take time to consult upon and may take months (or even years) to develop. - Environment Court appeal processes are costly for all parties.

Highlights

Annual Plan 2025/26

The Annual Plan 2025/26 is year two of the Long Term Plan 2024-34. It is the opportunity to update the budget and share the mahi we're planning in our community for the year ahead (1 July 2025 - 30 June 2026). As we put this plan together, we looked at what we said we'd do in the Long Term Plan and checked whether anything needs to change, based on what's happening now and what our communities need. Following a detailed financial review, Councillors looked ahead to address longer-term challenges - like lower rates revenue from regulatory services, repaying loans, building financial reserves, and making savings. The total rates increase for 2025/26 is 8.92%, this is lower than the 10.13% originally forecast in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. This reflects our ongoing efforts to manage costs, deliver levels of service and to continue progressing key projects that support the wellbeing and priorities of our communities.

Representation Review

Council considered the 550 submissions received through consultation on its initial proposal and determined its final proposal in November 2024. The legislation enables appeals/objections on the final proposal to be made to the Local Government Commission, which then makes the final determination.

The Local Government Commission's determination was received on 8 April 2025. The Commission's determination upheld Council's final proposal in relation to Council representation arrangements but modified its proposed Community Board arrangements. These changes are designed to better reflect our growing and changing communities, and ensure fairer, more effective representation across the rohe.

The following arrangements will apply to the elections in 2025 and 2028*:

- 1 Mayor (elected by the whole District)
- 8 General Ward Councillors (reduced from 11), elected from three wards:
 - Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward: 2 Councillors
 - Kaimai Ward: 3 Councillors
 - Maketu-Te Puke Ward: 3 Councillors
- 1 Māori Ward Councillor elected from the new District-wide Māori Ward: Waka Kai Uru

We also have full community board coverage across the District for the first time. Some boards will now include subdivisions to better represent fast-growing areas:

- Te Puke - Eastern Community Board (includes Te Puke and Eastern subdivisions)
- Ōmokoroa - Kaimai Community Board (includes Ōmokoroa, Kaimai East, and Kaimai West subdivisions).

Plan making

Plan making focus has been both on plan changes and spatial planning, including the Papakāinga Plan Change (Plan Change 96), Te Puke Spatial Plan, Private Plan Change 95 for Arawa Road (Pongakawa) and National Planning Standards. Plan Change 96 - Papakāinga has progressed in step with updates from central government to ensure we aren't doubling effort on a proposed national direction for Papakāinga. Community engagement and focused workshops have helped to inform the next phase of developing issues and options the Te Puke Spatial Plan. An updated work programme approach was set at the beginning of 2025 to focus on spatial planning. Early progress on three new spatial plans for Te Puna/Minden, Katikati and Waihi Beach/Bowentown/Athenree has begun in response to central government updates on the proposed Resource Management system. Early progress on Commercial Centres Strategy and future plans for Belk Road area is occurring in collaboration with Tauranga City Council.

Regional Deal

The Western Bay of Plenty sub-region submitted a proposal in February 2025 for inclusion in the Government's City and Regional Deals programme. On 2 July 2025, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region and central government, marking a significant step towards a potential City and Regional Deal partnership.

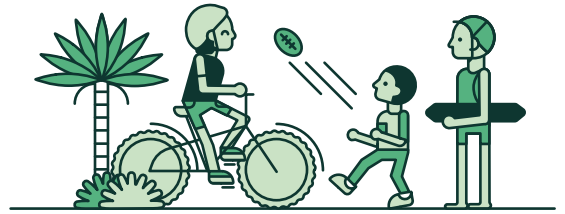
Other policy and planning matters

- Responding to legislative change including:
 - Completing the Water Services Delivery Plan.
 - We also await further announcements from the Government regarding amendments proposed to the Local Government Act signalled recently.
 - Considering the Government's "Going for Housing Growth" policy and assessing its implications alongside the wider resource management system reform.
- Collaborative natural hazard mapping
- Developed and adopted the Tahawai Reserve Concept Plan
- Review of Bylaws including: Livestock Movements, Cemeteries, Animals (excluding dogs), and Public Places Bylaw
- Reviewed the Easter Sunday Shop Trading Policy, the Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and the TAB Venues Policy
- Review of the Kaimai Reserve Management Plan
- Continued review of the Traffic and Parking Enforcement Bylaw.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Develop, monitor, review and advocate policy and plans that support the achievement of our vision for the District, our community outcomes and the direction provided by SmartGrowth. The District Plan is updated to meet the needs of our District. Council processes comply with the statutory requirements.	Plans, strategies, and District Plan changes are developed or reviewed in accordance with Council-approved programme.	100%	100%	100%	Policies and plans have been reviewed as per the Council programme.
	Structure Plans are developed and reviewed to ensure there is greenfield land to accommodate growth as required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development	> 10 years supply	> 10 years supply	> 10 years supply	Greenfield land available: • Ōmokoroa - 18 years • Katikati - 25 years • Waihi Beach - 11 years • Te Puke - 18 years

Recreation and Open Spaces



Our recreation and open space network plays an important role in contributing to the social, environmental, cultural and economic wellbeing of our communities.

What we provide

This activity includes all recreation and open space assets owned and administered by Council. Among other things, recreation includes leisure, organised sport, informal sports activity and passive recreation such as walking.

- Walking and cycling networks
- Neighbourhood reserves
- Campgrounds
- Esplanade and coastal reserves
- Swimming pools
- Indoor recreation centre (with Katikati College)
- Water access - boat ramps, wharves and jetties, pontoons
- Coastal erosion protection structures (seawalls)
- Playgrounds
- Heritage, natural and cultural reserves
- Skate parks
- Dog parks
- Public toilets
- Sport and recreation parks
- Sub-regional parks (TECT Park and Huharua Park).

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.
- Our communities are vibrant and welcoming to all.

Goals

- Provide appropriate opportunities to access the recreation and open space network.
- Connect our spaces and places to each other and to destinations such as schools and community gathering places.
- Protect and enhance important environmental, cultural and heritage values.
- Provides spaces and places that our community are proud of, that are safe, accessible and that encourage participation.
- Collaborate and partner with Tangata Whenua and the community to provide recreation and open space experiences.
- Proactively plan for future recreation and open space needs taking into consideration the range of factors that influence this including growth, current provision, changing trends, access and environmental factors.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Provides space for physical activity, recreation and play; helps to provide for a healthy and interactive community. - A higher level of facilities and managed open space creates an attractive place to visit/live and a higher level of social/cultural wellbeing. - Fosters a sense of civic pride. - The open space network provides a smoke-free environment.	- Potential for negative impact on privacy, noise and loss of views. - Some uses affect neighbouring properties. - May attract anti-social behaviour (graffiti, drinking alcohol, bullying). - Managing community expectations for local recreation opportunities.
 Cultural	Provides a location for community events.	- Congestion and over-use of destination parks and facilities. - Increased traffic congestion around peak activity periods.
 Environmental	- Provides places of respite, retreat and connection to the natural environment. - Encourages community groups to work collectively on environment restoration projects (eg Coast care). - Protects areas of cultural, historic and environmental value.	- Littering and discarded rubbish. - Chemical use on parks (e.g. spraying weed killers). - Increased traffic congestion around peak activity periods.
 Economic	Attracts tourism to our District.	- Congestion and over-use of destination parks and facilities. - Increased traffic congestion around peak activity periods.

Highlights

This past year has been full of activity across our Recreation and Open Spaces activity. Construction of the Panepane Wharf kicked off in March. Locals and visitors alike can look forward to its completion by the end of October 2025. In Katikati, Dave Hume Pool is undergoing a major upgrade with a new bulkhead and liner – providing a longer swim season, better accessibility and more space for swimming lessons when it reopens by the end of 2025. The main 33.3m pool is being reconfigured to create two pools – a 25m pool and a new 7m learn to swim pool, which will run at a warmer temperature.

In Paengaroa, The Conway Reserve playground was completed and opened in early August. This project was delivered ahead of schedule, with much of next year's mahi already ticked off to make the most of time and budget. At Waitekohekohe Reserve, the new suspension bridge across the stream has been completed. In Athenree, we asked the public what they thought of the concept for the Ahi Pātiki Pathway – a planned 3m wide, 355m-long shared pathway across the Waiau Estuary, connecting Athenree and Waihi Beach.

The final vision is for this pathway to offer a safer, more connected route for walking and cycling, and new opportunities to enjoy the outdoors, fishing, birdwatching, kayaking, or simply soaking in the beauty of the estuary environment.

For the western part of our rohe, we're working on a new maintenance contract for six culturally significant pā sites. This is part of our commitment to supporting local partnerships through social procurement.

We also secured land for an active reserve at 7 Prole Road which is an exciting step toward creating more recreational space for our growing community in Ōmokoroa.

In Waihi Beach, the Wilson Park toilet upgrade was completed just in time for winter (late June 2025).

Looking ahead to summer, we're already planning with community groups and Tangata Whenua in Waihi Beach to make sure everything runs smoothly over the busy holiday season.

Further east, Te Puke's Centennial Park got a drainage upgrade, helping keep the grounds in better condition year-round, especially after heavy rain.

We also ticked off several renewals, including two playgrounds, new lights for the Centennial Park sports field, and a toilet upgrade at Katikati's Kauri Point. Behind the scenes, we've started a formal review of how we maintain our parks and open spaces, making sure we're doing the job in the best way possible.

At TECT Park, conversations continue about the future of the land leased to Te Matai Motorsport Inc, as well as potential partnerships with Thunder Ridge Motorsport Complex.

Lastly, we extended our main reserves maintenance contract with Downers for another three years. We've made a few changes to how we track progress and communicate to make sure we're getting the best results.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We provide safe, attractive and well-maintained facilities and amenities to our community. We continue to provide quality experiences that meet the needs of our community through ongoing engagement, planning, development and management of the recreation and open space network. We provide a fit-for-purpose, future-proofed swimming pool network that meets the needs of local communities. We provide safe, attractive and well-maintained facilities and amenities to our community. We provide an accessible network of reserves within urban areas for recreation and amenity purpose. We provide a safe and connected walking and cycling network that leads to improved transport choices and provides a variety of recreational experiences through and beyond our District.	The percentage of recreational facilities that have an average to excellent grading of equal to or less than 3 (1 excellent, 5 very poor) as defined in the NZ Park and Recreation Asset Grading manual).	>90%	94%	93%	
	The best practice score for strategic planning is comprised of 10 measures including parks strategy development, use of provision and distribution of levels of service, and development of activity strategies (% compared to peer group NZ wide).	>67%	76%	68%	

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We provide safe, attractive and well-maintained facilities and amenities to our community. We continue to provide quality experiences that meet the needs of our community through ongoing engagement, planning, development and management of the recreation and open space network. We provide a fit-for-purpose, future-proofed swimming pool network that meets the needs of local communities. We provide safe, attractive and well-maintained facilities and amenities to our community. We provide an accessible network of reserves within urban areas for recreation and amenity purpose. We provide a safe and connected walking and cycling network that leads to improved transport choices and provides a variety of recreational experiences through and beyond our District.	Increasing user numbers at Dave Hume Swimming Pool and Te Puke Memorial Pool. - Katikati - Te Puke Note: When pools are closed for development the target is 0.	>25,000 >25,000	21,662 8,323	16,858 5,853	Number of users at Dave Hume Pool in Katikati have increased compared to FY25. Next season is expected to be lower due to the current reconstruction project underway. The number of users in Te Puke has declined due to multiple pool closures, which have been caused by factors such as power cuts and periods when the school has exclusive access from 9am to 3pm. The target for Te Puke pool will be reviewed in the upcoming Long Term Plan.
	Neighbourhood reserves (or a suitable equivalent experience e.g. sport and recreation parks) are located within 400 metres (-10 minute walk) of urban/ town residential properties.	>85%	85%	99%	
	Walking and cycling track counters identify increasing use over time.	>105,000	228,420	190,571	Total includes only the following: - Ōmokoroa Plummers Pt main – 107,223 - Paengaroa – 2,862 - Waihi Trig – 46,536 - Te Puke Kahikatea path – 71,79 In FY25 all totals are up compared to FY24. Council proactively encourages our communities to use the trail networks for recreation and health so there is an expectation that trail use grows over time so user count data increasing over time is not unexpected. The overall 18% increase compared to FY24 is mainly due to a significant increase in count data for the Te Ara Kahikatea path in Te Puke. Surfacing and drainage improvements in FY24 to mitigate storm-water ponding has contributed to improved access, encouraging greater trail use during FY25.

Regulatory Services



As a regulator we are required to take a balanced response to decision making by considering the competing rights of individuals and groups to undertake particular activities.

What we provide

- Parking services
- Animal control services
- Resource consent
- Building consent processing and inspections
- Licensing for food and alcohol
- Noise control
- Dog shelters
- Building Act, Resource Management Act (RMA) and bylaw compliance monitoring
- Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOF)
- Fencing and swimming pool audits
- Land Information Memorandum (LIMs) and Project Information Memorandum (PIMs)

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.

Goals

- Provide a safe environment for the public through promoting responsible dog ownership.
- Building work is regulated to ensure the health and safety of people and sustainability in design and construction methods.
- The quality of the environment is maintained and enhanced through effective decision making on resource consents.
- Improve, protect and preserve the environment and public health and safety by minimising risks from nuisances and offensive behaviour.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Animal Control

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Provision of public places where both dog owners and other people can interact safely are important for community wellbeing. - We can manage the use of areas where the risk to public safety from uncontrolled access by dogs is too great. - Provides resources to deal with dog complaints which, if left unmanaged, can negatively impact upon community safety and wellbeing. - Registration of dogs enables lost dogs to be identified and returned to owners.	May be perceived by some members of the community as over-regulation in terms of their own social choices.
 Cultural	- Enables dogs and their owners to be directed towards using less culturally sensitive areas. - Different groups in the community have varying expectations on the management of dogs.	Dogs not under control impact upon sensitive cultural areas.
 Environmental	Protects the environment by directing dog owners to use recreation areas with minimal ecological impact.	Dogs that are not under control can impact upon sensitive ecological areas/environments.
 Economic	- Enforcement of dog restriction areas in some of our popular tourism areas, for example Waihi Beach, retains the appeal and therefore continued use by visitors of these locations. - Council is seen as dog-friendly and encourages positive dog interaction, which is appealing to residents and visitors.	- Responsible dog owners and people without dogs contribute towards the dog control activity which primarily deals with a small number of non-complying/irresponsible dog owners. - Public consultation costs associated with policy review/development projects.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Building Services

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Ensures that buildings and structures are safely constructed, healthy and maintained. - Ensuring buildings are fit to meet future demands. - Complaint investigation and resolution addresses community concerns.	Community expectations not met in relation to our ability to demand action on behalf of private property owners.
 Cultural	Buildings can be sympathetic to or complement our cultural heritage.	No significant negative effects of the building services activity on cultural wellbeing have been identified.

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Environmental	• We notify Heritage New Zealand where a listed building has applied for building consent. • Modern building construction techniques and materials encourage more sustainable buildings particularly in the efficient use of energy. • We can provide information that assists in improving sustainability within new building projects, e.g., energy and water usage.	• Increased restrictions on redevelopment of listed heritage buildings may impact on their future use, and therefore continued sustainability of some buildings.
 Economic	• Ensuring that consents and Code Compliance Certificates are processed within statutory timeframes so that applicants are not financially compromised by delays. • Ensure inspections can be undertaken within a reasonable timeframe. • Ensure reasonable guidance is provided to inform private decision making relating to development and building projects.	• Consent fees are a recognised cost of building.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Resource Consents

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	• The current planning framework (outlined within our District Plan and supporting guidance documents) recognises the need to provide safe homes, streets and public spaces. • A healthy and safe community is one which is planned with long-term sustainability in mind. • A well-planned district is one with supporting infrastructure, facilities and services. Our planning framework recognises this and identifies provision of these elements. • Resource consent process enables those deemed affected to participate in the determination process.	• Individuals may have conflicting opinions on what constitutes the best outcomes. • Planning decisions may restrict an individual's options for use of their land.
 Cultural	• Planning frameworks provide for iwi/hapū aspirations. This includes recognising the cultural connection of Māori to their land, water, sites and wāhi tapu. • Our District Plan offers an opportunity to ensure the historical and cultural heritage of all citizens is recognised. • Iwi/Hapū Management Plans assist Council in taking account of iwi and hapū aspirations.	• Requires Tangata Whenua to reveal cultural heritage sites which they may be reluctant to do. • Developers and iwi/ hapū may have conflicting opinions on what constitutes the best outcomes for protecting cultural heritage.
 Environmental	• Our District Plan provides planning controls to enable protection of the natural and physical environment. • Structure planning promotes development in a controlled manner.	• The resource consent activity should maintain and enhance environmental wellbeing.
 Economic	• Our planning framework supports our local economy, recognises and provides for quality development and enables the uniqueness of our District and individual towns. • The provision of information held by Council on a property file can inform the viability of development and/or investment decisions.	• Resource consent application decisions (and associated conditions) may be considered onerous by applicants and may impact on the economic viability of some proposals. • Our District Plan and other supporting planning documents do not always support the desires of all individual businesses/commercial interests. • Resource consent fees are an additional cost to development.

Significant effects of providing this activity - Community Protection

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Ensures provision of safe public spaces. - Benefits the community by supporting provision of safe, reliable infrastructure and resources. - Minimises risks from nuisances and offensive behaviour. - Protects and preserves public health.	Limits placed on some social activities can cause tensions.
 Cultural	Ensures clear standards and safe environments for all ethnic groups in their preparation of food.	Differences in food regulations may be complex for new immigrant food operators.
 Environmental	- Protects and preserves the environment. - Minimises the effects of nuisances.	More regulation, for example through the development of bylaws may frustrate some people in the community and create resentment at perceived over-regulation.
 Economic	Provides a benchmark for health and safety standards within food and liquor premises, engenders customer trust in establishments.	Business operators don't like receiving infringement notices.

Highlights

Animal Services

We saw a positive result in dog registration, with nearly 98 percent of the 9521 known dogs registered - an impressive outcome that reflects the great work of our team and local dog owners. Overall, the number of dogs in the District has slightly decreased since the previous year, and engagement with dog owners has remained strong.

Our Animal Services team continued to focus on working with the community through education and support. Our results:

- Dog-related complaints rose slightly by 5 percent (1589 complaints total)
- The number of impounded dogs dropped by 21 percent
- Dog infringement notices issued dropped by 37 percent.

This data represents that whilst numbers of complaints have increased, our approach to increased education and engagement are having a positive impact in reducing enforcement requirements.

As part of our annual Wander Dog Series, we also had five events across the rohe (District) which included our much-loved 'dog event of the year' Doggy Day Out, in Ōmokoroa.

Compliance

For our freedom camping monitoring activity, infringement notices nearly doubled - up 94 percent - compared to the previous year, highlighting growing challenges in this space.

Other monitoring work included:

- 739 resource consents were monitored to ensure compliance
- Health-related service requests were managed well, with 93.5 percent dealt with within the expected timeframes.

Alcohol licensing saw a 6 per cent increase in applications (377 total), all of which were processed within required processing times.

Building Services

There was a slight downturn in the building sector and building consenting volumes. New building consent applications were down by 2 percent, compared to the 2023/24 year and building amendments dropped 25 percent compared to the previous year. The overall position is total consent volumes finishing 5 percent below last year's total number of consents.

Whilst there was a continued downturn it compares positively with previous years building consenting downturn of 16 percent and 15 percent year on year respectively from year end in the 22/23 - 23/24 year and 21/22 - 22/23 years.

We've now moved to a shared services model under the CoLab group of councils, with all of our overflow consents being jointly processed. This regional model aligns with Central Government's call for more regional collaboration.

We're also preparing for upcoming national reforms in the building sector, including:

- Exemptions for granny flats (stand-alone dwellings)
- Self-certification options for Licensed Building Practitioners.

We continued our work to on improvements to public buildings safety standards under the building warrant of fitness regime. We saw a small rise in unconsented building work - likely due to confusion around pending government reforms.

Resource Consents & LIM's

We have seen a positive upturn in the number of consent applications, and LIM applications in the past year, with increased revenue in this activity.

There has been an 8 percent increase in the number of LIM's requested this year with all (100%) being provided within statutory reporting timelines.

Land use consents, subdivision applications and s.223 applications all showed positive growth for the District with increased volumes from the 2023/24 year. Land use consents granted increased by 23per cent, there was a 51 percent increase in subdivision applications granted and 225 per cent increase in s.223 applications granted.

Contractor resource was utilised more heavily during the year to accommodate the increased volumes of applications, and ensuring we continue to meet processing time expectations.

Overall, land use consents averaged 92 percent being processed within 20 working days, and subdivisions being granted 88 percent of the time within 20 working days.

There has also been increase in the number of consent hearings, with a number of consent applications triggering notification (limited or public notification), and resulting in submissions.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	
		Target	Result	Result	Narrative
Animal Control Services Provide a safe environment for the public through promoting responsible dog ownership. Known dogs in our District are registered and microchipped.	Dog attack allegations will be actioned within 2 hours of Council being notified.	<2 hours	64 mins	New measure	This measure is the response time between Customer Services receiving the complaint and the Animal Services receiving the service request.
	Percentage of known dogs in our District that are registered.	96%	97.6%	98.6%	
Building Services Building work is regulated to ensure the health and safety of people and sustainability in design and construction methods.	Average number of days to process building consent applications (statutory timeframe is 20 working days).	<20 days	12.5 days	14 days	The reduction in building consent volumes, coupled with a focus on enhanced reporting processes, has led to lower consent processing times. With an average of 12.5 days to process Building Consents, performance remains consistent with previous years, reflecting trends since the construction industry downturn.

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Resource Consent Services The quality of the environment is maintained and enhanced through effective decision making on resource consents.	Average number of days to process each category of Resource Consent application.	22 days	22.6 days	14 days	The average number of days to process resource consent applications increased from 14 days in FY2024 to 22.6 days in FY2025, slightly above the target of 22 days. This reflects a significant rise in complex applications, combined with resourcing constraints due to staff vacancies. Despite these challenges, statutory compliance remains strong, with 91% of applications processed within 20 working days. To address this, we are implementing a focused improvement plan. • Process Efficiency: Continue enhancements to our internal processes and workflow systems to streamline processing. Increased performance monitoring and management of working days for all consents is underway to reduce working days and will be reported to Council regularly. • Resourcing: Align staffing with demand and required expertise and provide cross-team support during peak periods.
Community Protection Improve, protect and preserve the environment and public health and safety by minimising risks from nuisances and offensive behaviour. Food businesses are regularly monitored and assessed. Parking is monitored within Te Puke and Katikati town centres and largely on a seasonal basis at Waihi Beach.	Complaints are actioned (either through compliance or enforcement action).	>95%	100%	New measure	Complaints and the action taken regarding food, health, alcohol, freedom camping, and RMA compliance for the last FY.
	Average time to acknowledge noise complaints.	30 mins	10 mins	New measure	Noise complaints typically occur during the evening or night when residents are trying to sleep. These complaints are directed to the call centre, which promptly contacts the after-hours team to respond usually within a few minutes. During the day, a two-call policy applies: complainants must call back after an hour if the noise persists. Fewer daytime complaints help keep the overall annual average lower.
	Hours that parking is monitored per day.	>4 hours	5 hours	New measure	Monitoring hours are between 9 am and 4pm in the Katikati area.
Land Information Memoranda (LIM) and Project Information Memoranda (PIM) will be processed within the statutory timeframe (10 days for PIMS).	Average number of days to issue PIMs.	<10 days	9 days	6 days	
	Percentage of LIMs issued within requested timeframe.	100%	100%	New measure	We saw an increase in the number of LIM's requested with 1226 requests made compared to 1127 in the previous year.

Representation



This activity has two areas of focus. It includes running the process to provide the District with a democratically elected Mayor, Councillors and Community Board members and the governance of the District by these elected members. This involves the organising and preparation of Council meetings, and organising civic events such as citizenship ceremonies. The activity also includes Māori representation arrangements and collaborative processes with other councils.

What we provide

- One Mayor
- Eleven Councillors
- Five Community Boards (Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke, Maketu)
- Two Māori Representation Forums

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- Leaders are effective, informed and inclusive.
- We have authentic Te Tiriti based relationships with Tangata Whenua.

Goals

- We have effective representation arrangements for our communities.
- We engage with our communities, listen well, lead effectively and make well informed decisions.
- We actively seek and consider the full range of residents views on our plans, policies and projects.
- We have strong relationships with Tangata Whenua and work together in a range of ways so that Tangata Whenua perspectives inform our decisions.
- Our strategic relationships at all levels are maintained and strengthened.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Improved ability for the public to participate and influence Council decision making. - Improved participation in decision making reduces a range of social issues for disadvantaged groups. - Working with local, sub-regional, regional and national networks and agencies is vital in keeping informed and advocating for the needs of our District. - Improved participation increases the community's satisfaction with decisions made by Council.	- Lack of knowledge and/or interest in Council activities and processes present barriers to residents participating in and influencing our decision-making. - The views expressed by the public are not always in agreement with each other which can lead to some residents believing their views have not been taken into account. - Working with other agencies can be time consuming and the outcomes are not always tangible.
 Cultural	- Provision for Tangata Whenua representation, for example through the two Partnership Forums. - Increased opportunities for co-governance and co-management of assets.	- Our formal processes for decision making and consultation may unintentionally discourage minority and disadvantaged groups within the community from taking part. - The perception of many Tangata Whenua that there is insufficient Māori representation in Council.
 Environmental	Effective representation ensures our decision-making protects and improves the environment.	None identified.
 Economic	A strong local economy is a key part of a robust, attractive, sustainable community.	Increased costs of providing more opportunities for the public to participate.

Highlights

Throughout the year, the Representation activity focused heavily on significant governance processes and local body election preparations for October 2025.

The Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 was advanced through multiple workshops, culminating in its adoption in September 2024. Several additional meetings and workshops were required throughout the year on a variety of topics, including Local Water Done Well, the development of the Annual Plan, various bylaw reviews and a range of legislative reforms. Expo-style community forums were also held in each ward, engaging cross-organisational efforts, which were well received by the community. Significant decisions also included Council appointing an interim Chief Executive Officer and withdrawing from Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) membership.

Concurrently, the Representation Review was a key focus. Council considered the 550 submissions received through consultation on its initial proposal and determined its final proposal in November 2024.

The legislation enables appeals/objections on the final proposal to be made to the Local Government Commission, which then makes the final determination. The Local Government Commission's determination was received on 8 April 2025. The Commission's determination upheld Council's final proposal in relation to Council representation arrangements but modified its proposed Community Board arrangements. These changes are designed to better reflect our growing and changing communities, and ensure fairer, more effective representation across the rohe.

While largely upholding the Council's proposals, it maintained the existing five community boards and extended the Ōmokoroa and Te Puke community boards via subdivisions to better represent fast-growing areas:

- Te Puke - Eastern Community Board (includes Te Puke and Eastern subdivisions)
- Ōmokoroa - Kaimai Community Board (includes Ōmokoroa, Kaimai East, and Kaimai West subdivisions).

The by-elections for the Te Puke/Maketu Ward, Ōmokoroa Community Board and Maketu Community Board concluded successfully with the swearing-in of new elected members. Preparation for the 2025 local government elections proceeded, involving the development and roll-out of the elections communication strategy and distribution of voter enrollment information. Two candidate briefing sessions were held in June in association with Council’s external Electoral Officer, in Ōmokoroa and Te Puke.

With nominations due to open on 4 July, preparation involved setting up a nominations portal, training staff, and creating nomination documents and candidate information. Communications messaging to date has focused on enrollment and standing as a candidate. Work continued on the digital pre-election dashboard, which as a statutory publication deadline of 18 July. A more recent focus has been on triennial transition, including developing an induction programme for incoming councillors.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We have effective representation arrangements and will consider residents views on our plans, policies and projects. We have strong relationships with Tangata Whenua and work together in a range of ways so that Tangata Whenua perspectives inform our decisions. Our strategic relationships at all levels are maintained and strengthened. Representation will be provided by: - One Mayor 11 Councillors - Five Community Boards - Three Community Forums - Two Māori representation forums	Percentage of meetings attended by Elected Members (Mayor and Councillors) and Community Board Members.				
	Elected Members at Council and Committee Meetings.	> 80%	93.5%	94%	
	Community Board Members at Community Board Meetings.	> 80%	92%	92%	
	Number of meetings and workshops held per annum with Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa.	> 5	9	17	Meeting times and locations were standardised, and agendas kept topical, supported by clear and targeted communication to elected members both before and after meetings.

Solid Waste



This section sets out our sustainable development approach to the management of solid waste activities across our District. Human activity is inextricably linked to the health of our natural environment. A healthy environment is essential for overall wellbeing and prosperity. With our population growing, demands on our natural resources will increase. The challenge is to lessen our impacts on the environment and reduce consumption and waste.

What we provide

- Kerbside recycling, glass, food scraps and general waste services
- Recycling and greenwaste centres in Katikati, Te Puke and Athenree
- Greenwaste centre in Ōmokoroa
- Waste minimisation education programmes
- Ongoing monitoring of closed and capped landfills in Athenree, Te Puke and Waihi Beach
- Monitor and remove illegal dumping (fly-tipping) across our District.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.

Goals

- Reduce and recover more waste.
- Apply the latest proven and cost-effective waste management and minimisation approaches.
- To collect information to enable informed decision making.
- To create benefit for our community.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	• Providing recycling services promotes environmental consciousness. • Community and school involvement in programmes. • Better awareness of waste minimisation methods fosters improved community health, safety and well-being. • Community participation in services and events provides positive social feedback.	• Provision of recycling services may reduce personal responsibility to 'reduce' the amount of waste produced.
 Cultural	• Waste disposal services protect culturally sensitive Māori land and water resources.	• Waste entering water bodies affects the mauri of the environment.
 Environmental	• The hazardous waste collection removes household quantities potentially harmful substances. • Protection and enhancement of our District's environment. • Kerbside services enable the majority of the District to manage their waste effectively and divert material from landfill.	• Landfill sites can create leachate that infiltrates groundwater and gases that are discharged into the environment. • Collection services can lead to visual pollution on roadsides.
 Economic	• Provision of user-pay services ensures that the generator of waste pays for the provision of the service.	• User-pays can lead to illegal dumping of rubbish to avoid payment. • Financial cost of recycling and disposal services. The cost of recycling services is affected by the world markets for recyclable materials, for example glass and plastic.

Highlights

This year, we've continued to take big steps towards reducing waste and supporting a cleaner, more sustainable future for our communities. In Katikati, the resource recovery trial with Chrome Collective was extended through to March 2025. It's not just about recycling anymore, the trial now includes upcycling and finding new markets for unwanted items. Thanks to its growing success, we're exploring a move to a larger space to keep up with the demand.

On Matakana Island, we partnered with the Glass Packaging Forum to run a glass recycling trial. So far, over five tonnes of green glass and two tonnes of clear glass have been collected and removed. The trial is still ongoing as we explore more options to support the island community.

Food rescue programmes received continued support. In Te Puke and Katikati, community hubs are helping recover food that would otherwise go to waste, collecting it from local outlets and getting it to people who need it.

Our Kerbside Collective waste collection contract continues to run smoothly. As of June 2025, 19,702 households across the rohe are now part of the service up from 17,961 when the service was first introduced in 2021. Additional roads were added this year, and a new waste educator was brought in-house in May to focus on reducing contamination in recycling bins and help households recycle better.

We've continued running waste education and behaviour change programmes through our contract provider. A recent SWAP audit will help shape improvements to this work moving forward.

We also introduced safe disposal of items containing harmful gases at the Te Puke Recycling Centre and made changes to how we handle hazardous waste. It's no longer collected at recycling centres instead; we'll hold special collection events during the year.

In a joint effort with Waikato District Council and Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council, we've been working on a Central North Island Waste Strategy and Infrastructure Plan. This work is ongoing and will help guide long-term investment across the region.

We also supported and joined the 2025 EnviroChallenge event at Tauranga Girls' College, helping inspire the next generation of environmental leaders.

To make sure we're staying on track, we completed our Waste Levy Spending Report for the Ministry for the Environment. And finally, we're continuing to collaborate with Tauranga City Council on a Subregional Waste Infrastructure Network Business Case, which will help shape the future of waste services for everyone in our wider region.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Reduce and recover more waste. Apply the latest proven and cost effective waste management and minimisation approaches. To collect information to enable decision making. To create benefit for our community. All Council-owned solid waste facilities, including closed landfills, meet environmental standards.	Percentage of waste recycled or recovered through the kerbside collection service.	> 45%	38%	40%	The Ministry for the Environment puts the household average for recycling at 35%. In kerbside collections, the recycling rate is even lower, with only about one-third of materials being recycled or composted. WBOPDC showed a significant drop in glass volumes presented for recycling which could be a result of cost of living. The food waste volumes fluctuate, and mixed recycling tonnages are down as well.
	Total kerbside waste to landfill per household per annum (Council kerbside waste).	< 250kg	289.7kg	280kg	A contributing factor is lack of transfer stations in the district and people using their rubbish bin for wastes that could have gone to a transfer station. SWAP audit show that the food waste still makes up to 27%; and Greenwaste 19% of general waste going to landfill.
	Number of greenwaste and/or recycling facilities provided.	> 4	4	4	Katikati Recycling Centre expanded to a Resource Recovery Centre and increased the holding capacity at Ōmokoroa greenwaste for a more cost-efficient service.

Stormwater



Council's stormwater network is designed to manage the risks of flooding and coastal erosion to buildings and property, in a way that avoids negative impacts on the environment. The stormwater network includes watercourses, open channels, swales, pipes and structures that channel stormwater to a final discharge point. It includes primary and secondary overland flow paths, stormwater detention and stormwater treatment.

What we provide

- 222.3km of stormwater pipes
- 3,732 manholes
- 19 soakholes
- 2 dams
- 9 pump stations
- 914 utility catchpits
- 46 stormwater ponds
- 34.94km of open drains
- 1.2km of rising mains

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.

Goals

- Reduces flood risk by upgrading infrastructure, identifying secondary flow paths and minimising runoff.
- Uses low-impact design to improve water quality, including maintaining natural flows as much as possible and reducing contaminants through systems that mimic natural processes.
- Minimises loss of habitat in receiving environments.
- Provides recreational opportunities and amenity values where possible.
- Recognises cultural values associated with local waterways.
- Engage with communities and Tangata Whenua to build understanding about various approaches to stormwater management, including coastal erosion protection and ensure their views are sought and taken into account.
- Undertake compliance and monitoring activities through a balanced approach, to ensure best practice use of the stormwater network.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- The stormwater network reduces the risk of damage from flooding to individual properties. - The stormwater network provides a safe living environment for the whole community.	- Disruption during the implementation of works. - Individuals can affect the stormwater network and neighbouring properties by altering natural flowpaths. - Flooding can affect public health and safety. - Stormwater can cause public health issues through the bacterial contamination of beaches.
 Cultural	- The stormwater network can help in protecting sites of cultural and historical significance from erosion and flooding. - Acknowledges the significance of the receiving waters and the need to improve the mauri of water bodies, which improves health and wellbeing.	Contamination of the receiving environment is unacceptable to Tangata Whenua.
 Environmental	- The stormwater network reduces the potential for damage and erosion to property, essential utilities and transport infrastructure. - The stormwater network can help prevent other contaminants from reaching sensitive environments.	- Stream degradation through erosion by inadequately controlled discharges. - Barriers for fish, contamination from sediment and pollutants. - Beach erosion from stormwater outlets. - Transfer of contaminants such as silt, nutrients, toxic substances.
 Economic	- The stormwater network reduces the potential for damage and erosion to property, essential utilities and transport infrastructure. - Efficiencies are available through integrating stormwater activities with others such as land use, transportation and industrial development	- The cost of maintaining the stormwater network to ensure it is free from blockages before high rainfall events. - Existing stormwater issues include costs associated with damage related to flooding, stream erosion and personal safety.

Highlights

The Waihi Beach Stormwater Liaison Group, which includes members of Waihi Beach SWAT (Stormwater Action Team), iwi representatives from Te Whānau o Tauwhao (hapū of Ōtawhiwhi Marae), the Waihi Beach Community Board, District Councillors, and Council staff, has developed a list of 75 stormwater projects to improve drainage systems. The group has examined various solutions on the project list in terms of their effectiveness at reducing flooding, as well as factors such as cost and feasibility.

Some initial projects have been completed, primarily focusing on remedial and preventive measures. Modeling and feasibility assessment have also been conducted on several large-scale stormwater solutions to evaluate their impact on flood risk and their potential effects elsewhere in the area. Following a review of these feasibility assessments, Council has selected projects to proceed based on the interests of the community.

The liaison group also met in early 2025 and an information day for Waihi Beach was held on 15 February, drawing good community engagement and helping identify key stakeholders early to manage risks around the Earth Dam consent process. Design is progressing steadily for this complex project and staff are ensuring major stakeholders like Tasman

Holiday Park are engaged through these works as there is a high potential the Park will be permanently impacted. Council staff are exploring options to minimise disruption and will report risks to Council as the optioneering progresses.

The project to protect Waihi Beach's Two Mile Creek and the adjoining central business district properties from erosion has finished. Additionally, a planting plan for the ecological restoration of Te Mata Reserve is currently underway and is estimated to finish in winter.

Staff have engaged Tonkin & Taylor to review levels of service for the Stormwater activity, focusing on current standards, benchmarking against other utilities and exploring the communities' expectations for the stormwater network. The next steps include workshops for the newly elected members towards the end of 2025, and community consultation as part of early work on the next Long Term Plan (2027-37).

Council staff have recently met with a number of other community groups in Te Puke and Maketu and are working through how Council may address these through the same Long Term Plan process.

Design for Wilson Park, the Boardwalk, and Athenree Montessori School stormwater projects is complete and moving into construction.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We use an integrated catchment based management approach to provide a stormwater network that minimises risks of flooding events.	The number of times per annum flooding occurs outside identified flood-prone urban areas during a one-in-50 year or less storm event.	<3	0	0	No recorded events outside identified flood prone areas
	The number of flooding events that occur within the Western Bay of Plenty District. For each flooding event (district-wide), the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to Council's stormwater system).	<30 (3%) per event	0	0	No recorded events entered habitable floor areas.
	For a one-in-ten year flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to Council's stormwater system). - Waihī Beach - Katikati - Ōmokoroa - Te Puke - Maketu	 	 	 	No recorded events entered habitable floor areas.
We use an integrated catchment based management approach to provide a stormwater network that avoids impacts on water quality. We will carry out compliance and monitoring activities in a balanced way to ensure best practice.	Compliance with Council's resource consents for discharge from our stormwater system, measured by the number of:				
	- Abatement notices - Infringement notices - Enforcement notices - Convictions Received by Council in relation to those resource consents.	 	 	 	
We will be responsive to customer's stormwater issues.	The median response to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that Council receives the notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.				The reduction in flooding events and related complaints this year is primarily due to the absence of extreme rainfall events. The lower rainfall intensity has resulted in fewer flooding incidents and a corresponding decrease in complaints.
	- Urgent - Non-urgent	 	 	 	
	The number of complaints received by Council about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the Councils stormwater system.	<30	5.26	22.6	

Support Services



Our Corporate Plan guides the activities that support our staff to produce their best work and deliver the highest standards of service to our customers. The key strategic approach for each of the corporate support activities is broadly described below.

Corporate support activity	What this activity does	Strategic approach
Customer services	Ensure customers receive timely, accurate and user friendly information, service and advice.	Focus on understanding the diversity of customers and their needs and respond to them effectively.
Communications and community engagement	Ensure customers and communities are engaged and kept informed.	Provide engagement opportunities and communications that are targeted to identified, diverse customer groups.
Human resources	Manage workforce capability and capacity.	Future workforce needs are understood so staffing levels, skills and competencies are available to deliver the agreed services to the community.
Information management	Ensure data is accessible, clear and secure.	Information is managed to ensure it is easily accessible, the integrity of the data is maintained and it is used to add value to decision making.
Information technology	Ensure information systems are integrated, secure and responsive to business needs.	Smart use of technology to achieve agreed strategic initiatives and optimise the customer experience.
Financial management	Provide comprehensive financial planning and monitoring services.	Timely, accessible and reliable information is available to inform decision making, both for staff and elected members.
Corporate assets	Sustainably manage Council's corporate buildings, equipment, vehicles and land.	Assets, planning and property staff work together to enable the sustainable development of corporate property, equipment and vehicles.
Procurement	Ensure services purchased provide the best value for money, are sustainable and environmentally responsible.	Sustainable purchasing practices that demonstrate value for money are environmentally responsible.
Risk management	Identify, minimise or mitigate risks.	Integrated risk management information to inform decision making and ensure continuity of support services.
Quality management	Document and review key processes to ensure knowledge is maintained and opportunities for improvement identified.	Documentation of key processes secures knowledge and facilitates opportunities for improvement.

Transportation



Council's transportation activity aims to provide infrastructure that enables our communities to travel across our district safely and efficiently, that facilitates economic development and promotes multi-modal shift, and that is resilient to the impacts of extreme weather events.

Our district is growing fast and our roading programme seeks to balance meeting this growth with the need to maintain affordable levels of service for our District's communities.

What we provide

- 1,073km roading network with connections to State Highways
- 194.25km urban roads
- 878.41km rural roads
- 919.31km sealed roads
- 153.34km unsealed roads
- 249 bridges
- 3,040 streetlights (excludes Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency)
- 206km hard surfaced footpaths
- 6.5km metal surfaced footpaths

Goals

- Provide the appropriate infrastructure to enable our communities to travel across our transportation network safely and efficiently.
- Provide a transportation network that is inclusive, accessible and improves mobility enabling communities to live a healthy lifestyle and access housing, education, and employment.
- Provide infrastructure to support and promote the use of multi-modal transport to reduce the transportation network's impact on the environment.
- Ensure network resilience to maintain access and respond to extreme weather events to reduce the impact of the environment on the transportation network.
- Our transportation network supports and promotes economic development and prosperity in our sub-region.
- Manage assets with an aim to minimise whole of life cost while providing agreed levels of service.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.
- Our economy is thriving.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Enables safe and easy travel around our District. - Roads connect communities. - Provides access to community, recreation, and leisure facilities. - Provides access to retail, commercial and professional services. - Provides for transport options such as walking and cycling. - Provides for integrated planning of the transport network and land use.	- Transport emissions - Traffic noise and vibration to properties from adjoining roads. - Air pollution from traffic fumes affects health. - Dust on unsealed roads may affect health. - Poor design and use can result in dangers to people and high social cost from accidents. - Main roads can divide communities. - High traffic volumes can lead to a loss of amenity in urban areas.
 Cultural	- Provides access to sites of cultural and historical significance. - Connects communities to cultural facilities (including Marae).	- People access sites that are culturally sensitive. - Road construction may disturb sites of cultural significance including wāhi tapu.
 Environmental	- Land taken for roading but surplus to development requirements may be used for environmental enhancement such as the development of wetlands. - Provides access to reserves and conservation areas.	- Noise pollution especially from heavy freight vehicles. - Air pollution from vehicle exhaust fumes. - Contamination from pollutants running off the road surface during storms. - Provides access for the illegal dumping of rubbish.
 Economic	- Provides routes for the delivery of goods and services. - Provides a physical linkage between customers and businesses. - Provides a corridor for utility services. - Provides access to all commercial and residential properties.	- Loss of productive land resulting from the development of transport corridors and infrastructure. - Cost of acquiring land for new roads and upgrades. - Requires lengthy multi-agency designation. - Cost of providing and maintaining roading infrastructure to limit loss of agricultural and horticultural production due to rough roads and dust from unsealed roads.

Highlights

This year, we made progress in improving and maintaining our roads despite a few challenges and weather delays.

A change in subsidy from NZ Transport Agency, Waka Kotahi meant we had to adjust our three-year roadwork plan. To keep things on track, we brought forward Council funding from Year Two of the Long Term Plan 2024-34. This allowed us to continue with reseals and rehabilitation work without slowing down too much.

Here's what we got done:

- 84.4km of roads were resurfaced as part of our annual programme.
- We've completed 80 percent of the preparation work for next year's resurfacing programme. The rest will be finished in the first few months of the new financial year.

- Our programme to rehabilitate and widen 6.5km of roads is 65 percent complete. Most of the remaining work will wrap up early in the new financial year, though one project (Te Puke's Boucher Avenue/No.2 Road) will take a bit longer and is anticipated to finish by early 2026.
- The No.1 Road, Te Puke project is 80 percent complete. Progress slowed down because of several hurdles, including needing stormwater consents, working with landowners, bad weather, and having to move underground services. It will be completed in the coming months.

Looking ahead, the planning and design work for next year’s pavement rehabilitation/seal widening programme is just about finished. We’ll be selecting a contractor to carry out the physical work in the coming months. We also sealed several roads to improve safety and access:

- Thorn Road (0.5km) and Ōtamarakau Valley Road (0.9km) are now fully sealed.
- The Rotoehu Road extension (1.0km) is almost complete and is anticipated to finish in the coming months.

Following the North Island Weather Event, we received confirmation that 81 percent of the repair costs for damaged roads will be covered by NZTA Waka Kotahi. So far, we’ve completed work at 40 percent of the affected sites. Delays on the rest are due to difficulties with land access and earthworks consents. These sites will be tackled over in the financial year.

We’ve also:

- Replaced the bridge on No.4 Road in Te Puke, which is now open to traffic. The temporary Bailey bridge has been taken down and returned to NZTA Waka Kotahi.
- Built a new 250m long and 8m wide road off Middlebrook Drive in Katikati.
- Continued engaging with local residents and businesses on our key projects, sharing regular updates through various channels including Council’s Your Place Tō wahi website, social media and Antenno.

In the background, NZTA Waka Kotahi completed a procedural audit on our transport work. Three out of four areas were rated “effective”, and one area will get some extra attention to improve further.

Lastly, we’ve started the process of procuring new long-term maintenance contracts to keep our roads in good shape well into the future.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Provide the appropriate infrastructure to enable our communities to travel across our transportation network safely and efficiently. Provide a transportation network that is inclusive, accessible and improves mobility enabling communities to live a healthy lifestyle and access housing, education and employment. Provide infrastructure to support and promote the use of multi modal transport to reduce the transportation network’s impact on the environment.	The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number. • Fatal crashes • Serious injury crashes	<0 <0	-1 2	-1 -10	The number of fatalities on our local roads are having a downward trend of 1 less fatality per year. In 2023/2024 there were 3 fatalities, and in 2024/2025 there were a total of 2. The number of serious injury crashes are trending up with 2023/2024 having 13, and 2024/2025 having 15.
	Number of road closed/lanes unavailable for more than 24 hours due to weather events or unplanned maintenance.	0	N/A	New measure	No data available
	Annual maintenance cost per million vehicle kilometers traveled (\$/mvkt). <i>vkt - measures use of roads on a per kilometre basis.</i>	<\$65,959	\$62,774	\$33,785	

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Ensure network resilience to maintain access and respond to extreme weather events to reduce the impact of the environment on the transportation network. Our transportation network supports and promotes economic development and prosperity in our sub-region.	The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which Council responds within 15 working days.	>90%	92%	38%	Following the termination of the One Network Maintenance Contract (ONMC) the Transportation team was restructured and stakeholder management was brought in-house, which has enabled better ownership and performance regarding customer request. The 2024 result was recorded during the transition period. The 2025 result is indicative of a well established, high performing stakeholder management team.
	The increase in total length of cycleways and walkways within the District.	>1,000m	2,143m	755m	The variance is driven by the delivery of the Ōmokoroa to Pahoia and Mangawhai Estuary Cycleways, which has increased the total length of the cycleway network. This over delivery offsets the lower quantity delivered in FY24.
	The percentage of footpaths that fall within the level of service of service standard for the condition of footpaths identified in the transportation asset management plan.	>95%	N/A	98%	No data available. Condition rating not undertaken 2024/2025.
We manage assets with an aim to minimise whole of life cost while providing agreed levels of service. We are responsive to the needs of our communities. We provide infrastructure to support and promote the use of multi modal transport to reduce the transportation networks impact on the environment.	The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced.	>4%	9.3%	2.6%	In FY24 we fell short of our resealing target because a high proportion of the sites were asphalt which is a more expensive treatment. Asphalt resurfacing treatments were prioritised because our resurfacing programme was delayed as a consequence of the termination of the ONMC. In response we resealed more of the network in FY25.
	There are a number of potential defects in road pavement structure and its surface. The condition index is a weighted measure of the fault types. Please note: (0 = defect free, 5 = unsatisfactory). - Sealed roads - Unsealed roads	0.3 3	N/A N/A	0.1 0.9	No data available. Condition rating not undertaken 2024/2025.

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
We manage assets with an aim to minimise whole of life cost while providing agreed levels of service.	The average quality ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure.	>90%	91%	94%	Smooth Travel Exposure (STE) is an indicator of the road asset condition in regard to the network traffic loading demands. A decreasing STE value would indicate the network condition was deteriorating faster than it was being renewed. We report our STE directly from the NZTA STE Report. We have engaged a new High Speed Data provider through the national Consistent Condition Data Collection program, which may result in minor variations between our historical and newly collected roughness data. With funding constraints we've had to prioritise reseals over rehabilitations to preserve our pavements and reduce our pavement deterioration, while still meeting our STE target.
	Average age in years of renewed pavements.	<46	47.6	New measure	The measure is affected by the limited number of rehabilitation sites.

Wastewater



Council aims to ensure that wastewater treatment and disposal systems are sustainable and continue to meet environmental and health and safety standards. We will continue to encourage households to explore and implement measures that reduce wastewater volume per person.

What we provide

- Maketu: 37.75km of pipes, 530 household pumps and two pump stations
- Ōmokoroa: 82.24km of pipes and 16 pump stations
- Te Puke: 77.72km of pipes, one household pump and seven pump stations
- Katikati: 81.16km of pipes, 21 household pumps and 14 pump stations
- Waihi Beach: 85.43km of pipes, four household pumps and 23 pump stations
- Te Puna: 20.47km of pipes, 126 household pumps and one pump station
- Ongare Point: 4.08km of pipes and 56 household pumps.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.

Goals

- All areas in our District served by Council's reticulated wastewater disposal systems meet acceptable health, safety and environmental standards.
- Assist small urban communities along the Tauranga Harbour to ensure that the wastewater disposal options available to them meet health and safety requirements.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Wastewater treatment schemes provide a safe disposal method for urban areas where smaller section sizes are unsuitable for onsite treatment. - Wastewater treatment schemes decrease the risk of infection in the urban environment as there is no requirement for septic tanks.	- The costs of providing, operating and maintaining the schemes is high due to energy requirements. - Unless properly maintained there can be problems with foul odour. - Creates an ongoing need for the disposal of sewage sludge.
 Cultural	- Respects cultural sensitivity around receiving environments. - Receiving environments are improved.	Receiving waters may be adversely affected if wastewater is not properly treated and, where overflows occur, could adversely affect health through consumption of contaminated shellfish and other kaimoana.
 Environmental	Having wastewater treatment plants reduces the amount of untreated effluent entering the environment.	- Ecosystems in the receiving environments may be adversely affected by spills or overflows of untreated sewage; smell and noises from the wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations may create nuisance or impact public health and the operation and maintenance of our assets. - The operation and maintenance of our assets include the production of greenhouse gases through energy use, wastewater treatment processes and biosolids.
 Economic	- Allows for better use of the available developable land. - Provides infrastructure to enable business development in the community. - A wastewater system that is working well and meeting its levels of service, will increase property values and ensure our towns are good places for people to 'live, work, learn and play'.	- Restricted capacity can result in constraints on development potential and business capacity. - The cost of the investment in infrastructure. - Significant costs and time to implement system upgrades and overflow reduction improvement.

Highlights

The Te Puke Wastewater Treatment Plan upgrade remains a key focus, with staff continuing to work through the contract requirements to ensure the right technology meets both budget and compliance requirements. The new facility will replace and significantly upgrade the existing plant on Gordon Street. It's designed to meet much higher environmental standards, provide greater resilience, and support the long-term health of both our community and our environment.

Construction of the Katikati Wastewater Treatment Plant's Moving Bed Bio-reactor is mostly complete with trials now underway, and commissioning expected to be complete by August. Non-compliances at this site are expected to be resolved during this time. The Katikati Wastewater Treatment Plant currently discharges treated wastewater via an ocean outfall pipeline to Matakana Island. This consented discharge expires in 2038, with a requirement to confirm future directions by the end of 2026. The alternatives' working group which is guided by a project control group and consists of Te Ohu Waiora, Council, and external stakeholders is working to what the future of the Katikati

Wastewater Treatment Plant and its discharge may look like.

At Maketu, staff are working with Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council and contractors to address the disposal field issues with this work expected to be completed by October. Staff are also working through options to roll out upgrades to the grinder pumps in Maketu, with the purpose of adding connectivity to Council's telemetry system for remote monitoring and operation to reduce maintenance costs and reduce risks to public health.

At Waihi Beach design of the Wastewater Treatment Plant is progressing well, with equipment ordered for items with long lead times to ensure the project continues to progress. A consent application to continue to use the farm at Capamagian Drive for bio-solids disposal while the upgrade is being completed has also been submitted to Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Nationally, Taumata Arowai is developing new wastewater performance standards. Council has submitted feedback and completed a gap analysis, which shows our plants are generally well placed. Some improvements to monitoring and discharge consents will still be needed.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
All areas in our District served by Council's reticulated wastewater disposal systems meet acceptable health, safety and environmental standards.	Percentage compliance with resource consents for each wastewater scheme: - Katikati - Maketu/Little Waihi - Te Puke - Waihi Beach - Ongare Point	>90% >94% >90% >97% >95%	86% 99% 99% 100% 100%	90% 96% 99% 100% 100%	Katikati WWTP has ongoing issues with the Total Nitrogen 12-month rolling mean, and the Ammoniacal Nitrogen 12-month rolling 90th percentile. A MBBR plant has been constructed to solve this issue.
Maintain wastewater systems and have capacity to meet demand.	The number of dry weather sewage overflows from Council's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system. <i>Note: only applies when 1mm of rain has fallen in a 24hour period.</i>	<2	1.24	1.31	
	Compliance with resource consents for discharge from the sewerage system measured by the number of: - Abatement notices - Infringement notices - Enforcement notices - Convictions received by Council in relation to those resource consents.	0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	Abatement notice received for issues with the disposal field at Maketu Wastewater Treatment Plant. Remediation work is in progress.
Provide wastewater services that meet customer need.	Where Council attends to sewage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system, the following median response times measured: - Attendance time: from the time Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. - Resolution time: from the time Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault.	<60 mins <5 hours	29 mins 2 hrs 57 mins	54 mins 2 hrs 27 mins	The number of wastewater overflows this year has also been significantly lower. Overflows are inherently linked to rainfall, as high-intensity or prolonged storm events increase inflow and infiltration into the network, which can exceed system capacity. In the previous years, the district experienced multiple extreme rainfall events that contributed directly to higher overflow incidents. By contrast, FY25 has seen fewer and less intense storms, resulting in fewer overflows and associated complaints.

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
Provide wastewater services that meet customer need.	The total number of complaints received by Council about any of the following: • Sewerage odour • Sewerage system faults • Sewerage system blockages • Council's response to issues with the sewerage system. Expressed per 100 connections to the Council's sewerage system.	<40	30.7	33.3	The number of wastewater overflows this year has also been significantly lower. Overflows are inherently linked to rainfall, as high-intensity or prolonged storm events increase inflow and infiltration into the network, which can exceed system capacity. In the previous years, the district experienced multiple extreme rainfall events that contributed directly to higher overflow incidents. By contrast, this year has seen fewer and less intense storms, resulting in fewer overflows and associated complaints.

Water Supply



We supply potable (drinking) water for over 16,000 properties in our District through water infrastructure operating in the Western, Central and Eastern supply zones. Our customer base includes residential, commercial, horticultural and agricultural users.

What we provide

- Water reticulation operating in three zones
 - Western (Waihi Beach, Katikati), Central (Ōmokoroa, Te Puna) and Eastern (Te Puke, Maketu, Pukehina Beach, Paengaroa)
- District-wide metering
- 26 booster pump stations
- 9 bore fields
- 7 water treatment plants
- 33 reservoir and tank sites
- 854.13km of watermains

Goals

- Provide potable water of an appropriate standard and quality to meet the needs of consumers within the three supply zones.
- Sustainably manage our water resource, water supply infrastructure and consumer use of water across the three supply zones.

Why we provide this activity

Our community outcome

- We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.

Significant effects of providing this activity

Wellbeing	Positive	Negative
 Social	- Provides for a safe and convenient drinking water supply for residential properties' everyday needs. - Provides water for a range of recreation and leisure activities, e.g. swimming pools. - Provides the operational basis for the sewerage network.	Increasing the amount of water taken for public supply from groundwater bores means less groundwater is available for landowners wanting to develop private bores for irrigation.
 Cultural	Good quality water is available to residents which improves health and wellbeing.	Water abstraction from streams and rivers can have an adverse effect on the mauri of the water body.
 Environmental	Treated water returned to the environment.	Water extraction from rivers and streams has the potential for negative impacts on ecological values as habitats for native species of plants and animals.
 Economic	- Provides a reliable water supply for commercial and industrial users. - Provides a reliable water supply for agriculture and horticulture.	- Some people may find it difficult to pay for the water they use and will have to reduce their use. - Businesses using large volumes of water may decide against locating in our District due to water costs.

Highlights

Construction of the new Ōmokoroa Treatment Plant and reservoir is well underway and progressing well to cater for growth in Ōmokoroa. The new plant includes a new 3500m³ reservoir, which will increase the storage capacity for the growing Ōmokoroa community.

We will also be upgrading 550 metres of water pipes in Katikati's town centre to improve water quality and infrastructure. The work for this will begin in August and is expected to take 12 weeks to complete. Drinking water pipes along Boucher Avenue and the surrounding streets in Te Puke are also getting an upgrade as part of the wider project.

As per the directive issued under the Health Act 1956, Council will begin adding fluoride to the Athenree Water Treatment Plant in June 2025 and Wharawhara Water Treatment Plant in July 2025. This will affect the public water supply in Waihi Beach, Athenree, Tanners Point, Katikati, and the reticulated rural area through to Morton Road. At this stage Council has not received further direction from Ministry of Health to fluoridate Western Bay of Plenty's remaining Water Treatment Plants.

While currently most water supplies are not compliant with the newly introduced protozoa and bacteria requirements, Council is currently delivering critical upgrades at all the Water Treatment Plants to comply with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 and the Water Services Act 2021. Currently, Muttons (Te Puke), Wharawhara, and Athenree Water Treatment Plants are complying with the bacterial rules. Significant progress has been made with protozoa requirements, with Muttons and Athenree Water Treatment Plants now having protozoa barriers in place. Upgrades to the remaining Water Treatment Plants are well underway, with the aim to have all Plants compliant in 2026.

Although water losses have improved significantly, staff continue to review meter reading processes and investigate the network to ensure accurate cost recovery and strengthen overall network resilience. More work is required to understand the accuracy of the water billing information and how that relates to meter and meter reading accuracy.

How we have tracked progress towards our goals

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025			2024			
		Target	Result		Result	Narrative		
Provide potable water of an appropriate standard and quality to meet the needs of consumers within the three supply zones. Sustainably manage our water resource, water supply infrastructure and consumer use of water across the three supply zones. We will provide good quality potable water to service growth within the three supply zones.	Ability of reservoirs to provide a minimum of 24-hour daily demand.	100%	100%		100%			
	Percentage of year where reservoirs are maintained at a minimum of 50% full for 80% of the time, in accordance with Ministry of Health requirements.	100%	100%		99%			
We will monitor sustainable delivery and effectively manage the risks associated with the quality and quantity of the public water supply.	Compliance with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules: T3 Bacterial compliance (B), T3 Protozoal compliance (P), and D3 Microbiological monitoring (M). Compliant Y = Yes, N = No	N = No Y = Yes	AM = All met PM = Partially met NM = None met			New measure The Department of Internal Affairs updated this mandatory performance measure after Council had published our Long-term Plan, which sets our statement of service. The updated measure still covers the bacterial and protozoal compliance of water supplies but now is directly referenced to the relevant rules in the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022. Our reporting is, therefore, against those rules. The DWQAR aggregate compliance rate methodology has been used to calculate whether the performance measures for bacteriological compliance and protozoal compliance were “All met”, “Almost met”, “Partially met”, or “None met”. The performance rating thresholds are as follows:		
	Distribution zones (yes or no)	B	P	M	B		P	M
	Athenree	N	N	Y	PM		NM	AM
	Katikati	N	N	Y	AM		NM	AM
	Ōmokoroa Minden	N	N	Y	PM		NM	AM
	Pongakawa	N	N	Y	PM		NM	AM
	Te Puke	Y	Y	Y	PM		PM	AM
Refer to the results for FY24 in the table below:								
Zones	Treatment Compliance (Bacteria/Protozoa)	Distribution Compliance					Compliance rate	Performance rating
Athenree	N	Y					100%	All met
Katikati	N	Y					95% to 99.99%	Almost met
Ōmokoroa Minden	N	Y					0.01% to 94.99%	Partially met
Pongakawa	N	Y					0%	None met
Te Puke	N	Y						

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	Narrative
		Target	Result	Result	
					Reasons compliance is less than "All met" Bacterial Compliance - Athenree Zone: Athenree Water Treatment Plant (WTP) achieved 98% compliance rate, 2% non-compliance is attributable to data gaps. - Waihi Beach and Tahawai WTPs did not achieve chlorine contact time due to reservoir size. - Katikati Zone: Wharawhara WTP achieved 99.7% compliance rate. 0.3% non-compliance is attributable to data gaps. - Ōmokoroa-Minden Zone: Youngson and Ohourere WTPs did not achieve chlorine contact time due to reservoir size. - Pongakawa Zone: Pongakawa WTP did not achieve chlorine contact time due to reservoir size. - Te Puke Zone: Muttons WTP did not achieve chlorine contact time due to reservoir size. Protozoal Compliance Muttons WTP achieved 25% compliance with UV treatment in place for a small time period. No other WTP had UV treatment installed, therefore achieved no compliance.
We will monitor sustainable delivery and effectively manage the risks associated with the quality and quantity of the public water supply.	The percentage of real water loss from Council's networked reticulation system. To be monitored through the water metering system.	<22%	35.9%	36.8%	Council is currently working through a number of improvements in our water loss and water demand management strategy. At this stage, the key sources of variance in reported water losses have not yet been fully identified. These are expected to be clarified and addressed over the next 12 months. However, it may take 24 months or longer before data trends stabilise and provide a consistent and reliable basis for confident reporting.
	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within Council's district.	<220 litres	235 litres	212 litres	Seasonal changes causing fluctuations in the annual consumption of drinking water.

What we do	How we track progress	30 June 2025		2024	
		Target	Result	Result	Narrative
We will respond to customers issues with the water supply.	Where Council attends a callout in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times are measured: Attendance for callouts from the time Council receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site: - Urgent callouts - Non-urgent callouts	<60 mins <24 hours	45 mins 22 hrs 14 mins	54 mins 21 hrs 11 mins	
	Resolution of callouts from the time Council receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption: - Urgent callout - Non-urgent callout	<5 hours <28 hours	3 hrs 42 mins 29 hrs 25 mins	4 hrs 11 mins 27 hrs 11 mins	Missed resolution targets for non-urgent water jobs have mainly resulted from increased weekend workloads. To prevent workforce fatigue and ensure safety, non-urgent tasks were deferred to regular hours - a decision that has affected target achievement this year. This agreement with the contractor will be reviewed and monitored to better support future performance goals.
	Total number of complaints received by Council about any of the following: - Drinking water clarity - Drinking water taste - Drinking water odour - Drinking water pressure or flow - Continuity of supply - Council's response to any of these issues Expressed per 1,000 connections to Council's networked reticulation system.	<30	18.5	10.4	Council received a higher number of water pressure complaints in FY25. While difficult to attribute to any single incident, a number of these were linked to network upgrade works. In these cases, Council had already provided written notification to affected customers advising of expected changes to the network prior to the works being carried out.



Doggy Day Out 2025, Ōmokoroa



Korero & Kai at Otawhiwhi Marae as part of the Flavours of Plenty Festival



Panepane Wharf, Matakana Island



Development of Wahi O Waipapa Wetland, Ōmokoroa

Financials

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	86
Statement of financial position	87
Statement of changes in net assets/equity	88
Statement of cash flows	89
Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities.....	90
Reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities.....	91
Funding Impact Statements.....	92
Notes to the financial statements	107
Council Controlled Organisations.....	169

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Revenue	Note	Actual 2025 \$000's	Budget 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Rates revenue	4	103,938	104,997	89,024
Subsidies and grants	6	55,413	60,714	16,237
Finance revenue	8	2,084	270	1,902
Financial Contributions	7	13,741	13,412	10,801
Fees and Charges	7	10,916	9,514	11,074
Other revenue	7	15,805	6,949	14,945
Revenue Total		201,897	195,856	143,983
Expenditure				
Personnel Costs	10	(33,622)	(34,084)	(31,218)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9	(30,477)	(29,101)	(28,787)
Finance costs	8	(7,141)	(7,605)	(5,241)
Other expenses	11	(78,520)	(69,536)	(84,108)
Expenditure total		(149,760)	(140,326)	(149,354)
Share of associate's surplus/(deficit)		(141)	-	(84)
Net Surplus/(deficit)		51,996	55,530	(5,455)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense				
Gain on LGFA share revaluation	28	713	-	609
Gains/(losses) on carbon credit revaluations	28	269	-	320
Gains/(losses) on asset revaluations	28	(10,064)	29,674	911
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		(9,082)	29,674	1,841
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		42,914	85,204	(3,614)

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

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025

Assets	Note	Actual 2025 \$000's	Budget 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	17,337	15,137	10,975
Receivables	13	30,821	17,760	22,957
Prepayments	14	1,662	263	2,224
Derivative financial instruments	15	-	-	54
Non-current assets held for sale	16	228	-	-
Total current assets		50,048	33,159	36,210
Non-current assets				
Derivative financial instruments	15	607	2,580	1,965
Other financial assets	17	14,529	12,965	13,940
Investments in associates	18	288	512	429
Property, plant and equipment	20	1,979,641	2,070,477	1,877,315
Intangible assets	22	3,602	5,495	3,715
Forestry assets	23	4,644	8,349	4,159
Investment in CCO's and other similar entities	19	15,834	5,560	11,610
Total non-current assets		2,019,145	2,105,938	1,913,133
Total assets		2,069,193	2,139,097	1,949,344
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Payables	24	48,474	24,544	35,337
Employee entitlements	26	3,704	4,367	3,679
Provisions	27	32	313	1,903
Borrowings and other financial liabilities	25	41,337	15,000	35,000
Total current liabilities		93,547	44,224	75,919
Non-current liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	15	469	-	-
Employee entitlements	26	6	20	13
Provisions	27	211	262	272
Borrowings and other financial liabilities	25	135,000	164,391	80,000
Total non-current liabilities		135,686	164,673	80,285
Total liabilities		229,233	208,897	156,204
Net assets		1,839,960	1,930,200	1,793,140
Equity				
Accumulated funds	28	1,032,194	1,129,481	985,739
Reserves	28	807,766	800,719	807,398
Total equity		1,839,960	1,930,200	1,793,140

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

Statement of changes in net assets/equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Actual 2025 \$000's	Budget 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Balance at 1 July		1,793,140	1,844,996	1,797,537
Net surplus/(deficit)		51,996	55,530	(5,455)
Gains/(losses) on asset revaluations		(10,064)	29,674	1,841
Gain on revaluation of carbon credits		269	-	-
Gain on LGFA shareholding		713	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		42,914	85,204	(3,614)
Transfers to/(from) Reserves		-	-	(783)
Amendment to revaluation reserve		3,906	-	-
Balance at 30 June	28	1,839,960	1,930,200	1,793,140

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

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Actual 2025 \$000's	Budget 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from rates revenue		101,437	104,997	86,742
Subsidies and grants received		55,412	60,714	16,237
Development and financial contributions received		13,741	13,412	10,802
Fees and charges received		10,917	9,514	11,073
Interest received		1,182	270	949
Dividends received		159	-	150
Receipts from other revenue		2,949	4,461	10,535
Total operating cash provided		185,797	193,368	136,488
Payments to suppliers		(68,909)	(69,385)	(66,005)
Payments to employees		(33,673)	(33,863)	(31,692)
Interest paid		(7,141)	(7,605)	(5,241)
GST (net)		354	-	(3,531)
Total operating cashflow applied		(109,369)	(110,854)	(106,469)
Net cash flow from operating activities		76,428	82,515	30,019
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		11,494	-	(948)
Total investing cash provided		11,494	-	(948)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(138,049)	(126,233)	(57,814)
Acquisition of investments		(3,510)	(1,093)	(422)
Total investing cash applied		(141,559)	(127,326)	(58,236)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(130,065)	(127,326)	(59,184)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings		95,000	44,811	40,000
Repayment from borrowings		(35,000)	-	(15,000)
Net cash flow from financing activities		60,000	44,811	25,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts		6,363	-	(4,166)
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of the year		10,974	15,137	15,140
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	12	17,337	15,137	10,975

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

Reconciliation of net surplus/ (deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	51,996	(5,455)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Share of associate's surplus	141	84
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30,476	28,787
Property, plant and equipment impairment	2,415	-
Vested assets	(6,375)	(5,378)
Gain on disposal	670	(54)
(Gains)/losses in fair value of forestry assets	(485)	426
Unrealised interest on other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(917)	(804)
Change in fair value of loans	183	48
Change in fair value of shares	(83)	(36)
(Gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments	1,881	561
Other items	-	(4)
Total non-cash items	27,907	23,628
Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,678)	6,232
Total items classified as investing or financing activities	(2,678)	6,232
Add/(less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(7,864)	(4,652)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	561	(1,347)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	8,419	9,555
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(1,931)	1,590
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	18	468
Net movement in working capital items	(797)	5,614
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	76,428	30,019

Reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Cash movements \$000's	Non cash movements \$000's	Total \$000's
2024			
Balance as at 1 July 2023	90,000	-	90,000
Proceeds from borrowings	40,000	-	40,000
Repayment of borrowings	(15,000)	-	(15,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	115,000	-	115,000
2025			
Balance as at 1 July 2024	115,000	-	115,000
Proceeds from borrowings	96,337	-	96,337
Repayment of borrowings	(35,000)	-	(35,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	176,337	-	176,337

Communities

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,298	8,735	10,249
Targeted rates	3,298	2,253	738
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	736
Fees and charges	84	1,012	346
Internal charges and overheads recovered	512	1,637	1,637
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	535	5	948
Total sources of operating funding	10,727	13,642	14,654
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(6,456)	(8,697)	(9,149)
Finance costs	-	(39)	(237)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3,607)	(4,222)	(4,222)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(10,063)	(12,958)	(13,608)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	664	685	1,046
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	216	5,834
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(85)	641	4,877
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(85)	857	10,712
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(547)	(635)	(4,151)
• To improve the level of service	(53)	(204)	(192)
• To replace existing assets	(453)	(737)	(7,688)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	474	34	273
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(579)	(1,542)	(11,758)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(664)	(685)	(1,046)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Economic Development

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

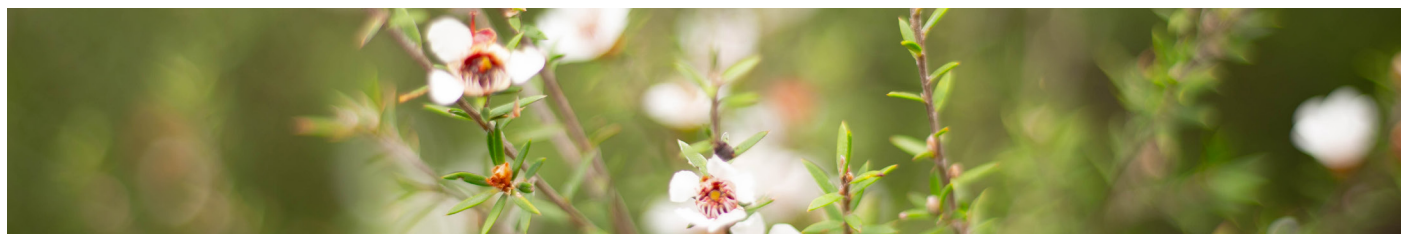
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	780	63	429
Targeted rates	392	429	425
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	102
Total sources of operating funding	1,172	493	956
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(786)	(830)	(821)
Finance costs	-	(82)	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(61)	(111)	(111)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(847)	(1,023)	(932)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	325	(531)	24
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	397
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	507
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	904
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(864)	(486)	(41)
• To improve the level of service	-	-	-
• To replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	539	1,017	(887)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(325)	531	(928)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(325)	531	(24)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Natural Environment and Sustainable Living

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

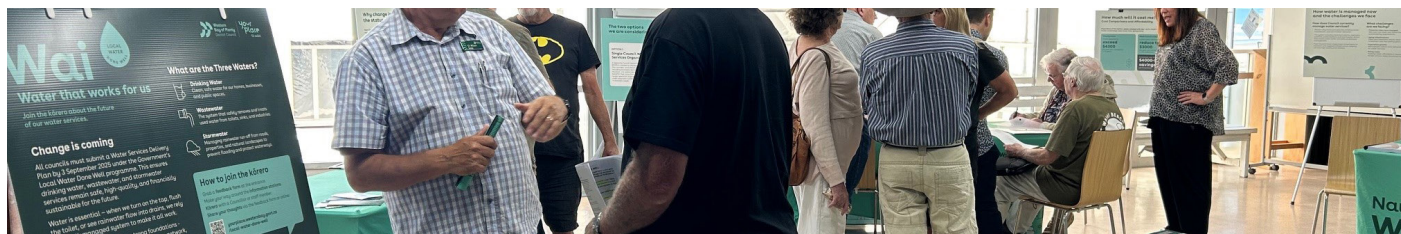
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	398	432	432
Targeted rates	612	773	801
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	60	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	86
Total sources of operating funding	1,010	1,265	1,319
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1,299)	(1,522)	(1,438)
Finance costs	-	(69)	(7)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(84)	(109)	(109)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(1,384)	(1,699)	(1,554)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(374)	(435)	(235)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	149
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	(87)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	62
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	-	-	-
• To improve the level of service	-	-	-
• To replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	374	435	173
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	374	435	173
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	374	435	235
Funding balance	-	-	-



Planning for the future

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	4,337	4,640	4,640
Targeted rates	13	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	20
Fees and charges	-	-	228
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	34
Total sources of operating funding	4,350	4,640	4,922
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3,295)	(3,527)	(2,769)
Finance costs	-	1	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1,042)	(1,212)	(1,212)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(4,337)	(4,739)	(3,981)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	13	(99)	941
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	-	-	-
• To improve the level of service	-	-	-
• To replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(13)	99	(941)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(13)	99	(941)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(13)	99	(941)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Recreation and Open Spaces

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

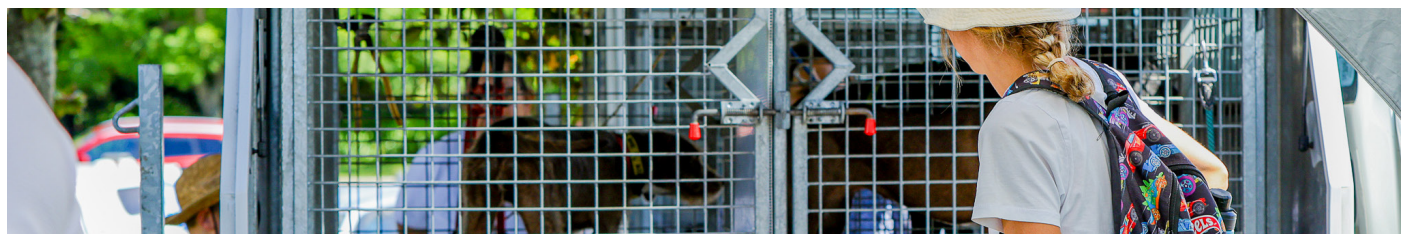
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	9,144	10,859	10,859
Targeted rates	444	-	2
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	866	303	128
Fees and charges	21	62	60
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,935	2,112	2,112
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	829	542	4,509
Total sources of operating funding	13,239	13,878	17,670
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(6,415)	(7,851)	(9,283)
Finance costs	-	(404)	(346)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3,218)	(4,097)	(4,097)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(9,634)	(12,352)	(13,726)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,605	1,526	3,944
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	722	1,283	152
Development and financial contributions	4,558	1,750	3,121
Increase/(decrease) in debt	5,121	(1,099)	(1,412)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	10,401	1,934	1,861
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(6,490)	(131)	(3,769)
• To improve the level of service	(7,098)	(4,353)	(1,179)
• To replace existing assets	(4,881)	(4,399)	(2,689)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	4,463	5,422	1,832
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(14,006)	(3,460)	(5,805)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,605)	(1,526)	(3,944)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Regulatory Services

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

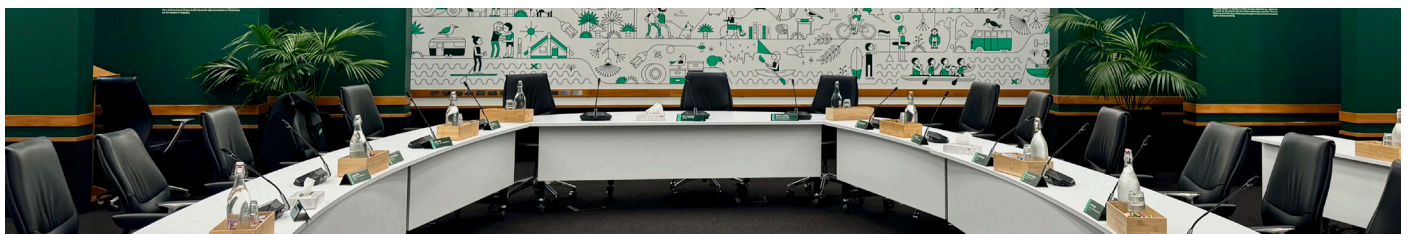
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	5,188	6,725	6,725
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	7,614	8,236	8,830
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,280	1,089	1,089
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	287	356	308
Total sources of operating funding	14,370	16,406	16,952
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(9,130)	(10,145)	(10,529)
Finance costs	-	2	(2)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(5,195)	(6,193)	(6,193)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(14,325)	(16,336)	(16,724)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	45	69	228
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	56
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	56
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	-	-	-
• To improve the level of service	-	-	-
• To replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(45)	(69)	(284)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(45)	(69)	(284)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(45)	(69)	(228)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Representation

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	3,015	3,819	3,819
Targeted rates	-	447	450
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	12
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,117	1,159	1,159
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total sources of operating funding	4,132	5,424	5,440
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1,834)	(2,424)	(2,156)
Finance costs	-	1	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2,249)	(2,993)	(2,993)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(4,083)	(5,416)	(5,149)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	49	8	291
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	-	-	-
• To improve the level of service	(37)	-	-
• To replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(12)	(8)	(291)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(49)	(8)	(291)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(49)	(8)	(291)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Solid Waste

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

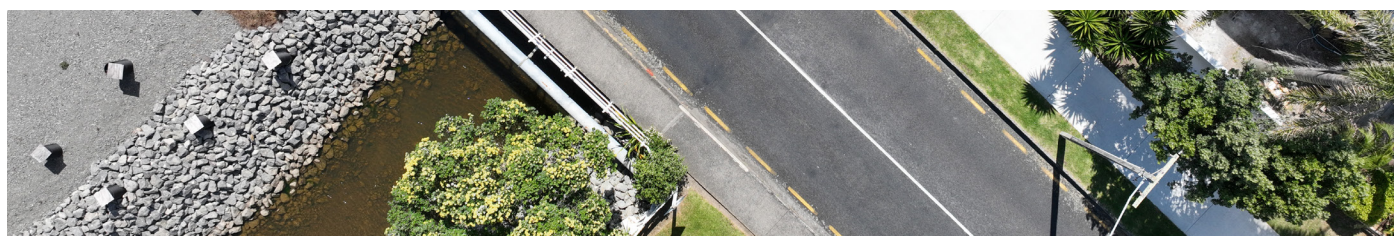
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	147	817	817
Targeted rates	3,608	3,792	4,271
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	185	145	-
Fees and charges	753	627	571
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3	173	356
Total sources of operating funding	4,696	5,555	6,015
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(4,575)	(4,520)	(4,041)
Finance costs	-	(241)	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(690)	(1,006)	(1,006)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(5,265)	(5,766)	(5,047)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(569)	(212)	968
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	40	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	3,547
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	40	3,547
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	-	-	(4)
• To improve the level of service	-	(40)	-
• To replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	569	212	(4,511)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	569	172	(4,515)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	569	212	(968)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Stormwater

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

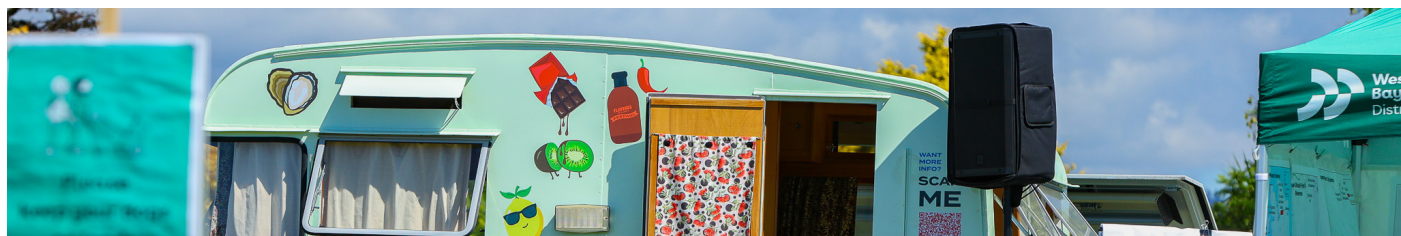
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	736	780	780
Targeted rates	4,914	6,708	7,527
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	6
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	949
Total sources of operating funding	5,650	7,488	9,262
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1,328)	(1,564)	(1,607)
Finance costs	-	(2,431)	(3,885)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(840)	(1,062)	(1,062)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(2,168)	(5,056)	(6,554)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,482	2,432	2,708
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	1,637	2,706	662
Increase/(decrease) in debt	4,214	799	(589)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	320	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	6,171	3,505	73
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(2,136)	(10,673)	(7,960)
• To improve the level of service	(3,185)	(1,013)	(618)
• To replace existing assets	(3,580)	(1,990)	(3,029)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(752)	7,739	8,826
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(9,653)	(5,936)	(2,781)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,482)	(2,432)	(2,708)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Support Services

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

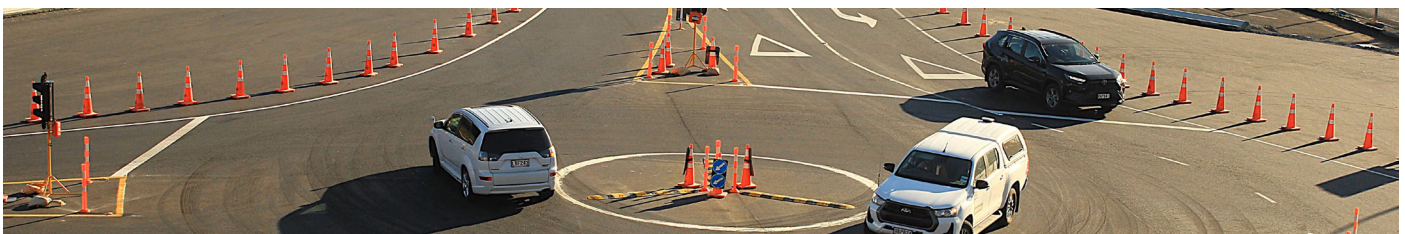
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	5,671	4,911	809
Targeted rates	1,474	-	8
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	462
Fees and charges	329	302	475
Internal charges and overheads recovered	21,824	26,245	26,245
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,044	774	(4,795)
Total sources of operating funding	30,343	32,232	23,204
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(23,865)	(27,051)	(26,446)
Finance costs	(6,057)	724	6,740
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3,327)	(3,698)	(3,698)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(33,249)	(30,026)	(23,404)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(2,906)	2,206	(200)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	22,099	31,943	19,335
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	2,393
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	22,099	31,943	21,728
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(761)	-	(108)
• To improve the level of service	(846)	(671)	(1,062)
• To replace existing assets	(1,683)	(781)	(656)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(10,871)	(31,604)	(15,458)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	(5,031)	(1,093)	(4,244)
Total applications of capital funding	(19,193)	(34,149)	(21,528)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	2,906	(2,206)	200
Funding balance	-	-	-



Transportation

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	53	2,710	2,709
Targeted rates	16,678	19,964	19,932
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9,557	9,533	11,666
Fees and charges	11	280	196
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	438	-	2,034
Total sources of operating funding	26,737	32,486	36,537
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(14,022)	(19,527)	(22,889)
Finance costs	-	(868)	(2,129)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1,487)	(1,624)	(1,624)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(15,509)	(22,020)	(26,642)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	11,228	10,467	9,895
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,809	43,901	35,232
Development and financial contributions	4,245	3,703	5,795
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,496	4,018	12,765
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	1,490	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	11,039	51,622	53,792
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(14,527)	(50,224)	(36,198)
• To improve the level of service	(9,310)	(7,884)	(7,559)
• To replace existing assets	(4,316)	(14,852)	(18,806)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	5,886	10,871	(1,124)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(22,267)	(62,089)	(63,687)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(11,228)	(10,467)	(9,895)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Wastewater

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

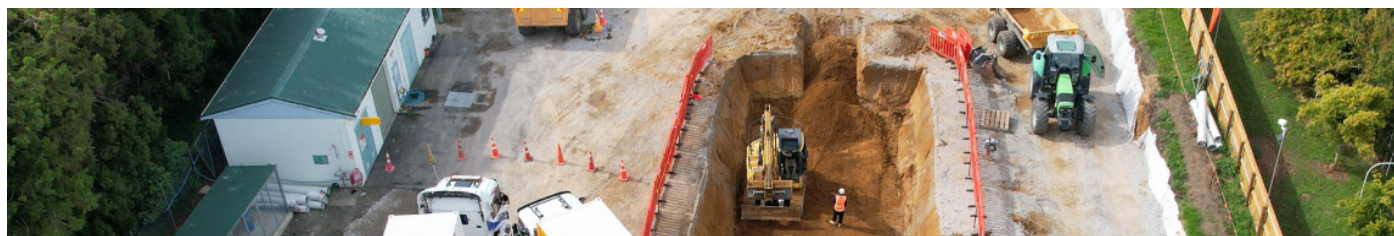
Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	589
Targeted rates	12,439	13,995	14,142
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2	52	95
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	51	2,000	2,290
Total sources of operating funding	12,492	16,047	17,116
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(6,168)	(8,294)	(8,801)
Finance costs	-	(2,707)	(4,646)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2,291)	(2,644)	(2,644)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(8,459)	(13,644)	(16,091)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	4,033	2,403	1,025
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,068	3,727	-
Development and financial contributions	1,802	3,309	2,543
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,237	2,660	7,239
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	363	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	4,470	9,697	9,782
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(1,695)	-	(4,134)
• To improve the level of service	(64)	(11,965)	(1,934)
• To replace existing assets	(7,854)	(1,880)	(8,172)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	1,110	1,746	3,434
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(8,503)	(12,099)	(10,807)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(4,033)	(2,403)	(1,025)
Funding balance	-	-	-



Water Supply

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

Sources of operating funding	Long Term Plan 2024 \$000's	Long Term Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	12,342	12,145	12,783
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	96
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	43	-	185
Total sources of operating funding	12,385	12,145	13,064
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7,281)	(7,669)	(7,743)
Finance costs	-	(1,491)	(2,627)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2,578)	(3,271)	(3,271)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(9,859)	(12,431)	(13,641)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	2,526	(286)	(576)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,020	1,506	1,182
Development and financial contributions	1,886	1,944	1,472
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,917	5,849	13,871
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1,012
Lump sum contributions	214	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	9,037	9,299	17,537
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
• To meet additional demand	(7,690)	(1,903)	(9,511)
• To improve the level of service	(609)	(7,822)	(10,076)
• To replace existing assets	(2,702)	(3,591)	(6,331)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(563)	4,303	8,957
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(11,563)	(9,013)	(16,961)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(2,526)	286	576
Funding balance	-	-	-



Whole of Council

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

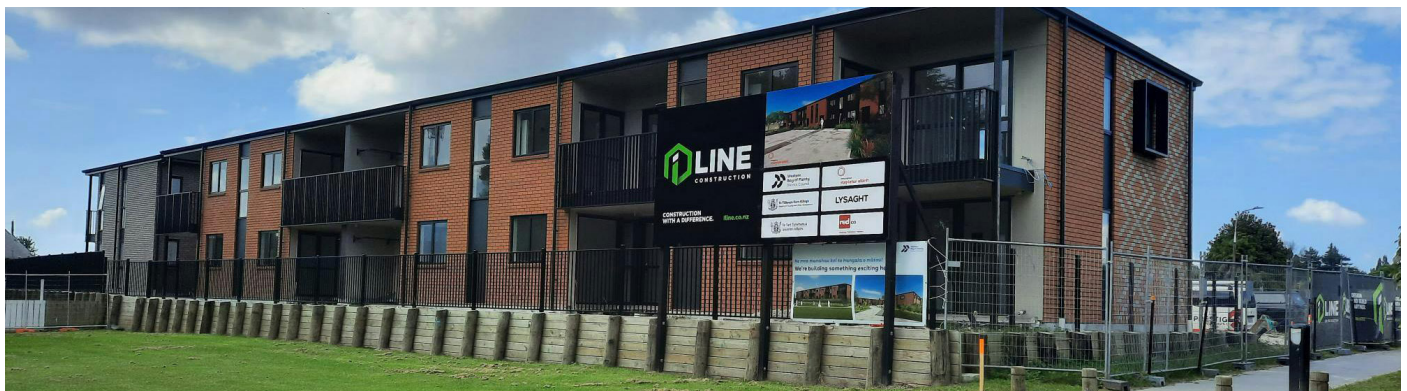
Sources of operating funding	Annual Plan 2024 \$000's	Annual Report 2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2025 \$000's	Annual Report 2025 \$000's
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	33,804	32,780	44,491	42,857
Targeted rates	58,359	56,244	60,506	61,081
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	12,888	12,456	10,041	13,012
Fees and charges	11,289	11,073	10,571	10,917
Interest and dividends from investments	278	1,903	270	1,167
Local authorities for fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3,112	9,513	3,581	5,840
Total sources of operating funding	119,730	123,970	129,459	134,873
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	(94,041)	(104,088)	(103,620)	(107,673)
Finance costs	(5,885)	(5,241)	(7,605)	(7,141)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	(99,926)	(109,329)	(111,225)	(114,814)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	19,803	14,641	18,234	20,058
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	25,673	3,780	50,673	42,400
Development and financial contributions	12,011	10,802	13,412	13,741
Increase/(decrease) in debt	38,353	25,000	44,811	60,000
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	880	(720)	-	3,913
Lump sum contributions	2,428	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	79,345	38,862	108,896	120,053
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
• To meet additional demand	(79,079)	(38,244)	(62,250)	(65,876)
• To improve the level of service	(26,748)	(4,972)	(35,754)	(22,621)
• To replace existing assets	(14,523)	(15,171)	(28,229)	(47,370)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	25,581	6,879	196	-
(Increase)/decrease of investments	(4,378)	(1,994)	(1,093)	(4,244)
Total applications of capital funding	(99,147)	(53,503)	(127,130)	(140,111)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(19,803)	(14,641)	(18,234)	(20,058)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-



Whole of Council - Reconciliation of summary funding impact statement to statement of comprehensive income and expense

Funding Impact Statement for 30 June 2025

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Total sources of operating funding per Funding Impact Statement	134,873	123,970
Add: Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	42,400	3,781
Add: Financial Contributions	13,741	10,802
Total	191,014	138,552
Total revenue per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	201,897	143,984
Less: Gain on disposal and revaluation gains	(3,508)	(54)
Less: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue	(917)	-
Less: Change in fair value of shares	(83)	-
Less: Vested and found assets revenue	(6,375)	(5,378)
Total	191,014	138,552
Total application of operation funding per Funding Impact Statement	114,814	109,329
Total expenditure per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	149,760	149,354
Less: Depreciation and amortisation	(30,476)	(28,787)
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	440	(45)
Less: Unrealised hedging movement on interest rate swaps	(1,881)	(561)
Less: Change in fair value of shares	-	(36)
Less: Change in fair value of loans	(183)	(48)
Less: Asset revaluation losses	(345)	(3,890)
Less: Forestry revaluation losses	-	(426)
Less: Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(670)	(6,232)
Less: Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(1,831)	-
Total	114,814	109,329
Net variance	-	-



Notes to the financial statements

Basis of reporting

This section contains the significant accounting policies of the Council and the group that relates to the financial statements as a whole.

Significant accounting policies are also included in the related note disclosures.

1. Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2025

1.1 Reporting entity

Western Bay of Plenty District Council (the Council) is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Council's principal address is 1484 Cameron Road, Greerton, Tauranga.

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

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for reporting purposes and applies Tier 1 PBE accounting standards. These standards are based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) with amendments for the New Zealand environment.

The financial statements of the Council are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 25 November 2025.

1.2 Adoption date

Under section 98(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 the Annual Report must be completed and adopted by 31 October 2025. The Council has not complied with this requirement and is in breach of the Act. This is a result of the timing of the interregnum period for Council, with there being no opportunity for adoption by Council during this period. Council adopted the Annual Report on 25 November 2025 at the first business meeting of the new Council.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements and service performance information have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) accounting standards.

Presentation of currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all value are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), other than the remuneration and the severance payment disclosures in Note 33 and Note 34. The remuneration and severance payments are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a 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).

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by Council in its 2024-2034 Long Term Plan. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Council in preparing these financial statements.

Goods and services tax

Items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (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 the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as operating cashflow in the statement of cashflows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost allocation

The cost of service for each significant activity of the 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 attributed 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 based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information. Depreciation is charged on the basis of asset utilisation. Personnel costs are charged on the basis of actual time incurred. Property and other premises costs, such as maintenance, are charged on the basis of floor area occupied for the production of each significant activity. Other indirect costs are assigned to significant activities based on the proportion of direct staff costs for each significant activity.

There have been no changes to the cost allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Standards and amendments issued that have been applied

Critical accounting estimates

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future.

These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

- Estimating the fair value of land and buildings, and infrastructure assets - Note 20
- Estimating the fair value of forestry assets - Note 23
- Estimating the retirement and long service leave obligations - Note 26
- Estimating the landfill aftercare provision - Note 27

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

Donated or vested land and buildings with use or return conditions

The Council has received land and buildings from non-exchange transactions that contain use or return conditions. If revenue is not recognised immediately for such assets when received, there is the possibility that a liability would be recognised in perpetuity and no revenue would ever be recognised for the asset received.

The Council considers that an acceptable and more appropriate accounting treatment under PBE IPSAS 23 is to recognise revenue immediately for such transfers and a liability is not recognised until such time as it is expected that the condition will be breached.

Classification of property

Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives are part of Council's social housing policy. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant, and equipment rather than investment property.

Treatment of airport land

The airport land consists of some 225 hectares of land of which some 86 hectares is jointly owned by Tauranga City Council (TCC) and Western Bay of Plenty District Council. TCC are the legal owners of the land and Western Bay of Plenty District Council are the beneficial or equitable owners of the jointly owned land. The jointly acquired land is held by TCC on trust for itself and Western Bay of Plenty District Council. As the legal owner TCC must exercise its rights of ownership in terms of the trust and for the benefit of the trustees.

The terms of the trust are that TCC may use the jointly acquired land rent free provided the land is used as an airport. In the event that the jointly own airport land is sold and the principal use of the land is no longer an airport then a liability to Western Bay of Plenty District Council is created for the sale price of the jointly owned land at that point.

2.2 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those subject to forward exchange contracts) are translated into New Zealand Dollars (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities

denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

2.3 Water services reform

Central government has been addressing New Zealand's water infrastructure challenges through the Government's Local Water Done Well programme, a programme that aims to improve water quality and update aging infrastructure. The first Act repealed the previous Government's water services legislation. The second Act established the preliminary arrangements for the new water services system. The third Act, the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 (the Act) established the enduring settings for the water services system. On the final reading, certain clauses of the Act were split into a separate Act - the Local Government (Water Services) (Repeals and Amendments) Act 2025. These two Acts were given royal assent on 26 August 2025 and came into effect the following day.

Implications of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025

The Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 (the Act) represents a significant shift in the governance, delivery, and regulation of water services, supporting transparency, accountability and financial sustainability of water services entities.

This Act provides for:

- arrangements for the new water services delivery system
- a new economic regulation and consumer protection regime for water services
- changes to the regulatory framework for water quality and to the water services regulator.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council ("the Council") remains committed to strengthening and modernising its wastewater and drinking water systems under the LWDW programme. The core objectives include ensuring continued compliance with national regulatory standards, improving resilience of infrastructure, optimising sustainable funding models, and engaging with communities and tangata whenua in shaping outcomes.

Under the Government's Local Water Done Well (LWDW) regime, all councils are required to prepare and submit a Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP), outlining how they will deliver safe, compliant, resilient and financially sustainable drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services over (at least) a 10-year period. Council submitted its WSDP prior to the 3 September 2025 deadline with the plan demonstrating that water services will be financially sustainable by 1 July 2028 as required.

The WSDP includes decisions made by Elected Members to proceed with a jointly owned Council Controlled Organisation with Tauranga City Council.

On the 14 November 2025 Council received acceptance from Central Government on its WSDP. Council continues to work with Tauranga City Council on the due diligence requirements of this plan. This will provide financial and operational clarity, prior to moving to a pre-establishment phase.

The Council will begin transition planning to ensure the new delivery model is fully operational by the statutory deadline of 1 July 2028. An estimate of the financial effect of the decision to deliver water services differently, or a statement such an estimate cannot be reliably made.

3. Summary income and expenditure for group of activities

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Income		
Representation	4,281	3,979
Planning for the Future	4,922	4,508
Transportation	77,641	36,395
Water Supply	16,999	12,793
Communities	18,851	15,803
Recreation and Open Spaces	19,255	17,341
Regulatory Services	15,914	16,294
Wastewater	21,362	18,080
Solid Waste	6,029	5,237
Stormwater	13,611	9,512
Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	1,467	1,679
Economic Development	956	1,071
Support Services	609	1,291
Total operating income by activity	201,897	143,983
Expenditure		
Representation	4,003	3,846
Planning for the Future	4,239	4,481
Transportation	40,111	32,197
Water Supply	19,741	17,121
Communities	12,964	15,007
Recreation and Open Spaces	14,784	18,426
Regulatory Services	15,775	16,204
Wastewater	21,703	17,950
Solid Waste	5,088	5,062
Stormwater	8,705	6,047
Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	1,553	1,519
Economic Development	943	720
Support Services	151	10,776
Total operating expenditure by activity	149,760	149,354

Each significant activity is stated gross of internal costs and revenues, and includes general and targeted rates attributable to activities (refer to Note 4).

4. Rates revenue

Accounting policy

Rates revenue is classified as non-exchange revenue and is measured at fair value.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below.

Rates revenue

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

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. The Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by installments 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 the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

Rates remissions

Under the Council's remissions policies, remissions are allowed for re-zoned land, land used for sport and games, covenanted land, contiguous land, natural disasters and emergencies, Māori freehold land in multiple ownership and in undeveloped state, water leaks and penalties in certain situations and at Council's discretion.

Non-rateable land

Under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 certain properties cannot be rated for general rates. These properties include (but are not limited to) schools, places of religious worship, public gardens, reserves and unused Māori freehold land. These non-rateable properties may be subject to targeted rates in respect of sewerage and water. Non-rateable land does not constitute a remission.

Rates revenue	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
General rates	42,209	33,240
Targeted rates		
Promotion	470	400
Libraries*	-	3,102
Community Board	450	485
Community Halls	690	533
Solid Waste	4,271	3,540
Sewerage	14,142	12,682
Water Supply	7,129	6,852
Stormwater	7,433	4,858
Roading	19,933	17,671
Environment	895	2,381
Museum*	-	73
Total targeted rates	55,413	52,577
Metered water charges	5,668	3,524
Rates remissions	(1,366)	(1,032)
Rating penalties	2,014	715
Total rates, including targeted water supply rates	103,938	89,024

*As part of Council's LTP 24-34, the Environment Protection Rate, Library Services Rate, Heritage Museum Rate and Roading District Wide Rate were amalgamated into the Uniform Annual General Charge.

5. Rating base information

Rating units, capital value and land value

Rates revenue is the main source of funding for Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

The total number of rating units for 2025 was 24,970 compared with 24,697 for 2024.

The total capital and land valuations for the district are as follows:

	Actual 2025 \$ millions	Actual 2024 \$ millions
Capital value	42,760	41,795
Land value	23,335	22,481

6. Subsidies and grants

Accounting policy

NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi roading subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from the NZ Transport Agency 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.

Grants

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.

Subsidies and grants	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	22	100
National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited*	25,156	1,128
Department of Internal Affairs	771	434
Ministry for the Environment	-	870
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	237	440
Ministry of Education	536	-
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	4,874	2,102
New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	22,608	11,036
TECT	-	100
Other	1,209	27
Total subsidies and grants	55,413	16,237

*Previously called Crown Infrastructure Partners

There are unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to subsidies and grants recognised.

7. Financial contributions, fees and charges, and other revenue

Accounting policy

Revenue is measured at fair value.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below.

Financial contributions

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

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 the Council's local facilities, such as pools. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

Landfill fees

Fees for disposing of waste at the Council's landfill are recognised upon waste being disposed by users.

Provision of commercially based services

Revenue derived through the provision of services to third parties in a commercial manner is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date. Generally, this is determined by the proportion of costs incurred to date bearing to the estimated total costs of providing the service.

Sale 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 the Council obtains control of the asset. The fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

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), the Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if the Council expects that it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

Donated or 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).

Financial Contributions, Fees and Charges, and Other Revenue

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Financial Contributions		
Recreation and open spaces	3,121	1,930
Transportation	5,795	5,225
Water Supply	1,472	1,394
Stormwater	662	672
Natural Environment	148	126
Wastewater	2,543	1,454
Total financial contributions	13,741	10,801
Fees and charges		
Building and resource consent charges	6,605	6,538
Animal services	837	757
Regulatory compliance	1,339	359
Swimming pool fees	94	76
Waste and refuse	571	597
Other fees and charges income	1,321	1,502
Water and wastewater	149	1,245
Total fees and charges	10,916	11,074
Other revenue		
Petrol tax	349	447
Sale of goods and services	3,630	5,448
Cost recoveries	197	2,282
Rental revenue	1,498	1,196
Fines	165	140
Gain on disposal	3,023	54
Vested assets	6,375	5,378
Change in fair value of shares	83	-
Gain on revaluation of forest	485	-
Total other revenue	15,805	14,945

8. Finance revenue and costs

Accounting policy

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

Dividends are recognised in surplus or deficit unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery part of the total of the investment.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in the financial year in which they are incurred.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Finance income		
Interest income	1,898	1,727
Dividends	159	150
Rates postponement scheme	27	25
Total finance income	2,084	1,902
Finance costs		
Interest on bank borrowings	(7,636)	(6,105)
Interest received/(paid) on derivatives	495	864
Total finance costs	(7,141)	(5,241)
Net finance income/(costs)	(5,057)	(3,339)

9. Depreciation and amortisation expense by group of activity - LG(FRP)R 5(4)

Directly attributable depreciation and amortisation expense by group of activity	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Representation	13	18
Communities	989	894
Recreation and open spaces	2,761	2,502
Regulatory services	137	115
Stormwater	2,150	1,999
Transportation	12,630	11,644
Water supply	5,761	5,465
Wastewater	4,941	4,898
Solid waste	40	39
Support Services	1,055	1,213
Total directly attributable depreciation and amortisation by group of activity	30,477	28,787

10. Personnel costs

Accounting policy

Salaries and wages

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

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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

Defined benefit schemes

The Council makes employer contributions to the Defined Benefit Plan Contributors Scheme (the scheme), which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund (NPF). The scheme is a multi employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the scheme the extent to which the surplus/deficit in the plan will affect future contributions by individual employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.

Personnel costs	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Salaries and wages	33,257	30,865
Employer contributions to health insurance scheme	365	353
Total personnel costs	33,622	31,218

11. Other expenses

Accounting policy

Operating leases

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

Grant expenditure

The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

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

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

Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised as goods and services are received.

Tax

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

PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements Amendment

PBE IPSAS 1 requires amendments to the disclosure of audit fees. Council must now disclose fees to each audit firm for the audit of the financial statements, fees for other services provided to be broken down by type of service e.g. assurance services, tax services, consulting and whether or not the service is related to the audit.

The audit fee disclosed for the financial report represents the fee for the annual statutory audit engagement carried out under the Auditor-General's auditing standards, as described in the audit report on page 185. This fee also includes the audit of the summary annual report, also a statutory requirement, which is completed in conjunction with this engagement and not billed separately.

Other expenses	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Fees to auditors		
• Audit New Zealand - Audit fees in relation to the 2025 annual report	283	-
• Audit New Zealand - Audit fees in relation to the 2024 annual report	55	250
• Audit New Zealand - Audit fees in relation to the 2023 annual report - additional cost	-	65
• Audit New Zealand - Assurance engagement in relation to the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan	55	134
• Audit New Zealand - Agreed-upon procedures in relation to the debenture trust deed	10	10
• Audit New Zealand - Assurance engagement in relation to the procurement of a new ERP system	44	-
• Audit New Zealand - Assurance engagement in relation to Te Puke Wastewater Treatment	10	-
Consultant and legal fees	4,672	4,719
Community board members remuneration	124	115
Elected members remuneration	717	680
Computer software, internet and phones	3,471	3,482
Cost of forest harvest sales	1,069	2,137
Electricity	2,697	2,437
Grants and assets vested to the community	1,937	3,392
Impairment of receivables	36	503
Insurance premiums	1,416	1,456
Maintenance	43,512	38,086
Projects to improve service levels	9,407	9,454
Valuation fees	471	403
Asset impairment	2,415	-
Asset revaluation losses	670	3,890
Change in fair value of shares	-	36
Change in fair value of loans	183	48
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	345	6,232
Loss on revaluation of forest	-	426
Unrealised interest swap	1,881	561
Other expenditure	3,040	5,592
Total other expenses	78,520	84,108

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

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.

Cash and cash equivalents	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Cash at bank and in hand	17,334	10,972
Petty cash	3	3
Term deposits with maturities less than 3 months	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,337	10,975
Weighted average effective interest rate	2.64%	4.84%

13. Receivables

Accounting policy

Receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL).

Council applies the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for receivables.

The ECL allowance has been calculated based on a review of specific overdue receivables and a collective assessment. The collective allowance is based on an analysis of past collection history and debt write offs. Individual allowance has been determined based on the significant financial difficulties and circumstances being experienced by the debtor.

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 Act 2022.

Other rates are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

A receivable is considered uncollectable when there is evidence that the amount due will not be fully collected. The amount that is uncollectable is the difference between the amount due and the present value of the amount expected to be collected.

Receivables	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Rates debtors	10,346	8,563
Metered water debtors	3,081	2,480
Sundry debtors	9,123	2,567
Other trade debtors	7,656	8,995
GST receivables	4,071	4,426
Debtors and other receivables prior to impairment	34,277	27,031
Less provision for impairment of receivables	(3,456)	(4,074)
Net receivables	30,821	22,957

a) Expected credit loss

30 June 2025					
Council	Other Trade Debtors days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	6.9%	0.6%
Gross carrying amounts (\$'000)	3,512	3,374	60	708	7,656
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$'000)	-	-	-	49	49

30 June 2024					
Council	Receivables days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	2.8%	0.3%	30.5%	9.8%
Gross carrying amounts (\$'000)	3,734	1,384	1,122	2,755	8,995
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$'000)	-	38	3	836	877

Movements in the allowance for credit losses are as follows:	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Opening balance as at 1 July	4,074	4,029
Additional allowance made during the year	3,456	4,074
Allowance reversed during the year	(4,074)	(4,029)
Receivables written-off during the year	-	-
At 30 June	3,456*	4,074

*Includes both rates and sundry debtors.

Local government disclosures:

The Chief Executive approved the write-off of rates receivable during the year under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as follows (in whole \$ numbers):

- Section 90A: \$20,385 (2024: \$245,557)
- Section 90B: Nil (2024: Nil)

14. Prepayments

Expenditure paid related to future periods.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Prepayments		
Prepayments	1,662	2,224

15. Derivative financial instruments

Accounting Policy

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks arising from Council's operational activities and risks arising from Council's financing and investing 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 re-measured 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.

Council has elected not to hedge account. Financial instrument risk is detailed in Note 36.

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

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Derivative financial instruments		
Current asset portion		
Interest rate swaps - fair value hedges	-	54
Total current asset portion	-	54
Non-current asset portion		
Interest rate swaps - fair value hedges	607	1,965
Total non-current asset portion	607	1,965
Non-current liability portion		
Interest rate swaps - fair value hedges	469	-
Total non-current liability portion	469	-
Total derivative financial instruments	138	2,019
Movement	(1,881)	(561)

Interest rate swaps

The fair values of interest rate swaps have been determined by calculating the expected cash flows under the terms of the swaps and discounting these values to present value. The inputs into the valuation model are from independently sourced market parameters such as interest rate yield curves. Most market parameters are implied from instrument prices.

As at 30 June 2025, the fixed interest rates of cash flow hedge interest rate swaps vary from 1.95% to 3.96% (2024: 1.95% to 5.41%). The portion of the fair value of a non-hedge accounted interest rate derivative that is expected to be realised within 12 months of balance date is classified as current, with the remaining portion of the derivative classified as non-current. As at 30 June 2025, the Council held \$0m (2024: \$26.5m) of current interest rate derivatives.

Timing of nominal principal amounts and average fixed rates of interest swaps

Council 2025	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6+ years	Total
Interest rate swaps - not hedge accounted					
Nominal amount (\$'000)	-	14,000	56,000	-	70,000
Average fixed rate	0.00%	3.67%	3.44%	0%	3.49%

The notional principal amount of all outstanding interest rate swap contracts for the Council were \$70 million (2024: \$71.5 million).

Council 2024	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6+ years	Total
Interest rate swaps - not hedge accounted					
Nominal amount (\$'000)	26,500	14,000	26,000	5,000	71,500
Average fixed rate	4.84%	3.67%	3.11%	3.96%	3.92%

16. Non-current assets held for sale

As at 30 June 2025, Western Bay of Plenty District Council held 26,490 shares in Zespri Group Limited and 11,247 shares in Seeka Limited. These shares were originally acquired as a by-product of Council's historical purchase of strategic land parcels that included operational kiwifruit orchards, rather than through a deliberate investment strategy. On 4 June 2025, Council resolved to sell both shareholdings as part of a broader financial strategy to rationalise non-core assets and improve liquidity. The shares are available for immediate sale, and the sale is expected to be completed within 12 months.

In accordance with NZ IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the shares have been reclassified as non-current assets held for sale as at 30 June 2025. No impairment loss has been recognised, as the fair value less costs to sell exceeds the carrying amount.

The assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Based on observable market prices at balance date, the valuation of the shares is as follows:

Non-current assets held for sale	Actual 2025 \$'000's	Actual 2024 \$'000's
Non-current assets held for sale are:		
• Zespri Shares (26,490 shares @ \$6.90 per share)	183	-
• Seeka Shares (11,247 shares @ \$4.00 per share)	45	-
Total non-current assets held for sale	228	-

17. Other financial assets

Accounting policy

Classification

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); and
- Fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the 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's 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 cashflows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified as 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, Council may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Subsequent measurement

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 (ECL). 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 measure 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 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 or deficit. Instruments in this category include Council listed bonds.

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 designate into this category all equity investments that are not held for trading as they are strategic investments that 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. Other than derivatives, the Council has no instruments in this category.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Non-current portion		
Non-current assets available for sale are:		
Zespri Group Limited	-	119
Seeka Kiwifruit Industries Limited	-	27
Total non-current assets available for sale	-	146
Loans and receivables		
Te Tumu Investment (Note 36)	14,320	13,585
Unbilled recharges for TECT	209	209
Total loans and receivables	14,529	13,794
Total non-current other financial assets	14,529	13,940
Movement in other financial assets	817	975
Represented by:		
Change in fair value of shares	82	(37)
Change in fair value of loans	(183)	162
Change in fair value of other financial assets	(101)	125
Unrealised interest movement in Te Tumu	918	850
Total	817	975

18. Investments in associates

Accounting policy

An associate is an entity over which the Council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint arrangement.

The Council's associate investment is accounted for in the financial statements using the equity method. The investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount in the financial statements is increased or decreased to recognise the Council'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 Council's financial statements.

If the share of deficits of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Council discontinues recognising its share of further deficits.

After the Council'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.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Share in associates		
Western Bay of Plenty Tourism and Visitors' Trust (50%)	288	429
Total share in associates	288	429

19. Investments in CCO's and other similar entities

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Investments in CCO's and other similar entities		
Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited BOPLASS Limited 9.7% share (2024 - 9.7%)	14	14
Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (CO-Lab) 1 share of 2,186,581 shares	-	-
Civic Financial Services Limited 28,142 shares (2024 - no change) with a market value as at 30 June 2025 of \$0.95 per share (2024 - \$0.93)	27	26
Local Government Funding Agency Limited 3,731,958 shares 8.3% (2024 - 8.3%)	10,108	9,395
Local Government Funding Agency Borrower Notes	5,685	2,175
Total investment in Council Controlled Organisations (CCO's) and other similar entities	15,834	11,610

20. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

Operational assets – These include land, buildings, landfill post closure, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

Restricted assets – Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by the Council 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 the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Land (operational and restricted) is measured at fair value, and buildings (operational and restricted), and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. If the share of deficits of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Council discontinues recognising its share of further deficits.

After the Council'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.

Revaluation

Land and buildings (operational and restricted), and infrastructural assets (except 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.

Revaluation movements 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 income 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.

Additions

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

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.

Subsequent costs

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant, and equipment other than land, at rates that will write-off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Class of PP&E	Estimated useful life	Depreciation rates
Land and buildings		
Buildings	20 - 100 years	Straight line
Land	-	Not depreciated
Other operational assets		
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	Diminishing value
Infrastructure assets		
Roading network		
Top surface (seal)	5 - 60 years	Straight line
Pavement (base course):		
Sealed	5 - 60 years	Straight line
Unsealed	3 - 5 years	Straight line
Other	5 - 70 years	Straight line
Formation	-	Not depreciated
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 plants and equipment	5 - 80 years	Straight line
Other infrastructure assets		
Reservoirs	80 - 100 years	Straight line
Dams	100 years	Straight line
Bores	100 years	Straight line
Coastal structures	5 - 75 years	Straight line

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

Impairment

Property, plant, and equipment that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment at each balance date and 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. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that

class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For assets not carrying a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at revalued amount, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

2025	Cost / revaluation 1 Jul 2024 \$'000	Accumulat- ed depreci- ation and impairment charges 1 Jul 2024 \$'000	Carrying amount 1 Jul 2024 \$'000	Current year additions \$'000	Current year disposals \$'000	Current year transfers \$'000	Current year vested \$'000	Current year impairment charges \$'000	Current year depre- ciation \$'000	Revaluation surplus \$'000	Cost / revaluation 30 Jun 2025 \$'000	Accumulat- ed depreci- ation and impairment charges 30 Jun 2025 \$'000	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2025 \$'000
Operational assets													
Land	58,343	-	58,343	1,713	(127)	3,259	-	-	-	(5,023)	58,164	-	58,164
Buildings	33,035	(1,065)	31,970	14,747	(4)	-	-	-	(616)	19	46,154	(39)	46,115
Coastal marine	22,847	(832)	22,015	2	-	-	-	-	(835)	-	22,850	(1,667)	21,183
Libraries	1,425	(11)	1,414	444	-	-	-	-	(130)	-	1,868	(141)	1,727
Office equipment	11,754	(8,032)	3,721	503	(1)	-	-	-	(840)	-	12,255	(8,873)	3,383
Plant and equipment	653	(192)	461	138	-	-	-	-	(117)	-	790	(309)	481
Vehicles	3,469	(1,962)	1,507	632	(213)	-	-	-	(498)	-	3,439	(2,011)	1,428
Total	131,525	(12,095)	119,430	18,178	(345)	3,259	-	-	(3,037)	(5,004)	145,521	(13,039)	132,481
Infrastructure assets													
Land	36,780	-	36,780	1,602	(4,987)	-	-	-	-	(6,109)	27,287	-	27,287
Buildings	4,342	(145)	4,197	-	-	-	-	-	(74)	444	4,568	(2)	4,566
Water	173,152	(5,476)	167,676	6,895	-	-	1,216	-	(5,717)	-	181,263	(11,193)	170,070
Stormwater	138,011	(2,093)	135,918	3,509	-	-	3,686	-	(2,026)	-	145,206	(4,119)	141,087
Wastewater	187,145	(4,828)	182,317	542	(436)	-	1,472	-	(4,846)	-	188,709	(9,659)	179,050
Land under roads	262,345	-	262,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,345	-	262,345
Roading surface	640,499	(8,075)	632,424	14,143	-	-	-	-	(8,728)	-	654,641	(16,802)	637,839
Roading other	100,243	(4,010)	96,233	3,548	-	-	-	-	(3,442)	-	103,792	(7,452)	96,340
Total	1,542,516	(24,627)	1,517,889	30,239	(5,422)	-	6,375	-	(24,832)	(5,665)	1,567,849	(49,227)	1,518,622
Restricted assets													
Land	137,445	-	137,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,503)	131,942	-	131,942
Parks and Reserves assets*	35,708	(1,367)	34,342	2,586	-	-	-	-	(1,961)	-	38,295	(3,328)	34,967
Buildings*	10,394	(473)	9,921	-	-	-	-	-	(252)	6,109	15,778	-	15,778
Total	183,547	(1,839)	181,708	2,586	-	-	-	-	(2,213)	605	186,014	(3,328)	182,686
Work in progress	58,286	-	58,286	147,397	-	(57,378)	-	(2,415)	-	-	145,891	-	145,891
Total	1,915,875	(38,561)	1,877,314	198,401	(5,767)	(54,199)	6,375	(2,415)	(30,083)	(10,064)	2,045,238	(65,594)	1,979,641

*It was identified in 2023 and 2024 under restricted assets: Buildings was incorrectly labelled as Improvements and Parks and Reserve Assets were incorrectly labelled as Buildings. This has been corrected in 2025 and restated in correctly in the 2024 note.

	Cost / revaluation 1 Jul 2023 \$'000	Accumulat- ed depreci- ation and impairment charges 1 Jul 2023 \$'000	Carrying amount 1 Jul 2023 \$'000	Current year additions \$'000	Current year disposals \$'000	Current year transfers \$'000	Current year vested \$'000	Current year impairment charges \$'000	Current year depre- ciation \$'000	Revaluation surplus \$'000	Cost / revaluation 30 Jun 2024 \$'000	Accumulat- ed depreci- ation and impairment charges 30 Jun 2024 \$'000	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2024 \$'000
2024													
Operational assets													
Land	61,602	-	61,602	-	-	(3,259)	-	-	-	-	58,343	-	58,343
Buildings	33,199	(443)	32,756	2,623	(2,824)	-	-	-	(585)	-	33,035	(1,065)	31,970
Coastal marine	22,622	-	22,622	228	(3)	-	-	-	(832)	-	22,847	(832)	22,015
Libraries	1,428	-	1,428	359	-	-	-	-	(127)	(245)	1,425	(11)	1,414
Office equipment	10,804	(7,351)	3,453	956	(5)	-	-	-	(682)	-	11,754	(8,032)	3,721
Plant and equipment	235	(180)	55	223	-	-	194	-	(12)	-	653	(192)	461
Vehicles	3,206	(1,822)	1,384	700	(53)	-	-	-	(525)	-	3,469	(1,962)	1,507
Total	133,096	(9,796)	123,299	5,090	(2,886)	(3,259)	194	-	(2,764)	(245)	131,526	(12,095)	119,431
Infrastructure assets													
Land	38,090	-	38,090	3,690	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	36,780	-	36,780
Buildings	4,342	(71)	4,271	-	-	-	-	-	(74)	-	4,342	(145)	4,197
Water	166,361	(60)	166,301	5,869	-	-	922	-	(5,416)	-	173,152	(5,476)	167,676
Stormwater	130,561	(234)	130,327	4,701	-	-	2,749	-	(1,859)	-	138,011	(2,093)	135,918
Wastewater	184,755	(34)	184,721	878	-	-	1,513	-	(4,795)	-	187,145	(4,828)	182,317
Land under roads	262,345	-	262,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,345	-	262,345
Roading surface	631,283	(163)	631,120	10,003	-	-	-	(787)	(7,912)	-	640,499	(8,075)	632,424
Roading other	98,255	(684)	97,572	1,988	-	-	-	-	(3,327)	-	100,243	(4,010)	96,233
Total	1,515,992	(1,246)	1,514,747	27,128	(5,000)	-	5,183	(787)	(23,381)	-	1,542,516	(24,627)	1,517,890
Restricted assets													
Land	137,657	-	137,657	825	(1,037)	-	-	-	-	-	137,445	-	137,445
Parks and Reserves assets*	29,739	1	29,741	5,185	(11)	-	-	-	(1,729)	1,156	35,708	(1,367)	34,342
Buildings*	9,708	(226)	9,481	800	(111)	-	-	-	(249)	-	10,394	(473)	9,921
Total	177,104	(225)	176,879	6,810	(1,159)	-	-	-	(1,978)	1,156	183,547	(1,839)	181,708
Work in progress	30,306	-	30,306	71,635	-	(43,655)	-	-	-	-	58,286	-	58,286
Total	1,856,498	(11,267)	1,845,231	110,663	(9,045)	(46,914)	5,378	(787)	(28,123)	911	1,915,875	(38,561)	1,877,315

*It was identified in 2023 and 2024 under restricted assets: Buildings was incorrectly labelled as Improvements and Parks and Reserve Assets were incorrectly labelled as Buildings. This has been corrected in 2025 and restated in correctly in the 2024 note.

Core infrastructure asset disclosures - LG(FRP)R 6

Included within the Council infrastructure assets above are the following core assets:

	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2025	Additions: Constructed by Council	Additions: Transferred to Council	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2024
Water Supply - Treatment Plants and Facilities	35,145	-	-	36,685
Water Supply - Reticulation and other assets	134,925	6,895	1,216	130,991
Wastewater - Treatment Plants and Facilities	50,998	82	-	53,242
Wastewater - Reticulation and other assets	128,053	460	1,472	129,075
Stormwater	141,087	3,509	3,686	135,918
Roads and footpaths	734,179	17,691	-	728,657
Total	1,224,386	28,637	6,375	1,214,568

	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2024	Additions: Constructed by Council	Additions: Transferred to Council	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2023
Water Supply - Treatment Plants and Facilities	36,685	3,364	135	34,601
Water Supply - Reticulation and other assets	130,991	2,505	787	131,700
Wastewater - Treatment Plants and Facilities	53,242	623	133	54,795
Wastewater - Reticulation and other assets	129,075	256	1,380	129,926
Stormwater	135,918	4,701	2,749	130,327
Roads and footpaths	728,657	11,991	-	728,692
Total	1,214,568	23,440	5,184	1,210,041

Note disclosure

Property, plant and equipment notes

There were no assets lost or given up during the year.

Council has not pledged any property, plant or equipment as security for liabilities.

Land and buildings in the "Restricted Asset" category are subject to either restrictions on use, or disposal, or both. This includes restrictions from legislation (such as land declared as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977), or other restrictions (such as land or buildings under a bequest or donation that restricts the purpose for which the assets can be used).

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment to statement of financial position

- In respect of the roading component of infrastructural assets: Council has formerly recorded a decision to maintain the network in a defined and appropriate operating capacity by a programme of restoration to ensure that its life will be indefinitely prolonged.
- An appropriate Asset Management Plan has been adopted by Council. This plan provides:
 - The level of service required;
 - The current physical extent, condition and capacity of the network; and
 - The timing, extend and cost of work required to maintain and restore the network's defined operating capacity in future years.

Valuations

Operational and restricted land and buildings

The most recent valuation was performed by Opteon Solutions and the valuation was effective as at 30 June 2025.

Coastal and Marine Structures

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis. Unit rates were reviewed by an independent consultant that specialises in these types of assets. The valuations were prepared internally by Council staff and peer reviewed by an independent valuer. The valuation is effective as at 1 July 2023.

Infrastructural asset classes

Land

The most recent valuation was performed by Opteon Solutions and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2025.

Wastewater

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by AECOM and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2023.

Stormwater

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by AECOM and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2023.

Water

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by AECOM and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2023.

Roading

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by AECOM and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2023.

Land under roads

Land under roads was valued based on average land values of the comparable surrounding land within wards by Opteon Solutions, effective 1 July 2014. On transition to NZ IFRS Council elected to use the fair value of land under roads as at 1 July 2017 as deemed cost. Land under roads is no longer revalued. Subsequent additions have been recorded at cost.

Vested infrastructural assets

Valued based on the actual quantities of infrastructural components vested and the current in-ground cost of providing identical services. Assets vested to Council are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as revenue and in the statement of financial position as property, plant and equipment.

Library collections

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis. The valuations were prepared internally by Council staff and peer reviewed by an independent valuer. The most recent peer review was performed by AECOM and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2023.

Airport land

The land consists of some 225ha of land of which some 86ha is jointly owned by Tauranga City Council (TCC) and Council. TCC are the legal owners of the land and Council are the beneficial or equitable owners of the land. Council own 14.45% of the land. The acquired land is held by TCC on Trust for itself and Council.

As the legal owner TCC must exercise its rights of ownership in terms of the Trust and for the benefit of the trustees. The terms of the Trust are that TCC may use the land rent free provided the land is used as an airport. In the event that the land is sold and the principal use of the land is no longer an airport then a liability to Council is created for the sale price of the land at that point.

21. Insurance of assets

Category A insurance contracts	Carry Amount 2025 \$000's	Insured Amount 2025 \$000's
Water	170,070	366,035
Wastewater	179,050	298,810
Stormwater	141,087	207,172
Mobile plant and vehicles	1,428	2,429
Forestry	4,644	4,644
Total category A insurance contracts	496,279	879,090
Material damage cover		
Buildings	66,459	138,586
Parks and reserves	34,967	-
Coastal marine	21,183	-
Libraries	1,727	-
Office equipment	3,383	19,061
Plant and equipment	481	-
Total material damage cover	128,200	157,647
Total category A insurance contracts	496,279	879,091
Total material damage contracts	128,200	157,647
Category A total	624,479	1,036,738
Category C self-insured assets	Carry Amount 2025 \$000's	Carry Amount 2024 \$000's
Disaster Contingency Reserve	9,819	9,262
Land under roads	262,345	262,345
Roading - other	96,340	96,233
Roading - surfaces	637,839	632,424
Land	217,393	235,001
Category C total	1,223,735	1,235,265

22. Intangible assets

There are no restrictions over the title of Western Bay's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Accounting policy

Purchased intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For internally generated intangible assets, the cost includes direct employee costs, a reasonable portion of overhead and other direct costs that are incurred in the development phase of the asset.

Intangible assets acquired at no cost are initially recognised at fair value where they can be reliably measured. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Computer software

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

Costs directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products are recognised as an asset.

Costs for the development of software code that enhances or modifies, or creates additional capability to existing on-premise systems are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over the useful life of the software on a straight-line basis.

Software as a service (SaaS)

Costs incurred to configure or customise software in a cloud computing i.e. software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangement are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs incurred to develop customisations to software that exists in a cloud environment may be recognised as an intangible asset only if sufficient recognition criteria are met, indicators of which include that the Council controls the asset, the asset is identifiable and separable from the software and environment, and in the event that the asset may be made available to other users of the software then Council would be entitled to a share of revenue proceeds.

Staff training costs

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Resource consents

Costs incurred in obtaining resource consents are capitalised and classified as intangible assets. Costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the term granted by the resource consent and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

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 derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised based on the Diminishing Value method 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 financial year 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:

Class of intangible asset	Estimated useful life	Amortisation rates
Computer software	3-5 years	20% - 33.3%
Resource consents	Life of the asset	5%
Easements	19 years	3% - 5%
Carbon credits	-	Not amortised

Impairment of intangible assets

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

For further details, refer to the policy for impairment of property, plant, and equipment. The same approach applies to the impairment of intangible assets.

Breakdown of intangible assets and further information

Movements in the carrying value for each class of intangible asset are as follows:

	Computer software \$'000	Resource consents \$'000	Carbon credits \$'000	Easements \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2025					
Opening net book amount	574	1,254	1,703	182	3,714
Additions	13	-	-	-	13
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation charge	(330)	(64)	-	-	(394)
Gain/loss	-	-	269	-	269
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	257	1,190	1,972	182	3,602
At 30 June 2025					
Cost	6,800	1,778	714	181	9,473
Valuation	-	-	1,258	1	1,259
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(6,543)	(588)	-	-	(7,131)
Net book amount	257	1,190	1,972	182	3,602
Year ended 30 June 2024					
Opening net book amount	983	1,318	1,383	200	3,885
Additions	191	-	-	-	191
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	0
Amortisation charge	(600)	(64)	-	-	(664)
Gain/loss	-	-	320	-	320
Disposal	-	-	-	(18)	(18)
Closing net book amount	574	1,254	1,703	182	3,714
At 30 June 2024					
Cost	6,788	1,778	714	181	9,461
Valuation	-	-	989	1	990
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(6,214)	(524)	-	-	(6,736)
Net book amount	574	1,254	1,703	182	3,715

Impairment

Easements

Easements are not cash-generating in nature as they give the Entity the right to access private property where infrastructural assets are located. As such, impairment of an easement is determined by considering the future service potential of the easement. No impairment losses have been recognised for easements, as they all have ongoing service potential.

Easements have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life because they provide the Entity with access to infrastructural assets for an indefinite time period.

Carbon credits

The Council considers that there is no impairment of carbon credits held, as they are expected to be fully utilised in satisfying carbon obligations from its forestry operations.

Carbon units have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life because they have no expiry date and will continue to have economic benefit for as long as the Emissions Trading Scheme is in place.

23. Forestry assets

Accounting policy

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle. 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 surplus or deficit.

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

TECT Park Forest

TECT Park total forest stocked area is 572 ha across 43 stands. A further 5 stands are subject to forestry rights where the tree crop is not owned by Council.

Of the total forest stocked area owned by Council: 499 ha is in Pinus radiata, 30.2 ha is in Douglas fir and remaining 42.2 ha in other mixed species. Tree crop ages range from 1 to 30 years.

After harvesting and revaluation in 2025, the total value for this forest is \$7.1m; which Council own 50%, \$3.6m.

Matakana Island Forest

Council owns 48.9 ha of Pinus Radiata forest which are in two stands aged 14 and 22 years old.

After harvest and revaluation in 2025, the total value of this forest is \$501,577.

Lund Road Forest

Council owns 54.1 ha of Pinus Radiata forest which are in two stands aged 10 and 12 years old.

After harvest and revaluation in 2025, the total value of this forest is \$578,013.

Critical account estimates and assumptions

Independent registered valuer, Interpine Group Limited, valued Councils forestry assets as at 30 June 2025. This valuation is based on existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs and silviculture costs. It takes into consideration environmental, operational and market restrictions. The following significant valuation assumptions have been adopted in determining the fair value of forestry assets:

- Forests have been valued on a going concern basis and only includes the value of the existing crops on a single rotation basis.
- Costs applied are current average costs for established stands for immature stands costs are compounded at 3.4% (2024: 3.4%).
- Notional land rental costs have been included for freehold land.
- No allowance for inflation has been provided.
- No allowance has been made for cost improvements in future operations.
- Log prices are based on a twelve quarter rolling average to June 2025, and there are no restrictions on title.
- A discount rate of 7.8% (2024: 7.8%) has been used to calculate the present value of expected cash flows.

Financial risk management strategies

The Council is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in timber prices. The Council is a long-term forestry investor and does not expect timber prices to decline significantly in the foreseeable future.

Therefore, no measures have been taken to manage the risks of a decline in timber prices. The Council reviews its outlook for timber prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

Securities

There are no restrictions over the title of Council's forestry assets, nor are any forestry assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Forestry assets	Opening value 1 July 2024	Movement	Closing value 30 June 2025
TECT Park Forest	3,181	383	3,564
Matakana Island Forest	465	37	502
Lund Road Forest	513	65	578
Total	4,159	485	4,644

24. Payables

Accounting policy

Short-term creditors and other payables are measured at the amount payable.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Current		
Payables and accrued expenses	36,961	25,335
Bonds and deposits	1,262	1,763
Bay of Plenty Regional Council rates	554	561
Rates in advance	5,108	5,354
Other income in advance	4,133	1,901
Sundry payables	455	423
Total creditors and other payables	48,474	35,337
Exchange		
Trade payables	36,960	25,334
Other income in advance	4,133	1,901
Other payables	455	423
Total creditors and other payables from exchange transactions	41,548	27,658
Non-exchange		
Deposits and bonds	1,263	1,763
Bay of Plenty Regional Council rates	554	561
Rates in advance	5,108	5,355
Total creditors and other payables from non-exchange transactions	6,925	7,679
Total current creditors and other payables from exchange and non-exchange transactions	48,474	35,337

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

25. Borrowings and other financial liabilities

Accounting policy

Borrowings on normal commercial terms are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on the borrowings is subsequently accrued and added to the borrowings balance.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Current portion		
Secured		
Secured loans - fixed	15,627	10,000
Secured loans - floating	25,711	25,000
Total current secured loans	41,337	35,000
Total current borrowings	41,337	35,000
Non-current portion		
Secured		
Secured loans - fixed	75,000	15,000
Secured loans - floating	60,000	65,000
Total non-current secured loans	135,000	80,000
Total non-current borrowings	135,000	80,000
Total public debt	176,338	115,000

Interest terms and security for secured loans

A portion of Council's secured debt of \$176.3m (2024: \$115.0m) is issued at floating rates of interest, with interest rates reset quarterly based on the 90-day bank bill rate plus a margin for credit risk. This is converted to fixed rates through the use of interest rate swaps in line with Council's adopted treasury policy.

Council's secured floating debt of \$85.7m (2024: \$90m) is issued at an average margin of 67bps (2024: 61bps) above bank wholesale rates BKBM.

The Council's secured loans are secured by way of Debenture Trust Deed over Council's rates.

Fair values

Due to interest rates on floating rate debt resetting to the market rate every three months, the carrying amounts of secured loans approximate their fair value.

Maturity analysis and effective interest rate	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Repayment terms		
Less than one year	41,337	35,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	3.78%	6.02%
Later than one year but no more than five years	135,000	70,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.40%	6.23%
Later than five years	-	10,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	0.00%	5.28%
	176,337	115,000
Interest rates		
Secured loans and debentures	4.26%	6.09%

Council has elected not to hedge account for its derivative financial investments.

Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which includes a Borrowings Management Policy. These policies have been adopted as part of the Long Term Plan.

Credit standby arrangements

Council has a secured Bank overdraft facility. The maximum amount that can be drawn down against the overdraft facility is \$600,000 (2024: \$600,000). There are no restrictions on the use of this facility.

As at 30 June 2025 Council had \$30.0 million of undrawn cash facilities available (2024: \$30.0 million).

Credit rating

Western Bay of Plenty's credit rating is AA (long-term) and A-1+ (short-term) with a negative outlook.

26. Employee entitlements

Accounting policy

Short-term employee entitlements

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

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where there is a contractual obligation or where past practice has established a constructive obligation a constructive obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Long-term employee entitlements

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

- likely future entitlements accruing to 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 retirement and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are also classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Employee entitlements	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Current portion		
Accrued pay	679	611
Annual leave and accrued entitlements	3,169	3,212
Sick pay	(144)	(144)
Total current portion	3,704	3,679
Non-current portion		
Retirement gratuities	6	13
Total non-current portion	6	13
Total employee entitlements	3,710	3,692

27. Provisions

Accounting policy

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 or service potential 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 and discounted using market yields on government bonds at balance date with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows. An increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

Provisions	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Current portion		
Landfill aftercare provision	32	(4)
Weathertight Homes Resolution Service	-	298
Legal claims	-	1,609
Total current portion	32	1,903
Non-current portion		
Landfill aftercare provision	211	272
Total non-current portion	211	272
Total provisions	243	2,175

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

Council 2025	Landfill \$'000	Weathertightness \$'000	Legal claims \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024	268	298	1,609	2,175
Additional provisions made	-	-	-	-
Amounts used	(25)	(298)	(1,609)	(1,932)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	243	-	-	243

Council 2024	Landfill \$'000	Weathertightness \$'000	Legal claims \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	277	298	-	575
Additional provisions made	26	-	1,609	1,635
Amounts used	(35)	-	-	(35)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	268	298	1,609	2,175

Weathertight Homes Resolution Services

Note 31 on page 154 provides additional information regarding this provision.

Landfill aftercare costs

Council gained resource consents to operate the Te Puke and Athenree landfills. Council has a responsibility under the resource consents for closure of the landfills and to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the landfills after the sites are closed. The Te Puke landfill was closed in 1999 and the Athenree landfill in 2003.

Council's responsibilities include:

- Closure costs
- Final cover application and investigation
- Incremental drainage control features
- Facilities for leachate collection and monitoring
- Facilities for water quality monitoring.

Post closure costs include:

- Treatment and monitoring of leachate
- Groundwater surface monitoring
- Implementation of remedial measures as needed for cover and control systems
- On-going life maintenance of drainage systems, final cover and vegetation.

The estimated remaining liability for closure and post-closure of Athenree is \$190k (2024: \$210k) and for post-closure of Te Puke of \$120k (2024: \$140k) over the remaining life (Athenree 10 years, Te Puke 7 years) of the resource consents. This liability has been discounted back to a current value of \$250k (2024: \$270k) using a discount rate of 5% (2024: 5%).

28. Equity

Accounting policy

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

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

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 the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party.

Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

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

Property revaluation reserves

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 effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of assets classified through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Retained earnings	1,032,194	985,739
Reserves	807,766	807,398
Balance at 30 June	1,839,960	1,793,140

Retained earnings

Balance at 1 July	985,739	988,014
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	51,996	(5,455)
Prior year adjustment	-	(788)
Net (decrease)/increase in reserves	(4,475)	(1,045)
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on asset disposal	-	5,013
Adjustment to revaluation reserve	(1,067)	-
Balance 30 June	1,032,194	985,739

(a) Reserves includes

Asset revaluation reserves	769,253	774,341
Council created reserves	28,308	23,853
Restricted reserves	345	326
Other reserves - LGFA shares revaluation	8,242	7,529
Other reserves - carbon credits revaluation	1,618	1,349
Total reserves	807,766	807,398

The movements in each type of reserves are disclosed as follows:

Asset revaluation reserves

Balance at 1 July	774,341	778,442
Change in asset value	(10,064)	911
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal of property	-	(5,013)
Amendment to revaluation reserve	4,977	-
Balance at 30 June	769,253	774,341

This covers all assets that are revalued except for investment properties, carbon credits and LGFA shares.

Property revaluation reserves for each asset class consists of:

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Operational assets		
Land	23,593	27,431
Buildings	9,135	9,136
Coastal marine	18,648	18,648
Library books	509	509
Infrastructure assets		
Land	7,366	12,804
Buildings	3,009	2,566
Wastewater	114,614	112,382
Water supply	109,540	109,066
Stormwater	67,939	67,772
Roading reserves	68,500	68,500
Roading surface	235,407	235,407
Other roading	39,405	39,405
Restricted assets		
Land	46,362	51,866
Buildings	12,697	6,589
Improvements	12,528	12,260
Total property revaluation reserves	769,253	774,341
Council created reserves		
Balance at 1 July	23,853	22,807
Transfers from: Accumulated funds	24,510	8,612
Transfers to: Accumulated funds	(20,055)	(7,566)
Balance at 30 June	28,308	23,853
Restricted reserves		
Balance at 1 July	326	326
Transfers from: Accumulated funds	19	-
Transfers to: Accumulated funds	-	-
Balance at 30 June	345	326
Other reserves - LGFA shares revaluation		
Balance at 1 July	7,529	6,919
Fair value gains/(losses)	713	609
Balance at 30 June	8,242	7,529
Other reserves - carbon credits revaluation		
Balance at 1 July	1,349	1,028
Fair value gains/(losses)	269	320
Balance at 30 June	1,618	1,348

29. Reserve funds

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves have been established from public bequests and are only able to be spent in the manner specified by the donor.

Restricted Reserves 2025	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
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	44	3	-	47
l'Anson Park Trust	The accumulated interest is available for both operational and capital expenditure undertaken in the Te Puna area.	Recreation and Open Space	10	-	-	10
Hastie Bequest	The principle settlement amount of \$100,000 is maintained and the interest can be used for Te Puke area library purchases.	Communities	262	16	-	278
CE Millar Estate	The interest on the capital of \$9,763 is available for the beautification of Katikati.	Recreation and Open Space	10	-	-	10
Total Restricted Reserves			326	19	-	345

Restricted Reserves 2024	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Hunter Estate	Established from bequest made in the late 1980's. The funds can only be spent on capital expenditure in Katikati as detailed in our Reserve Management Plans.	Recreation and open space	44	-	-	44
l'Anson Park Trust	The accumulated interest is available for both operational and capital expenditure undertaken in the Te Puna area.	Recreation and open space	10	-	-	10
Hastie Bequest	The principle settlement amount of \$100,000 is maintained and the interest can be used for Te Puke area library purchases.	Communities	262	-	-	262
CE Millar Estate	The interest on the capital of \$9,763 is available for the beautification of Katikati.	Recreation and open space	10	-	-	10
Total Restricted Reserves			326	-	-	326

Council Created Reserves

Community Board Reserves

We have five community boards and following the 2024 Representation Review they now cover all of our district. A review of the Community Board areas of benefit will be undertaken alongside the Annual Plan 2026-27 in order to confirm the new rate for each board. The level of rating has historically been 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 of grants.

	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
Community Board Reserves 2025				
Waihi Beach Community Board	164	9	-	173
Katikati Community Board	100	12	(27)	85
Ōmokoroa Community Board	253	12	(140)	125
Te Puke Community Board	164	-	(39)	125
Maketu Community Board	171	26	(10)	187
Total Community Board Reserves	852	59	(216)	695

	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Community Board Reserves 2024				
Waihi Beach Community Board	148	20	(4)	164
Katikati Community Board	69	31	-	100
Ōmokoroa Community Board	221	32	-	253
Te Puke Community Board	133	31	-	164
Maketu Community Board	157	14	-	171
Total Community Board Reserves	728	128	(4)	852

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.

Other Community Reserves 2025	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
Katikati Development Fund	Set up several years ago in anticipation of the Katikati By-pass impacts on the town and to provide funding for main street improvements and encourage business development in Katikati	Planning for the future	18	1	(19)	-
Waihi Beach Town Centre Development	For town centre development	Economic Development	484	114	-	598
Katikati Town Centre Development	For town centre development scheduled to begin in as and when opportunities arise	Economic Development	620	194	(466)	348
Ōmokoroa Town Centre Development	For town centre development scheduled to begin in as and when opportunities arise	Economic Development	118	93	-	211
Te Puke Town Centre Development	For town centre development	Economic Development	80	90	-	170
Maketu Town Centre Development	For town centre development	Economic Development	-	85	-	85
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	554	33	(105)	482
Pukehina Beach Protection Reserve	Beach nourishment and protection	Planning for the Future	295	46	(33)	308
General Town Centre Development Reserve	For town centre development	Planning for the Future	402	25	(426)	-
Total Other Community Reserves			2,571	681	(1,049)	2,203
Total Community Board and other Community Reserves			3,424	740	(1,265)	2,898

Other Community Reserves 2024	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Katikati Development Fund	Set up several years ago in anticipation of the Katikati By-pass impacts on the town and to provide funding for main street improvements and encourage business development in Katikati	Planning for the future	17	1	-	18
Waihi Beach Town Centre Development	For town centre development	Economic Development	465	28	(9)	484
Katikati Town Centre Development	For town centre development scheduled to begin in as and when opportunities arise	Economic Development	474	146	-	620
Ōmokoroa Town Centre Development	For town centre development scheduled to begin in as and when opportunities arise	Economic Development	119	7	(8)	118
Te Puke Town Centre Development	For town centre development	Economic Development	88	5	(13)	80
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	528	26	-	554
Pukehina Beach Protection Reserve	Beach nourishment and protection	Planning for the Future	254	41	-	295
General Town Centre Development Reserve	For town centre development	Planning for the Future	225	176	(1)	402
Total Other Community Reserves			2,172	430	(31)	2,571
Total Community Board and other Community Reserves			2,900	558	(34)	3,424

Financial Contribution Reserves

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.

Financial Contribution Reserves 2025	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
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	306	19	-	325
Ecological financial contributions - operational	As above	Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	827	199	-	1,026
Parks and Community financial contributions	To provide for teaching and public education/awareness raising purposes.	Recreation and Open Space	3,901	3,616	(4,398)	3,119
Parking space financial contributions	Provided from financial contributions from developers in the urban areas where they cannot provide public car parks themselves.	Regulatory	50	-	-	50
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	427	26	(453)	-
Total Financial Contributions Reserves			5,512	3,860	(4,851)	4,520

Financial Contribution Reserves 2024	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
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	306	-	-	306
Ecological financial contributions - operational	As above	Natural Environment and Sustainable Living	701	126	-	827
Parks and Community financial contributions	To provide for teaching and public education/awareness raising purposes.	Recreation and Open Space	3,391	1,974	(1,463)	3,902
Parking space financial contributions	Provided from financial contributions from developers in the urban areas where they cannot provide public car parks themselves.	Regulatory	50	-	-	50
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	427	-	-	427
Total Financial Contributions Reserves			4,875	2,100	(1,463)	5,512

General Reserves

These are reserves established for specific purposes.

General Reserves 2025	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
Community Discretionary	For any under spent expenditure at year end.	Communities	14	-	(14)	-
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	738	7,208	(7,626)	320
Re-budgeted Reserve	To allow for the adjustment of timing and cost to Council's capital work programme.	All	(67)	67	-	-
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	(30)	111	(81)	-
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 1980's. Correspondence has not resolved whether the balance is still payable to the Government. No cash is held.	Regulatory	186	-	(186)	-
Community Halls Reserve	The accumulation of any net surplus arising from Community Hall accounts.		-	353	-	353
Waihi District Drainage - Drains Reserve	The accumulation of any net surplus arising from expenditure funded by Waihi Land Drainage targeted rates for drains, to be used for the purpose of expenditure relating to Waihi Land Drainage - Drains activity.		-	-	(45)	(45)
Waihi District Drainage - Pumps Reserve	The accumulation of any net surplus/(deficit) arising from expenditure funded by Waihi Land Drainage targeted rates for pumping, to be used for the purpose of expenditure relating to Waihi Land Drainage - Pumps activity.		-	-	(51)	(51)
Western Solid Waste Reserve	The accumulation of any net surplus funds to be used for the purpose of future Western Solid Waste expenditure.		-	2,736	-	2,736
Eastern Solid Waste Reserve	The accumulation of any net surplus funds to be used for the purpose of future Eastern Solid Waste expenditure.		-	1,274	-	1,274
Ōmokoroa Solid Waste Reserve	The accumulation of any net surplus funds to be used for the purpose of future Omokoroa Solid Waste expenditure.		-	351	-	351
Kerbside Waste Reserve	The accumulation of and net surplus funds from the Kerbside activity to be used for the purpose of		-	134	-	134
Total General Reserves			841	12,234	(8,003)	5,073

General Reserves 2024	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Community Discretionary	For any under spent expenditure at year end.	Communities	14	-	-	14
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	1,885	5,087	(6,234)	738
Re-budgeted Reserve	To allow for the adjustment of timing and cost to Council's capital work programme.	All	-	180	(247)	(67)
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	103	-	(133)	(30)
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 1980's. Correspondence has not resolved whether the balance is still payable to the Government. No cash is held.	Regulatory	186	-	-	186
Total General Reserves			2,188	5,267	(6,614)	841

Special Reserves

Special Reserves 2025	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
Special Reserves - 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	9,263	558	-	9,821
Matakana Island Trust Reserve	Funds available to be used for the improvements to the Matakana Island community.	Planning for the Future	259	15	(274)	-
Corporate and property assets	For any surplus arising from the corporate property/land purchase account.	Support Services	439	-	-	439
Weathertight homes	To settle potential weathertightness claims that may arise.	Regulatory	260	-	(260)	-
Panepane Point	For reserves improvements to planting and forestry including roads, carparks and barge access.	Reserves	234	-	(234)	-
Te Tawa ki Tahataharoa Reserve	For improvements to wetland restoration and associated infrastructure in conjunction with Pirirakau hapū.	Reserves	150	9	-	159
Waihī Beach Dam Forestry Reserve	For funding Waihī Beach trail costs.	Reserves	107	7	(114)	-
Total Special Reserves			10,712	589	(882)	10,419

Special Reserves 2024	Purpose	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Special Reserves - 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	9,263	-	-	9,263
Matakana Island Trust Reserve	Funds available to be used for the improvements to the Matakana Island community.	Planning for the Future	259	-	-	259
Corporate and property assets	For any surplus arising from the corporate property/land purchase account.	Support Services	603	282	(446)	439
Weathertight homes	To settle potential weathertightness claims that may arise.	Regulatory	260	-	-	260
Panepane Point	For reserves improvements to planting and forestry including roads, carparks and barge access.	Reserves	246	-	(12)	234
Te Tawa ki Tahataharoa Reserve	For improvements to wetland restoration and associated infrastructure in conjunction with Pirirakau hapū.	Reserves	150	-	-	150
Waihī Beach Dam Forestry Reserve	For funding Waihī Beach trail costs.	Reserves	107	-	-	107
Total Special Reserves			10,888	282	(458)	10,712

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 Reserves 2025	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
Asset Replacement - computers	Support Services	(1,299)	311	(361)	(1,349)
District Reserves	Support Services	2,781	925	(1,500)	2,206
Huharua Sub Regional Park	Recreation and Open Space	304	26	-	330
TECT Park	Recreation and Open Space	1,294	209	-	1,505
Asset Replacement - office buildings	Recreation and Open Space	(962)	944	(593)	(611)
Asset Replacement - vehicles	Support Services	(1,169)	1,997	-	828
Asset Replacement - civil defence - vehicle	Communities	183	4	(187)	-
Asset replacement - telemetry	Communities	56	3	-	59
Asset replacement - swimming pool	Recreation and Open Space	693	119	(1,079)	(267)
Asset replacement - library books	Communities	2,014	480	(437)	2,057
Asset replacement - cemetery	Communities	353	32	(62)	323
Asset replacement - Coastal Marine	Recreation and Open Space	(893)	1,699	(445)	361
Total Asset Replacement Reserves		3,355	6,749	(4,664)	5,440

Asset Replacement Reserves 2024	Activity	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Asset Replacement - computers	Support Services	(1,873)	982	(408)	(1,299)
District Reserves	Support Services	2,172	1,229	(620)	2,781
Huharua Sub Regional Park	Recreation and Open Space	289	15	-	304
TECT Park	Recreation and Open Space	1,410	263	(377)	1,294
Asset Replacement - office buildings	Recreation and Open Space	(902)	485	(545)	(962)
Asset Replacement - vehicles	Support Services	(1,005)	658	(822)	(1,169)
Asset Replacement - civil defence - vehicle	Communities	138	45	-	183
Asset replacement - telemetry	Communities	56	-	-	56
Asset replacement - swimming pool	Recreation and Open Space	28	951	(286)	693
Asset replacement - library books	Communities	2,196	187	(369)	2,014
Asset replacement - cemetery	Communities	341	12	-	353
Asset replacement - Coastal Marine	Recreation and Open Space	(893)	-	-	(893)
Total Asset Replacement Reserves		1,957	4,827	(3,429)	3,355

Total Council Created Reserves

	Opening balance 1 July 2024 \$'000	Transfers in 2024/25 \$'000	Transfers out 2024/25 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2025 \$'000
Council Created Reserves 2025				
Community Board and other Community reserves	3,424	740	(1,310)	2,854
Financial Contribution reserves	5,512	3,861	(4,851)	4,522
General reserves	841*	12,234	(8,003)	5,073
Special reserves	10,712	929	(1,222)	10,418
Asset Replacement reserves	3,355	6,749	(4,664)	5,440
Total Council Created reserves - 2025	23,844	24,513	(20,050)	28,307

*Presentation restatement for opening balance.

	Opening balance 1 July 2023 \$'000	Transfers in 2023/24 \$'000	Transfers out 2023/24 \$'000	Closing balance 30 June 2024 \$'000
Council Created Reserves 2024				
Community Board and other Community reserves	2,900	558	(34)	3,424
Financial Contribution reserves	4,875	2,100	(1,463)	5,512
General reserves	2,188	4,529	(6,614)	103
Special reserves	10,888	282	(458)	10,712
Asset Replacement reserves	1,957	4,827	(3,429)	3,355
Total Council Created reserves - 2024	22,808	12,296	(11,998)	23,106

30. Capital commitments and operating leases

Accounting policy

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

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

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life.

If there is no certainty as to whether the Entity 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.

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.

Capital commitments

Capital commitments represent capital expenditure contracted for at balance date, but not yet incurred.

Capital commitments	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Buildings	4,004	6,277
Coastal marine	2,792	128
Water	6,224	1,337
Wastewater	4,549	7,045
Stormwater	560	2,271
Roading network	52,164	14,754
Total capital commitments	70,293	31,812

Operating leases as lessee

Council leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases have a non-cancellable term of 36 months.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as noted below:

Operating leases	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Not later than one year	148	116
Later than one year and not later than two years	143	95
Later than two years and not later than five years	368	244
Later than five years	3,402	1,820
Total non-cancellable operating leases	4,061	2,275

Leases can be renewed at Council's option, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition.

There are no restrictions placed on the Western Bay of Plenty District Council by any of the leasing arrangements.

No contingent rents have been recognised during the year (2024: nil).

Other Commitments - roading network and utilities maintenance contracts

In July 2021, Council entered into a five year contract with Downer Ltd for the provision of maintenance and professional services to the utilities network. The value of the contract as of 30 June 2025 is \$40.00 million.

In July 2021 Council entered into a five year contract with Envirowaste Ltd for the provision of kerbside waste services. The value of the contract as of 30 June 2025 is \$26.14 million.

As part of these contracts there is ongoing performance and condition monitoring to ensure compliance with the key deliverables and performance of the contract. Failure to meet the deliverables and performance required can lead to termination of the contract.

31. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities include those items where a liability may be incurred if certain events or outcomes occur, or where a present obligation exists but the extent of the liability cannot be measured reliably for recognition in the financial statements.

Building Act Claims

The Building Act 2004 imposes certain obligations and liabilities on local authorities with respect to the issue of building consent and inspection of work done. At the date of this report there is a no claims with potential liabilities (2024: nil) under the Act.

Unquantified Claims

There were no additional claims lodged with the Weathertight Homes Resolution Service (WHRS) as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil). there are two claims relating to weather-tightness issues of homes in the Western Bay of Plenty District area and name Western Bay of Plenty District Council as well as other parties. There are no claims that are open as at balance date (2024: 2).

The costs of any successful claims against Western Bay with a claim date of 30 June 2009 or earlier are expected to be substantially covered under Western Bay's insurance policies, subject to an excess of \$50,000 per claim.

Any costs associated with a successful claim received after 1 July 2009 will be entirely met by Western Bay.

Share of associates' contingent liability

There are no shared contingent liabilities associated with any associates of Council.

Uncalled Capital

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

Western Bay of Plenty District Council is a shareholder of The New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA). Refer to note 19. LGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand. The LGFA has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AAA for local currency and a foreign currency rating of AA+ as at 17 March 2025.

As at 30 June 2025 there were 31 (2024: 31) shareholders made up of 30 local authorities and the Crown.

All 30 local authority shareholders have uncalled capital equal to their individual shareholding totaling \$20 million in aggregate which can be called on if an imminent default is identified. Also, together with the other shareholders and guarantors, the Council is a guarantor of all of the LGFA's borrowings.

New Zealand Financial International Reporting Standards require Western Bay of Plenty Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability. The Council considers the risk of LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that;

- We are not aware of any local authority debt default in New Zealand; and
- Local Government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Riskpool

Western Bay of Plenty District Council was previously a member of the New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool scheme ('Riskpool'). The Scheme is in wind down; however, the Council has an ongoing obligation to contribute to the scheme should a call be made in respect of any historical claims (to the extent those claims are not covered by reinsurance), and to fund the ongoing operation of the scheme. The likelihood of any call, in respect of historical claims diminishes with each year as limitation periods expire.

32. Related party transactions

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship and are on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Council would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer and other senior management personnel.

A Councillor is considered one full-time equivalent for the purposes of this disclosure.

An analysis of Councillor remuneration and further information on Chief Executive remuneration is provided in Note 33.

Council also pays \$3,708 in travel allowances to the Councillors which is separate to their remuneration.

Transactions with Councillors and key management personnel compensation	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Councillors		
Full-time equivalent members	12	11
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	718	680
Senior Management Team, including the Chief Executive		
Full-time equivalent members	5	5
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,639	1,558
Total full-time equivalent personnel	17	16
Total Councillors and Senior Management Remuneration	2,357	2,238

33. Remuneration

Chief Executive

The Chief Executive of Western Bay of Plenty District Council under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002 received a salary of \$327,811 (2024: \$374,042).

The Chief Executive left Council on 23/03/2025 and an interim Chief Executive was appointed. The Interim Chief Executive started on 31/03/2025 and received remuneration of \$110,400. The Interim Chief Executive will continue until a replacement has been recruited for.

In terms of the contract, the Chief Executive also received the following additional benefits:

Chief Executive	2025 Actual \$	2024 Actual \$
Salary	438,211	374,042
Employer contributions to KS superannuation	9,834	11,221
Vehicle (market value plus FBT)	9,046	12,245
Other benefits (including medical insurance)	3,375	4,197
Total remuneration	460,466	401,705

Councillors	2025 Actual \$	2024 Actual \$
Coxhead, Tracey	47,180	45,322
Crawford, Richard	-	36,606
Dally, Grant Ronald	47,180	45,322
Denyer, James Edward	151,758	142,613
Grainger, Murray	55,270	53,094
Henry, Anne Moreen	47,180	45,322
Joyce, Rodney Laurence	47,180	45,322
Murray-Benge, Margaret Elizabeth	55,270	53,094
Rae, Laura Andrea	44,531	-
Scrimgeour, John Robert	72,890	70,020
Sole, Allan	47,180	45,322
Thwaites, Donald Alan	55,270	53,094
Wichers, Andrew Albertus	47,180	45,322
Total remuneration	718,067	680,453

*Council also pays \$3,708 in travel allowances to the Councillors which is separate to their remuneration.

Community Board	2025 Actual \$	2024 Actual \$
Bell, Benjamin Trevor	4,450	4,250
Chauhan, Neena	6,132	4,305
Clements, John Richard	12,265	11,713
Corbett, Phillip Rewi	3,246	3,101
Earl, Andrew Stuart	6,132	5,856
Ellis, Kassie Dawn	12,265	11,713
Dever, Christopher	7,638	-
Goudie, Ross	7,275	9,646
Guptill, Heather Marie	5,049	4,822
Hopping, Tippianny Anne	6,170	3,101
Hughes, Allan Dennis	4,450	4,250
Kurtovich, Alan	-	717
Mayo, Norman	6,132	5,856
Neilson, Greig Antony	-	3,427
Presland, Peter John	5,388	8,498
Rae, Laura Andrea	622	6,200
Sage, Teresa	6,132	5,856
Simpson, Danielle	7,971	4,822
Snell, Dale	6,132	5,856
Stevenson, Wayne	5,049	2,239
Summerhays, Karen Mary	6,132	5,856
Walters, Donna-Marie Rangimarie	3,246	3,101
Waterhouse, Brett Leslie	2,127	-
Community Board Total	124,007	115,185

Remuneration scale	2025 Actual \$	2024 Actual \$
<\$60,000	33	43
\$60,000 - \$79,999	65	76
\$80,000 - \$99,999	89	79
\$100,000 - \$119,999	65	67
\$120,000 - \$139,999	45	36
\$140,000 - \$159,999	10	18
\$160,000 - \$179,999	14	6
\$180,000 - \$299,999	12	8
\$300,000 - \$399,999	-	-
\$400,000 - \$499,000	1	1
Total employees	334	334

Total remuneration includes non-financial benefits provided to the employees.

At balance date, the Council employed 275 (2024: 267) full-time employees, with the balance of 57 staff representing 38.53 (2024:67) full-time equivalent employees.

A full-time employee is determined on the basis of a 40-hour working week.

34. Severance payments

For the year ended 30 June 2025 Western Bay of Plenty District Council made five (2024: one) severance payments to employees totaling \$150,000 (2024: \$35,000).

The value of each of the severance payments was \$78,500, \$36,000, \$31,000, \$10,000 and \$10,000.

35. Events occurring after the balance date

There were no events which have caused significant impacts on the essential services of the organisation since balance date.

36. Financial instruments

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks (market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk). The Council's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Council. The Council uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures.

Te Tumu Financial Instruments

In 2007, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council (TCC) together acquired a block of land referred to as Te Tumu. This land was purchased with the condition of providing the vendor the option to acquire it sometime from December 2016 to December 2026. The rationale for the councils purchasing the land was to ensure development of this land was consistent with the SmartGrowth strategy. With this purchase of land, the vendor has the right to use the land in its undeveloped state until December 2016 (extendable annually for a further ten years). As Council does not have the right to use this land over this period, it is not recognised as a traditional land purchase in the Council's accounts.

Instead, this transaction gives rise to the creation of a financial asset where Council has a right to receive cash when the vendor exercises their option to repurchase the property. This asset is recognised as an interest free loan. If the vendor does not exercise their right, the land reverts to Council and will be recognised as land in Council's accounts

In the 2013 financial year, the value of the loan was determined based on the underlying "fair value" of the land. Council assumed that due to the general slowdown in growth at that time, the option would not be exercised in 2016.

The Council extended its assumptions and the exercise of the option to the end of the 10-year period. However, in December 2016, the vendor indicated that they would exercise the option prior to 2026.

In addition, a property subdivision right has been recognised. This represents the right the Council has obtained in ensuring development of this land is consistent with SmartGrowth. The initial impairment of the loan has been recognised as the amount payable for the right to use the land in its undeveloped state, which in turn created a "Property Subdivision Right" asset. The subdivision right was recognised as an intangible asset and amortised over the period the vendor was expected to exercise their option to repurchase the property. Refer Note 22 Intangible Assets.

This intangible asset was measured as the difference between the amount paid by the Council for this land and the present value of the future cash flow discounted on the option if exercised, at the difference in rate between the investment finance rate of 11.5% and the agreed rate of 7.5%.

During December 2020 Council entered into an unconditional agreement to dispose of its interest in Te Tumu to Tauranga City Council. This sale is backed by a registered loan, which requires Tauranga City Council to settle the full value of the loan by December 2026.

(a) Fair value estimation

Fair value hierarchy

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted market price (level 1) - Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Valuation technique using observable inputs (level 2) - Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

- Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3) - Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Financial Assets 30 June 2025	Total \$'000	Quoted market price \$'000	Observable inputs \$'000	Significant non-observable inputs \$'000
Te Tumu investment	14,320	-	-	14,320
NZ Local Government Funding Agency Limited	10,108	-	10,108	-
Local authority stock	41	41	-	-
Shares	228	228	-	-
Derivatives	138	-	138	-
Total financial assets	24,834	269	10,246	14,320

Financial Assets 30 June 2024	Total \$'000	Quoted market price \$'000	Observable inputs \$'000	Significant non-observable inputs \$'000
Te Tumu investment	13,585	-	-	13,585
NZ Local Government Funding Agency Limited	9,395	-	9,395	-
Local authority stock	40	40	-	-
Shares	146	146	-	-
Derivatives	2,019	-	2,019	-
Total financial assets	25,185	186	11,414	13,585

Valuation technique with significant non-observable inputs (level 3)

The table below provides a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for the level 3 fair value movements.

	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
Balance at 1 July	13,585	12,782
Gain and losses recognised in the surplus or deficit	735	803
Reversal of impairment	-	-
Balance at 30 June	14,320	13,585

(b) Financial instrument risk

Council has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. Council is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. Council has established Council approved liability management and investment policies. These policies do not allow any transactions to be entered into that are speculative in nature.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

Council is exposed to equity securities price risk on its investments. This price risk arises due to market movements in listed securities. This price risk is managed by diversification of Council's investment portfolio in accordance with the limits set out in Council's investment policy.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Council purchases plant and equipment associated with the construction of certain infrastructural assets from overseas, which require it to enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. As a result of these activities, exposure to currency risk arises.

It is the Council's policy to manage foreign currency risks arising from contractual commitments and liabilities that are above \$100,000 by entering into forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the foreign currency risk exposure. This means the Council is able to fix the New Zealand dollar amount payable prior to delivery of the plant and equipment from overseas.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at fixed rates of interest expose the Council to fair value interest rate risk. Council's liability management policy is to maintain a certain level of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments. Interest rate swaps are entered into to hedge the fair value interest rate risk arising from Council's borrowings to ensure they remain within these limits.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at variable interest rates expose Council to cash flow interest rate risk.

Generally, Council raises long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates using interest rate swaps in order to manage the cashflow interest rate risk. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings at floating rates into fixed rates that are generally lower than those available if Council borrowed at fixed rates directly. Under the interest rate swaps, Council agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to Council, causing Council to incur a loss. Due to the timing of its cash inflows and outflows, Council invests surplus cash into term deposits and local authority stock which gives rise to credit risk.

Council's investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to anyone financial institution or organisation. Investments in other Local Authorities are secured by charges over rates. Other than other local authorities, the Council only invests funds with entities that have a Standard and Poor's or Moody's credit rating of A- or above for long-term investments.

Council has no collateral or other credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum credit risk exposure for each class of financial instrument is as follows:

Credit risk	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
Cash at bank and term deposits	17,337	10,975
Debtors and other receivables	26,750	18,531
Local authority, CCO's (or similar) and listed shares	268	186
New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency - borrower notes	5,685	2,175
Derivative financial instruments	138	2,019
Financial instruments	14,320	13,585
Total credit risk	64,498	47,471

Credit quality of financial assets

Counterparties with credit ratings	2025 \$000's	2024 \$000's
Cash at bank and term deposits		
A-1+	17,337	10,975
Total cash at bank and term deposits	17,337	10,975
Local authority and government stock		
AA+	5,685	2,175
A	27	26
Total local authority and government stock	5,712	2,201
Derivative financial instruments		
AA-	138	2,019
Total derivative financial instruments	138	2,019
Financial instrument assets		
No rating	14,320	13,585
Total financial instrument assets	14,320	13,585
Counterparties without credit ratings		
Existing assets with no defaults in the past		
Existing assets with no defaults in the past	242	160
Total existing assets with no defaults in the past	242	160
Receivables		
Existing counterparty with no defaults in the past	26,750	18,531
Total receivables	26,750	18,531
Total credit risk	64,498	47,471

Debtors and other receivables mainly arise from Council’s statutory functions, therefore there are no procedures in place to monitor or report the credit quality of debtors and other receivables with reference to internal or external credit ratings. Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to debtors and other receivables, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers and Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover outstanding debts from ratepayers.

Liquidity risk

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Council will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Council aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which include a Liability Management policy. These policies have been adopted as part of the Council’s Long Term Plan. Council has a maximum amount that can be drawn down against its overdraft facility of \$600,000 (2024: \$600,000). There are no restrictions on the use of this facility.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses Council’s financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date.

Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate on the instrument at the balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Council 2025						
Creditors and other payables	43,366	43,366	43,366	-	-	-
Secured loans	176,337	194,548	41,196	53,764	99,588	-
Total	219,703	237,914	84,562	53,764	99,588	-

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Council 2024						
Creditors and other payables	29,983	29,983	29,983	-	-	-
Secured loans	115,000	132,161	36,281	27,749	55,028	13,103
Total	144,983	162,144	66,264	27,749	55,028	13,103

Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Council 2025						
Cash and cash equivalents	17,337	17,337	17,337	-	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	26,750	26,750	26,750	-	-	-
Net settled financial instruments	14,320	14,320	-	-	14,320	-
Net settled derivatives	138	138	-	(113)	228	23
Other financial assets:						
• Term deposits with original maturities of greater than 3 months and remaining maturities of less than 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
• Local authority and government stock	15,834	15,834	-	-	-	15,834
Total	74,378	74,378	44,087	(113)	14,548	15,857

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Council 2024						
Cash and cash equivalents	10,975	10,975	10,975	-	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	18,531	18,531	18,531	-	-	-
Net settled financial instruments	13,585	13,585	-	-	13,585	-
Net settled derivatives	2,019	2,019	54	-	1,745	220
Other financial assets:						
• Term deposits with original maturities of greater than 3 months and remaining maturities of less than 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
• Local authority and government stock	11,610	11,610	-	-	-	11,610
Total	56,720	56,720	29,560	0	15,330	11,830

Sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the potential effect on the surplus or deficit and equity (excluding accumulated funds) for reasonably possible market movements, with all other variables held constant, based on the Council's financial instrument exposures at balance date.

	-100bps Surplus \$'000	-100bps Other equity \$'000	+100bps Surplus \$'000	+100bps Other equity \$'000
Interest Rate Risk 2025				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(173)	-	173	-
Financial instruments	(143)	-	143	-
Derivatives - interest rate swaps	(1,696)	-	1,890	-
Other financial assets				
• Local authority stock	-	(57)	-	57
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings:				
• Debentures	(850)	-	850	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk	(2,863)	(57)	3,057	57

	-100bps Surplus \$'000	-100bps Other equity \$'000	+100bps Surplus \$'000	+100bps Other equity \$'000
Interest Rate Risk 2024				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(110)	-	110	-
Financial instruments	(136)	-	136	-
Derivatives - interest rate swaps	451	-	3,529	-
Other financial assets				
• Local authority stock	-	(22)	-	22
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings:				
• Debentures	(900)	-	900	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk	(695)	(22)	4,675	22

	-100bps Surplus \$'000	-100bps Other equity \$'000	+100bps Surplus \$'000	+100bps Other equity \$'000
Equity Price Risk 2025				
Financial assets				
Other financial assets				
• Quoted share investments	-	(5)	-	5
Total sensitivity to equity price risk	-	(5)	-	5

	-100bps Surplus \$'000	-100bps Other equity \$'000	+100bps Surplus \$'000	+100bps Other equity \$'000
Equity Price Risk 2024				
Financial assets				
Other financial assets				
• Quoted share investments	-	(3)	-	3
Total sensitivity to equity price risk	-	(3)	-	3

Explanation of sensitivity analysis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits on call totaling \$17,337,000 (2024: \$10,975,000) which are at floating rates. A movement in interest rates of plus or minus 1.0% has an effect on interest income of \$173,370 (2024: \$109,750).

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include Te Tumu land purchase totaling \$14.32m (2024: \$13.59m). A movement in interest rates of 1.0% has an effect of \$143,200 (2024: \$135,855) on the unrealised value of the financial instruments.

Local authority stock

A total of \$5,685,000 (2024: \$2,175,000) of investments in local authority stock are classified at fair value through equity. A movement in interest rates of plus or minus 1.0% has an effect of \$56,850 (2024: \$21,750) on the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve.

Financial assets

Derivative financial assets not hedge accounted includes interest rate swaps with a fair value totaling \$0.14m (2024: \$2.02m). A movement in interest rates of plus 1.0% has an effect of increasing the swap value to \$1.89m (2024: \$3.529m). A movement in interest rates of minus 1.0% has an effect of reducing the swap value by \$1.558m (2024: \$1.568m).

Debentures - secured loans

Council has floating rate debt with a principal amount totaling \$85.0m (2024: \$90.0m). A movement in interest rates of plus or minus 1.0% has an effect on interest expense of \$850,000 (2024: \$900,000). A movement in market interest rates on fixed rate debt does not have any impact because secured loans are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Listed shares

Western Bay holds equity instruments in Zespri Group Limited valued at \$183,000 (2024: \$119,000) and Seeka Kiwifruit Industries Limited valued at \$45,000 (2024: \$26,500). Zespri shares are not publicly traded, however Seeka shares are publicly traded. If there was a movement of plus or minus 10% in the share price the effect would be a movement in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve of \$4,500 (2024: \$2,650).

Creditors and other payables

Trade payables do not include any foreign currency denominated payables in relation to plant and equipment purchases. Therefore there is no currency price risk and no movement under sensitivity analysis.

(c) Financial instrument categories

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Financial assets		
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense		
Derivatives that are not hedge accounted		
Derivative financial instrument assets	138	2,019
Total derivatives that are not hedge accounted	138	2,019
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	17,337	10,975
Debtors and other receivables	26,750	18,531
Other financial assets:		
• Te Tumu Investment	14,320	13,585
• LGFA Borrower Notes	5,685	2,175
Total loans and receivables	64,092	45,266
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense		
Other financial assets:		
• Local authority stock	41	40
• Listed shares	228	146
• New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency	10,108	9,395
Total fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	10,376	9,581
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Creditors and other payables	43,366	29,983
Borrowings:		
• Secured loans	176,337	115,000
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	219,703	144,983

37. Capital management

The Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), which comprise retained earnings and reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Ratepayers' funds are largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings.

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the Act and applied by the Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising the Council's assets and not expecting them to meet the full cost of long term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Additionally, the Council has in place asset management plans for all major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Act requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long Term Plan (LTP) and in its annual plan (where applicable) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The Act sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriate sources of funding for each of its activities. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the LTP.

Council has the following council created reserves:

- reserves for different areas of benefit;
- self-insurance reserves; and
- trust and bequest reserves.

Reserves for different areas of benefit are used where there is a discrete set of rate or levy payers as distinct from payers of general rates. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas of benefit is applied to the specific reserves.

Self-insurance reserves are built up annually from general rates and are made available for specific unforeseen events. The release of these funds generally can only be approved by Council.

Trust and bequest reserves are set up where Council has been donated funds that are restricted for particular purposes. Interest is added to trust and bequest reserves where applicable and deductions are made where funds have been used for the purpose for which they were donated.

38. Explanation of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variations from Western Bay Council's estimated figures in the Annual Plan 2024/25 and 2025 actuals are as follows:

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Actual 2025 surplus of \$52.0 million versus 2025 budget surplus of \$55.5 million. An unfavourable variance of \$3.5m. Total revenue was \$6.0 million better than budget. Total expenditure was \$9.4 million over budget.

The major contributors to the variance are noted as follows:

Revenue variances	Variances \$'000	Explanation
Rates Revenue	(1,059)	Rates revenue is lower than budgeted because volumetric water charges were lower than expected.
Subsidies and Grants	(5,301)	Subsidies and grants were lower compared to budget due to timing of capital programme delivery mainly in Ōmokoroa Structure Plans projects funded by National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited.
Finance Revenue	1,814	Interest revenue was higher as a result of higher cash on hand and cash invested than budgeted.
Financial Contributions	329	Financial contribution revenue is recorded at the time Council provides the related service these were higher than budget for the year.
Fees and Charges	1,402	Regulatory fees and charges and other fees and charges were higher than budget.
Other revenue	8,856	Higher than budgeted forestry harvesting proceeds, vested assets received and gain on disposal of assets, were offset by insurance recoveries that were budgeted for but received at the end of the 2024 financial year.
Total revenue variances	6,041	

Expenditure variances		
Personnel Costs	462	Salary and wage costs were targeted and achieved at a lower than budget level.
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,376)	Both depreciation and amortisation expenditure was higher than budget.
Finance costs	464	Lower than budget interest rates have resulted in lower interest costs for the year.
Other expenses	(8,984)	Increased costs compared to budget specifically include unrealised hedging movement, consultant and legal fees, insurance premiums, loss on disposal of assets, asset impairment, forestry harvest costs, and audit fees.
Total expenditure variances	(9,434)	

Statement of Financial Position Variances		
Current Assets variances	16,887	Rates and sundry debtors are higher than budget this drives the higher current assets level.
Non-Current assets variances	(86,793)	Property plant and equipment is lower than budget due to timing of project completion.
Current Liabilities variances	49,323	Trade payables, accrued expenses, bonds and deposits, and income in advance are all higher than budgeted at year end as well as higher short term borrowings being in this category.
Non-Current Liabilities variances	28,988	Lower non-current borrowings compared to budget as there is a higher proportion of total borrowings in current liabilities compared to budget.
Total Statement of Financial Position variances	(90,240)	

Council Controlled Organisations

Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited (BOPLASS Limited)

The Council Controlled Organisation was formally established in January 2008. The company was set up by the eight local authorities in the Bay of Plenty region to foster collaboration between councils in the delivery of services particularly back office or support services. Gisborne District Council joined BOPLASS Limited during the 2009/10 financial year.

As a Council Controlled Organisation, Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited (BOPLASS Limited) is a separate legal entity from Council and is responsible for delivery of services in accordance with an agreed Statement of Intent. The company is governed by a Board of Directors being the Chief Executives of the constituent local authorities.

Financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2025	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Revenue	1,754	2,461
Expenditure	(1,763)	(2,462)
Net surplus/(deficit) year	(9)	(1)
Total assets	1,567	1,609
Total liabilities	1,549	1,581

Statement of Intent and Performance

The company has complied with section 64 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and has had the Statement of Intent for 2024-2027 and associated budget formally adopted by the directors.

From pages 170 to 175 is a report of performance against targets set in the Statement of Intent for 2024/27.

Council Controlled Organisation

BOPLASS Performance targets for 2024/2025

Targets 2024/25	Result	Narration
Ensure supplier agreements are proactively managed to maximise benefits for BOPLASS councils. Manage and/or renegotiate existing contracts. Contracts are reviewed annually to test for market competitiveness. New suppliers are awarded contracts through a competitive procurement process involving two or more vendors where applicable.	Achieved	Contracts negotiated and/or renewed for: <u>NAMS+ Subscription (Asset Management)</u> – BOPLASS renewed the collective NAMS+ agreement with discounted rates for BOPLASS councils through a collective agreement. <i>No alternative provider in NZ.</i> <u>IPWEA Membership (Engineering)</u> – The Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia (IPWEA) agreement was renewed in 2024 to provide a single BOPLASS portal to allow all constituent councils to access the full IPWEA online catalogue at heavily reduced pricing. The standards are used by all councils for a variety of engineering purposes. The collective agreement provides for unrestricted access for all councils at a significantly lower cost than under individual arrangements. <i>No alternative provider in NZ.</i> <u>Inter-Council Network (ICN)</u> – BOPLASS renegotiated the network agreement with Kordia for a further 12 months on the same terms. The Kordia service covers the primary connectivity to the ICN for councils. The BOPLASS agreement achieves a reduction in cost of approximately 19% for these services. Additional services were added to the ICN as requested by participating councils. In conjunction with participant councils, BOPLASS will be going to market for network services in the next financial year. <u>Zoom Video Conferencing Services (VC)</u> – The Zoom enterprise agreement was renewed by BOPLASS on behalf of the participating councils. While Microsoft Teams has become the primary VC platform for most councils’ internal and external communications, Zoom is still widely used by council governance teams and for public meetings. <i>No alternative provider.</i> <u>VertiGIS Studio (GIS)</u> – Contracts were renewed for the VertiGIS Studio products. BOPLASS councils continue to benefit from the collective contract through reduced pricing, collective training, and the utilisation of common software across the councils. No alternative provider in NZ. <u>NZ Archaeological Association (NZAA)</u> – BOPLASS has been in negotiations with NZAA to establish a new collective agreement for councils’ access to archaeological information and to ensure financial savings and benefits continue to be delivered through the collective agreement. <i>No alternative suppliers.</i> <u>Esri Enterprise Licensing Agreement (GIS)</u> – With the expiration of the existing agreement, BOPLASS has negotiated for a new three-year agreement for Esri software used extensively within BOPLASS councils. The agreement includes discounted pricing and supports a common GIS platform across BOPLASS councils. <i>No alternative suppliers.</i> <u>Insurance Brokerage Services</u> – The collective insurance brokerage agreement with Aon reached the end of its term in June 2025, with an option for a further and final two-year extension. After reviewing performance, and consulting member councils, BOPLASS received approval to proceed with the contract extension.

This retains alignment with the MW LASS and Co-Lab contracts, allowing for future collective procurement opportunities.

Under the contract extension, Aon have committed to maintaining current pricing and service levels.

n3 (Procurement) – As a group buying organisation, n3 usually charge individual membership fees. Through BOPLASS a collective purchasing group membership has been negotiated to cover all BOPLASS. Councils achieve significant savings on membership costs and have access to trade pricing through the group scheme. The agreement has been renewed with the same discounted rates.

Sole NZ provider.

My Everyday Wellbeing (H&S) – BOPLASS renewed the agreement for the staff online wellbeing platform. Discounted pricing is provided to BOPLASS as a single entity, allowing all member councils to benefit from the associated savings. The agreement has been extended to cover MW LASS and Co-Lab councils. Increased participation from MW LASS, Co-Lab and BOPLASS councils this year has resulted in further financial savings for all participating councils.

Media Copyright Agency (MCA) – A collective contract providing savings for all BOPLASS councils has been renewed with MCA (originally PMCA) for councils' print and media copyright services.

Sole NZ provider of print and media copyright services.

Cyber Insurance – All councils have successfully secured full cyber insurance cover through the collective BOPLASS programme, despite increasingly stringent requirements from insurers.

Maintaining this cover requires consistently high standards of cyber security across all councils. To support this, BOPLASS facilitated a cyber-crime information session for IT Managers led by a cyber security insurance expert. This was provided at no cost to the councils and provided insights into evolving insurer expectations, emerging cyber threats, and best practices for incident response.

Cyber cover is an annual agreement that requires going to market every year.

Standards NZ – BOPLASS has renewed the agreement with Standards NZ for discounted access to the full Standards catalogue at significantly reduced pricing for all BOPLASS councils. In addition to the financial savings for councils, the BOPLASS agreement provides full access to all standards and the full standards library for councils.

No alternative provider in NZ.

Investigate new Joint Procurement initiatives for goods and services for BOPLASS councils.

Procure from sources offering best value, service, continuity of supply and/or continued opportunities for integration.

A minimum of four new procurement initiatives investigated. Initiatives provide financial savings of greater than 5% and/or improved service levels to the participating councils.

Achieved

Procurement initiatives which have been investigated during the year are as follows:

Oblique Aerial Imagery – BOPLASS investigated collaborative opportunities for the capture of Oblique Aerial Imagery for the BOPLASS councils. Working with the councils a free trial was negotiated. Group pricing has been investigated but, given the limited number of councils currently able to commit, the benefits are not significant enough at this time.

Infrastructure Earthquake Loss Modelling – BOPLASS engaged Aon, as our risk advisor, to provide a collective loss modelling proposal covering all BOPLASS councils. This project was essential for reassessing risk exposure and informing decisions on insurance coverage and risk transfer strategies.

Approaching the procurement collectively through BOPLASS resulted in a 39% saving, when compared with if councils were to undertake the risk modelling independently.

Risk Management Resourcing – Quality and accuracy of valuation and asset data continues to hold high-importance with insurance underwriters and the quality of this data has a direct impact on councils' premium rates. While these data demands are equally applicable to all councils, some of the smaller councils may not have dedicated risk management resource to deliver on all the requirements. In collaboration with our risk advisors, a specialised service has been established to provide on-demand expert assistance in areas such as risk appetite, maturity assessments, policy and framework reviews, business continuity planning, strategic risk, and organisational risk registers.

Not only has this initiative strengthened councils' ability to meet insurance requirements, but it has also helped improve overall risk governance without the need to employ specialist staff.

Starlink Management – As a result of the major interruptions to communication technologies during and following Cyclone Gabrielle, BOPLASS IT Managers explored the potential of collective procurement of Starlink satellite WAN services to enhance business continuity and disaster recovery capabilities.

While collective procurement options did not yield financial benefits, councils opted to assess and implement Starlink solutions based on individual needs, ranging from disaster recovery to supporting remote operations. The initiative fostered significant knowledge sharing across councils. Additionally, a separate project is underway to evaluate Starlink and alternative technologies for improving connectivity for lone workers in remote areas, led by BOPLASS Health & Safety and IT Managers.

Project still underway.

High Volume Print – BOPLASS is working with councils to investigate a collective approach to high-volume printing in response to rising costs and evolving council requirements. Councils currently operate with a mix of in-house and outsourced services, and there is strong interest in assessing the opportunity for councils to address print requirements as a strategic group.

Engagement is underway to evaluate alignment across councils and identify opportunities for coordinated procurement that deliver improved service outcomes and cost efficiencies.

Project still underway.

Office supplies – BOPLASS is leading a collective secondary procurement process to engage All of Government (AoG) panellists for the provision of general office supplies. Coordinating the procurement process collectively offers efficiencies in time and resources and may provide enhanced leverage with suppliers.

Project still underway.

Energy Services – An Eastern Bay consortium of councils has appointed a provider for energy services. BOPLASS has investigated the opportunity for Western Bay councils to participate in the arrangements. Most of the other BOPLASS councils are contracted directly with providers or through the All of Government agreement. Opportunities for savings will continue to be investigated.

Project still underway.

Infrastructure Insurance – Placements for BOPLASS councils' infrastructure insurance are only provided on a 12-month term and all placements need to be procured annually through a process involving multiple underwriters and insurance syndicates. This involves identifying and negotiating with alternative markets every year and considering options to undertake placements through new or different insurers.

Negotiations for councils' infrastructure insurance were undertaken in late 2024 through direct engagement with the international and local markets. The size of the collective BOPLASS account allows us to undertake this direct engagement.

Particularly good outcomes were achieved for the 2024-25 infrastructure placements, with an average reduction of approximately 5% on last years rates, and a saving of up to 20% when compared with councils that don't procure through a collective group.

The high standard of the information being provided by BOPLASS councils, and our historical relationships with the international markets, have proven to be a strength for us at renewal time.

Most insurers demonstrate ongoing support for the BOPLASS programme, however, BOPLASS continues to review alternative risk transfer options and alternative markets.

Aerial Imagery – Two tenders for aerial imagery were managed by BOPLASS on behalf of participating councils. Tenders were awarded to Woolpert for urban orthophotography covering Tauranga City, Kawerau, Ōpōtiki, and Whakatāne, with additional capture over Moutohora and Whakaari Islands.

Occupational Health Services Tender – Working in conjunction with Co-Lab, a joint tender for the procurement of occupational health services for BOPLASS and Waikato councils has been awarded.

While each LASS will be managed independently, the aggregated tender volumes provided greater leverage for securing competitive pricing and enhanced services.

Contours from LiDAR – A regional initiative is in progress to generate contour mapping for the entire Bay of Plenty using LiDAR data acquired collectively by BOPLASS councils. This will deliver a comprehensive topographic layer for council mapping systems. The joint procurement approach ensures cost savings and operational efficiency through a streamlined process.

Project still underway.

BOPLASS continues to work closely with MW LASS and Co-Lab with the LASS leads engaging regularly and aiming to meet formally on a quarterly basis.

Shared services projects being undertaken by other LASS have been offered to BOPLASS councils. Equally, most BOPLASS projects are offered to the other LASS.

Some of the shared service projects offered to BOPLASS councils include:

- Wellbeing health and safety training
- Debt Management
- Archives
- Building Consent services

BOPLASS is leading or managing, on behalf of other LASS:

- Waste Operator and Licensing Data System
- Staff wellbeing portal
- Regional contractor database
- Rates collections

Identify opportunities to collaborate with other LASS in Procurement or Shared Service projects where alliance provides benefits to all parties.

BOPLASS to regularly engage with other LASS to identify and explore opportunities for further inter-regional collaboration.

Achieved

Quarterly reporting on engagement and a minimum of one new collaborative initiative undertaken annually.

- Inter-council secondments
- Insurance broker renewal/appointment
- Workforce management system

Workforce Management System – BOPLASS has engaged with the incumbent supplier on behalf of Co-Lab and BOPLASS councils to address service issues and to negotiate collective pricing.

Occupational Health Services – BOPLASS and Co-Lab collectively initiated a joint procurement project for occupational health services across BOPLASS and Waikato councils.

NZ Aerial Imagery consortium – BOPLASS engaged with other regions to explore the potential for a national aerial imagery consortium.

The concept aimed to improve pricing and coordination of flying schedules through a larger, collective tender. BOPLASS participated in meetings to assess the feasibility and potential benefits of the initiative. After reviewing the proposal against the existing BOPLASS aerial imagery programme, which has consistently delivered strong results through smaller, regionally focused tenders, it was determined that a national approach would not offer additional value to BOPLASS councils. The current model ensures timely delivery, equitable service to smaller councils, and maintains market competitiveness.

Engagement with other LG collaborative groups – In addition to the two North Island LASS, BOPLASS continues to offer support to other local government collaborative groups looking to leverage benefits from working collectively.

Further develop and extend the Collaboration Portal for access to, and sharing of, project information and opportunities from other councils and the greater Local Government community to increase breadth of BOPLASS collaboration.

Increase usage of the Collaboration Portal by providing support and training material for new and existing users.

Proactively market the benefits to the councils.

Number of active users to increase by 5% per year.

Achieved

Collaborative projects continue to be added to the MahiTahi Local Government Collaboration Portal, along with several specific Teams or Channels established for confidential projects outside of the main Portal.

There has been continued promotion of the MahiTahi LG Collaboration Portal within local government and this has seen a 5% increase in registered users with numbers increasing from 507 to 539.

Induction and training material has been developed for creating smooth on-boarding of any new members.

The Te Uru Kahika hub (regional and unitary councils) has continued to grow and is hosted within the same environment as the MahiTahi Collaboration Portal.

There are now 3,191 users within the wider portal.

Communicate with each shareholding council at appropriate levels.

Actively engage in obtaining political support for identified projects.

Information provided to elected members, and feedback sought, on BOPLASS projects, benefits to local communities, and value added to each council.

Achieved

BOPLASS continues to regularly engage with our constituent councils, senior management, and shareholders to ensure opportunities continue to be developed to the benefit of all stakeholders.

In addition, BOPLASS chairs and coordinates meetings and activities for specific council advisory groups that manage or lead new collaborative initiatives. These groups generally comprise of managers from each council.

The BOPLASS Statement of Intent, Annual and Half-Yearly reports are provided to council for comment or feedback and the CEO is available to attend council meetings as requested.

Ensure current funding model is appropriate. Review BOPLASS expenditure and income and review council contributions and other sources of funding. Performance against budgets reviewed quarterly. Company remains financially viable.	Achieved	The sources of BOPLASS funding and the viability of the funding model are regularly reviewed with financial reporting provided to the BOPLASS Board. Council contributions were levied with annual council contributions CPI adjusted. Contributions were received from activities that are producing savings. An annual contribution from Co-Lab, MW LASS, Regional Software Holdings (RSHL) and BOPLASS councils is received for membership of the MahiTahi Local Government Collaboration Portal. Monthly and quarterly performance reviewed. Financial statements and budget variances reported and reviewed at Board meetings. Financial position year end 30 June 2025: (9,243) deficit.
--	-----------------	---

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA)

The Council controlled organisation was formally established in December 2011. The company was set up by the eighteen local authorities and the Crown to provide debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand.

As a Council Controlled Organisation, New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA) is a separate legal entity from Council and is responsible for delivery of services in accordance with an agreed Statement of Intent. The company is governed by a Board of Directors.

Financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2025	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Revenue	35,647	21,803
Expenditure	(16,653)	(11,753)
Surplus/(deficit)	18,994	10,050
Total assets	26,467,752	23,507,816
Total liabilities	26,345,967	23,394,625

Statement of Intent and Performance

The Statement of Intent is prepared in accordance with section 64(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is for the three-year period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2027.

Below is a report of performance against targets set in the Statement of Intent for 2024/25.

Council Controlled Organisation LGFA Performance targets for 2024/2025		
Performance targets	2024-2025 target	Our performance to 30 June 2025
Comply with the Shareholder Foundation Policies and the Board-approved Treasury Policy at all times.	No breaches.	Not achieved. There was a breach of the Foundation Policy where the nominal amount of loans to a non-guarantor exceeded the \$20 million limit by \$186k.
Maintain LGFA's credit rating equal to the New Zealand Government sovereign rating where both entities are rated by the same Rating Agency.	LGFA credit ratings equivalent to NZ Sovereign.	Achieved. Our ratings remain equivalent to the New Zealand Government for both S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings. Fitch Ratings affirmed LGFA Foreign Currency Rating at AA+ in December 2024. S&P Global Ratings affirmed our domestic currency credit rating at AAA in March 2025.
A succession plan be put in place for the Board and staff and be reviewed annually.		Achieved
LGFA's total operating income for the year to 30 June 2025.	>\$31.4 million.	Achieved. \$36.3 million at June 2025, excluding unrealised gains/losses on hedged foreign currency issuance.
LGFA's total operating expenses for the year to 30 June 2025.	<\$11.5 million.	Achieved. \$11.2 million at June 2025, excluding AIL.
Share of aggregate long-term debt funding to the Local Government sector.	> 80%	Not achieved. 74.9% at June 2025.
Total lending to Participating Borrowers.	> \$23,957 million.	Not achieved. \$22,657 million as at June 2025.

Conduct an annual survey of Participating Borrowers who borrow from LGFA as to the value added by LGFA to the borrowing activities.	> 85% satisfaction score.	94% satisfaction score in August 2024 Stakeholder Survey.
Successfully refinance existing loans to councils and LGFA bond maturities as they fall due.	100%	Achieved.
Meet all lending requests from Participating Borrowers, where those requests meet LGFA operational and covenant requirements.	100%	Achieved.
Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.	No breaches.	Achieved.
Maintain Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification.	Net Carbon Zero certification maintained.	Achieved.
Meet reduction targets outlined in our carbon reduction management plan.	Reduction targets met.	Achieved. GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emission factors and the values needed to combine emissions from different gases. GHG emissions against targets are reported in the 2025 LGFA Climate-related Disclosures, which will be available on the LGFA website from 30 September 2025.
Increase our GSS lending book and Climate Action Loans.	Two new GSS loans undertaken. Three new borrowers approved for CAL.	Not achieved. One new GSS loan approved, and no new CAL borrowers approved.
Meet all mandatory climate reporting standards.	100%	Achieved.
Review each Participating Borrower's financial position.	100%	Achieved.
Arrange to meet each Participating Borrower over a 15-month period, including meeting with elected officials as required, or if requested.	100%	Achieved.
Provide input into Local Water Done Well Legislation.	Provide feedback to DIA and Treasury during legislation drafting.	Achieved.
Provide quarterly updates to shareholders and borrowers on sector developments that are impacting LGFA.	Four quarterly updates to councils and CCOs.	Achieved.
Meet annually with Infrastructure Commission, Local Government New Zealand, Taituarā, Water New Zealand, Infrastructure New Zealand, Crown Infrastructure Partners, Department of Internal Affairs, Treasury and Minister's office to discuss sector issues from an LGFA perspective.	Nine meetings across stakeholders.	Achieved.

Western Bay of Plenty Tourism and Visitors Trust (Tourism Bay of Plenty)

Tourism Bay of Plenty is a Council Controlled Organisation of both the Tauranga City Council (TCC) and Western Bay of Plenty District Council and was formally established in July 2002.

As a Council Controlled Organisation, Tourism Bay of Plenty is a separate legal entity from Council and is responsible for delivery of services in accordance with an agreed Statement of Intent. The Trust is governed by a Board of Trustees.

Financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2025	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Revenue	3,737	3,524
Expenditure	(4,019)	(3,697)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	(282)	(174)
Total assets	1,267	1,694
Total liabilities	691	836

Statement of Intent and Performance

The Trust has complied with section 64 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and has had the Statement of Intent for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2027 and associated budget formally adopted by the company.

Below is a report of performance against targets set in the Statement of Intent for 2024/25.

Council Controlled Organisation Tourism Bay of Plenty Performance targets for 2024/2025		
Outcomes	Measures	Result
Economic		
		Total = -1.5% Domestic = -4.8% International = +20.5%
Grow the value of tourism to the Western Bay economy.	Trends in visitor spending via electronic card transactions.	Despite international visitor spend up YoY considerably, domestic visitor spend continues to be impacted by challenging economic conditions. Domestic visitor spend accounts for 84% of total visitor spend. Status: Not Achieved.
Social		
Enhance the value of tourism to our community (according to the community).	Residents' sentiment towards tourism. Measured by the percentage of residents who agree that tourism has a positive impact on their community. Residents provide a rating of 1 to 10, where 1 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree.	Tauranga City Council resident positive impact sentiment target: 60%Western Bay District Council survey currently paused. TCC YE June 2025 = 66%. Status: Achieved.

Cultural

Improving the cultural wellbeing of the community through tourism.	Facilitation of programmes that elevate the Māori cultural tourism proposition in the western bay region.	Incorporated Western Bay of Plenty District cultural history and stories into digital storytelling and wayfinding platforms managed by TBOP. Both cultural history and stories continue to be updated on various platforms, including the TBOP website, digital kiosks and Te Ara Whānui app. Status: Work in progress.
--	---	--

Environmental

Improving the environmental wellbeing of the region via environmental sustainability and regeneration projects.	Industry-focused environmental sustainability and regeneration initiatives facilitated or enabled by TBOP.	35 additional organisations completed the Green Room sustainability programme for YE June 2025. This takes the total number to 135. Status: Achieved.
---	--	--

Tourism Bay of Plenty Organisation Wellbeing

Enhance TBOP's ability to achieve its goals through high staff engagement.	TBOP staff engagement.	June Employee Engagement score of 94%. Target: ≥ 80%. Status: Achieved.
--	------------------------	--

Destination Management & Marketing

Elevate the region's cycling proposition.	Develop, update, and promote informative material on cycle trail options in the western bay.	Cycle trails booklet updated with new trails, supported by an initial print run and digital deployment. Support the development of tourism ventures that make use of this experience. 7,500 copies of the Western Bay of Plenty and Tauranga cycle trails booklet were printed, distributed and deployed online. Status: Achieved.
Build operator capability to enhance the quality of the region's tourism offering.	Provide opportunities for western bay operators to train or upskill in sales, marketing and trade capability areas while also gaining, retaining or achieving higher Qualmark rated certification.	Operators supported to engage in capability building programmes, with a minimum of five additional operators being endorsed with Qualmark certification. Operators continue to be supported by TBOP to build capability, with five new operators accredited with Qualmark certification for YE June 2025. Status: Achieved.
Coordinate activity that attracts key business events to the Western Bay region.	Facilitate leads and bids for business events in the region.	Facilitated 25 leads or bids for business events in the region and won 7. 44 conference bids have been submitted, and 31 have been confirmed. Status: Achieved.
Elevate the region's food story and proposition.	Promote and support the delivery of the Flavours of Plenty Festival to draw visitors to the Coastal Bay of Plenty region.	Continued TBOP support of Flavours of Plenty, via key visitor marketing channels, reaffirms the festival as a signature DNA™ event for the region. The Flavours of Plenty festival took place from the 27th of March to 13th of April, and included 51 events, with 81% of festival tickets sold. Status: Achieved.
Promotion of the western bay region to key target markets (cultural explorers, surf & beach lovers, outdoor adventurers, and eco-travellers).	Annual development and delivery of marketing campaigns that incorporate our key DNA™ pillars that reach and convert the travel intentions of our target markets to visit, stay and spend in the region.	Review previous campaign results and deliver an updated/renewed domestic marketing campaign which incorporates the destination's DNA™, converting the travel intentions of our target markets to visit, stay and spend in the region. Our spring campaign ran from 18 October to 17 November 2024, focusing on the outdoor adventure-seeking market. Key results included: 60k campaign landing page views, 226k video views and 4.3k new email subscribers. Status: Achieved.

Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (CO-Lab)

Local Authority Shared Services Limited was incorporated in December 2005 and changed its name to WAIKATO LOCAL AUTHORITY SHARED SERVICES LIMITED (WLASS) in April 2016. WLASS is owned by 13 local authorities. WLASS provides a legal entity, representative of all the shareholding councils, which can enter into contracts and agreements with external suppliers and provide value to the shareholders by reducing costs.

WLASS contracts are available to be joined by any shareholder that so chooses.

Western Bay District Council became a shareholder in 2023.

Financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2025	Actual 2025 \$000's	Actual 2024 \$000's
Revenue	9,718	9,845
Expenditure	(9,793)	(10,564)
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	(75)	(720)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	(75)	(720)
Total assets	6,156	5,299
Total liabilities	4,455	3,523

Statement of Intent and Performance

The company has complied with section 64 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and has had the Statement of Intent for 2024-2025 and associated budget formally adopted by the company.

Below is a report of performance against targets set in the Statement o Intent for 2024-25.

Council Controlled Organisations CO-Lab Performance targets for 2024/2025			
Strategic Goal	3-Year Objective	Annual KPI	FY24-25 Actual/Notes
GOAL 1: Shareholding Councils understand we provide them value	We know the value we provide shareholders has improved by 15%, by 30 June 2027 (baseline y/e 30 June 24. "Based on the regional benefits of collaboration (not an individual councils' benefits from collaboration)	Year-on-year increase in the value we provide to councils.	FY24-25: \$11.4m in value we provide to councils as measured by our benefit analysis.
	By 30 June 2027, 80% of shareholders agree they get value from Co-Lab.	80%+ of council survey respondents believe those Co-Lab services they received meet or exceed their expectations (evidenced by an annual survey).	FY24-25: 88% of council survey respondents believe those Co-Lab services they received met or exceeded their expectations (evidenced by an annual survey) in FY25. Survey response rate was 41% (350 were invited; 142 responses received).

GOAL 2: Deliver value by growing the scale of our shared service function	24 new instances of Co-Lab shared services being utilised, by June 2027. (baseline y/e 30 June 24)	Year-on-year increase in the utilisation of services we provide to councils.	FY24-25: New onboardings: • 5 RATA Spaces and Places councils • 1 Smart Water – Watercare joined • 1 ECM – OtoDC joined • 1 Sampling & Analysis – Waikato Regional Airport joined • 1 Co-Lab Building Services – WBOP • 1 Professional Services Panel – WBOP
		Year-on-year increase in the number of services available to councils.	FY24-25: • Introduced RATA Spaces & Places • Launched Co-Lab Building Services
	All shareholders take up at least one additional shared service.	Year-on-year increase in the utilisation of services we provide to councils.	FY24-25: Measured as above.
GOAL 3: Diverse, talented and motivated people work for us	Maintain staff engagement above 85%.	Maintain staff engagement above 85%.	FY24-25: The engagement score was 86%. Survey response rate was 45% (49 invited, 22 responses).
	Staff turnover is less than 15%.	Staff turnover is less than 15%.	FY24-25: 10.5% staff turnover.
	Our vacancies are filled by suitable candidates within 3 months. (baseline y/e 30 June 24)	Vacancies are filled by suitable candidates within 3 months.	FY24-25: The 1 position advertised was vacant for 2 months.



Rangiora Business Park



Te Puke Sikh Parade



Welcoming the flag parade at Katikati Festival of Cultures



Korero & Kai at Otawhiwhi Marae as part of the Flavours of Plenty Festival

Te mana whakahaere me te
aroturikitanga

Governance and monitoring

Your Mayor and Councillors	184
Committees and Memberships 2022-25.....	186
Community Board and Community Forum Representatives 2022-25	187
Organisational overview	188
Independent Auditor's Report 2025.....	189

Your Mayor and Councillors

Tō Koromatua me ngā Kaikaunihera

Your Mayor



James Denyer

021 858 007

James.Denyer@westernbay.govt.nz

Katikati - Waihi Beach Ward Councillors



Rodney Joyce

027 374 7933

Rodney.Joyce@westernbay.govt.nz



Anne Henry

027 698 9275

Anne.Henry@westernbay.govt.nz



Allan Sole

027 497 7250

Allan.Sole@westernbay.govt.nz

Kaimai Ward Councillors



Tracey Coxhead

027 681 7391

Tracey.Coxhead@westernbay.govt.nz



Margaret Murray-Benge

027 221 0388

Margaret.Murray-Benge@westernbay.govt.nz



Murray Grainger

027 936 7994

Murray.Grainger@westernbay.govt.nz



Don Thwaites

027 552 5103

Don.Thwaites@westernbay.govt.nz

Te Puke - Maketu Ward Councillors



John Scrimgeour (Deputy Mayor)

027 653 3368

John.Scrimgeour@westernbay.govt.nz



Grant Dally

022 123 6850

Grant.Dally@westernbay.govt.nz



Andy Wichers

020 440 2022

Andy.Wichers@westernbay.govt.nz



Laura Rae

021 027 92627

Laura.Rae@westernbay.govt.nz

Committees and Memberships 2022-25

Council

Membership: All elected members

Oversees all functions and activities of administering the District, and has specific powers.

District Licensing Committee

Statutory committee made up of two elected members and community appointments. Their task is to consider and determine applications for liquor licenses and bar manager certificates.

District Plan Committee

Has delegated authority to hear and make decisions on District Plan matters. The District Plan sets the rules on development in our District.

Projects and Monitoring Committee

Membership: All elected members

Oversees the implementation and performance monitoring of the core services provided by Council.

Regulatory Hearings Committee

Membership: Six councillors

Makes decisions on statutory and regulatory matters Council manages under legislation. Much of this work involves assessing applications by people to undertake certain activities in the District. All chairs and members of hearing panels must be accredited under the Resource Management Act.

Strategy and Policy Committee

Membership: All elected members

Committee's role is to develop plans, policies and strategies for the future direction of our community.

Audit, Risk and Finance Committee

Membership: All elected members

Committee provides assurance and assistance to Council on management of Council's risks, financial control and compliance frameworks and its external accountability responsibilities.

Annual Plan and Long Term Plan Committee

Membership: All elected members

Committee manages the process of the Annual Plan, Long Term Plan and amendments, including determination of the nature and extent of community engagement approaches to be employed.

Community Committee

Membership: All elected members and Community Board chairpersons.

Committee role is to make recommendations on actions to address priority matters arising from Community Forums.

Community Forums (Katikati-Waihi Beach, Kaimai and Maketu-Te Puke)

Membership: Ward councillors

Committee's role is to develop community relationships to achieve solutions to local issues and to provide a voice on behalf of the community in relation to feedback and consultation for the Annual and Long Term Plan processes.

Joint Committees

SmartGrowth Leadership Group

Membership: Representation from Councils across the Bay of Plenty and Tangata Whenua.

SmartGrowth Leadership Group (SGLG) is a governance group responsible for prioritising, reviewing and monitoring the implementation of the SmartGrowth Strategy 2074.

Regional Transport Committee

Membership: Representation from Councils across the Bay of Plenty, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, NZ Police, and the Port of Tauranga.

Prepares and monitors implementation of a Regional Land Transport Plan.

Te Maru o Kaituna (Kaituna River Authority)

Membership: Representation from Council's across the Bay of Plenty and Tangata Whenua.

To restore, protect and enhance the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Kaituna River.

Community Board and Community Forum Representatives 2022-25

Waihi Beach Community Board

- Member Ross Goudie
- Member Heather Marie Guptill
- Member Dani Simpson
- Member Wayne Stevenson
- Councillor Allan Sole
- Councillor Anne Henry

Katikati Community Board

- Member John Clements
- Member Norm Mayo
- Member Andy Earl
- Member Teresa Sage
- Councillor Anne Henry
- Councillor Rodney Joyce

Ōmokoroa Community Board

- Member Peter Presland
- Member Chris Dever
- Member Allan Hughes
- Member Ben Bell
- Councillor Murray Grainger
- Councillor Don Thwaites

Te Puke Community Board

- Member Karen Summerhays
- Member Neena Chauhan
- Member Kassie Ellis
- Member Dale Snell
- Councillor Grant Dally
- Councillor Andy Wichers

Maketu Community Board

- Member Brett Waterhouse
- Member Rewi Boy Corbett
- Member Tippiany Hopping
- Member Donna Walters
- Councillor John Scrimgeour
- Councillor Laura Rae

Katikati-Waihi Beach Community Forum

- Councillor Rodney Joyce
- Councillor Anne Henry
- Councillor Allan Sole

Kaimai Community Forum

- Councillor Tracey Coxhead
- Councillor Murray Grainger
- Councillor Margaret Murray-Benge
- Councillor Don Thwaites

Maketu-Te Puke Community Forum

- Councillor Laura Rae
- Councillor Andy Wichers
- Councillor Grant Dally
- Councillor John Scrimgeour

Organisational overview

CEO Group	Regulatory Services Group	Corporate Services Group	Infrastructure Group	Strategy and Community Group
Executive Assistance - Chief Executive - Mayor Communications - Operational communications - Corporate identity - Online communications - Strategic and governance communications	Environmental Consents - Resource Consents - Property Information Memoranda (PIMs) Building Services - Building Consents - Land Information Memoranda (LIMs) - Building compliance - Pools, Building WOF, compliance schedules Compliance and Monitoring - Animal control services - Traffic and parking services - Alcohol licensing - Environmental Health - General bylaw and resource consent compliance and monitoring Land Development - Development code management - Land engineering design approvals Development Projects - Development advice	Commercial and Finance - Finance - Financial Policy, Overview and Auditing - Treasury - Business Partnering - Accounting - Accounts Payable - Revenue - Annual Plan and Annual Report - Risk and Assurance - Contracts and Procurement - General purchasing and contract advice - Tenders - Delegated financial authority governance - Finance systems - Insurance Corporate Performance - Corporate Planning - Business Planning Improvement and Project Management - Quality Management - Performance Monitoring and Reporting - Benchmarking Asset Management - Asset Management Systems - Valuation - Monitoring and Reporting IT Management - Information Services and Systems - Electronic Document Management Systems - Information Technology - IT Development - IT Projects - Geographical Information Systems People and Capability - People and Capability Strategy - Workforce Development - Recruitment - Training and Development - Payroll - Health and Safety - Safety Compliance	Management - Strategic, Financial and Funding Management - Project Monitoring and Reporting Transport - Asset Management - Roading Network - West Roads Maintenance Contract Water Services - Water Services Asset Management - Wastewater - Stormwater - Potable Water 3 Waters - Compliance Reserves and Facilities - Reserves and Facilities Asset Management - Reserves - Esplanades - Wharves - Jetties and Boat Ramps - Cemeteries - Playgrounds - Sub-regional parks - Cycleways and walkways - Sports fields - Swimming Pools Emergency Management - Response Capability Operations - Corporate Asset Management - Strategic Property - Corporate Property - Pensioner Housing - Fleet Management - Legal Property - Solid Waste / Kerbside Collective Management - Recycling - Campgrounds - CCTV Infrastructure Growth, Planning and Projects Delivery - Structure Planning and Design - Major Capital Projects	Executive Assistance - Deputy Chief Executive / General Manager - Legal Delegations - Privacy Officer - Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act Requests Environmental Planning - Infrastructure Planning - District Plan Policy and Planning - Recreational Planning - Policy Analysis - Long Term Plan (LTP) - Annual Plan - Bylaw Development Kaupapa Māori - Tangata Whenua Engagement and Relationships - Tangata Whenua Forums - Iwi/Hapū Management Plans Community and Strategy - Housing - Climate Change - Corporate Events - Community Funding Customer Services - Customer Relationships - Service Requests - Call Centre and Online Services - Community Library Programmes - Katikati Digital Hub Governance - Support to Elected Members - Support to Council Committees and Community Boards - Meeting and Agenda Management - Election Services

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Western Bay of Plenty District Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Western Bay of Plenty District Council (the Council). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Anton Labuschagne, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit on his behalf.

We have audited the information in the annual report of the Council that we are required to audit in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the Council has complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations).

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Council on pages 86 to 168:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards;
- the Council's Council activities for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 25 to 83:

- provides an appropriate and meaningful basis to enable readers to assess the Council’s actual service provision for each group of activities; determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- fairly presents, in all material respects, the Council’s actual levels of service for each group of activities, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved; and
 - the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
- complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards;
- the statement comparing actual capital expenditure to budgeted capital expenditure for each group of activities of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 92 to 104, has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 24 of Schedule 10 to the Act;
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 92 to 104 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 26 of Schedule 10 to the Act;
- the funding impact statement of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2025 on page 105, has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 30 of Schedule 10 to the Act.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that:

- the Council has complied with the information disclosure requirements of Part 3 of Schedule 10 to the Act for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
- the Council’s disclosures about its performance against benchmarks required by Part 2 of the Regulations for the year ended 30 June 2025 are complete and accurate.

Date

We completed our work on 25 November 2025. This is the date on which we give our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements.

Emphasis of matter – Future of water delivery

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to 109 to 110, which outlines that in response to the Government's Local Water Done Well reforms, the Council has decided to establish a multi-owned water organisation with Tauranga City Council to deliver water, stormwater and wastewater services be responsible for delivering those services from 1 July 2027.

The financial impact of this decision is unknown because details of the exact arrangements are still being considered.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information and the disclosure requirements

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards, the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), and New Zealand Auditing Standard 1 (Revised): The Audit of Service Performance Information issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information and the disclosure requirements section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information and the disclosure requirements

The Council is responsible for preparing the audited information and the disclosure requirements in accordance with the Act.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the audited information and the disclosure requirements that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the audited information and the disclosure requirements the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information and the disclosure requirements

Responsibilities for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the Council's long-term plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We evaluate whether the Council activities includes all groups of activities that we consider are likely to be material to the readers of the annual report.
- We evaluate whether the measures selected and included in the Council activities for groups of activities present an appropriate and meaningful basis that will enable readers to assess the Council's actual performance. We make our evaluation by reference to generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Responsibilities for the disclosure requirements

Our objective is to provide reasonable assurance about whether the Council has complied with the disclosure requirements. To assess whether the Council has met the disclosure requirements we undertake work to confirm that:

- the Council has made all of the disclosures required by Part 3 of Schedule 10 to the Act and Part 2 of the Regulations; and
- the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Regulations accurately reflect information drawn from the Council's audited information and, where applicable, the Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

Our responsibilities for the audited information and for the disclosure requirements arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report other than the audited information and the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Council in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The Council's Interim Chief Executive Officer was a member of Audit New Zealand's leadership team from February to December 2024. We are satisfied we have implemented sufficient safeguards to mitigate any threat to auditor independence posed by the Interim Chief Executive Officer's appointment.

In addition to our audit, we have performed a limited assurance engagement related to the District Council's debenture trust deed, assurance over the procurement and enterprise resource planning system and assurance over the process to amend the process to procure the design and construction of the Te Puke wastewater treatment plant which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements, we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.



Anton Labuschagne
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Tauranga, New Zealand