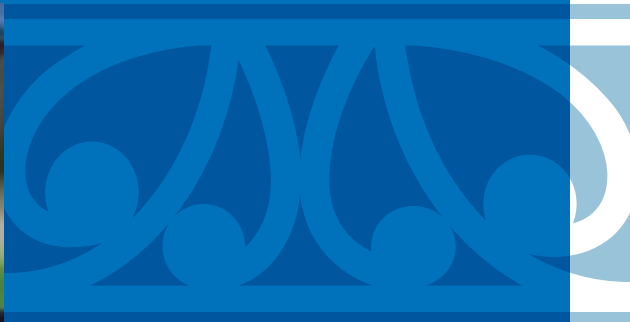


ANNUAL PLAN MAHERE O TE TAU 2022/2023



Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

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MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL

Tasman Mayor



Mayor, Tim King

Richmond Ward



Cr Mark Greening



Cr Kit Maling



Cr Trevor Tuffnell

Motueka Ward



Cr Barry Dowler



Cr David Ogilvie



Cr Trindi Walker

Moutere/Waimea Ward



Cr Christeen Mackenzie



Cr Dean McNamara



Cr Anne Turley

Golden Bay Ward



Cr Celia Butler



Cr Chris Hill

Lakes/Murchison Ward



Cr Stuart Bryant

MAYOR AND CEO'S MESSAGE

Welcome, nau mai haere mai to the Tasman District Council's 2022 – 2023 Annual Plan.

We are in year two of the 2021–2031 Long-Term Plan (LTP) and so much has changed since it was adopted in June last year. As we draw a close to the 2021/2022 financial year, the country is still feeling the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, both as a health issue and its impact on services and supply chains. Inflation and the cost of borrowing have increased, along with the increasing cost and shortage of materials. The labour market is also tight making it difficult for businesses to operate. Treasury has described the pandemic as a “once in a century” public health shock. Going forward there will be a period of uncertainty and challenges.

When preparing this Annual Plan, we have been acutely aware of the need to keep costs down. However, we have no choice but to deliver the services that are needed with a determined effort to play our part in supporting a healthy and thriving community.

We went out in early April for consultation with a document that had two options for our ratepayers to consider.

Option One: continue with the workplan planned for 2022-2023 with associated borrowing putting the required rates income increase to 7.66%; or

Option Two: amend the work programme with a lower rates income increase of 5.51%.

We received well-thought-out responses with Option Two as the preferred. Several changes have occurred because of submissions and because of new information since the draft Annual Plan was consulted on. We listened, and we made changes as a result.

After further cost savings, the final rates income increase is 5.05%.

Any increase in rates is not ideal and finding the right balance is a challenge. However, we must remain focused on our core services and deliver a work programme we can commit to. Infrastructure and community well-being are at the core of our community's ability to live day to day.

Climate change is a priority, requiring an all-of-Council approach. Building our resilience is integral to future planning for our region. There will be some tough decisions ahead for the Council ensuring we build resilience into our planning for the future as we move toward a net zero-emissions future for New Zealand.

Government reforms have made planning for the future more challenging. Tasman District Council has remained focused on strengthening our infrastructure. The Three Waters Reform has not been factored into this Annual Plan as we await the passing of the Water Services Entities Bill and related legislation. Against the backdrop of uncertainty, we will continue to supply services and invest in Tasman's future.

People have chosen and will continue to choose Tasman as their favoured destination to live, work and play. In supporting these choices, we are very aware of our responsibility to supply a balance to ensure Tasman keeps the features that make it our place of choice.

We understand that some of you are feeling financial strain and your rates bill is a worry. If you are going to have trouble meeting your rates instalments, please contact our rates team on 03 543 8400.



Tim King
Mayor



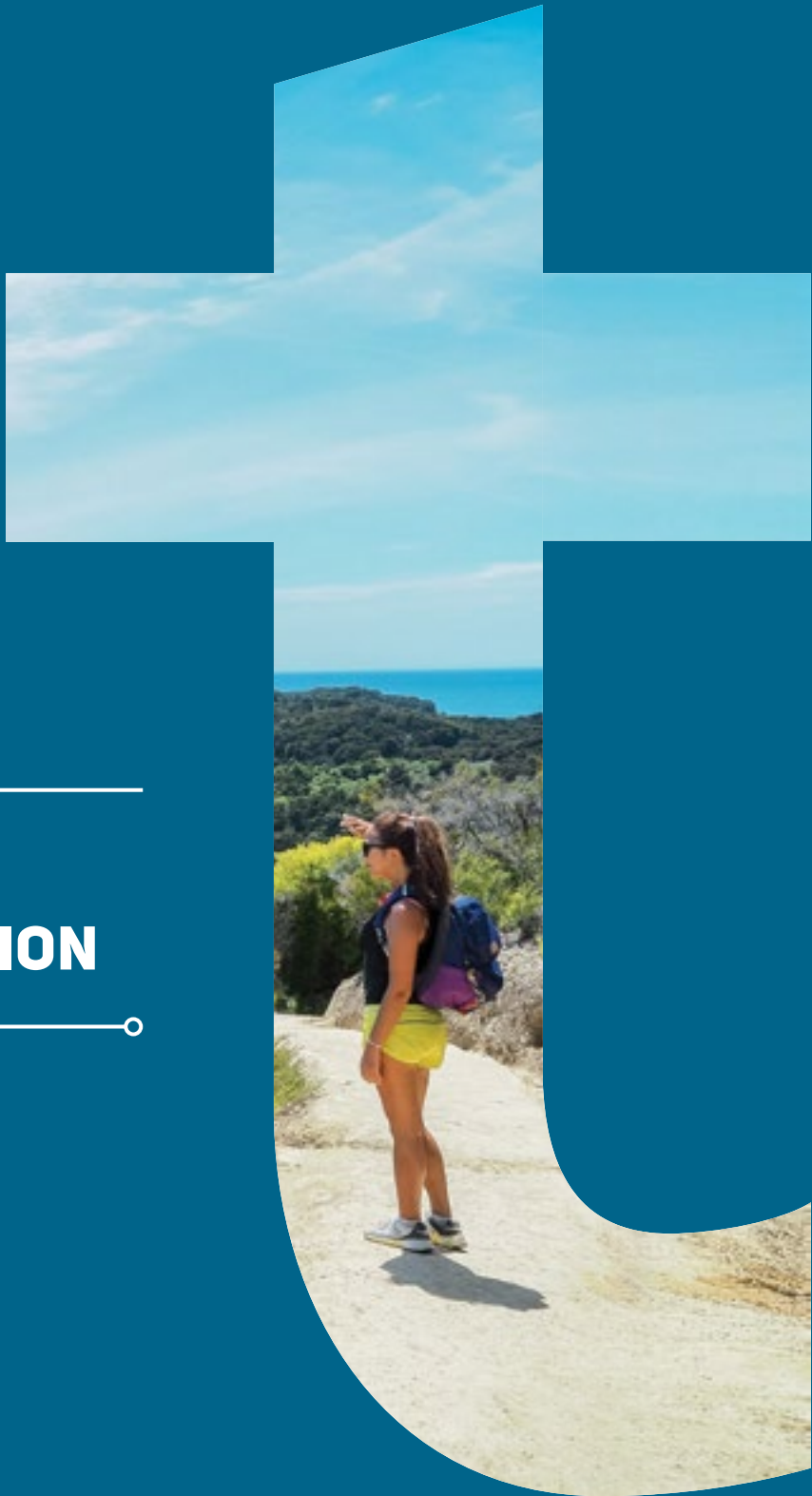
Leonie Rae
Chief Executive Officer



When preparing this Annual Plan, we have been acutely aware of the need to keep costs down. However, we have no choice but to deliver the services that are needed with a determined effort to play our part in supporting a healthy and thriving community.



PART 1: INTRODUCTION



HOW TO FIND YOUR WAY AROUND THE ANNUAL PLAN

PART 1

The introductory part of this document explains what the Annual Plan 2022/2023 (Annual Plan) is about and what it contains.

PART 2

Sets out the highlights of the Council's Annual Plan for 2022/2023. It describes what is in the Council's current plans for the year and how they differ from what was included in Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021 – 2031 (Tasman's 10-Year Plan) – also known as our Long-Term Plan.

We provide a summary of the Council's financial information for the 2022/2023 year including details of the forecast increase in rates revenue and the effect on the Council's borrowing.

PART 3

In this section, we present detailed information on the Council's finances including our prospective accounts. This section also includes detailed information on the various rates that will be charged and where those rates apply.

All budget figures in this Annual Plan contain an allowance for inflation, and all figures are GST exclusive (except for rates, which are GST inclusive). Any exceptions are expressly stated.

We have kept jargon and abbreviations to a minimum. However, some words are used because of legislation or the specialised activities that the Council carries out. A glossary of terms used is provided at the back of the document for your reference.

If you are unable to find the information you are looking for in this document, it may be contained in **Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021 – 2031 (Tasman's 10-Year Plan)**.

The Council has only included information in this document that is not already contained within Tasman's 10-Year Plan. You can find more information on the Council's activities and services in Volume 1 of Tasman's 10-Year Plan. Each grouping of Council services also has an Activity Management Plan which further details what the Council is planning to provide, and the projects it intends to deliver. You can read Tasman's 10-Year Plan and the Activity Management Plans on the Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz.

This Annual Plan is supported by policies that the Council adopted as part of the development of Tasman's 10-Year Plan. Please refer to Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz or Volume 2 of Tasman's 10-Year Plan for Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, Financial Strategy, Infrastructure Strategy, Significance and Engagement Policy, and a Fostering Māori Participation in Council Decision Making Through Ngā Iwi/Council Partnership.



INTRODUCTION

This Annual Plan outlines the changes to the information included in Year Two of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021–2031.

The Council needs to produce an Annual Plan each year between the three-yearly reviews of the Long-Term Plan. The Annual Plan is an opportunity to take stock of what has changed since the last Long-Term Plan was completed and reset ahead of the upcoming financial year.

A substantial amount has changed since mid-2021 when Tasman's 10-Year Plan was finalised. At that time, the Government nationally and the Council locally were attempting to stimulate the economy to boost growth and retain jobs following the effects of Covid 19 restrictions. However, in early 2022 we are faced with high inflation. Unemployment is very low and there is a shortage of skilled workers to fill the jobs available.



The Council has been faced with several changes that are largely outside its control that are driving higher costs.

These external changes are:

- Additional work to comply with the new Water Services Act 2021;
- Funding cost overruns in the Waimea Community Dam project;
- Lower water use by industrial operations driving increases in cubic metre water rates;
- Higher insurance costs than anticipated;
- Making provision for the higher costs of attracting and retaining skilled staff; and
- Taking advantage of Waka Kotahi funding to improve walking and cycling infrastructure.

Faced with these higher costs, the Council has trimmed its programme of work and capital projects to help keep the rates revenue increase at an affordable level. At the same time, the Council will continue to deliver important services to the community and invest in important infrastructure for the long term.

The financial projections in this document are based on current information. The economic environment is uncertain and evolving because of the Covid 19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and other national and international events. This makes future forecasting difficult. The financial information contained in this Annual Plan is forecast information based on assumptions, which Council reasonably expects to occur. Actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented. Council will report actual performance through the Annual Report at the end of 2022/2023.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: WHAT WE HEARD

The Council carried out public consultation on the Annual Plan 2022/2023 between 4 April and 4 May 2022.

People were able to make written submissions on the Council's website, by email, or by mail. In addition, the Council held two online sessions to present information, answer questions, and receive feedback. Regrettably, only two people attended these sessions.

The options identified in the consultation document were as follows:

OPTION 1: AMENDED TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN PROGRAMME

Carry out the programme of work planned for the 2022/2023 year in Tasman's 10-Year Plan with the amendments noted in the consultation document. The increase in the rates revenue associated with this option was 7.66%.

OPTION 2: AMENDED TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN PROGRAMME WITH REDUCTIONS TO HELP MODERATE RATES INCREASES

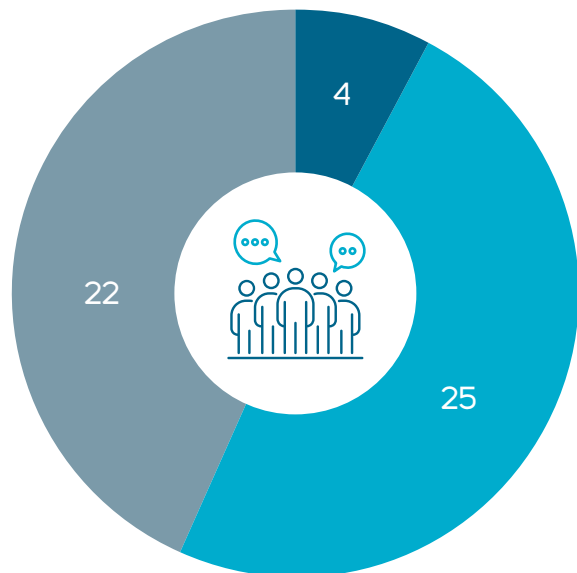
Carry out the programme of work planned for the 2022/2023 year in Tasman's 10-Year Plan with the changes noted in the consultation document **and additional changes to reduce costs for 2022/2023**. The increase in rates revenue associated with this option was 5.51%.

We received 50 written and one audio submission. In addition, two people provided feedback at online sessions.

Four written submitters selected Option 1. Twenty-four written submitters plus the one audio submitter selected Option 2. Twenty-two written submitters did not select Option 1 or 2.

OPTION SELECTED

● Option 1 ● Option 2 ● Neither



Fifteen submitters attended the online hearing on 18 May 2022 and presented their submissions verbally to the Council.

Submitters in favour of Option 1 considered that deferring capital investment and the savings identified would have negative longer-term effects.

Submitters in favour of Option 2 commented on the unaffordability of rates increases and the hardship the increases will have on people on low incomes and/or fixed incomes. Several submitters expressed concerns about the Waimea Dam cost overruns and the method of funding these.

Twelve submitters recommended that the Council make other/additional savings to reduce the rates revenue increase, and eight submitters stated the Council should focus on essential services and cut back on discretionary items.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: WHAT WE HEARD

The Council received six submissions from community organisations either seeking funding or requesting that the Council undertake specific activities of benefit to the operation of the organisations concerned, which are not in the Tasman 10-Year Plan programme.

The Council's decisions on these requests for funding are detailed on page 16.

SUBMITTER	REQUEST
Margie Little on behalf of Onetahua Marae	Funding to support the upgrading of the Marae toilet and shower block, the wharekai, and the cultural centre.
Chris Sutton on behalf of the Motueka District Museum Board	Funding to assist the museum in meeting higher costs and increasing storage requirements.
Geoff Rennison, on behalf of the Golden Bay Museum Society	Funding to increase the Museum's work/meeting space and employee amenities, and for increased staffing.
Maree Dunlop on behalf of Top of the South Neighbourhood Support	Funding to sustain its community-led development and to provide support for a local non-government organisation that employs staff.
Ian Gardiner on behalf of the Pōhara Boat Club	A commitment from the Council to upgrade and seal the roadway between the entrance to the Port and the boat ramp gate, and to provide a floating jetty as part of any marina upgrade. Also sought a commitment to security of tenure on the existing leased area used by the Club.
Sky Davies on behalf of Tasman Environmental Trust	Funding towards the Pest Free Onetahua Farewell Spit project.





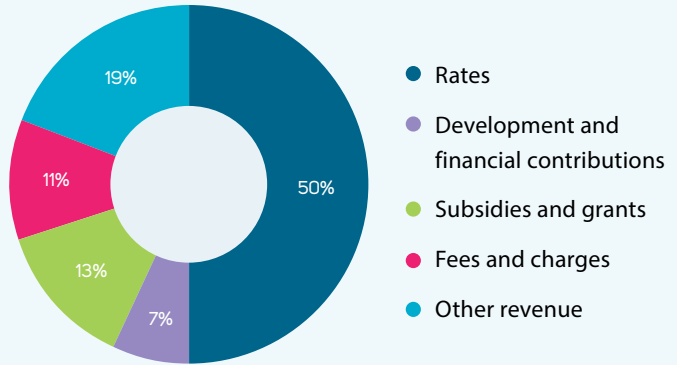
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PART 2: HIGHLIGHTS

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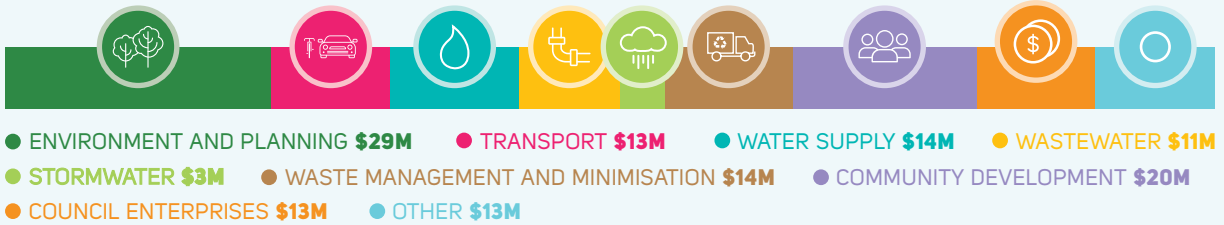
FINANCE SUMMARY

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

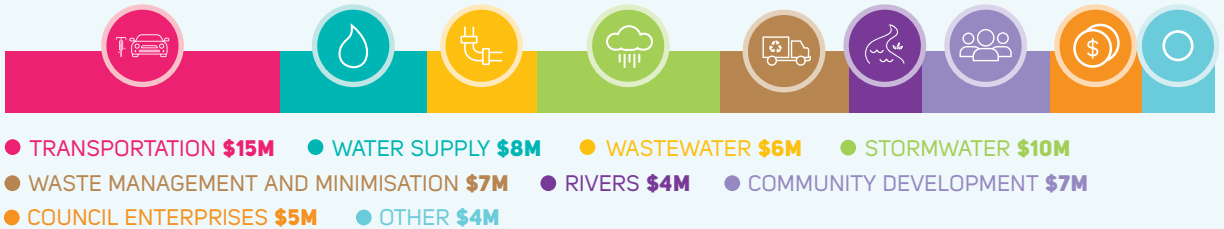


WHERE THE MONEY GOES

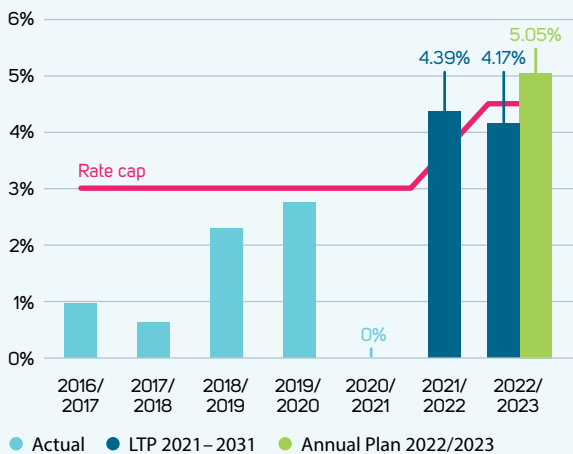
OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE (the costs of providing ongoing services)



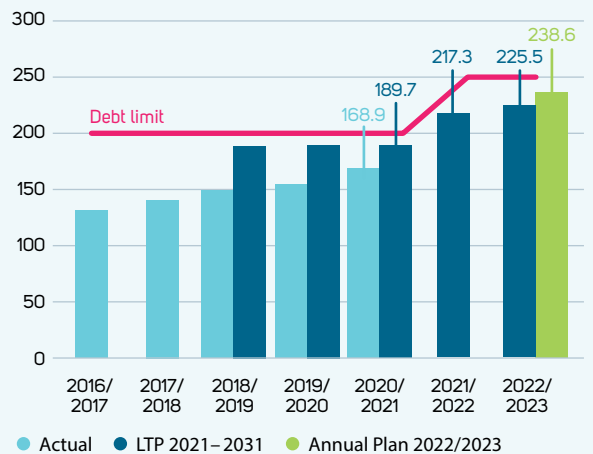
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (to purchase or create assets)



RATES INCREASE (excludes growth)



TOTAL NET DEBT (\$m)



HOW WILL RATES BE AFFECTED?

The rates revenue increase, excluding growth, is 5.05%. Not all rating units will get the same rates increase. The actual level of rates increase for each rating unit will vary depending on the property type, location, and services received.

The table below illustrates the proportion of rating units in the District that will experience rates changes of various dollar value ranges.

CHANGE IN RATES	PROPORTION OF RATING UNITS
Decrease	1%
\$0 – \$100 increase	21%
\$101 – \$200 increase	33%
\$201 – \$300 increase	25%
\$301 – \$400 increase	9%
\$401 – \$500 increase	4%
Over \$500 increase	7%

Generally, rates increases over the 5.05% average will affect pastoral farmers, dairy farmers and lifestyle blocks rather than urban properties. This is because of the larger water use of these rating units and higher capital value (meaning they pay more of the general rate that has increased by 8%).

More information on the rates increase for different types of rating units is provided on pages 82 – 95.

The rates revenue increase in this Annual Plan at 5.05% is higher than the 4.5% cap the Council set itself in the Financial Strategy in Tasman’s 10-Year Plan. As noted elsewhere in this document, this has primarily been the result of some cost pressures that were outside of the Council’s control. The Council has not reviewed or increased the cap in its Financial Strategy at this time but may revisit the level of the cap at a later date.



CHANGES FROM TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN 2021 – 2031 (THE LONG-TERM PLAN)

This section lists key changes in the Annual Plan 2022/2023 from what we had planned for the 2022/2023 year in Tasman's 10-Year Plan.

CHANGES FROM EXTERNAL COST PRESSURES

Several largely external factors have increased the Council's costs and contributed to a higher level of rates revenue requirement than was included in Tasman's 10-Year Plan. The main factors are described below.

COMPLYING WITH THE WATER SERVICES ACT 2021

To meet the requirements of the new Water Services Act, the Council needs to carry out additional work, e.g. preparing water source safety plans and water storage management plans, revising water quality monitoring programmes, and installing new monitoring equipment to support these. In addition, we will invest in plant shut down mechanisms and backflow prevention for rural water schemes and upgraded bulk water filling stations. This is expected to cost an additional \$1.25 million in 2022/2023 and results in a 1.18% increase in the revenue we need to collect from rates. The Council has assumed that it will be able to use \$500,000 from the three waters reform *better off funding* to be provided by the Government, to help fund the additional costs of implementing the Water Services Act (see further information on page 14).

FUNDING COST OVERRUNS IN THE WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM (THE DAM)

Waimea Water Limited has notified the Council of expected additional cost overruns to complete the Waimea Community Dam. The most recent cost indications are that the Dam will cost \$184 million to complete.

This is \$30 million more than budgeted in Tasman's 10-Year Plan. See the box below for more details about the funding of these cost overruns. 2022/2023 is a transitional year with the Dam likely to be operational for part of the year. In Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021 – 2031 we had made budget provision for a full year's operating costs. As a result, we have offset some of the interest costs for the additional loans in 2022/2023 from the reduced operational costs.

INCREASE IN CUBIC METRE WATER RATES

The Council has been informed that some of the industrial users it supplies in the Nelson City Council area, will be changing their activity and will require significantly less water in 2022/2023 than in the past. This has the effect of increasing the water metered rates for all the remaining urban water ratepayers, i.e. spreading the high fixed cost components of the service over fewer users and a lower quantity of water.

MAINTAINING OUR INSURANCE COVER

In addition to insurance premiums generally rising as insurers increasingly factor in climate change risk, the increase in 2022/2023 is the result of a revaluation leading to an increase in the value of the Council's assets. We had anticipated higher insurance costs in Tasman's 10-Year Plan, but they have escalated more than we allowed for.

ATTRACTING AND RETAINING STAFF IN A COMPETITIVE LABOUR MARKET

Aotearoa/New Zealand currently has a very tight labour market with many businesses unable to attract the skilled workers they need. This is impacting the Council. If we do not offer competitive salaries and conditions, we risk losing highly qualified and experienced staff that will be very difficult and expensive to replace. For this reason, we have increased the market adjustment for staff salaries in the Annual Plan 2022/2023.

CHANGES FROM TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN 2021–2031 (THE LONG-TERM PLAN)

Funding the Waimea Community Dam cost overruns

The Council is responsible for fully funding the cost overruns and funding 51% of the operating costs of the Waimea Community Dam (the Dam). These must be accounted for in the coming year's contribution towards the Dam in our Annual Plan 2022/2023.

In Tasman's 10-Year Plan the Council budgeted \$158 million (the best cost estimate at the time). The top end of the range of cost estimates for completion of the Dam was \$164 million and the Council and its project partners put in place funding arrangements up to this level. Funding for the increase between the \$158 million in Tasman's 10-Year Plan and the \$164 million will be funded in the following manner:

- Urban water supply and environmental flows portion of the overruns (approximately \$3.06 million) will be funded using the current funding allocation via the Water Account, Zone of Benefit targeted rate and the District-wide fixed charge.
- Irrigator capacity (approximately \$2.9 million) will be funded through increased Waimea Water Ltd water charges to irrigators.

The Council has resolved to finance the additional \$20 million cost (over the \$164 million) overruns on an interest only basis until 1 July 2024 (i.e. no repayment of the loan principal during that period). The arrangements to fund the payment of the interest are as follows:

- Urban water supply and environmental flows portion of the overruns (approximately \$10.2 million) – to be funded using the current funding allocation via the Water Account, Zone of Benefit targeted rate and the District-wide fixed charge.
- Irrigator capacity (approximately \$9.8 million) – to be funded by income from forestry in the Council's Enterprise activity for the 2022/2023 year while negotiations are undertaken with Waimea Water Ltd and Waimea Irrigators Ltd.

2022/2023 year is a transitional year with the Waimea Community Dam likely to be operational for part of this period only. The full operational costs will not occur until the 2023/2024 year. In Tasman's 10-Year Plan we had made budget provision for a full-year's operating costs in 2022/2023. As a result, we can offset some of the interest costs for the additional loans in 2022/2023 from the reduced operational costs.

The long-term funding arrangements for the additional cost overruns need to be determined. There is considerable uncertainty about the impact of the Government's three waters reform on the Council's future borrowing and liability for funding the Dam. In addition, further irrigator capacity funding and the option to place debt into Waimea Water Ltd will need to be negotiated with Waimea Irrigators Ltd, Waimea Water Ltd and Crown Irrigation Investments Ltd. These negotiations are likely to be protracted.



CHANGES FROM TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN 2021–2031 (THE LONG-TERM PLAN)

ECONOMIES AND DEFERRALS TO REDUCE THE RATES REVENUE REQUIREMENT

To reduce the increase in the rates revenue requirement, the Council has made several reductions to the 2022/2023 programme planned in Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021 – 2031. These changes are as follows:

- **Reductions in the budgets for consultancy** in the Water Supply, Environmental Management, Coastal Assets and Rivers activities and the Strategic Policy area. This means we will be less able to call on specialist expertise held by consultants and will have to carefully prioritise the work in these areas. Some of our planning and policy work will be delayed because of this and because we will need to commit some organisational capability to respond to the Government's reforms.
- **Lower budgets for maintenance and operations** in the Transportation, Stormwater, Water and Rivers activities. There is a level of risk in reducing these budgets. If there are significant hazards or unforeseen events during 2022/2023 it may be necessary to exceed the budgets in one or more areas to meet immediate needs. Making these reductions also means our ability to respond to requests from the public will be lower.
- **Higher forecast revenue from fees and charges** – in particular, higher revenue from building and resource consents. These activities are funded by a combination of user pays and rates. In the Annual Plan 2022/2023 the proportion of the funding from user pays has been increased.
- **Deferral of projects in the capital programme** planned for 2022/2023. These include a water trunk main upgrade in Lower Queen Street and an upgrade to the Headingly Lane wastewater pump station and rising main. The budgets for stormwater and reserve land purchases in Richmond have been reduced. Similarly, there will be less funding for installing emergency storage tanks at wastewater pump stations in 2022/2023.
- **Deferral of \$2 million of the digital innovation work** programmed for 2022/2023 to future years. This has been made possible by revisiting the programme deliverables and costs to reflect the impact of Covid-19,

the scarcity of resources within our Information Services team and our technology partners, as well as more limited access to key Council stakeholders.

- **Using three waters reform *better off funding* to fund some of the costs of the Water Services Act 2021.** The Council has assumed that it will be able to use \$500,000 from the three waters reform *better off funding* to be provided by the Government, to help fund the additional costs of implementing the Water Services Act. The Water Services Act additional costs fall disproportionately on ratepayers that are part of the urban water club or on other Council-provided water supplies. The water supply assets that are expected to be transferred to the new three waters entity as part of the reforms have largely been built up by payments from ratepayers on Council water schemes. The Council considers it is appropriate that these ratepayers benefit from this Government funding through lower water rates (than would have been the case otherwise).

At the time of adoption of the Annual Plan 2022/2023, the Council is yet to formally apply for this funding. There is a risk that the funding application for this purpose may be declined. However, the Council considered this a risk to be worth taking. If the Council is unsuccessful in securing funding from Government, the Council may have to charge higher water rates in future years to pay off a deficit in the water accounts.

NEW PROJECTS FOR 2022/2023

These are projects that have been included in the Annual Plan that were not planned for 2022/2023 in Tasman's 10-Year Plan.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WAKA KOTAHI FUNDING TO IMPROVE WALKING AND CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

The Council will take advantage of available part-funding from Waka Kotahi to carry out two important walking and cycling projects in Richmond. These are the:

- Church Street to Cambridge Street cycleway to connect the Richmond West development area to the town centre.
- Shared walking and cycling pathway on William Street to connect Hill Street and Salisbury Road. This will help provide safe routes for travel to Henley School, Waimea Intermediate School and Waimea College.

CHANGES FROM TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN 2021–2031 (THE LONG-TERM PLAN)

ACCESSING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO FUND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH IN MOTUEKA

One of the key issues in the consultation for Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021 – 2031 was the availability and affordability of homes in Tasman. The region is growing rapidly and we have planned to provide the infrastructure necessary to make more land available for development.

Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities has been allocated approximately \$1 billion of funding for public infrastructure that will enable the acceleration of housing development projects. Since Tasman's 10-Year Plan was completed, we have applied to the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) with the aim of receiving Government funding to bring forward infrastructure to support new development.

The Council, along with partner landowners/ developers, submitted proposals for infrastructure funding for 11 developments. Three of these were shortlisted by Kāinga Ora and one development in Motueka West has moved into the negotiation phase.

The Motueka West development is on a land parcel of approximately 8 hectares owned by Wakatū Incorporation, which is located within 0.5 km walking distance of the Motueka town centre.

The development includes multiple stages, and the first stage (Phase 1) allows for 200 dwellings with a mixture of housing options. These include house and land packages, leasehold, or rental options, and allow for partnering with Kāinga Ora or retirement housing providers, for higher density housing.

The application to IAF for the Motueka West Phase 1 development requested funding for the following proposed eligible infrastructure:

- Wastewater rising main, from a proposed pump station site on Grey Street to a point of connection with the existing pumping main at the Motueka Bridge;
- A stormwater discharge system heading eastward across High Street, discharging to the existing Woodland drain system; and
- An intersection upgrade on Whakarewa Street in the form of a roundabout near Manoy Street, to provide safe access to and from the new development.

The wastewater and stormwater projects are planned in future years of Tasman's 10-Year Plan. However, the IAF funding enables the construction of infrastructure to occur earlier than planned.

The transportation project is not planned in Tasman's 10-Year Plan. Funding of \$294,603, as the Council's cost-share, has been included in the Annual Plan 2022/2023. This will be funded by Development Contributions.

MAKING IMPROVEMENTS TO PORT TARAKOHE

We plan to make some important changes to Port Tarakohe. This will include a new toilet/ablutions block and associated sewerage system. We will provide a grey water disposal facility for ships using the Port and will develop a new food-grade wharf to meet increasing demand from marine farms. In addition, we will extend one of the breakwaters to provide four new berths for larger commercial boats. We also plan to improve the main wharf fendering system to enhance health and safety. The development of the proposed new wharf facility in the breakwater will require funding support from both industry and the Government.

Subject to funding the Council intends to move the recreational marina – consisting of a floating jetty and berth system – to the Western Arm.

Most of the funding for this project was planned in Tasman's 10-Year Plan. The proposed timing has changed and \$900,000 of additional funding is required in 2022/2023. This change does not affect the level of rates revenue required because the costs will be funded by users over time.

GETTING AN EARLY START ON THE MOTUEKA CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Council has been developing the Motueka Catchment Management Plan during the 2021/2022 year. The Catchment Management Plan provides long-term direction for the management of stormwater, stream and aquatic habitat, contamination flooding, growth, and integration. The plan combines our current knowledge of the catchment and stormwater networks and identifies issues and actions to help us achieve our vision and aspirations.

CHANGES FROM TASMAN'S 10-YEAR PLAN 2021–2031 (THE LONG-TERM PLAN)

We have budgeted for \$100,000 of capital expenditure in 2022/2023 to make an early start on implementing the Catchment Management Plan. We will use this funding on stormwater improvements to reduce the impact of frequently occurring but less severe flooding (nuisance flooding) in Motueka. We will be increasing sump and soak pit density, accelerating stormwater works associated with transport infrastructure, making overland flow path enhancements, and undertaking stormwater improvements for the Wratt Street/High Street intersection.

FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Contributing to Onetahua Marae upgrade

We received a submission from the Onetahua Marae kaitiaki seeking funding for the development of new ablutions at the Marae. This was supported by submissions from Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust and Manawhenua ki Mohua. The Council has budgeted \$50,000 for the Onetahua Marae to be funded from the Golden Bay Ward Reserve Financial Contributions.

Funding for District Museums

The Motueka District Museum Trust made a submission seeking funding toward the higher costs it is facing and to help fund increasing storage requirements. We also received a similar submission from the Golden Bay Museum Society requesting funding for increased work/meeting space, employee amenities and staffing costs. In considering these submissions the Council was cognisant of the third local museum in the District, i.e. Murchison Museum. The Council noted that it last increased funding to these bodies (other than an annual inflationary increase to existing funding levels) in 2018. The Council decided to increase funding by \$25,000 for the Motueka Museum, \$15,000 for the Golden Bay Museum and \$10,000 for the Murchison Museum. These amounts will be funded from the Museums Facilities Rate.

Supporting Neighborhood Support

In response to its submission, the Council will provide funding of \$10,000 to Top of the South Neighbourhood Support. The Council recognised Neighborhood Support's important role in developing and maintaining social cohesion at a street level, particularly through the Covid 19 pandemic. This support will be funded through the General Rate.

Other funding requests from community organisations

In response to the submission on the Pōhara Boat Club, the Council noted that work is ongoing to negotiate a new lease to provide security of tenure. The Council decided that the quality of the roadway between the Port Tarakohe and the boat ramp was fit for purpose and therefore not to make budgetary provision for it. As part of the redevelopment of Port Tarakohe the Council intends to move the recreational marina – consisting of a floating jetty and berth system – to the Western Arm. The development of the proposed new wharf facility and the breakwater will require funding support from both industry and the Government.

The Council decided to redirect \$10,000 per annum for the next four years from the existing 'Pest management – eradications initiatives' budget to support pest control in the Pest Free Onetahua Farewell Spit project.

OTHER CHANGES

REMOVING ADULT LIBRARY OVERDUE CHARGES

Following public consultation on the Schedule of Fees and Charges, the Council decided to remove the library adult member overdue charges. The Council does not consider these charges are effective in ensuring the prompt return of borrowed material and that they prevent some residents from using the library services. The removal of these charges is anticipated to reduce revenue by approximately \$38,500 and the Council's budgets have been adjusted accordingly.

CAPITAL PROJECTS COMPLETED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Two projects were planned for 2022/2023 but have been completed (or virtually completed) ahead of schedule. The funding for these projects is therefore not included in the Annual Plan 2022/2022. The projects are:

- Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plant membrane. This was replaced ahead of schedule due to its earlier-than-expected deterioration.
- Salisbury Road water pipeline upgrade. This project started earlier than anticipated and will be completed in early 2022/20223.

COMING UP IN 2022/2023

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PLANNED FOR 2022/2023

In addition to the projects discussed earlier, some of the key things we have planned for 2022/2023 are summarised below.

THE COUNCIL'S TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN HAS FOUR GOALS:

1. Council contributes to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (including net carbon emissions).
2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.
3. The Tasman community is informed of climate change actions and options for response.
4. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues.

Consideration of climate change mitigation and adaptation is made as part of a wide range of the Council's decision-making and actions.

Projects featuring this icon contribute to implementation of the Tasman Climate Action Plan.



TRANSPORTATION, ROADS AND FOOTPATHS

- Installation of cycle lanes and safer road crossings for pedestrians and cyclists in Richmond and Motueka, particularly near schools.
- Permanent intersection improvement outside Golden Bay High School, following the successful trial layout.
- Improved bus stop infrastructure to support expanded public transport services.
- Development of a district-wide Speed Management Plan, working towards improving safety and liveability by implementing safe and appropriate speed limits.



WATER SUPPLY

- New reservoir at the Motueka Recreation Centre to provide extra firefighting capacity for the water supply network.
- New water supply pipe to the Eighty-Eight Valley Scheme. This will enable most properties connected to the scheme to benefit from the urban supply, which has a higher level of treatment and greater security of supply.
- Upgrade the reservoirs at Kaiteriteri to reduce leakage and prevent the risk of contamination.
- Installation of a solar PV array at the Motueka Water Treatment Plant to supplement electricity use from the grid.



WASTEWATER

- Start work on a new Richmond South pump station and rising main, which will provide for growth.
- Installation of a solar PV array at the Tākaka Wastewater Treatment Plant to supplement electricity use from the grid.

COMING UP IN 2022/2023



STORMWATER

- Work will start on the Motueka West discharge system to convey stormwater from the growing areas north of King Edwards Street.
- Plan how best to cost-effectively mitigate flood risks in central Richmond.
- The Borck Creek enlargement programme will continue.



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Rezone land in Wakefield, Brightwater, St Arnaud and Murchison to provide increased space for new homes and undertake a structure plan for the Richmond South area.
- Start implementing the new Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022-2025 that is due to be adopted in August 2022.
- Complete the review of our resource management plan and progress the development of the new Aorere ki uta, Aorere ki tai – Tasman Environment Plan.
- Start to discuss adaptation with coastal communities likely to be affected by sea-level rise.
- Work with landowners to construct wetlands and carry out weed control in natural wetlands.
- We will carry on with the restoration of native vegetation in Teapot Valley, which was significant affected by the 2019 fires.
- Improve fish diversity and abundance by supporting private landowners to assess and remediate in-stream structures.
- Plant 25,000 natives around the Waimea Inlet using both contractors and volunteers.
- Plan the second phase of the Waimea Delta wetland enhancement project earthworks.
- Continue our wilding conifer control in the Mount Richmond Management Unit and on Takaka Hill.



RESERVES AND FACILITIES

- Working with Nelson City Council, we will progress the process to identify a location for a new future regional cemetery.
- Retire and replant harvested areas at Kingsland Forest and Dellside Reserve with a combination of native and exotic species in a staged programme.
- Provide additional play equipment at Decks Reserve in Motueka.
- Installation of a solar PV array at the Richmond Library to supplement electricity use from the grid.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Increase our capacity to carry out the Council's responsibilities under the National Environmental Standards (NES) for Freshwater.
- Introduce a new process for managing large ships anchoring in our waters to enhance safety and reduce risks to our maritime environment.



RIVERS

- Complete restoring the level of flood protection from the Motueka River stop banks to their original level.



COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

- Support neighbourhoods to organise play street events, i.e. small, resident-led, local events held on quiet neighbourhood streets during daylight hours.
- Contribute to a three-year pilot programme to help students, who dropped out or left school in Motueka, into a meaningful pathway to education, employment and training.
- Develop our Welcoming Communities activities to create a welcoming environment for recent migrants, former refugees and international students new to the area.



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**PART 3:
FINANCIAL AND
ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION**

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PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

	2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
		REVENUE		
43,597	General rates		47,198	46,951
38,719	Targeted rates		40,058	41,037
12,043	Development and financial contributions		12,169	12,192
6,183	Operating subsidies and grants		6,430	6,364
16,096	Capital subsidies and grants		14,879	17,257
16,227	Fees and charges		17,419	19,864
27,915	Other revenue		31,075	32,335
1,609	Fair value movement on revaluation		1,657	1,723
62	Other gains		62	62
605	Finance income		609	634
6,442	Revenue of joint ventures		7,096	7,380
–	Share of associates surplus/(deficit)		–	–
169,498	Total revenue		178,652	185,799
		EXPENSE		
7,879	Finance expense		8,583	8,084
29,756	Employee related expense		32,663	33,625
46,579	Other expenses		55,880	56,946
22,951	Maintenance		25,262	24,635
31,095	Depreciation and amortisation		30,806	31,083
–	Fair value loss on revaluation		–	–
7,150	Expenditure of joint ventures		7,854	8,079
145,410	Total expense		161,048	162,452
24,088	Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		17,604	23,347
–	Income tax expense		–	–
24,088	Surplus/(deficit) after tax		17,604	23,347

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE (CONT.) for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$000	2022/23 BUDGET \$000
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE		
	– Gain on asset revaluations	101,348	99,700
	– Deferred tax on asset revaluations	–	–
	– Movement in NZLG shares value	–	–
	– Asset impairment loss	–	–
	– Share of associate other comprehensive income	–	–
	– Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	101,348	99,700
24,088	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	118,952	123,047
24,088	Total operating surplus (as above)	17,604	23,347
	LESS NON-CONTROLLABLE ACTIVITIES		
(12,043)	Development and financial contributions	(12,169)	(12,192)
(16,096)	Capital subsidies	(14,879)	(17,257)
(7,437)	Vested assets	(7,661)	(7,616)
(1,609)	Fair value movement on revaluation	(1,657)	(1,723)
708	Share of JV and associates surplus/(deficit)	758	699
(36,477)	Total non-controllable activities	(35,608)	(38,089)
(12,389)	Total controllable surplus/(deficit)	(18,004)	(14,742)

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	CURRENT ASSETS		
20,102	Cash and cash equivalents	12,867	14,760
14,232	Trade and other receivables	15,226	14,916
26,765	Other financial assets	26,765	372
–	Non current assets held for resale	–	–
61,099	Total current assets	54,858	30,048
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
33,971	Trade and other payables	32,704	26,549
3,247	Employee benefit liabilities	3,472	3,412
15,003	Current portion of borrowings	34,003	34,003
4,387	Current portion of derivative financial instruments	4,387	333
56,608	Total current liabilities	74,566	64,297
4,491	Working capital	(19,708)	(34,249)
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
169,652	Investments in associates	169,652	189,043
9,869	Other financial assets	10,101	3,915
2,415	Intangible assets	2,583	4,014
–	Trade and other receivables	–	–
49,924	Forestry assets	51,422	53,270
5,358	Investment property	5,518	5,940
1,685,609	Property, plant and equipment	1,820,037	1,902,664
1,922,827	Total non-current assets	2,059,313	2,158,846
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
238,588	Term borrowings	231,912	224,311
19,011	Derivative financial instruments	19,011	13,763
400	Employee benefit liabilities	452	491
3,575	Provisions	3,534	3,904
261,574	Total non-current liabilities	254,909	242,469
1,665,744	Total net assets	1,784,696	1,882,128
	EQUITY		
799,938	Accumulated equity	823,375	856,238
23,498	Restricted reserves	17,665	21,490
842,308	Revaluation reserves	943,656	1,004,400
1,665,744	Total equity	1,784,696	1,882,128

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Cash was provided from:		
73,850	Fees and charges and other revenue	77,580	88,261
82,322	Rates revenue	87,260	88,003
2,555	Dividends received	2,830	2,830
605	Interest received	609	634
-	Net GST received	-	-
159,332		168,279	179,728
	Cash was disbursed to:		
(102,780)	Payments to staff and suppliers	(119,533)	(121,930)
(7,879)	Interest paid	(8,583)	(8,084)
(110,659)		(128,116)	(130,014)
48,673	Net cash from operating activities	40,163	49,714
	CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Cash was provided from:		
62	Proceeds from sale of assets	62	62
1,843	Proceeds from sale of investments	118	107
1,905		180	169
	Cash was disbursed to:		
(6,806)	Purchase of investments	(349)	(20,772)
(80,518)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(59,553)	(62,683)
(87,324)		(59,902)	(83,455)
(85,419)	Net cash from investing activities	(59,722)	(83,286)
	CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Cash was provided from:		
54,370	Proceeds from loans	31,313	54,013
	Cash was disbursed to:		
(17,249)	Repayment of borrowings	(18,989)	(18,883)
37,121	Net cash from financing activities	12,324	35,130
375	Total net cashflows	(7,235)	1,558
19,727	Opening cash held	20,102	13,202
20,102	Closing cash and cash equivalents balance	12,867	14,760
	Represented by:		
20,102	Cash and cash equivalents	12,867	14,760
20,102	Cash and cash equivalents	12,867	14,760

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
1,641,656	Equity at the start of the year	1,665,744	1,759,081
24,088	Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	118,952	123,047
1,665,744	Equity at the end of the year	1,784,696	1,882,128

PROSPECTIVE CASHFLOW RECONCILIATION for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
24,088	Surplus/(deficit) from prospective income statement	17,604	23,347
	ADD NON CASH ITEMS		
32,674	Depreciation	32,548	33,557
(1,609)	Fair value movement on revaluation	(1,657)	(1,723)
-	Share of associates surplus/(deficit)	-	-
(7,437)	Vested assets	(7,661)	(7,616)
23,628		23,230	24,218
	MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL		
(1,058)	Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	(994)	3,137
(64)	Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	(1,267)	(2,280)
260	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	225	303
(862)		(2,036)	1,160
	OTHER		
-	Decrease/(increase) in term receivables	-	-
(35)	Increase/(decrease) in term provisions	(41)	18
61	Increase/(decrease) in term employee entitlements	52	71
26		11	89
	ADD/(DEDUCT) ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS INVESTING OR FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(62)	Gain on sale of assets	(62)	(62)
1,855	Capital creditors	1,416	962
1,793		1,354	900
48,673	Net cash flow from operating activities	40,163	49,714

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE BY GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$000	2022/23 BUDGET \$000
249	Environmental Management	359	260
112	Public Health and Safety	81	76
11,563	Transportation	12,137	11,761
36	Coastal Assets	54	42
4,542	Water Supply	4,073	4,372
4,619	Wastewater	4,257	4,425
1,959	Stormwater	2,015	1,758
450	Waste Management and Minimisation	608	671
36	Rivers	12	24
4,463	Community Development	4,525	4,431
-	Governance	-	-
999	Council Enterprises	1,044	988

This table has been included in accordance with section 4 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations 2011 and will constitute part of the notes to the financial statements in Council's Annual Reports.

The purpose of this table is to specify for each group of activities, the combined depreciation and amortisation expense for assets used directly in providing the group of activities.



PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

The following is an explanation of the relationship between this Funding Impact Statement and the Prospective Income Statement (pursuant to FRS-42 paragraph 40).

This Funding Impact Statement has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations 2011. This is a reporting requirement unique to local government and the disclosures contained within. The presentation of this statement is not prepared in accordance with GAAP.

This statement is based on cash transactions prepared on an accrual basis, and as such does not include non-

cash/accounting transactions that are included within the Prospective Comprehensive Income Statement, as required under GAAP. These items include, but are not limited to, Council's depreciation, gain and/or losses on revaluation and vested assets.

It also departs from GAAP as funding sources are disclosed based on whether they are deemed for operational or capital purposes. Income such as subsidies for capital projects, for example, NZTA subsidies projected to be received for road renewal works, development and reserve financial contributions and gains on sale of assets are recorded as capital funding sources. Under GAAP these are treated as income in the Prospective Comprehensive Income Statement.



PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WHOLE OF COUNCIL FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
43,949	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	47,561	47,316
38,719	Targeted rates	40,058	41,037
6,183	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6,430	6,364
16,227	Fees and charges	17,419	19,864
3,050	Interest and dividends from investments	3,323	3,323
24,123	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	27,433	29,044
132,251	Total operating funding	142,224	146,948
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
104,854	Payments to staff and suppliers	119,918	121,173
7,879	Finance costs	8,584	8,085
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
112,733	Total applications of operating funding	128,502	129,258
19,518	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	13,722	17,690
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
16,096	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	14,879	17,257
12,043	Development and financial contributions	12,169	12,192
30,315	Increase/(decrease) in debt	12,324	35,130
62	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	62	62
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
58,516	Total sources of capital funding	39,434	64,641
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
4,174	• To meet additional demand	332	330
40,280	• To improve the level of service	15,181	14,113
34,044	• To replace existing assets	42,680	51,605
1,379	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(5,268)	216
(1,843)	Increase/(decrease) in investments	231	16,067
78,034	Total applications of capital funding	53,156	82,331
(19,518)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(13,722)	(17,690)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
11,454	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	12,752	13,171
136	Targeted rates	122	119
1,256	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,277	1,277
2,467	Fees and charges	2,652	3,211
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
740	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	791	897
16,053	Total operating funding	17,594	18,675
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
10,520	Payments to staff and suppliers	11,265	11,479
58	Finance costs	85	52
6,149	Internal charges and overheads applied	6,848	7,776
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
16,727	Total applications of operating funding	18,198	19,307
(674)	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(604)	(632)
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
–	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	–
–	Development and financial contributions	–	–
923	Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,252	1,288
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
923	Total sources of capital funding	1,252	1,288
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
–	• To meet additional demand	–	–
123	• To improve the level of service	190	189
127	• To replace existing assets	533	533
(1)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(75)	(66)
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
249	Total applications of capital funding	648	656
674	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	604	632
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
1,818	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,848	2,106
-	Targeted rates	-	-
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
5,000	Fees and charges	5,160	6,399
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
686	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	724	725
7,504	Total operating funding	7,732	9,230
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
4,582	Payments to staff and suppliers	4,764	5,276
23	Finance costs	21	19
2,865	Internal charges and overheads applied	3,063	4,031
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
7,470	Total applications of operating funding	7,848	9,326
34	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(116)	(96)
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
(47)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	6	6
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
(47)	Total sources of capital funding	6	6
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
-	• To improve the level of service	-	-
-	• To replace existing assets	58	58
(13)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(168)	(148)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
(13)	Total applications of capital funding	(110)	(90)
(34)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	116	96
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

TRANSPORTATION FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
12,997	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	13,980	13,472
-	Targeted rates	-	-
4,649	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,994	4,928
138	Fees and charges	143	144
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
942	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	998	1,050
18,726	Total operating funding	20,115	19,594
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
9,229	Payments to staff and suppliers	9,955	9,803
1,400	Finance costs	1,323	1,229
2,468	Internal charges and overheads applied	2,656	2,378
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
13,097	Total applications of operating funding	13,934	13,410
5,629	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	6,181	6,184
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
4,326	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,624	7,117
1,079	Development and financial contributions	1,079	1,079
360	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(371)	407
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
5,765	Total sources of capital funding	6,332	8,603
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
2,173	• To improve the level of service	611	566
8,558	• To replace existing assets	12,331	14,735
663	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(429)	(514)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
11,394	Total applications of capital funding	12,513	14,787
(5,629)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(6,181)	(6,184)
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

COASTAL ASSETS FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

	2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
99	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	40	26
81	Targeted rates	70	69
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
-	Fees and charges	-	-
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
8	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9	7
188	Total operating funding	119	102
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
128	Payments to staff and suppliers	267	215
17	Finance costs	13	13
53	Internal charges and overheads applied	55	56
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
198	Total applications of operating funding	335	284
(10)	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(216)	(182)
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
(76)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(80)	(82)
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
(76)	Total sources of capital funding	(80)	(82)
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
-	• To improve the level of service	-	-
55	• To replace existing assets	57	57
(141)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(353)	(321)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
(86)	Total applications of capital funding	(296)	(264)
10	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	216	182
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WATER SUPPLY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

	2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
		SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
157		General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	263	359
12,710		Targeted rates	14,047	15,124
-		Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
1,137		Fees and charges	1,129	1,508
-		Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
614		Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	641	657
14,618		Total operating funding	16,080	17,648
		APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
6,181		Payments to staff and suppliers	7,615	8,152
2,582		Finance costs	2,561	3,615
2,003		Internal charges and overheads applied	2,558	2,226
-		Other operating funding applications	-	-
10,766		Total applications of operating funding	12,734	13,993
3,852		Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,346	3,655
		SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
7,890		Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,500	4,500
2,440		Development and financial contributions	2,440	2,440
18,053		Increase/(decrease) in debt	(2,556)	12,232
-		Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-		Lump sum contributions	-	-
-		Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
28,383		Total sources of capital funding	3,384	19,172
		APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
		Capital expenditure		
2,818		• To meet additional demand	26	26
30,701		• To improve the level of service	5,920	6,251
4,480		• To replace existing assets	3,137	1,858
(5,764)		Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(2,702)	(1,481)
-		Increase/(decrease) in investments	349	16,173
32,235		Total applications of capital funding	6,730	22,827
(3,852)		Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,346)	(3,655)
-		Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WASTEWATER FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
–	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	–	–
10,916	Targeted rates	10,443	10,554
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	–
242	Fees and charges	250	240
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
3,560	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3,704	4,034
14,718	Total operating funding	14,397	14,828
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
7,896	Payments to staff and suppliers	8,405	8,749
1,011	Finance costs	904	850
1,271	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,363	1,257
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
10,178	Total applications of operating funding	10,672	10,856
4,540	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,725	3,972
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
2,090	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,500	1,641
2,645	Development and financial contributions	2,645	2,645
(538)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(871)	(1,729)
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
4,197	Total sources of capital funding	3,274	2,557
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
1,325	• To meet additional demand	274	272
3,415	• To improve the level of service	3,103	2,258
3,948	• To replace existing assets	3,172	3,376
49	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	450	623
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
8,737	Total applications of capital funding	6,999	6,529
(4,540)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,725)	(3,972)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

STORMWATER FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
-	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-
4,882	Targeted rates	4,700	4,851
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
-	Fees and charges	-	-
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
141	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	152	132
5,023	Total operating funding	4,852	4,983
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
1,580	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,620	1,817
889	Finance costs	841	744
404	Internal charges and overheads applied	470	581
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
2,873	Total applications of operating funding	2,931	3,142
2,150	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,921	1,841
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	275
1,965	Development and financial contributions	1,965	1,965
249	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(709)	(915)
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
2,214	Total sources of capital funding	1,256	1,325
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
31	• To meet additional demand	32	31
153	• To improve the level of service	211	210
4,875	• To replace existing assets	9,928	9,887
(695)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(6,994)	(6,962)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
4,364	Total applications of capital funding	3,177	3,166
(2,150)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,921)	(1,841)
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
1,062	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	777	852
2,467	Targeted rates	2,776	2,761
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
5,438	Fees and charges	6,170	6,303
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
5,204	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	6,143	5,952
14,171	Total operating funding	15,866	15,868
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
11,352	Payments to staff and suppliers	12,706	12,694
345	Finance costs	328	312
1,202	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,335	1,187
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
12,899	Total applications of operating funding	14,369	14,193
1,272	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,497	1,675
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
401	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	876	871
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
242	Increase/(decrease) in debt	2,070	4,554
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
643	Total sources of capital funding	2,946	5,425
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
118	• To improve the level of service	28	40
3,834	• To replace existing assets	4,508	6,838
(317)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(93)	222
(1,720)	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
1,915	Total applications of capital funding	4,443	7,100
(1,272)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,497)	(1,675)
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

RIVERS FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
–	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	–	–
2,185	Targeted rates	2,362	2,021
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	–
128	Fees and charges	132	161
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
647	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	674	552
2,960	Total operating funding	3,168	2,734
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
1,900	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,945	1,725
67	Finance costs	99	108
840	Internal charges and overheads applied	909	714
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
2,807	Total applications of operating funding	2,953	2,547
153	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	215	187
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
1,125	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,375	2,850
–	Development and financial contributions	–	–
1,028	Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,565	1,391
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
2,153	Total sources of capital funding	4,940	4,241
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
–	• To meet additional demand	–	–
2,255	• To improve the level of service	5,104	4,427
–	• To replace existing assets	–	–
51	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	51	1
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
2,306	Total applications of capital funding	5,155	4,428
(153)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(215)	(187)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
12,417	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	13,103	12,753
5,012	Targeted rates	5,198	5,166
279	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	158	158
580	Fees and charges	617	597
472	Internal charges and overheads recovered	476	477
1,751	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,846	1,770
20,511	Total operating funding	21,398	20,921
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
12,633	Payments to staff and suppliers	13,119	13,348
1,031	Finance costs	984	910
5,275	Internal charges and overheads applied	5,843	5,286
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
18,939	Total applications of operating funding	19,946	19,544
1,572	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,452	1,377
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
264	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4	4
3,914	Development and financial contributions	4,039	4,063
531	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(683)	(326)
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
4,709	Total sources of capital funding	3,360	3,741
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
–	• To meet additional demand	–	–
1,338	• To improve the level of service	8	15
4,718	• To replace existing assets	5,732	6,852
332	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(825)	(1,646)
(107)	Increase/(decrease) in investments	(103)	(103)
6,281	Total applications of capital funding	4,812	5,118
(1,572)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,452)	(1,377)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

GOVERNANCE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
3,152	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	3,449	3,480
331	Targeted rates	340	373
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
-	Fees and charges	-	-
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
92	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	101	100
3,575	Total operating funding	3,890	3,953
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
2,390	Payments to staff and suppliers	2,651	2,674
1	Finance costs	-	1
1,156	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,202	1,233
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
3,547	Total applications of operating funding	3,853	3,908
28	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	37	45
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
(7)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(7)	(15)
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
(7)	Total sources of capital funding	(7)	(15)
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
-	• To improve the level of service	-	-
-	• To replace existing assets	-	-
21	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	30	30
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
21	Total applications of capital funding	30	30
(28)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(37)	(45)
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

COUNCIL ENTERPRISES FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2022/2023

2021/22 LTP BUDGET \$'000		2022/23 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
(229)	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(190)	(164)
-	Targeted rates	-	-
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
984	Fees and charges	1,053	1,234
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
12,640	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	14,830	16,349
13,395	Total operating funding	15,693	17,419
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
9,304	Payments to staff and suppliers	10,717	11,228
354	Finance costs	314	259
1,476	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,586	1,758
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
11,134	Total applications of operating funding	12,617	13,245
2,261	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,076	4,174
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
(588)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(849)	3,397
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
(588)	Total sources of capital funding	(849)	3,397
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
5	• To improve the level of service	5	159
522	• To replace existing assets	274	4,477
1,146	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,948	2,935
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
1,673	Total applications of capital funding	2,227	7,571
(2,261)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,076)	(4,174)
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS BENCHMARKS

Annual Plan disclosure statement for the year ending 30 June 2023

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

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

BENCHMARK		PLANNED	MET
Rates affordability benchmark			
• Rates increases	4.5%	5.0%	No
Debt affordability benchmark			
• Net debt limit	\$250m	\$95m*	Yes
• Net debt to equity	20%	5%	Yes
• Net debt to operating revenue	225%	58%	Yes
• Net interest to operating revenue	15%	5%	Yes
• Net interest to rates revenue	25%	8%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	102%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	188%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	15%	5%	Yes

*The \$95m net debt figure is calculated using the formula prescribed in the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence Regulations) 2014. Council's internal method to calculate the net debt figure only allows liquid financial assets to be deducted from debt.

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS BENCHMARKS

NOTES

RATES AFFORDABILITY BENCHMARK

For this benchmark Council's planned rates income for the year is compared with quantified limits on rates contained in the financial strategy, included in Council's Long-Term Plan

Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its planned rates increases for the year are equal or less than the quantified limit on rates increases.

Unforeseen cost pressures such as insurance, Waimea Community Dam, Water Services Act and wage inflation mean that the rates revenue increase cap of 4.5% that we had anticipated is no longer a practicable option. Faced with these cost pressures, the Council has found efficiencies, savings and other changes to help offset their impact and arrived at a 5.05% rates revenue increase.

DEBT AFFORDABILITY BENCHMARKS

For this benchmark, Council's planned borrowing is compared with quantified limits on borrowing contained in the financial strategy, included in Council's Long-Term Plan.

Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

BALANCED BUDGET BENCHMARK

For this benchmark, the Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant and equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant and equipment).

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

ESSENTIAL SERVICES BENCHMARK

For this benchmark, Council's planned capital expenditure on network services is presented as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.

Council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than the expected depreciation on network services.

DEBT SERVICING BENCHMARK

For this benchmark, Council's planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant and equipment).

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

DEBT AFFORDABILITY BENCHMARK

The definitions contained in the regulations differ from those used in Council's Treasury Risk Management Policy and Financial Strategy. The quantified limits on borrowing contained in the Financial Strategy are taken from Council's Treasury Policy.

The planned result reported in this disclosure statement is determined based on the prescribed definitions contained in the regulations. The main departure between these two documents relates to the definition of net debt in the regulations compared to net external debt in the Treasury Policy.

Net debt is defined in the regulations as financial liabilities, less financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables).

Financial liabilities as defined by GAAP include, gross external debt (aggregate borrowing of Council, excluding debt of Council's associate organisations, including any capitalised finance leases, and financially guaranteed provided to third parties), plus trade payables and derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps).

Financial assets as defined by GAAP include cash, or near cash treasury investment, held from time to time, and equity instruments of other entities e.g. investments in Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs).

Net external debt is defined in the Treasury Policy as total external debt, less liquid financial assets and investments.

PROSPECTIVE RESERVE FUNDS

The Local Government Act 2002 requires councils to provide a summary of the reserve funds that it holds.

BACKGROUND

The LGA places more focus on the accounting for, and disclosure of reserves. The Act defines reserve funds as “money set aside by a local authority for a specific purpose”. Reserves are part of equity which may or may not be physically backed by cash/investments.

Reserves are often used to separate a funding surplus of an activity. The Act requires Council to specify the amount expected to be deposited in the fund, and the amount expected to be withdrawn from the fund over the period that the Plan covers. Council does not transfer money from one reserve to fund another without a Council resolution. The Council charges/pays ‘internal’ interest on any surplus or deficit balances that each individual reserve may have. Opening balance surpluses are usually due to approved committed projects not yet being undertaken or completed.



PROSPECTIVE RESERVE FUNDS

RESERVES

RESERVE REPORTING	ACTIVITY TO WHICH THE FUND RELATES	OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 2022 \$000	TRANSFER INTO FUND \$000	TRANSFERS OUT OF FUND \$000	CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 2023 \$000
Reserve Financial Contributions Reserve	Reserves and Facilities	18,411	4,059	(5,560)	16,910
Parks and Reserves Disaster Fund	Reserves and Facilities	367	3	–	370
Rivers Reserve	Rivers	20	6,974	(6,974)	20
Rivers Disaster Fund	Rivers	0	1	–	1
Water Reserve	Water Supply	(992)	15,355	(15,344)	(981)
Water Disaster Fund	Water Supply	170	1	–	171
Wastewater Reserve	Wastewater	1,850	11,128	(11,678)	1,300
Wastewater Disaster Fund	Wastewater	385	3	–	387
Stormwater Reserve	Stormwater	1,112	4,344	(4,644)	812
Stormwater Disaster Fund	Stormwater	673	5	–	678
Roading Disaster Fund	Transportation	1,730	12	–	1,742
Self Insurance Fund	Overall Council	1,153	8	–	1,161
Waste Management and Minimisation Reserve	Waste Management and Minimisation	(150)	15,770	(15,801)	(181)
Dog Control Reserve	Public Health and Safety	(2)	501	(499)	(1)
Community Facilities Rate Reserve	Reserves and Facilities	64	3,448	(3,448)	64
Camping Ground Reserve	Council Enterprises	316	984	(1,160)	141
Community Housing Reserve	Reserves and Facilities	810	1,040	(891)	959
Development Contribution Reserve	Transportation, Water Supply, Wastewater, Stormwater	3,518	8,130	(15,339)	(3,691)
General Disaster Fund	Governance	1,598	30	–	1,628
Total		31,035	71,794	(81,338)	21,490

PROSPECTIVE RESERVE FUNDS

RESERVE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS RESERVE

Reserve Financial Contributions are paid as a percentage of the land value of new allotments, and are applied to the acquisition and development of land for reserves, and the development and upgrading of community services. All Reserve Financial Contributions must be separately accountable and the Council keeps Reserve Financial Contributions received in four separate accounts (Golden Bay Ward, Motueka Ward, Moutere-Waimea/Lakes/Murchison Wards, Richmond Ward). Strict criteria apply to the use of these funds.

PARKS AND RESERVES DISASTER FUND

The Parks and Reserves Fund covers the excess for insured parks and reserves assets. No allowance has been made in the 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund, as the timing of any disasters cannot be predicted.

RIVERS RESERVE

The Rivers Reserve is used to enable separate accounting for the funding and expenditure for the Rivers Activity. Each year, Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets. Variations from these budgets, as a result of the timing of projects or unplanned expenditure, are recorded in the rivers fund to keep any surpluses/deficits separate from other activities.

RIVERS DISASTER FUND

The Rivers Disaster Fund (The Classified Rivers Protection Fund) covers the excess for river protection assets insured under the Local Authority Protection Programme (LAPP). No allowance has been made in Tasman's 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund as the timing of any disasters cannot be predicted.

WATER RESERVE

The Water Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Water Supply Activity, excluding development contributions income and projects. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Variations from these budgets, as a result of the timing of projects and/or unplanned expenditure, are recorded in the water reserve to keep any surpluses/deficits separate from other activities.

WATER DISASTER FUND

The Water Disaster Fund covers the excess for water assets insured under the Local Authority Protection Programme (LAPP). No allowance has been made in the 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund as the timing of any disasters cannot be predicted.

WASTEWATER RESERVE

The Wastewater Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Wastewater Activity, excluding development contributions income and projects. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Variations from these budgets, as a result of the timing of projects and/or unplanned expenditure, are recorded in the Wastewater Reserve to keep any surpluses/deficits separate from other activities.

WASTEWATER DISASTER FUND

The Wastewater Disaster Fund covers the excess for wastewater assets insured under the Local Authority Protection Programme (LAPP). No allowance has been made in Tasman's 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund as the timing of any disasters cannot be predicted.

STORMWATER RESERVE

The Stormwater Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Stormwater Activity, excluding Development Contributions income and projects. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Any variation from these budgets for example as a result of the timing of projects or unplanned expenditure is recorded in the Stormwater Reserve to keep any surpluses/deficits separate from other activities.

STORMWATER DISASTER FUND

The Stormwater Disaster Fund covers the excess for stormwater assets insured under the Local Authority Protection Programme (LAPP). No allowance has been made in Tasman's 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund as the timing of any disasters cannot be predicted.

ROADING DISASTER FUND

The Roading Disaster Fund covers the cost of the remediation of roading assets due to a disaster that is

PROSPECTIVE RESERVE FUNDS

not covered through the Waka Kotahi/New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi). No allowance has been made in Tasman's 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund as the timing of any disasters cannot be predicted.

SELF INSURANCE FUND

The purpose of this fund is to provide cover for assets or liabilities that are medium to low risk but are uneconomic to insure.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION RESERVE

The Waste Management and Minimisation Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Waste Management and Minimisation Activity. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets set for this activity. Any variation from these budgets, for example timing of projects or unplanned expenditure, is recorded in the Waste Management and Minimisation Reserve to keep any surpluses/deficits separate from other activities.

DOG CONTROL RESERVE

The Dog Control Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Dog Control activity. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Any variation from these budgets, for example timing of projects or unplanned expenditure, are recorded in the Dog Control Reserve to keep any surpluses/deficits separate from other activities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES RATE RESERVE

The Community Facilities Rate Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Community Facilities activity. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Any variations from these budgets, for example timing of projects or unplanned expenditure, are recorded in the Community Facilities Rate Reserve so that any surpluses/deficits are kept separate from other activities.

CAMPING GROUND RESERVE

The Camping Ground Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Camping Ground activity. Each year Council sets the proposed income,

expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Any variations from these budgets, for example timing of projects, unplanned expenditure or changes in income, are recorded in the Camping Ground Reserve so that any surpluses/deficits are kept separate from other activities.

COMMUNITY HOUSING RESERVE

The Community Housing Reserve is used to separate all funding and expenditure for the Community Housing activity. Each year Council sets the proposed income, expenditure and funding budgets for this activity. Any variations from these budgets, for example, due to timing of projects or unplanned expenditure, are recorded in the Community Housing Reserve so that any surpluses/deficits can be kept separate from other activities.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION RESERVE

The Council intends that developers should bear the cost of the increased demand that development places on the District's infrastructure. Population growth in the District places a strain on network and community infrastructure. That infrastructure will need to expand and be further developed to cope with the demands of population growth. This includes additional demand on services such as transportation, water supply, wastewater, and stormwater management. All Development Contributions must be separately accountable, and the Council keeps Development Contributions received in four separate accounts: transportation, wastewater, stormwater and water. Strict criteria apply to the use of these funds. Any budgeted surpluses/deficits for these funds in any given year are funded through borrowing or repaying Development Contribution loans. The significant movement in the Development Contribution Reserve from a surplus of \$3.5 million to a deficit of \$3.7 million is driven by larger upfront growth costs that will be recovered over a 30-year period.

GENERAL DISASTER FUND

The General Disaster Fund is to cover uninsurable assets like roads and bridges. Council usually receives a subsidy from Waka Kotahi to cover part of the costs of any roads and bridges damaged in a disaster, but Council needs to fund any remaining costs. No allowance has been made in Tasman's 2022/2023 Annual Plan for any withdrawals on this disaster fund as disasters are impossible to predict.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

REPORTING ENTITIES

Tasman District Council is a unitary local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The purpose of the Council is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities and enable democratic local decision-making. Council does not operate to make a financial return.

Financial information within this Annual Plan 2022-2023 covers the Council operations, plus its controlled and jointly controlled entities.

Council is designated as a Public Benefit Entity (PBE) for financial reporting and applies New Zealand Tier 1 PBE accounting standards.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The forecast information has been prepared and complies with Section 111 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Financial Reporting Act 1993, Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (GAAP) and the pronouncements of Chartered Accountants Australia New Zealand (CAANZ). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards. In particular, these prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Public Benefit Entities (PBE) Financial Reporting Standard No. 42.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE

The prospective financial information has been prepared for the purposes of meeting the Council's requirements under the Local Government Act 2002. This information may not be suitable for use in any other context.

The forecast information prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision-making processes as to the services to be provided by Council to the Tasman communities over the period of the Annual Plan. The main purpose of prospective financial statements in the Annual Plan is to provide users with information about the core services that Council intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services and, as a consequence, how much the Council requires by way of rates to fund the intended levels of service. The level of rates funding required is not affected by subsidiaries except to the extent that

Council obtains distributions from, or further invests in, those subsidiaries. Such effects are included in the prospective financial statements of the Council.

The actual results achieved for any given financial year are likely to vary from the information presented and may vary materially, depending upon the circumstances that arise during the period. Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements after publication.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain items identified in specific accounting policies below. They are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZD), which is the functional currency of each of the Council's entities, and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated. All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except for receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced. The financial statements have been prepared on an ongoing concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the planned period.

Council has a balance date of 30 June and these prospective financial statements are for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

The accounting policies set out below will be applied consistently to all periods presented in the prospective financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with PBE standards, is issued by the External Reporting Board. The External Reporting Board requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

Significant judgements, estimates, and assumptions have been applied in measuring certain provisions and property, plant and equipment revaluations.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods, or if the revision affects both current and future periods.

JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

Joint arrangements are arrangements where two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control of an arrangement by way of a binding arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The accounting treatment can vary according to the structure of the arrangement. There are two types of joint arrangements – either a joint operation or a joint venture:

- A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The Council's share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenditure of joint ventures is included on an equity accounting basis as a single line.
- A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint operations also include operations where their activities primarily aim to provide the joint arrangement parties with an output, i.e. the parties have rights to substantially all of the service potential or economic benefits of the assets. For a joint operation, the Council has a liability in respect of its share of joint ventures' operational deficits and liabilities, and shares in any operational surpluses and assets. The Council's proportionate interest in the assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenditure of joint operations is included in the financial statements of the Council on a line-by-line basis.

The Councils' jointly controlled operations are:

- Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit. Council has a 50% interest in this entity.
- Nelson Tasman Combined Civil Defence Organisation. Council has a 50% interest in this entity.
- Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit. Council has a 50% interest in this entity.
- Waimea Water Ltd. Council has a minimum 51% shareholding in this entity; its interest changes according to the equity paid and external loans.

The Councils' joint ventures are:

- Port Nelson Ltd. Council has a 50% shareholding.
- Nelson Airport Ltd. Council has a 50% shareholding.
- Tasman Bays Heritage Trust. Council has a 50% interest in this Trust.

COUNCIL-CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

As defined by section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002, a Council-Controlled Organisation is a company under the control of local authorities through their:

- Shareholding of 50% or more
- Voting rights of 50% or more; or
- Right to appoint 50% or more of the directors.

Waimea Water Ltd, Port Nelson Ltd, Nelson Airport Ltd and Tasman Bays Heritage Trust are Council-Controlled Organisations.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

RATES RECOGNITION

Rates income is measured at fair value. The following particular policies apply:

1. 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. 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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

2. Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.
3. Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when Council has received an application that satisfies its Rates Remission Policy.
4. Water billing revenue is recognised on an accrual basis with unread meters at year-end accrued on an average usage basis.

OTHER REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at fair value. The following particular policies apply:

1. Development contributions and reserve financial contributions are recognised as revenue when Council provides, or can provide, the service that gave rise to the charging of the contribution. Otherwise, development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until Council provides, or can provide, the service.
2. Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.
3. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.
4. Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. 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 from the most recent revaluation.
5. Infringements are recognised when the fine is issued.
6. Council receives government grants from the Waka Kotahi/New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi), which subsidises part of the Council's costs in maintaining the local roading infrastructure. Waka Kotahi revenue is recognised on entitlement when conditions about eligible expenditure are fulfilled.
7. 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 the conditions of the grant are satisfied.

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

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

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

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is recognised when the service has been provided or the goods received or when it has been established that rewards of ownership have been transferred from the seller/provider to Council and when it is certain the obligation to pay arises.

GRANT EXPENDITURE

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

Discretionary grants are where Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application. Council recognises these grants as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

PAYABLES

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

LEASES

Finance leases transfer to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. At inception, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities on the Balance Sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any additional direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Assets leased under a finance lease are depreciated as if the assets are owned.

Operating leases, where the lessor substantially retains the risks and rewards of ownership, are recognised in the surplus or deficit in a systematic manner over the term of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction in rental expense.

BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

TAXATION

Council is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act 2007, except for certain income received from Council-Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and port-related earnings. Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax, which is calculated using the tax rate that has been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date. Income tax is charged or credited to the surplus or deficit, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure or directly in equity. In which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure or directly in equity. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in the current period, plus any adjustments to income

tax payable in respect of prior periods. Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through surplus or deficit at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, or if so designated by management. After initial recognition they are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on measurement are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on impairment or de-recognition are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on impairment or de-recognition are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Community loans are held-to-maturity assets and are stated at fair value.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every balance date.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each Statement of Financial Position date, Council assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of financial assets, is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Council uses derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its Treasury Policy, Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

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

Council has elected not to hedge account for its interest rate swaps.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

SOFTWARE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by the Council, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

CARBON CREDITS

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. They have an indefinite useful life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are de-recognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

AMORTISATION

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

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

- Computer software five years, 20%

There are no restrictions over the title of intangible assets. No intangible assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

These include land, buildings, computers and office equipment, building improvements, library books, plant, equipment, wharves and motor vehicles.

RESTRICTED ASSETS

Assets owned or vested in the Council which cannot easily be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions and provide a benefit or service to the community.

INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS

Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by Council. Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function, e.g. wastewater reticulation includes reticulation piping and wastewater pump stations.

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

ADDITIONS

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated. In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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 Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Values included in respect of assets are as follows:

- Vested assets, certain infrastructural assets and land have been vested in Council as part of the subdivision consent process. Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. 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 from the most recent revaluation.
- Infringements are recognised when the fine is issued.

- Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all assets at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives.

These assets have component lives that have been estimated as follows:

• Land	Not depreciated
• Buildings (including fit out)	2 – 100 years
• Plant and equipment	5 – 10 years
• Motor vehicles	5 – 10 years
• Library books	2 – 10 years

Infrastructure assets

Transportation

• Bridges	100 years
• Roads – other components	15 – 80 years
• Formation	Not depreciated
• Sub-base (sealed)	Not depreciated
• Car parks – formation	Not depreciated
• Car parks – sealed pavement	75 years
• Footpaths	25 – 75 years
• Pavement base (unsealed)	Not depreciated
• Drainage	25 – 120 years

Wastewater

• Oxidation ponds	Not depreciated
• Treatment	9 – 100 years
• Pipe	50 – 80 years
• Pump stations	20 – 80 years

Water

• Wells and pumps	10 – 80 years
• Pipes/valves/meters	15 – 80 years

Stormwater

• Channel/detention dams	Not depreciated
• Pipe/manhole/sumps	80 – 120 years

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

Other infrastructural assets

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| • Ports and wharves | 7 – 100 years |
| • Airfields | 10 – 80 years |
| • Refuse | 15 – 100 years |

Rivers

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| • Stop banks | Not depreciated |
| • Rock protection | Not depreciated |
| • Willow plantings | Not depreciated |
| • Gabion baskets | 30 years |
| • Railway irons | 50 years |
| • Outfalls | 60 years |

REVALUATION

With the exception of vested assets at the initial point of recognition, all valuations are carried out or reviewed by the Council's Community Infrastructure Manager, or by independent qualified valuers. The Council's intention is that valuations are carried out on a three-yearly cycle. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date, to ensure that these values are not materially different to fair value. Where materially different, Council will revalue at an earlier point. Revaluations are carried out on an asset class basis. Forestry valuations are carried out annually.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expenses and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses 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 expenses.

The following assets will be revalued on a three-yearly basis:

- Transportation
- Stormwater

- Waste Management and Minimisation
- Water Supply
- Wastewater
- Rivers
- Coastal Assets
- Land and Buildings

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The anticipated results of the revaluations have been included in the Annual Plan.

IMPAIRMENT

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.

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 the surplus or deficit.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

For assets not carried at 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. This 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 the surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

VALUE IN USE FOR NON-CASH-GENERATING ASSETS

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, a restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

VALUE IN USE FOR CASH-GENERATING ASSETS

Cash-generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The value in use for cash-generating assets and cash-generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

FORESTRY ASSETS

Forestry assets are predominantly standing trees that are managed on a sustainable yield basis. These are shown in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value less estimated point of sale costs at harvest. The costs to establish and maintain the forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value, less

estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows, discounted at the current market-determined rate. This calculation is based on existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling and silviculture costs, and takes into consideration environmental, operational and market restrictions.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value, less estimated point-of-sale costs and from a change in fair value, less estimated point-of-sale costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The costs to maintain the forestry assets are included in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

CONTRACT RETENTION

Certain contracts entitle Council to retain amounts to ensure the performance of contract obligations. These retentions are recognised as a liability and are then used to remedy contract performance or paid to the contractor at the end of the retention period.

OVERHEADS

Indirect overheads have been apportioned on an activity basis, using the labour cost of full-time staff employed in those specific output areas.

Indirect costs not directly charged to activities are allocated as overheads, using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property, unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives rather than to earn rent or for capital appreciation. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, Council measures all investment property at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

PROPERTIES INTENDED FOR RESALE

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value, less costs to sell. Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised. Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group, classified as held for sale, continue to be recognised.

PROVISIONS

The council recognises a provision for future expenditure of an uncertain amount or timing, when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. Expenditures will probably be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

SHORT-TERM BENEFITS

Employee benefits that the Council expects to be settled within 12 months of the balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

The council recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at the balance date, to the extent that Council anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Council recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

LONG-TERM BENEFITS

Entitlements that are payable beyond 12 months, such as long service leave and retirement leave 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 entitlements information;
- The present value of the estimated future cash flows [Note: Retirement leave has not been discounted to present value]; and
- Presentation of employee entitlements.

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

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS IN MEASURING RETIREMENT AND LONG SERVICE LEAVE OBLIGATIONS

The present value of long service leave obligations depend on several factors that are determined on an actuarial basis. Two key assumptions used in calculating this liability include the discount rate and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the liability.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

The expected future payments are discounted using forward discount rates derived from the yield curve of New Zealand government bonds. The discount rates used have maturities that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. The salary inflation factor is based on the treasury inflation rate.

The retirement obligations have not been discounted to present value.

LANDFILL AFTER-CARE COSTS

Landfills in the region are now provided regionally, through the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit, which is a joint committee of the Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council. This business unit commenced operations on 1 July 2017. From this date, the Eves Valley Landfill (which Council previously managed) stopped receiving waste and all waste is now directed to the York Valley Landfill (located in Nelson City).

As the landfills in the District are now a 50% Joint Operation, Tasman District Council recognise 50% of the post-care provisions for both Eves Valley and York Valley landfills. Our legal obligation is to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill sites after closure. The landfill post-closure provision is recognised in accordance with PBE International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Reporting Standard 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. This provision is calculated on the basis of discounting closure and post-closure costs into present-day value.

The calculations assume no change in the legislative requirements for closure and post-closure treatment.

ACCUMULATED EQUITY

Equity is the community's interest as measured by total assets less total liabilities. Public equity is disaggregated and classified into several reserves. The components of equity are:

- Accumulated funds;
- Restricted reserves and Council-created reserves, and
- Asset revaluation reserve.

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 Council.

RESTRICTED AND COUNCIL CREATED RESERVES

Restricted reserves are those reserves subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council and which may not be revised without reference to the Courts or third party. Council-created reserves are reserves established by a 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.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

The Funding Impact Statements (FIS) have been prepared in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014. This is a reporting requirement unique to local government and the disclosures contained within. The presentation of these statements is not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices (GAAP).

The purpose of these statements is to report the net cost of services for significant Groups of Activities (GOA) of the Council. They are represented by the revenue that can be allocated to these activities, less the costs of providing the service. They contain all funding sources for these activities and all applications of this funding by these activities. The GOA FIS includes internal transactions between activities, such as internal overheads and charges applied and/or recovered. A FIS is also prepared at the whole-of-Council level, summarising the transactions contained within the GOA FIS, eliminating internal transactions and adding in other transactions not reported in the GOA statements.

These statements are based on cash transactions prepared on an accrual basis. As such, they do not include non-cash/accounting transactions that are included within the Comprehensive Revenue and Expense Statement, as required under GAAP.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

These items include, but are not limited to, Council's depreciation, gains and/or losses on revaluation and vested assets.

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

FUNDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002

Section 100(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires local authorities to set operating revenues at a level to cover all operating expenses, except as provided in S100(2). Operating expenses include an allowance for debt servicing and the decline in service potential of assets (depreciation). Council has complied with S100(1) in the preparation of this Annual Plan.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Council applied new accounting standards PBE IPSAS 34-38 in these financial statements to its joint arrangements. This resulted in recognition of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses that arise from its interest in Councils' joint operations. Under the previous standards, Council recognised its share of all transactions and balances.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In preparing these financial statements, Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS

Infrastructural asset valuations are carried out on a three-yearly cycle, on a depreciated replacement cost basis. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that these values are not materially different to fair value. The most recent revaluation was performed as at 30 June 2022, for Transportation, and Three Waters assets. Where materially different, Council will revalue at an earlier point. There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing depreciated replacement cost basis valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset. For example, Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets which are not visible, for example, stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by the Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets; and
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset; and
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over or underestimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit. To minimise this risk, our infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines, published by the National Asset Management Steering Group. We then adjust for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of the Council's asset management planning activities, which gives us further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Valuations are carried out by independent qualified valuers.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Specialised buildings are valued at fair value, using depreciated replacement cost because no reliable market data is available for such buildings. Significant assumptions include:

- The replacement asset is based on the reproduction cost of the specific assets with adjustments where appropriate for obsolescence due to over-design or surplus capacity
- The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts of similar assets and Property Institute of New Zealand cost information
- The remaining useful life of assets is estimated
- Straight-line depreciation has been applied in determining the depreciated replacement cost value of the asset.

Non-specialised buildings (for example, residential buildings) are valued at fair value using market-based evidence. Market rents and capitalisation rates were applied to reflect market value. GR Butterworth SPINZ, ANZIV or QV Valuations Limited performed the most recent valuation. This valuation is effective as at 30 June 2021.

Land is valued at fair value using market-based evidence based on its highest and best use with reference to comparable land values. Adjustments have been made to the 'unencumbered' land value where there is a designation against the land or the use of the land is restricted because of reserve or endowment status. These adjustments are intended to reflect the negative effect on the value of the land where an owner is unable to use the land more intensely.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY

Council owns several properties that are maintained primarily to provide community housing. The receipt of lower than market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding these properties. These properties are held for service delivery objectives. These properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.



PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

This Funding Impact Statement should be read in conjunction with the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

Rates are set under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 ("the Act") as at 1 July each year.

The rates in this Funding Impact Statement are GST inclusive (unless otherwise stated.)

RATING AREA MAPS

The targeted rates which are set based on where the land is situated, other than District-wide rates, have unique rating area maps which are included in this document. Rating units that fall fully or partially in the map area of a rate will be charged the applicable rate.

RATING UNIT: DEFINITION

The Rating Unit is determined by the Valuer General. It is generally a property which has one Record of Title but can include two or more Records of Titles or part Records of Title, for example, dependant on whether the land is owned by the same person or persons and are used jointly as a single unit and are adjacent.

RATING DIVISIONS

The Council will consider applications from ratepayers to apply rating divisions to a rating unit as per Section 27(5) of the Act only when the parts of a rating unit have different rateability treatment as per Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Act or different differential categories under Section 27 subsection (4)(b)(i) or (ii) of the Act or when one of the proposed parts may qualify for a rates remission under the Council's Rates Remission Policy. If a rating division of a rating unit is approved, the Council's Policy is that each part of the rating unit will be separately valued by the Council's registered valuer.

RATING BASE INFORMATION

Clause 20A of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to disclose its projected number of rating units at the end of the proceeding financial year. The projected Capital Value and Land Value are also required to be disclosed.

STATISTICS	PROJECTED FIGURES AT 30 JUNE 2022		
	RATEABLE	NON RATEABLE	TOTAL RATING UNITS
Capital value (note last general revaluation was in late 2020)	\$22,317,835,684	\$1,882,894,866	\$24,200,730,550
Land value (note last general revaluation was in late 2020)	\$12,254,416,648	\$1,285,685,102	\$13,540,101,750
Rating units	25,169	1,606	26,775

Funds raised by uniform charges, which include the UAGC and any targeted rate set as a uniform fixed amount per rating unit (excluding water and wastewater) cannot exceed 30% of the total rates revenue. The Council is projecting to set its uniform charges at 17%, which is below the maximum allowed level.

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

DESCRIPTION OF EACH RATE

GENERAL RATE

DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY

GENERAL RATE

The General rate funds activities which are deemed to provide a general benefit across the entire District or which are not economic to fund separately. These activities include: environmental management, public health and safety, transportation, roads and footpaths, coastal structures, water supply, solid waste, flood protection and river control works, community development, governance, and council enterprises.

A portion of the general rate is used to replenish the Council's General Disaster Fund.

The capital values are assessed by independent valuers. Their results are audited by the Office of the Valuer General.

UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE (UAGC)

Funding the same activities as the general rate.

The Council has determined a portion of the general rate is to be assessed as a UAGC.

The purpose of setting the UAGC is to ensure that every ratepayer makes a minimum contribution to the Council's activities.

TARGETED RATES

The Council will not accept lump sum contributions (as defined by Section 117A of the Act) in respect of any targeted rate.

DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY

1 STORMWATER RATE

(Funding the Stormwater activities including operating, maintaining and improving the stormwater infrastructure assets.)

Ratepayers in the Urban Drainage Rating Area receive greater benefit from stormwater infrastructure or cause the need for stormwater infrastructure. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied as follows:

<i>*Urban Drainage Area – Stormwater Differential – A differential of 1 will apply.</i>	Urban Drainage Area – Stormwater Differential
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<i>*Balance of the District – General Drainage Stormwater Differential – A differential of 0.105 will apply.</i>	Balance of the District – General Drainage Stormwater Differential
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PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.2118 cents	47,247
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$290.00	7,211
Every rateable rating unit in the District which has a land value				
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	A1 – A15	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0444 cents	5,100
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units with land value, that are not in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	Balance of District	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0047 cents	478

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)



DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY

2 WATER SUPPLY RATES

2.1 WATER SUPPLY RATES – URBAN WATER SUPPLY METERED CONNECTIONS AND RURAL WATER EXTENSIONS TO URBAN WATER SCHEMES (“THE CLUB”)

Ratepayers on the Urban Water Supply with a metered connection pay both the volumetric charge and the service charge. The portion of revenue allocated to the service charge for rates is determined by taking 36% of the total revenue required for the urban water supply including the portion billed to other users as charges but excluding the rural water extensions to urban water scheme revenue, and then deducting the portion recovered through charges. The Club comprises those rating units with connections to the relevant urban water supply schemes.

Ratepayers on the Urban Water Supply with a water restrictor pay the Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes rate.

2.1 (a) Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Volumetric charge

(Funding the urban water supply (excluding Motueka) including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

This water rate will be billed separately from the rates invoice.

2.1 (b) Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Service Charge

(Funding the urban water supply (excluding Motueka) including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

2.1 (c) Water Supply – Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes

(Funding the urban water supply (excluding Motueka) including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

The 1m³ base rate is set at 80% of the Urban Metered Connections volumetric rate multiplied by 365.

The extensions that will be charged this rate are: Best Island Water Supply, Māpua/Ruby Bay Water Supply, Brightwater/Hope Water Supply, Richmond Water Supply, Wakefield Water Supply, and any others which are referred to as the Other Rural Water Supply Extensions.

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Provision of service being the supply of metered water to those rating units in the District, which have metered water connections, excluding those connected to the Motueka Water Supply because they have a different targeted rate		Per m ³ of water supplied	\$3.04	7,330
Provision of a service being a connection to a metered water supply by rating units in the District, excluding those connected to the Motueka Water Supply		Fixed amount \$ per connection (meter)	\$397.01	4,394
Provision of a service being a connection to a supply of water via a rural extension to urban schemes through a lowflow restricted water connection		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on size of water restrictor volume) e.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$887.97	1,074

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY
<p>2.2 WATER SUPPLY RATES – MOTUEKA WATER SUPPLY METERED CONNECTIONS</p> <p><i>Ratepayers on the Motueka Water Supply with a metered connection pay both a volumetric water supply charge and a service charge. The portion of revenue allocated to the service charge is determined by taking 36% of the total revenue required for the Motueka water supply and the Motueka firefighting water supply less the rates recovered by the Motueka firefighting water supply rate.</i></p> <p><i>The existing Motueka Water Supply account will continue to operate separately to the Urban Water Supply – Club account. This means that the water charges for the existing connected Motueka water users will have a different cost structure. As renewals and capital upgrades are required, these will be reflected in the water supply charges.</i></p>	
<p>2.2 (a) Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Volumetric Charge (Funding the Motueka Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)</p> <p><i>This water rate will be billed separately from the rates invoice.</i></p>	
<p>2.2 (b) Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Service Charge (Funding the Motueka Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)</p>	
<p>2.3 WATER SUPPLY – RURAL CONNECTIONS</p>	
<p>2.3 (a) Water Supply – Dovedale Rural Water Supply (Funding the Dovedale Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)</p> <p><i>The Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied:</i></p>	
<p><i>*Dovedale Differential A – includes the supply of water for up to and including the first 2m³ per day. This rate is charged based on the extent of provision of service using the size of restrictor volume, with a base of 1m³ per day. A differential of 1 per 1m³ per day will apply.</i></p> <p><i>For example, rating units with a 2m³ per day restrictor volume will be billed two of the Differential A charge.</i></p>	Dovedale Differential A
<p><i>*Dovedale Differential B – includes the supply of water greater than 2m³ per day. This rate is charged based on the extent of provision of service based using the size of restrictor volume, with a base of 1m³ per day. A differential of 0.77 per 1m³ per day will apply.</i></p> <p><i>For example, rating units with a 3m³ per day restrictor volume will be billed two of the Differential A charge and one of the Differential B charge.</i></p>	Dovedale Differential B

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Provision of service being the supply of metered water to rating units connected to the Motueka Water Supply		Per m ³ of water supplied	\$2.61	634
Provision of service being a connection to the Motueka Water Supply		Fixed amount \$ per connection (meter)	\$126.72	178
Provision of a service being a connection to the Dovedale Rural Water Supply through a lowflow restricted water connection				
		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on size of water restrictor volume).	\$842.46	415
		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on size of water restrictor volume).	\$648.69	261

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)



DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY

2.3 (b) Water Supply – Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply

(Funding the Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

2.3 (c) Water Supply – Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply – Variable Charge

(Funding the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

2.3 (d) Water Supply – Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply – Service Charge

(Funding the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

2.3 (e) Water Supply – Hamama Rural Water Supply – Variable Charge

(Funding the Hamama Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

2.3 (f) Water Supply – Hamama Rural Water Supply – Service Charge

(Funding the Hamama Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

2.3 (g) Water Supply – Hamama Rural Water Supply – Fixed Charge based on set land value

(Funding the Hamama Rural Water Supply including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Provision of a service being a connection to the Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply through a lowflow restricted water connection		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on size of water restrictor volume) e.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$610.52	638
Provision of a service being a connection to the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply through a lowflow restricted water connection		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on size of water restrictor volume) e.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$374.36	180
Provision of a service being a connection to the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply through a lowflow restricted water connection		Fixed amount \$ per rating unit	\$397.88	64
Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply		Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0525 cents	12
Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply		Fixed amount \$ per rating unit	\$306.40	9
Where the land is situated being rating units in the Hamama Rural Water Supply Rating Area	B1	Rate in the \$ of set land value (which is the land value at the time capital works were completed in 2005)	0.1650 cents	9

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)



DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY

2.4 WATER SUPPLY FIREFIGHTING

2.4 (a) Water Supply: Motueka Firefighting

(Funding the Motueka Township firefighting water supply.)

The Water Supply: Motueka Firefighting rate recovers a portion of the total costs of the Water Supply: Motueka Firefighting and Motueka Water Supply: Service Charge. This percentage is phasing up to 70% of the total revenue requirement over the next three years because the costs of providing firefighting capacity are a significant portion of the total costs of running the water supply.

2.4 (b) Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting – Capital

(Funding the Tākaka CBD firefighting water supply capital costs.)

The amount of revenue planned to be raised by each of the differentials is shown.

Tākaka CBD
Differential

Tākaka Residential
Differential

Tākaka Balance of
Golden Bay Ward
Differential

2.4 (c) Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting – Operating

(Funding the Tākaka CBD firefighting water supply operating costs.)

2.5 WATER SUPPLY – DAMS

2.5 (a) Water Supply – Dams: Wai-iti Valley Community Dam

(Funding the costs of the Wai-iti Valley Community Dam.)

Water is only released from the dam when low flows are reached.

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Where the land is situated being rating units in the Motueka Firefighting Water Supply Rating Area	C1	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$52.00	178
Every Rating Unit in the Golden Bay Ward	D1 – D3			
Where the land is situated being rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area	D1	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0804 cents	55
Where the land is situated being rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area	D2	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$52.37	23
Where the land is situated being rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Rest of Golden Bay Rating Area	D3	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$15.35	44
Where the land is situated being those in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area and Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area	D1, D2	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$34.28	19
Where land is situated and the provision of service and the activities controlled under the Tasman Resource Management Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991. This rate will apply to those rating units in the Wai-iti Dam Rating Area that are permit holders under the Resource Management Act 1991 because they are able to use the amount of augmented water as permitted by their resource consent and apply it to the land in accordance with the amount and rate specified in the resource consent	E1	Extent of provision of service: charged at \$ per hectare as authorised by water permits granted under the Resource Management Act 1991	\$280.77	248

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

		DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY
3 WASTEWATER RATE		
<p>(Funding the Wastewater activities including providing and managing wastewater treatment facilities and sewage collection and disposal.)</p> <p><i>In respect of rating units used primarily as a residence for one household, the rating unit will be treated as having no more than one toilet.</i></p> <p><i>The costs associated with wastewater are lower per pan the more pans that are present. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied as follows:</i></p>		
<i>*One toilet or urinal. A differential of 1 is set.</i>		First toilet or urinal ("pan")
<i>*2 – 10 toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.75 is set.</i>		2 – 10 toilets or urinals ("pans")
<i>*11 or more toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.5 is set.</i>		11 or more toilets or urinals ("pans")
<p><i>For example, a non-residential property with 12 pans would pay one of the first pan charge, nine of the 2 – 10 pans charge, and two of the 11 or more pans charge.</i></p>		
4 REGIONAL RIVER WORKS RATE		
<p>(Funding Rivers activities – river works including maintaining rivers in order to promote soil conservation and mitigate damage caused by floods and riverbank erosion and to maintain quality river control and flood protection schemes.)</p> <p><i>The river works benefits are not equal throughout the District. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied.</i></p> <p><i>The differentials are planned so that the Area X Differential and Area Y Differential will be charged at the same rate, and the total amount of rates planned to be generated by the combined Area X Differential and Area Y Differential is the same as the planned rates generated for the Area Z Differential.</i></p>		
		River Rating Area X Differential
		River Rating Area Y Differential
		River Rating Area Z Differential

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
<p>Provision of a service. The provision of service is measured by the number of toilets and/or urinals ("pans") connected either directly or by private drain to a public wastewater system with a minimum of one pan being charged per connected rating unit.</p>				
		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$672.49	9,905
		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$504.36	1,501
		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$336.24	731
<p>Every rateable rating unit in the District</p>				
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the River Rating Area X	F1, F2	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0511 cents	671
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the River Rating Area Y	F1, F2	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0511 cents	491
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the River Rating Area Z	F2	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0117 cents	1,162

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

5 MOTUEKA BUSINESS RATE DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY

(Funding Governance activities – providing a grant to Our Town Motueka to fund promotion of the Motueka business area.)

The promotion of the Motueka business area has a greater benefit for those businesses that are closer to the CBD. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied.

The differentials are planned to generate two times the total amount of rates from the Area A Differential than the Area B Differential.

Motueka Business
Area A Differential

Motueka Business Area
B Differential

6 RICHMOND BUSINESS RATE

(Funding Governance activities – providing a grant to Richmond Unlimited to fund promotion of the Richmond business area.)

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Motueka Business Rating Area A and B and the use to which the land is put. The land usage categories as set out in the Rating Valuations Rules 2008 for actual property use that will be charged for this rate include: Commercial, Industrial, Multi use commercial/industrial, Residential – public communal/multi use, Lifestyle – multi-use, Transport, Utility services –communications, Community services –Medical and allied, and Recreational	G1, G2			
This will apply to properties with land use categories as listed above for rateable rating units in Motueka Business Rating Area A	G1, G2	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0398 cents	45
This will apply to properties with land use categories as listed above for rateable rating units in Motueka Business Rating Area B	G1	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0234 cents	22
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Richmond Business Rating Area and the use to which the land is put. The land usage categories as set out in the Rating Valuations Rules 2008 for actual property use that will be charged for this rate include: Commercial, Industrial, Multi use commercial/ industrial, Residential –public communal/ multi use, Lifestyle – multi-use, Transport, Utility services – communications, Community services – Medical and allied, and Recreational	H1	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0429 cents	136

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY
7 MĀPUA STOPBANK RATE	
(Funding the costs of Coastal Assets activities – the capital costs of the Māpua Stop Bank and the operating and other costs of the Ruby Bay and Māpua Stop Banks and coastal studies.)	
8 TORRENT BAY REPLENISHMENT RATE	
(Funding the costs of Coastal Assets activities – reinstating and maintaining the beach at Torrent Bay.)	
<i>The replenishment has a benefit to the rating units in the Torrent Bay area, with a higher degree of benefits for those that are closer to the foreshore. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied.</i>	Torrent Bay Area A Differential
<i>The differentials are set to generate the same amount of planned rates from Torrent Bay Area A Differential and Torrent Bay Area B Differential. There are significantly more rating units in Area B than in Area A which means those individual rating units in Area A will be contributing more for the higher degree of benefits they receive.</i>	Torrent Bay Area B Differential
9 DISTRICT FACILITIES RATE	
(Funding Community Development activities including part of the costs of capital and operating funding for large, community, recreational, sporting or cultural District projects which have met defined criteria, and will provide benefit to the residents of Tasman District.)	
10 SHARED FACILITIES RATE	
(Funding Community Development activities including part of the costs of capital and operating funding for large, community, recreational, sporting or cultural regional projects which have met defined criteria, and will provide benefit to the residents of Tasman District and Nelson City.)	
11 MUSEUMS FACILITIES RATE	
(Funding Community Development museum activities including contributing to the capital and operating costs of the Regional Museum, and the Council's District museums.)	

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Māpua Stopbank Rating Area	I1	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$48.32	59
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A and B	J1 – J2			
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A	J1	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$857.52	10
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area B	J2	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$270.79	10
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$110.09	2,737
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$64.46	1,603
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$64.35	1,600

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY
12 REFUSE /RECYCLING RATE	
(Funding Waste Management and Minimisation activities including kerbside recycling, rubbish collection and other waste related activities.)	
13 MĀPUA REHABILITATION RATE	
(Funding costs of Environmental Management activities – interest and loans and holding costs associated with the former Fruit Grower Chemical Company site.)	
14 GOLDEN BAY COMMUNITY BOARD RATE	
(Funding Governance activities – the costs of the Golden Bay Community Board and specific projects that the Board wishes to undertake in the Golden Bay Ward.)	
15 MOTUEKA COMMUNITY BOARD RATE	
(Funding Governance activities – the costs of the Motueka Community Board and specific projects that the Board wishes to undertake in the Motueka Ward.)	
16 WARM TASMAN RATE	
(Funding the costs of Environmental Management activities – the Warm Tasman Scheme.)	

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Where the land is situated being rating units in the Refuse – Recycling Rating Area	K1 – 16	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$149.59	3,175
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$5.13	128
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area, which is the Golden Bay Ward	L1	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$25.60	88
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Motueka Community Board Rating Area, which is the Motueka Ward	M1	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$23.54	137
Provision of service which occurs when homeowners apply and are approved into the scheme which results in the installation of a wood burner and/or insulation into their property		Extent of provision of service: calculated per \$ of the total cost of the installed works and the administration fee charged over a nine year period including GST and interest	0.1467 cents	9

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY
17 WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS RATES
<i>The Council utilises two targeted rates to fund the Council's rates contribution for environmental and community benefits associated with the Waimea Community Dam. The Districtwide rate is set to fund 70% of the environmental and community benefit cost to be funded through rates less the amount recovered through charges. In addition those rating units within the Zone of Benefit (ZOB) will fund the remaining 30% of the revenue less the amount recovered through charges because properties with a closer proximity to the water supplied by the dam will have a greater benefit than those farther away.</i>
17.1 WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS DISTRICT-WIDE RATE
(Funding the costs of the water supply activity – Council's contribution for the environmental and community benefits associated with the Waimea Community Dam.)
17.2 WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE
(Funding the costs of the water supply activity – Council's contribution for the environmental and community benefits associated with the Waimea Community Dam.)
TOTAL INCLUDING GST
TOTAL EXCLUDING GST
Plus: Rates penalties
Less: Rates remissions net of GST
TOTAL RATES INCLUDING RATES PENALTIES AND NET OF RATES REMISSIONS INCLUDING GST
TOTAL RATES INCLUDING RATES PENALTIES AND NET OF RATES REMISSIONS EXCLUDING GST

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2022/2023 RATE (GST INC)	2022/2023 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$45.94	1,160
Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Waimea Community Dam Zone of Benefit Rating Area	N1	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0051 cents	497
				101,681
				88,418
				404
				(429)
				101,591
				88,393

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

ASSESSMENT AND INVOICING

For rates other than volumetric metered water rates, rates are set as at 1 July each year and the Council invoices rates quarterly, with the instalment invoice dates being 1 August, 1 November, 1 February and 1 May. Each instalment is one quarter of the total annual rates payable for the year. Rates are due and payable to the Tasman District Council. The 2022/2023 rates instalments due dates for payment are:

INSTALMENT 1 DUE DATE	22 AUG 2022
INSTALMENT 2 DUE DATE	21 NOV 2022
INSTALMENT 3 DUE DATE	20 FEB 2023
INSTALMENT 4 DUE DATE	22 MAY 2023

Volumetric metered water rates are invoiced separately from other rates. Invoices for the majority of users are issued six monthly and invoices for larger industrial users are issued monthly. The 2022/2023 due dates for payment are as follows:

METERS INVOICED IN JUNE: 20 JUL 2022

(may include but is not limited to meters in Murchison, Upper Tākaka, Pōhara, Collingwood and meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN JULY: 22 AUG 2022

(may include but is not limited to meters in Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Tapawera, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN AUGUST: 20 SEP 2022

(may include but is not limited to meters in Māpua, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN SEPTEMBER: 20 OCT 2022

(may include but is not limited to meters in Motueka, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN OCTOBER: 21 NOV 2022

(may include but is not limited to meters in Richmond, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN NOVEMBER: 20 DEC 2022

(may include but is not limited to meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN DECEMBER: 20 JAN 2023

(may include but is not limited to meters in Murchison, Upper Tākaka, Pōhara, Collingwood and meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN JANUARY: 20 FEB 2023

(may include but is not limited to meters in Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Tapawera, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN FEBRUARY: 20 MAR 2023

(may include but is not limited to meters in Māpua, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN MARCH: 20 APR 2023

(may include but is not limited to meters in Motueka, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN APRIL: 22 MAY 2023

(may include but is not limited to meters in Richmond, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

METERS INVOICED IN MAY: 20 JUN 2023

(may include but is not limited to meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)

Payments received will be applied to the oldest outstanding amounts first.

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

PENALTIES

For rates other than volumetric metered water rates, under Section 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the Council prescribes a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the amount of rate instalments remaining unpaid after the due date to be added on the following dates:

INSTALMENT 1 PENALTY DATE	23 AUG 2022
INSTALMENT 2 PENALTY DATE	22 NOV 2022
INSTALMENT 3 PENALTY DATE	21 FEB 2023
INSTALMENT 4 PENALTY DATE	23 MAY 2023

For volumetric metered water rates, a penalty of 10 percent (10%) will be added to the amount of metered water rates remaining unpaid after the due date to be added on the following dates:

- METERS INVOICED IN JUNE: 21 JUL 2022
- METERS INVOICED IN JULY: 23 AUG 2022
- METERS INVOICED IN AUGUST: 21 SEP 2022
- METERS INVOICED IN SEPTEMBER: 21 OCT 2022
- METERS INVOICED IN OCTOBER: 22 NOV 2022
- METERS INVOICED IN NOVEMBER: 21 DEC 2022
- METERS INVOICED IN DECEMBER: 23 JAN 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN JANUARY: 21 FEB 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN FEBRUARY: 21 MAR 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN MARCH: 21 APR 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN APRIL: 23 MAY 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN MAY: 21 JUN 2023

On 8 July 2022, a further penalty of five percent (5%) will be added to rates (including previously applied penalties) that remain unpaid from previous years on 7 July 2022. On 10 January 2023, a further penalty of five percent (5%) will be added to any portion of previous years rates (including previously applied penalties) still remaining unpaid on 9 January 2023.

The above penalties will not be charged on a rating unit where Council has agreed to a programme for payment of rate arrears or where a direct debit programme is in place and payments are being honoured.

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

The Council uses example properties with different rating mixes and a range of property values to illustrate the impact of its rating policies.

The General Rate applies to every rateable rating unit in the District. Targeted rates are applied to rating units depending on how each targeted rate is set, as detailed in this document.

To demonstrate rates changes between the 2021/2022 year and the rates for the 2022/2023 year, a selection of 29 properties from the District have been set out below.

These properties are examples and do not cover all situations for all of the rateable properties in the District.

More information on the proposed rates for a particular property can be found on the Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz.

The following table is GST inclusive. It covers the total rates increases including both the increases in the general and targeted rates. Metered water has been included using the actual volumes for the example properties in the previous year.

Depending on particular circumstances and the effect of specific targeted rates, individual circumstances will vary from these examples.

The overall rates change for these properties range from 1.7% to 12.6%.

RATING PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
Residential – Tākaka
Residential – Murchison, with 131m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Māpua (no Council supplied wastewater/metered water)
Residential – Māpua, with 153 m ³ of water, Urban Metered Water Supply
Residential – Kaiteriteri, with 149m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Brightwater, with 117m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Wakefield, with 185m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Motueka, with 87m ³ of water, Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Richmond (Waimea Village), with 29m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Richmond, with 103m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Residential – Richmond, with 181m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections
Dairy Farm – Collingwood-Bainham
Forestry – Lakes Murchison

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES



CV	2021/22 RATES	2022/23 PROPOSED RATES	\$ CHANGE FROM 2021/22	% CHANGE FROM 2021/22
\$465,000	\$2,739	\$2,803	\$64	2.3%
\$265,000	\$2,596	\$2,655	\$59	2.3%
\$770,000	\$2,396	\$2,549	\$153	6.4%
\$590,000	\$3,693	\$3,812	\$119	3.2%
\$910,000	\$4,399	\$4,558	\$159	3.6%
\$610,000	\$3,723	\$3,839	\$116	3.1%
\$690,000	\$3,825	\$4,050	\$225	5.9%
\$590,000	\$3,282	\$3,362	\$80	2.4%
\$385,000	\$2,807	\$2,901	\$94	3.4%
\$800,000	\$4,030	\$4,185	\$155	3.8%
\$1,375,000	\$5,651	\$5,890	\$239	4.2%
\$7,020,000	\$15,903	\$16,862	\$959	6.0%
\$1,290,000	\$3,320	\$3,517	\$197	5.9%

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

INDICATIVE RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES (CONT.)

RATING PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	
Horticultural – Richmond with 177m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	
Horticultural – Ngatimoti	
Horticultural – Hope in WCD EURA	
Pastoral Farming – Wakefield – with Water Supply Dams – Wai-iti Valley Community Dam – 8	
Pastoral Farming – Upper Moutere	
Lifestyle – Hope in WCD EURA	
Lifestyle – Hope in WCD EURA, with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Rural Water Extension to Urban Water Scheme	
Lifestyle – Wakefield, with 3m ³ /day restrictor, Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply	
Lifestyle – East Tākaka	
Lifestyle – Neudorf, with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Dovedale Rural Water Supply	
Lifestyle, Tasman with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Rural Water Extension to Urban Water Scheme	
Lifestyle – Bronte, with 3m ³ /day restrictor, Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply	
Commercial – Queen Street, Richmond, with 343m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	
Commercial – High Street, Motueka	
Industrial – Cargill Place, Richmond, with 51m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	
Utility	

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

CV	2021/22 RATES	2022/23 PROPOSED RATES	\$ CHANGE FROM 2021/22	% CHANGE FROM 2021/22
\$1,110,000	\$3,843	\$4,089	\$246	6.4%
\$1,205,000	\$3,093	\$3,288	\$195	6.3%
\$2,690,000	\$6,396	\$6,858	\$462	7.2%
\$2,810,000	\$9,220	\$9,614	\$394	4.3%
\$1,230,000	\$3,151	\$3,344	\$193	6.1%
\$1,060,000	\$4,393	\$4,941	\$548	12.5%
\$1,230,000	\$4,721	\$5,299	\$578	12.2%
\$2,370,000	\$6,861	\$7,357	\$496	7.2%
\$660,000	\$1,972	\$2,092	\$120	6.1%
\$530,000	\$3,251	\$3,453	\$202	6.2%
\$1,020,000	\$4,305	\$4,847	\$542	12.6%
\$1,690,000	\$5,939	\$6,442	\$503	8.5%
\$1,470,000	\$9,075	\$9,228	\$153	1.7%
\$1,650,000	\$6,917	\$7,132	\$215	3.1%
\$1,000,000	\$4,396	\$4,581	\$185	4.2%
\$83,200,000	\$164,545	\$176,798	\$12,253	7.4%

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

The following table shows the breakdown of the rates for the example properties for 2022/2023:

	GENERAL RATES	DISTRICT-WIDE TARGETED RATES (1)	STORM-WATER RATE	WASTE-WATER RATE	REGIONAL RIVER WORKS RATE	REFUSE/ RECYCLING RATE	COMMUNITY BOARD RATES (2)
Residential – Tākaka	\$1,275	\$244	\$206	\$672	\$97	\$150	\$26
Residential – Murchison, with 131m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$851	\$244	\$118	\$672	\$9	–	–
Residential – Māpua (no Council supplied wastewater/ metered water)	\$1,921	\$244	\$36	–	\$64	\$150	–
Residential – Māpua, with 153m ³ of water, Urban Metered Water Supply	\$1,540	\$244	\$262	\$672	\$53	\$150	–
Residential – Kaiteriteri, with 149m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,217	\$244	\$404	\$672	\$44	\$150	\$24
Residential – Brightwater, with 117m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,582	\$244	\$271	\$672	\$164	\$150	–

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

WATER SUPPLY FIRE-FIGHTING RATES (3)	MĀPUA STOPBANK RATE	BUSINESS RATES (4)	WATER SUPPLY – DAMS: WAI-ITI VALLEY COMMUNITY DAM RATE	WATER SUPPLY RATES (5)	WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE	TOTAL RATES
\$87	–	–	–	–	\$46	\$2,803
–	–	–	–	\$714	\$46	\$2,655
–	\$48	–	–	–	\$85	\$2,549
–	\$48	–	–	\$767	\$76	\$3,812
–	–	–	–	\$757	\$46	\$4,558
–	–	–	–	\$680	\$77	\$3,839

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

INDICATIVE RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES (CONT.)

	GENERAL RATES	DISTRICT-WIDE TARGETED RATES (1)	STORM-WATER RATE	WASTE-WATER RATE	REGIONAL RIVER WORKS RATE	REFUSE/RECYCLING RATE	COMMUNITY BOARD RATES (2)
Residential – Wakefield, with 185m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,751	\$244	\$306	\$672	\$36	\$150	–
Residential – Motueka, with 87m ³ of water, Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,540	\$244	\$262	\$672	\$44	\$150	\$24
Residential – Richmond (Waimea Village), with 29m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,105	\$244	\$171	\$672	\$26	\$150	–
Residential – Richmond, with 103m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,984	\$244	\$355	\$672	\$46	\$150	–
Residential – Richmond, with 181m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$3,202	\$244	\$611	\$672	\$61	\$150	–

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

WATER SUPPLY FIRE-FIGHTING RATES (3)	MĀPUA STOPBANK RATE	BUSINESS RATES (4)	WATER SUPPLY – DAMS: WAI-ITI VALLEY COMMUNITY DAM RATE	WATER SUPPLY RATES (5)	WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE	TOTAL RATES
-	-	-	-	\$844	\$46	\$4,050
\$52	-	-	-	\$329	\$46	\$3,362
-	-	-	-	\$467	\$66	\$2,901
-	-	-	-	\$646	\$87	\$4,185
-	-	-	-	\$835	\$116	\$5,890

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

INDICATIVE RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES (CONT.)

	GENERAL RATES	DISTRICT-WIDE TARGETED RATES (1)	STORM-WATER RATE	WASTE-WATER RATE	REGIONAL RIVER WORKS RATE	REFUSE/ RECYCLING RATE	COMMUNITY BOARD RATES (2)
Dairy Farm – Collingwood-Bainham	\$15,158	\$244	\$330	–	\$1,043	–	\$26
Forestry – Lakes Murchison	\$3,022	\$244	\$61	–	\$144	–	–
Horticultural – Richmond with 177m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,641	\$244	\$52	–	\$74	\$150	–
Horticultural – Ngatimoti	\$2,842	\$244	\$57	–	\$76	–	\$24
Horticultural – Hope in WCD EURA	\$5,987	\$244	\$126	–	\$167	\$150	–
Pastoral Farming – Wakefield – with Water Supply Dams – Wai-iti Valley Community Dam – 8	\$6,242	\$244	\$132	–	\$704	–	–
Pastoral Farming – Upper Moutere	\$2,895	\$244	\$58	–	\$101	–	–
Lifestyle – Hope in WCD EURA	\$2,535	\$244	\$50	–	\$87	\$150	–

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

WATER SUPPLY FIRE-FIGHTING RATES (3)	MĀPUA STOPBANK RATE	BUSINESS RATES (4)	WATER SUPPLY – DAMS: WAI-ITI VALLEY COMMUNITY DAM RATE	WATER SUPPLY RATES (5)	WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE	TOTAL RATES
\$15	–	–	–	–	\$46	\$16,862
–	–	–	–	–	\$46	\$3,517
–	–	–	–	\$826	\$103	\$4,089
–	–	–	–	–	\$46	\$3,288
–	–	–	–	–	\$183	\$6,858
–	–	–	\$2,246	–	\$46	\$9,614
–	–	–	–	–	\$46	\$3,344
–	–	–	–	\$1,776	\$100	\$4,941

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

INDICATIVE RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES (CONT.)

	GENERAL RATES	DISTRICT-WIDE TARGETED RATES (1)	STORM-WATER RATE	WASTE-WATER RATE	REGIONAL RIVER WORKS RATE	REFUSE/RECYCLING RATE	COMMUNITY BOARD RATES (2)
Lifestyle – Hope in WCD EURA, with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Rural Water Extension to Urban Water Scheme	\$2,895	\$244	\$58	–	\$68	\$150	–
Lifestyle – Wakefield, with 3m ³ /day restrictor, Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply	\$5,310	\$244	\$111	–	\$125	–	–
Lifestyle – East Tākaka	\$1,688	\$244	\$31	–	\$42	–	\$26
Lifestyle – Neudorf, with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Dovedale Rural Water Supply	\$1,413	\$244	\$25	–	\$41	–	–
Lifestyle, Tasman with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Rural Water Extension to Urban Water Scheme	\$2,450	\$244	\$48	–	\$81	\$150	–
Lifestyle – Bronte, with 3m ³ /day restrictor, Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply	\$3,869	\$244	\$79	–	\$136	\$150	–

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

WATER SUPPLY FIRE-FIGHTING RATES (3)	MĀPUA STOPBANK RATE	BUSINESS RATES (4)	WATER SUPPLY – DAMS: WAI-ITI VALLEY COMMUNITY DAM RATE	WATER SUPPLY RATES (5)	WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE	TOTAL RATES
-	-	-	-	\$1,776	\$109	\$5,299
-	-	-	-	\$1,521	\$46	\$7,357
\$15	-	-	-	-	\$46	\$2,092
-	-	-	-	\$1,685	\$46	\$3,453
-	-	-	-	\$1,776	\$98	\$4,847
-	-	-	-	\$1,832	\$132	\$6,442

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

INDICATIVE RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES (CONT.)

	GENERAL RATES	DISTRICT-WIDE TARGETED RATES (1)	STORM-WATER RATE	WASTE-WATER RATE	REGIONAL RIVER WORKS RATE	REFUSE/RECYCLING RATE	COMMUNITY BOARD RATES (2)
Commercial – Queen Street, Richmond, with 343m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$3,403	\$244	\$653	\$2,690	\$109	\$150	–
Commercial – High Street, Motueka	\$3,785	\$244	\$733	\$1,177	\$266	\$150	\$24
Industrial – Cargill Place, Richmond, with 51m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,408	\$244	\$444	\$672	\$45	\$150	–
Utility	\$176,508	\$244	–	–	–	–	–

(1) Includes District Facilities Rate, Shared Facilities Rate, Museums Facilities Rate, Māpua Rehabilitation Rate and Waimea Community Dam – Environmental and Community Benefits Districtwide Rate

(2) Includes Golden Bay Community Board Rate and Motueka Community Board Rate

(3) Includes Water Supply: Motueka Firefighting, Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting – Capital, and Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting – Operating

(4) Includes Motueka Business Rate and Richmond Business Rate

(5) Includes Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections: Volumetric Charge, Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections: Service Charge, Water Supply – Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes, Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Volumetric Charge, Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Service Charge, Water Supply – Dovedale Rural Water Supply, Water Supply – Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply, Water Supply – Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply – Variable Charge, Water Supply – Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply – Service Charge

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

WATER SUPPLY FIRE-FIGHTING RATES (3)	MĀPUA STOPBANK RATE	BUSINESS RATES (4)	WATER SUPPLY – DAMS: WAI-ITI VALLEY COMMUNITY DAM RATE	WATER SUPPLY RATES (5)	WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE	TOTAL RATES
–	–	\$631	–	\$1,228	\$121	\$9,228
\$52	–	\$657	–	–	\$46	\$7,132
–	–	–	–	\$521	\$97	\$4,581
–	–	–	–	–	\$46	\$176,798

The following rates are not presented in the above examples:

- Water Supply – Hamama Rural Water Supply – Variable Charge
- Water Supply – Hamama Rural Water Supply – Service Charge
- Water Supply – Hamama Rural Water Supply – Fixed Charge based on set land value
- Ruby Bay Stopbank Rate
- Torrent Bay Replenishment Rate
- Warm Tasman Rate

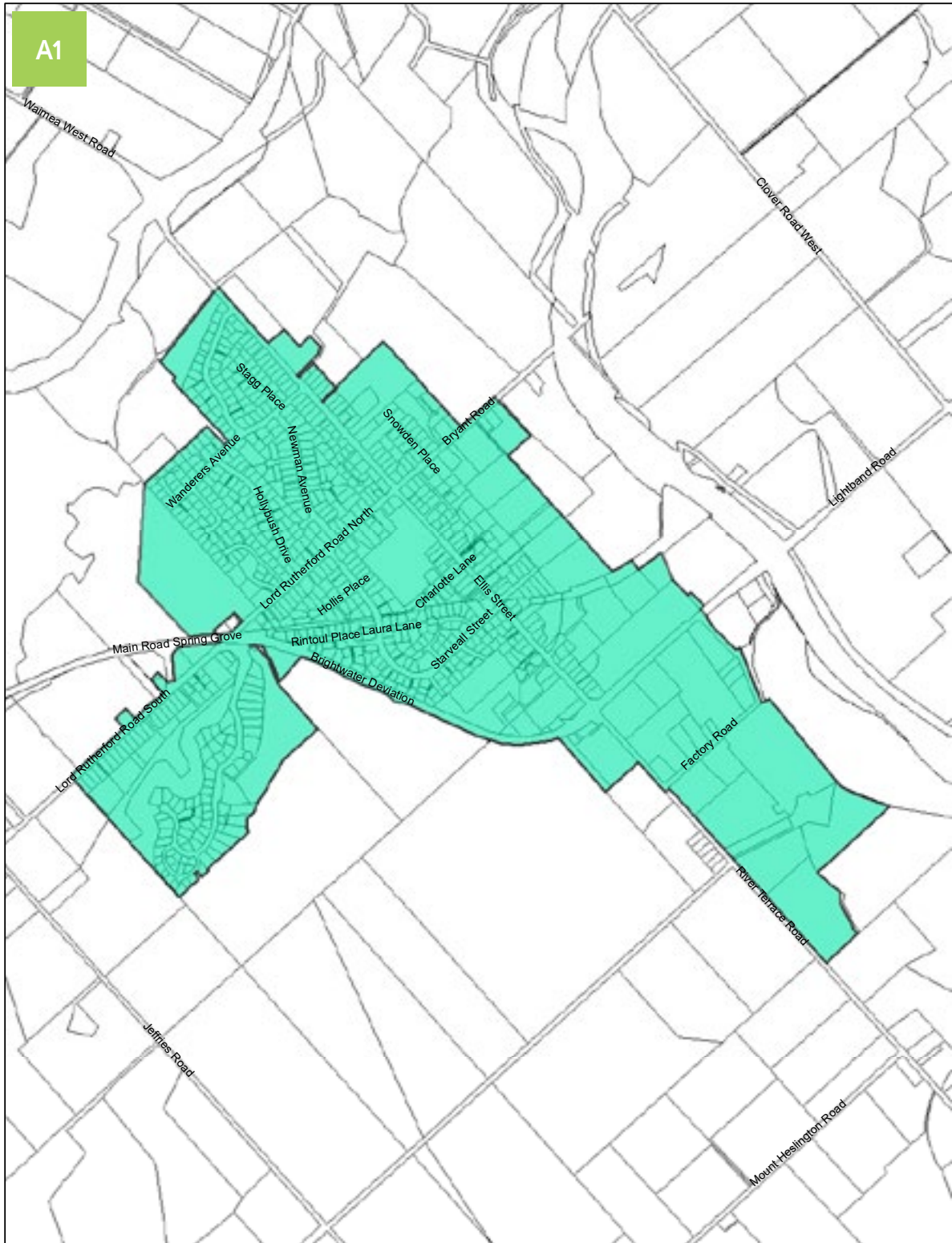
RATING MAPS

RATING MAP NAME	MAP REFERENCE
STORMWATER URBAN DRAINAGE RATING AREA	
Brightwater	A1 (page 98)
Collingwood	A2 (page 99)
Kaiteriteri	A3 (page 100)
Ligar Bay – Tata Beach	A4 (page 101)
Māpua – Ruby Bay	A5 (page 102)
Motueka	A6 (page 103)
Murchison	A7 (page 104)
Patons Rock	A8 (page 105)
Pōhara	A9 (page 106)
Richmond	A10 (page 107)
St Arnaud	A11 (page 108)
Tākaka	A12 (page 109)
Tapawera	A13 (page 110)
Tasman	A14 (page 111)
Wakefield	A15 (page 112)
HAMAMA RURAL WATER SUPPLY RATING AREA	B1 (page 113)
MOTUEKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY RATING AREA	C1 (page 114)
TĀKAKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY COMMERCIAL CBD RATING AREA	D1 (page 115)
TĀKAKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY RESIDENTIAL RATING AREA	D2 (page 116)
TĀKAKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY REST OF GOLDEN BAY RATING AREA	D3 (page 117)
WAI-ITI DAM RATING AREA	E1 (page 118)
RIVER RATING AREA X AND Y	F1 (page 119)
RIVER RATING AREA X, Y, AND Z	F2 (page 120)
MOTUEKA BUSINESS RATING AREA A AND B	G1 (page 121)
MOTUEKA BUSINESS RATING AREA A AND B – DETAIL MAP	G2 (page 122)

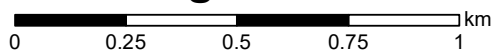
RATING MAPS

RATING MAP NAME	MAP REFERENCE
RICHMOND BUSINESS RATING AREA	H1 (page 123)
MĀPUA STOPBANK RATING AREA	I1 (page 124)
TORRENT BAY RATING AREA A	J1 (page 125)
TORRENT BAY RATING AREA B	J2 (page 126)
REFUSE – RECYCLING RATING AREA:	
Brightwater – Waimea	K1 (page 127)
Collingwood	K2 (page 128)
Kaiteriteri	K3 (page 129)
Korere Tophouse	K4 (page 130)
Ligar Bay – Tata Beach	K5 (page 131)
Mārahau	K6 (page 132)
Motueka	K7 (page 133)
Moutere	K8 (page 134)
Pōhara	K9 (page 135)
Richmond	K10 (page 136)
Riwaka	K11 (page 137)
St Arnaud	K12 (page 138)
Tākaka	K13 (page 139)
Tapawera	K14 (page 140)
Upper Tākaka	K15 (page 141)
Wakefield	K16 (page 142)
GOLDEN BAY COMMUNITY BOARD RATING AREA	L1 (page 143)
MOTUEKA COMMUNITY BOARD RATING AREA	M1 (page 144)
WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM ZONE OF BENEFIT RATING AREA	N1 (page 145)

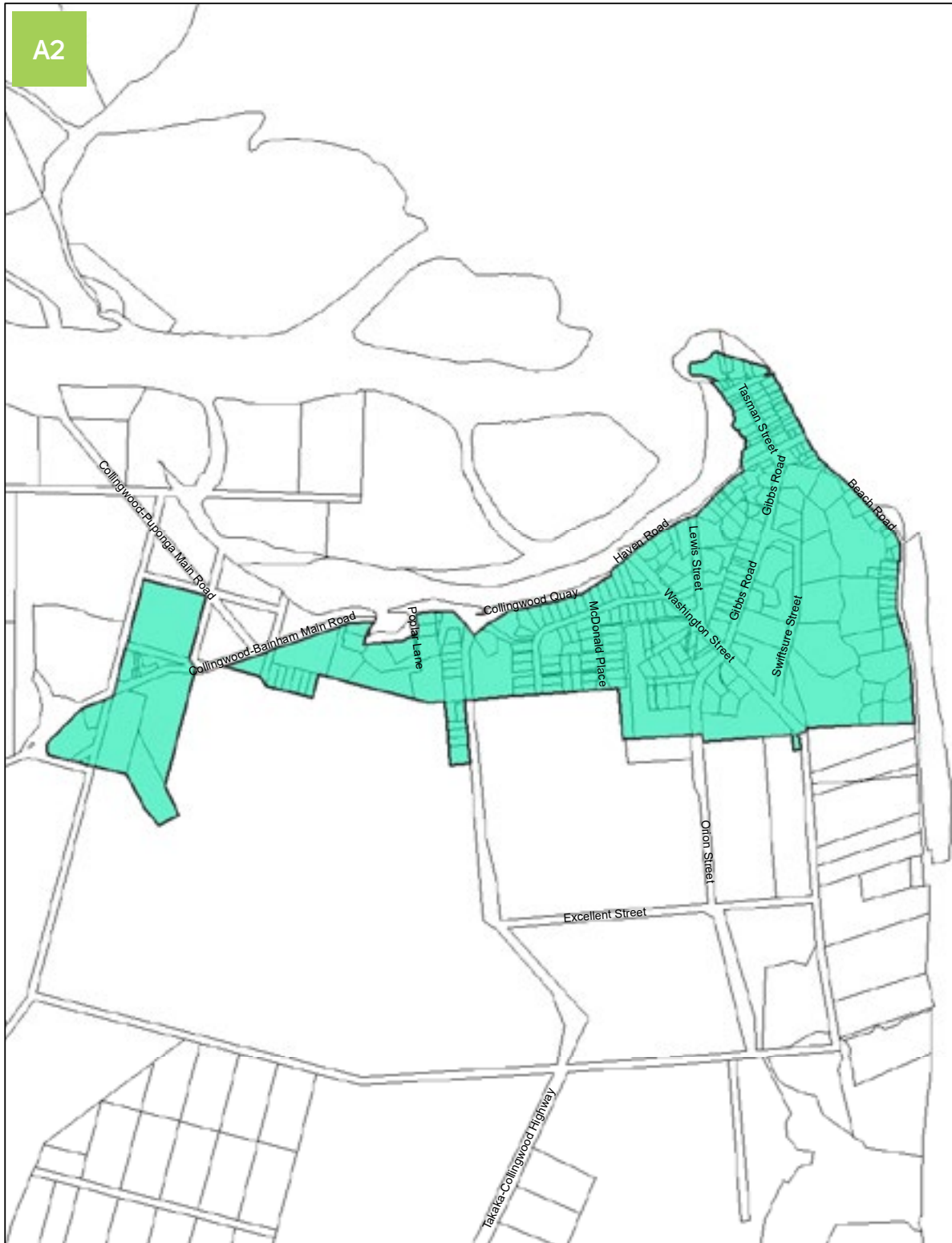
RATING MAPS



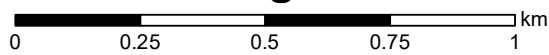
Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area Brightwater



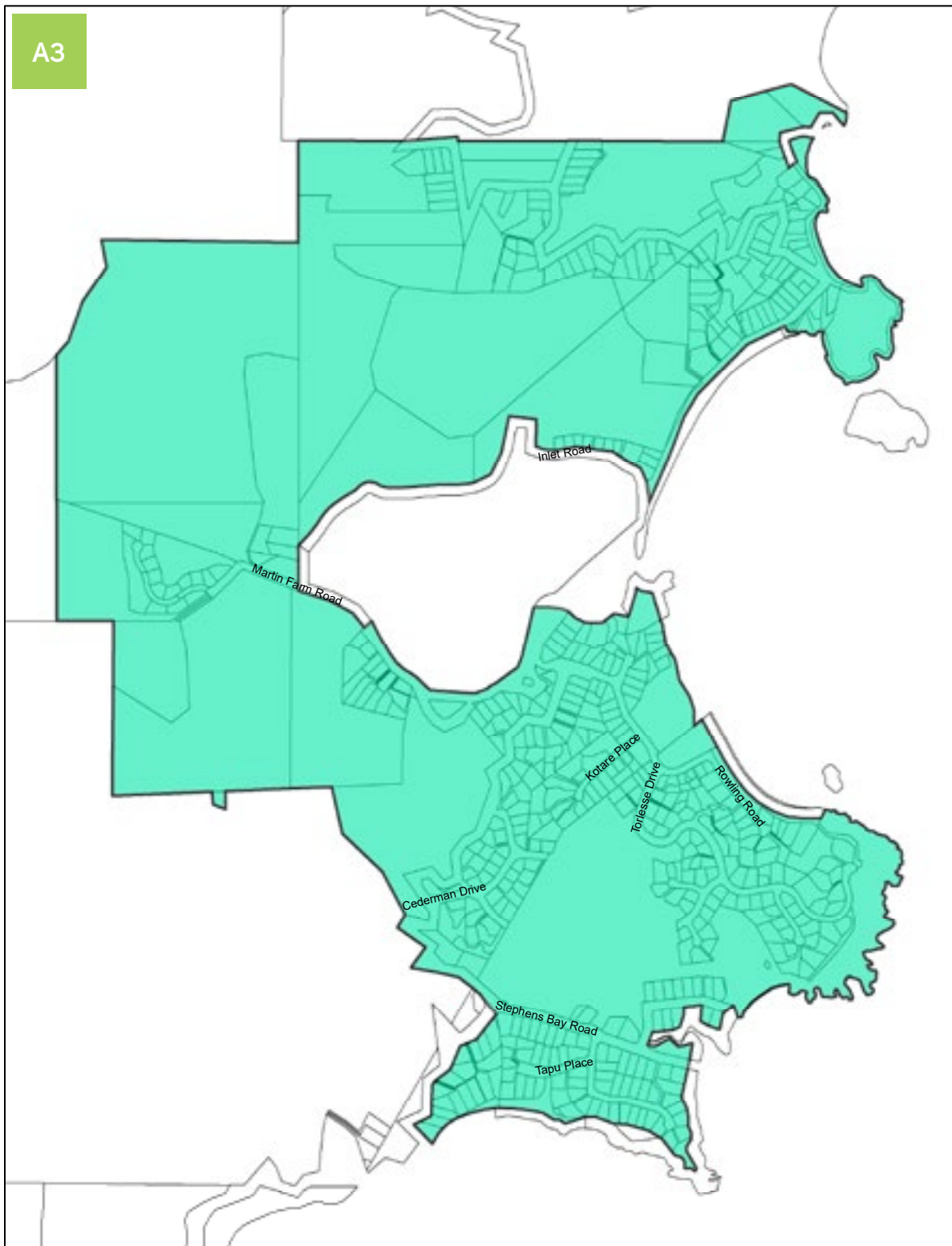
RATING MAPS



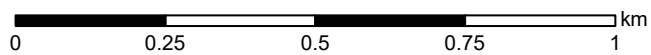
Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area Collingwood



RATING MAPS



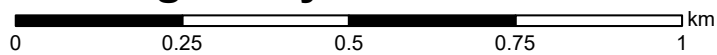
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Kaiteriteri**



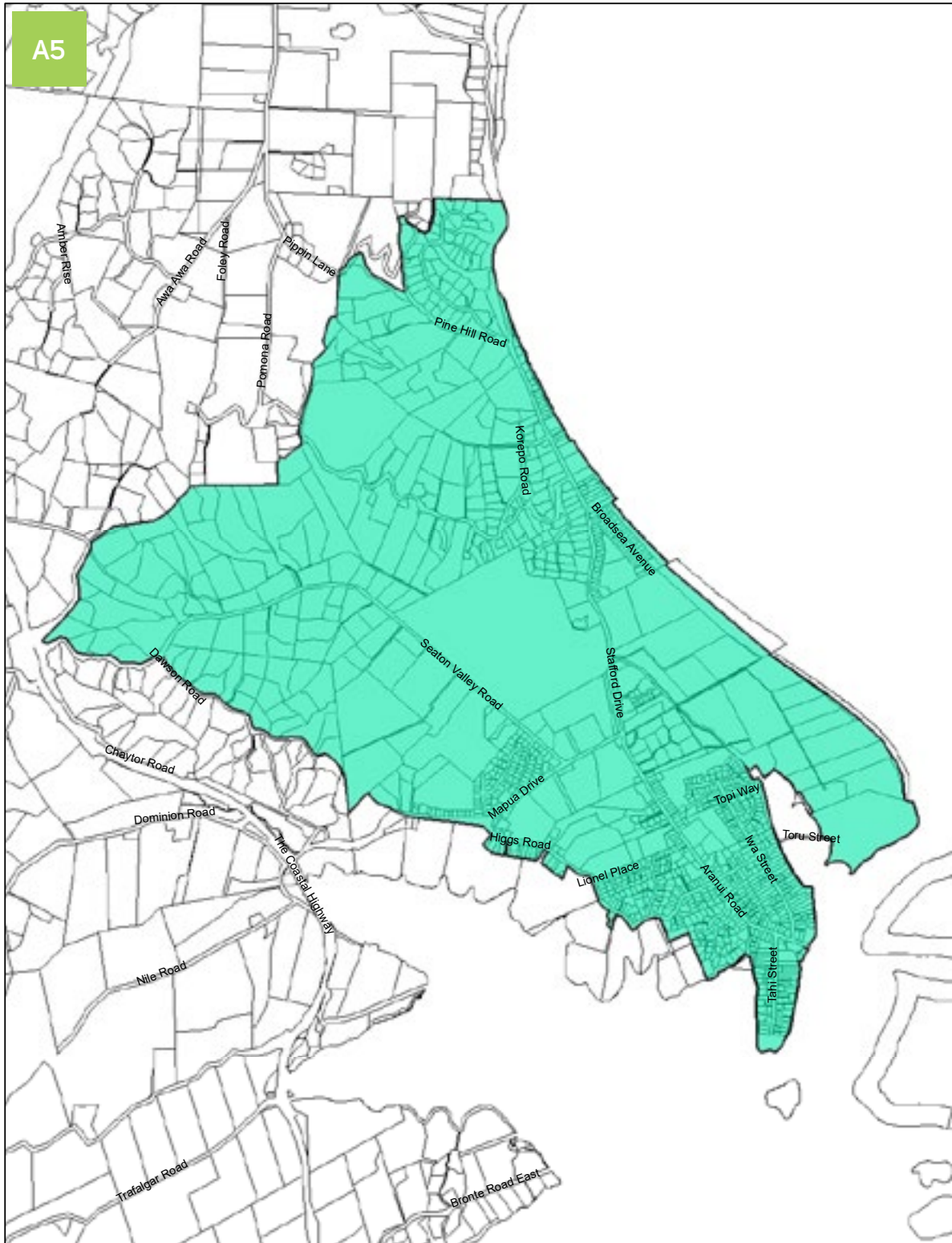
RATING MAPS



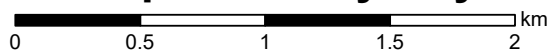
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Ligar Bay - Tata Beach**



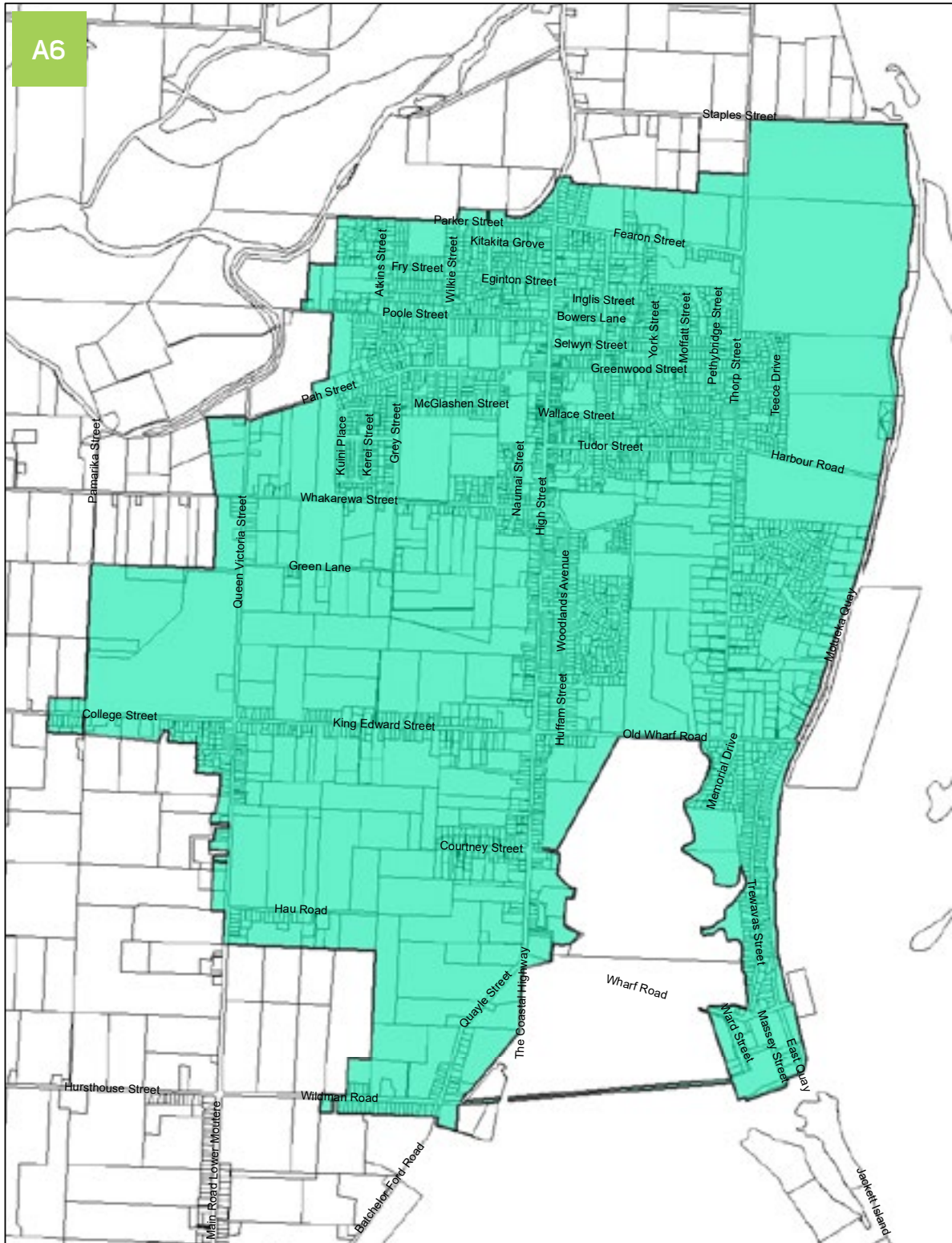
RATING MAPS



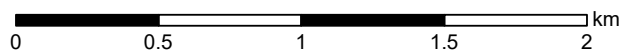
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Māpua - Ruby Bay**



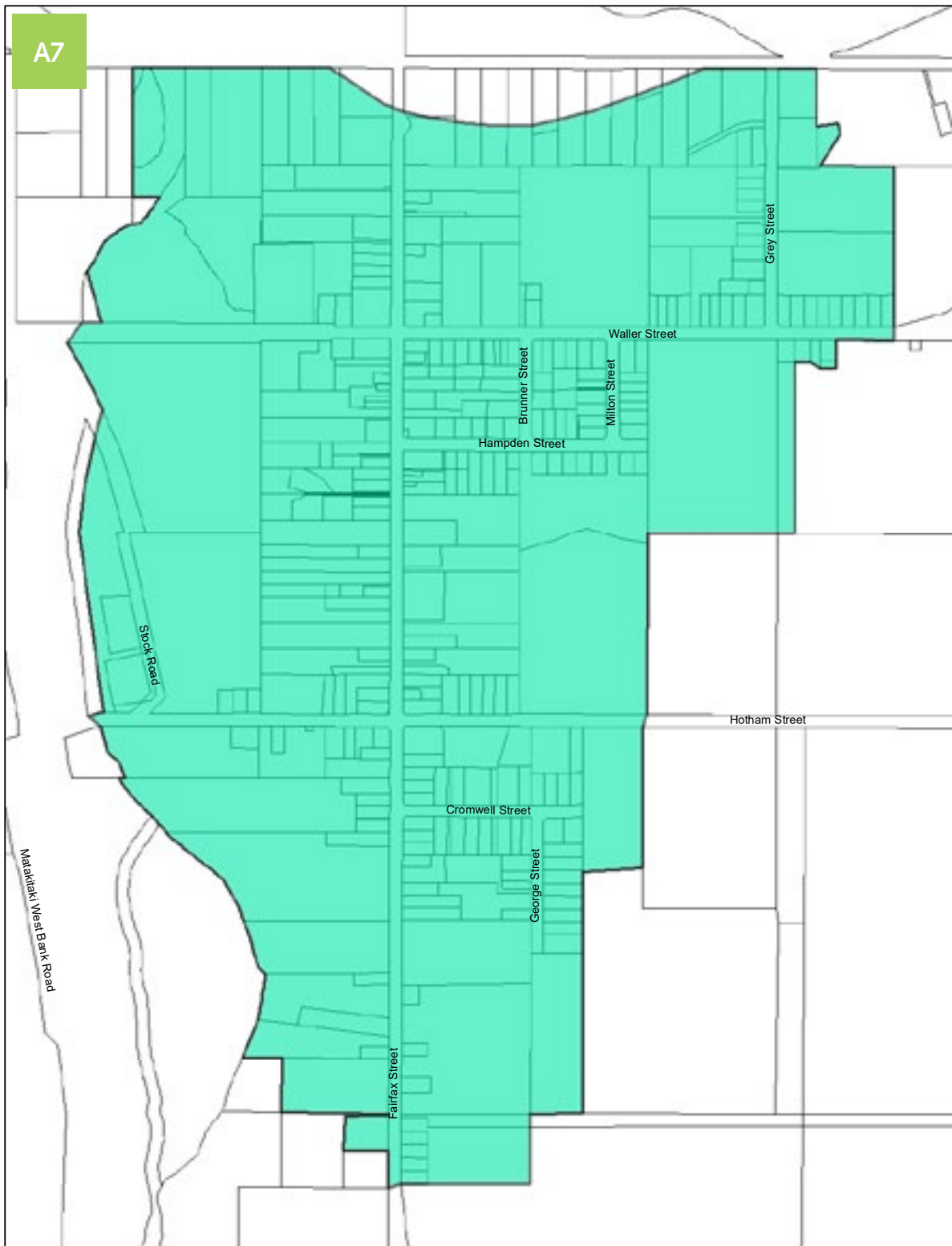
RATING MAPS



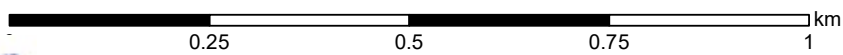
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Motueka**



RATING MAPS



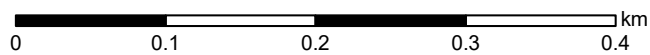
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Murchison**



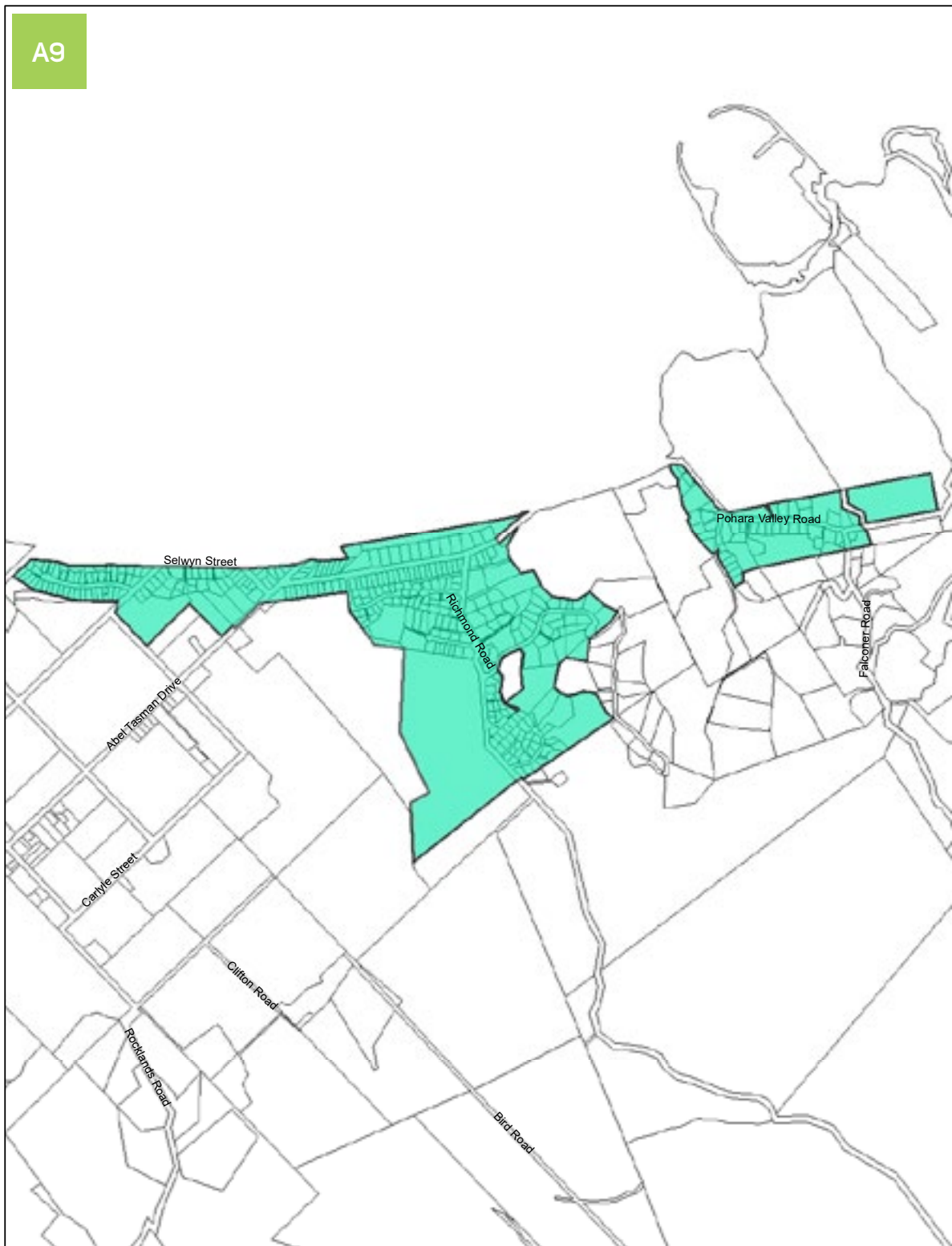
RATING MAPS



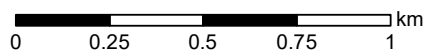
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Patons Rock**



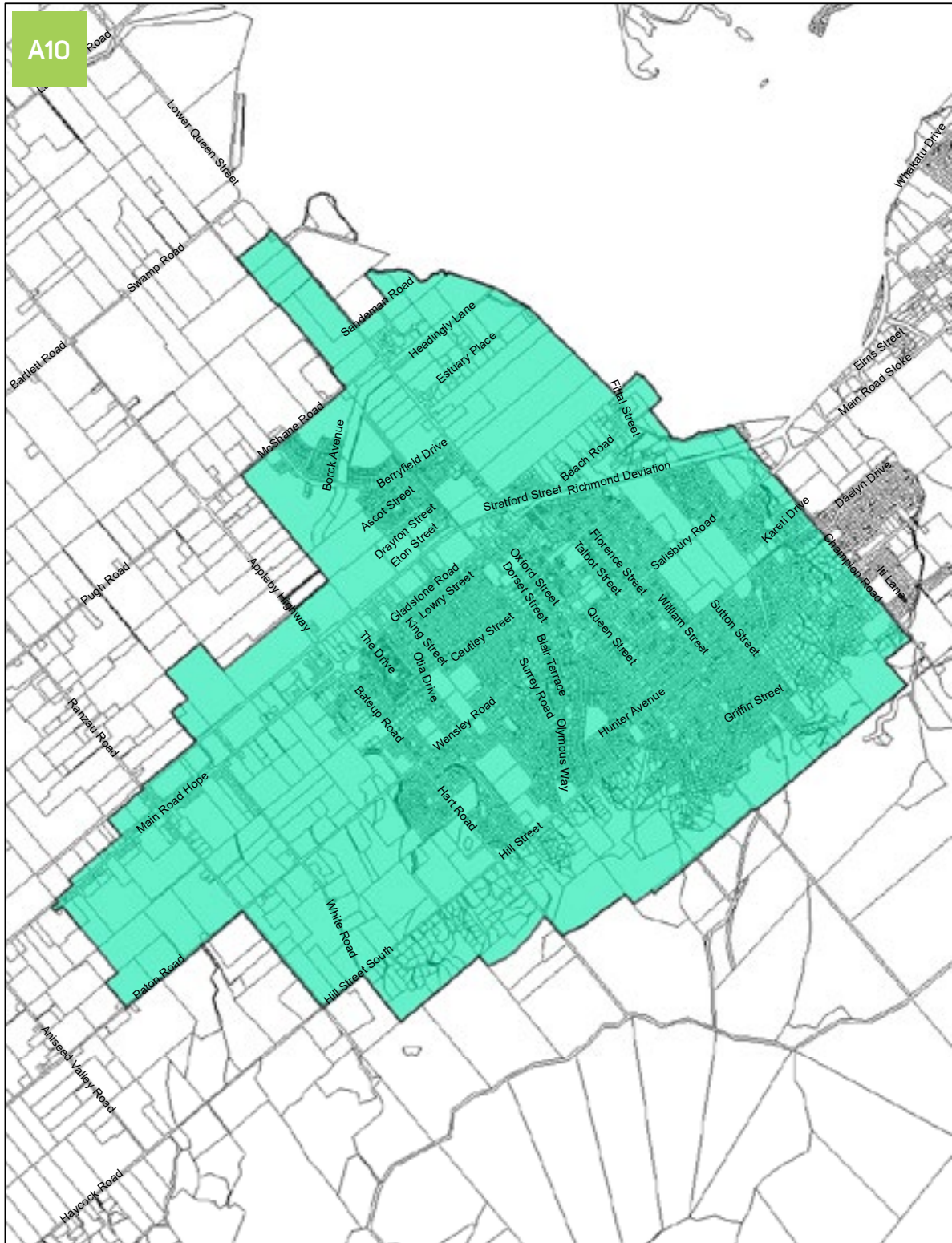
RATING MAPS



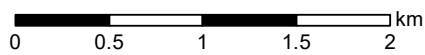
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Pōhara**



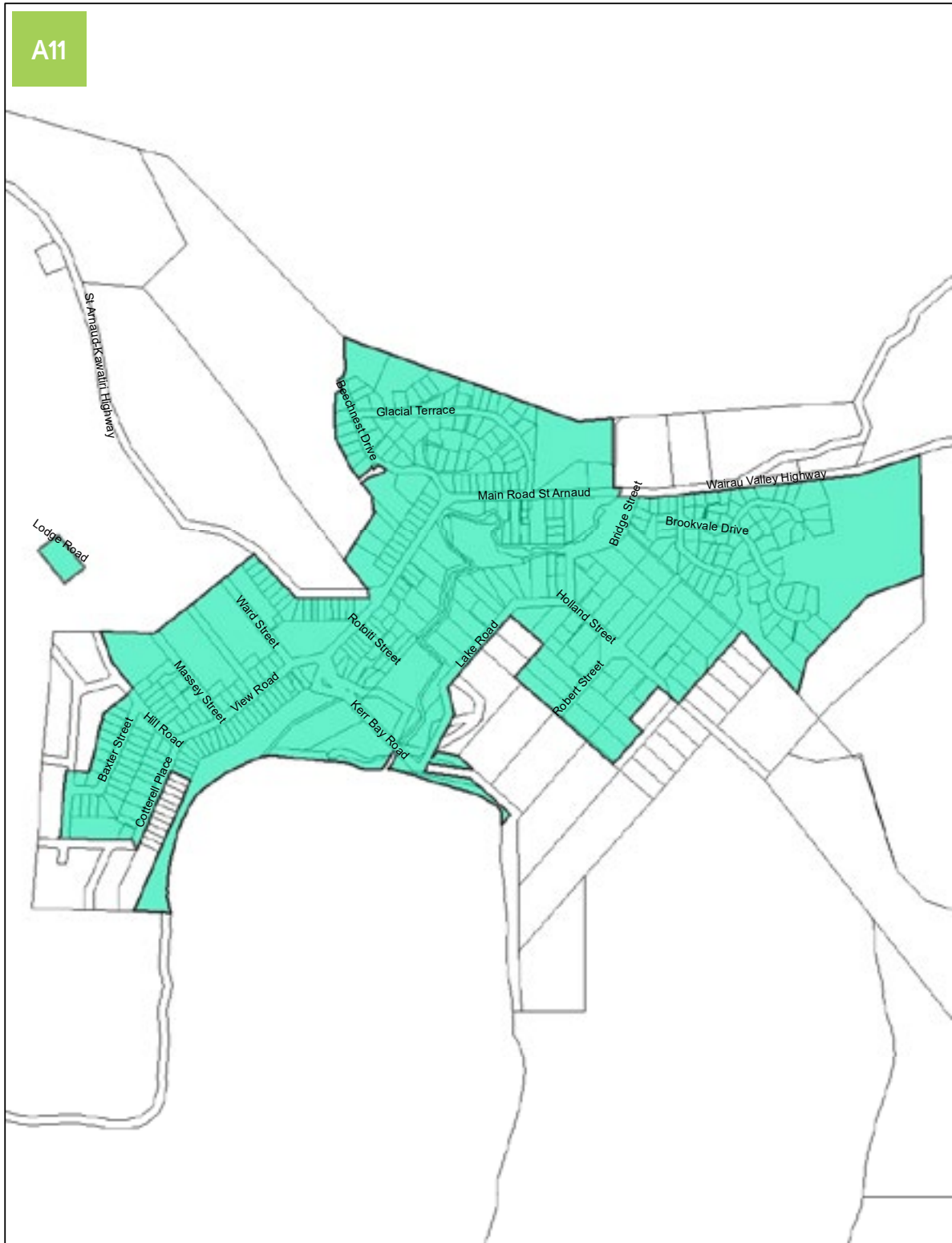
RATING MAPS



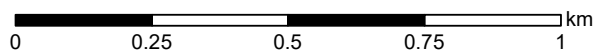
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Richmond**



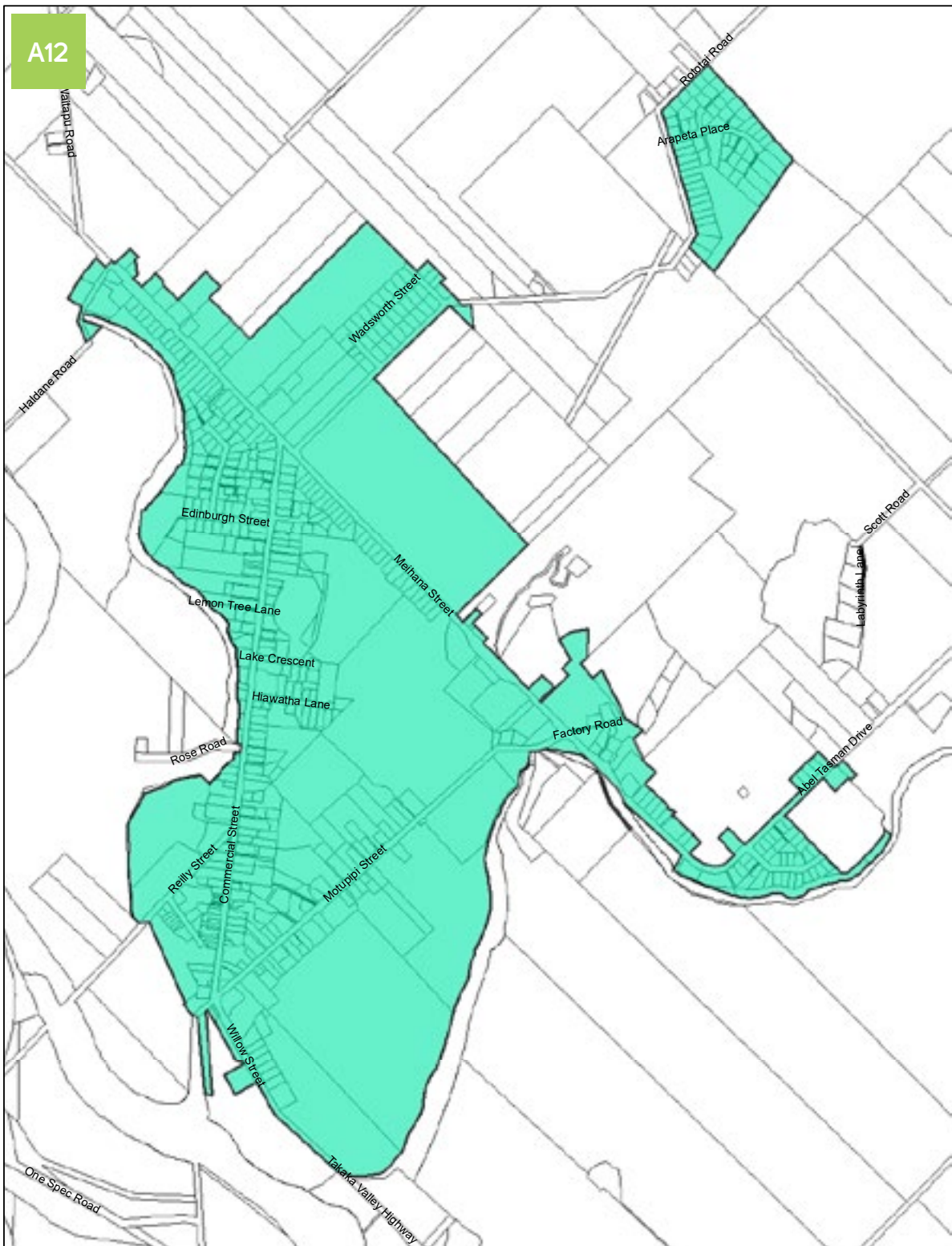
RATING MAPS



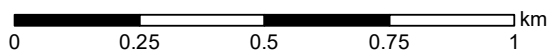
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
St Arnaud**



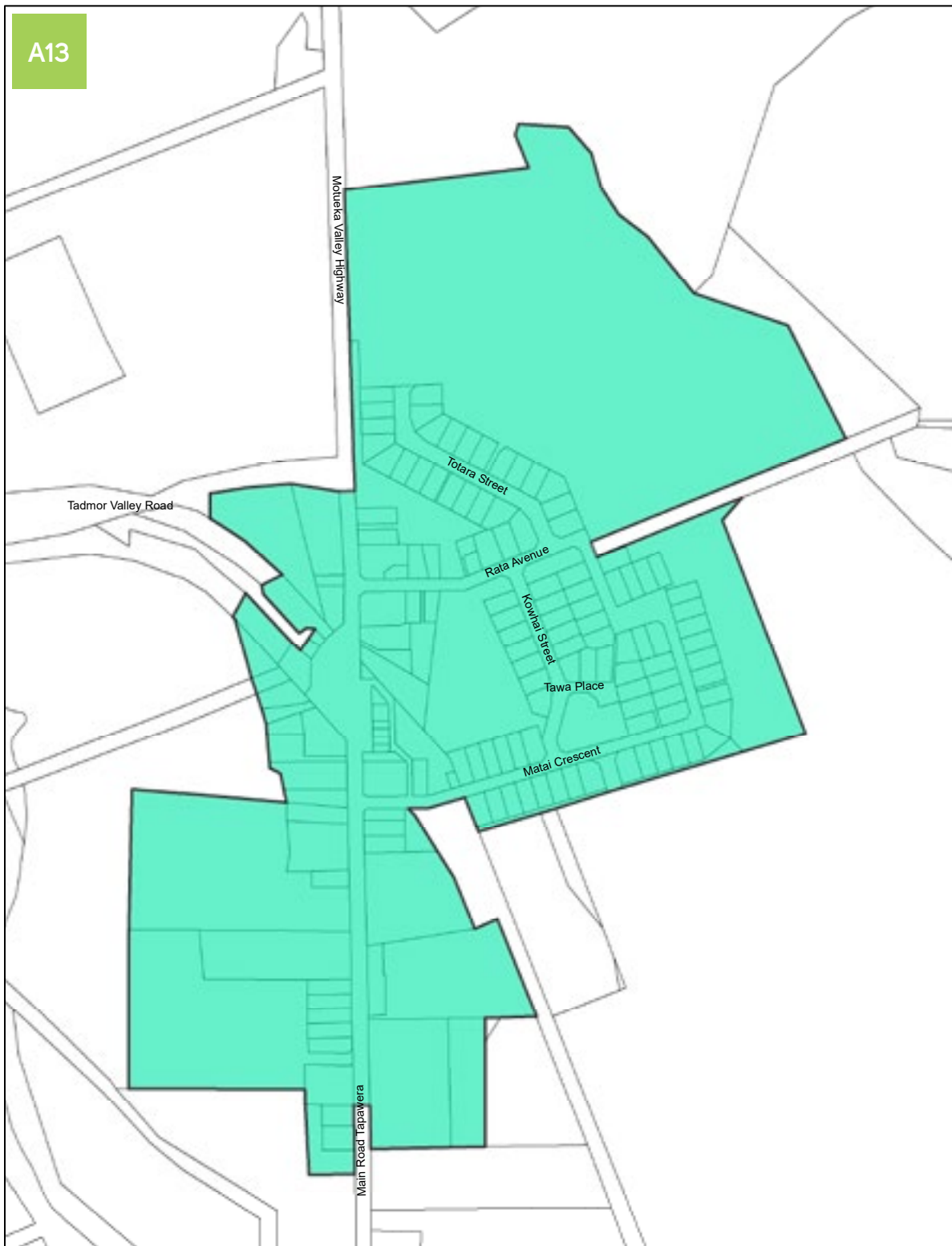
RATING MAPS



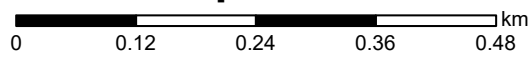
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Tākaka**



RATING MAPS



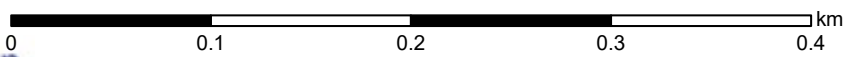
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Tapawera**



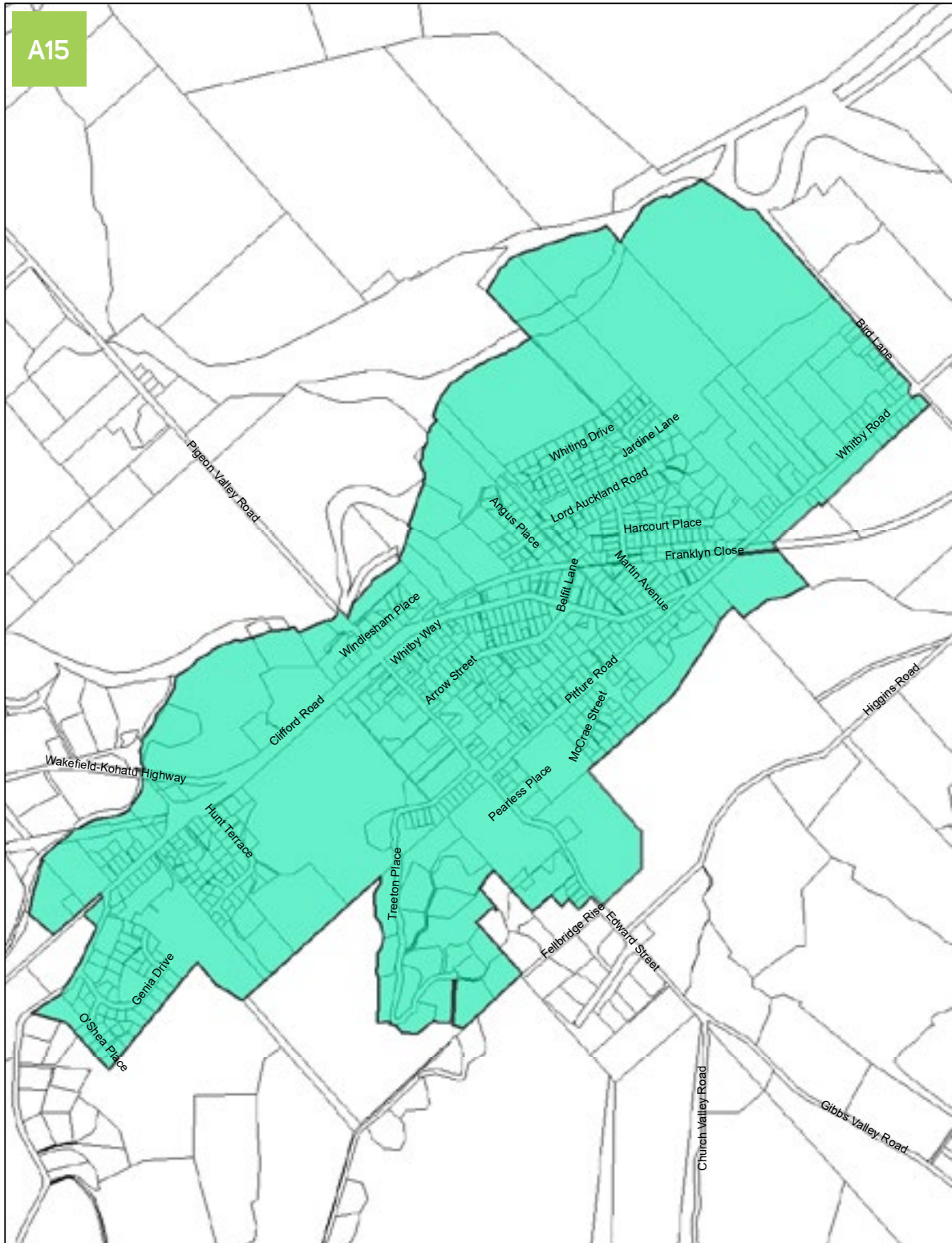
RATING MAPS



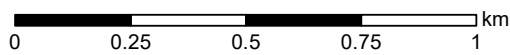
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Tasman**



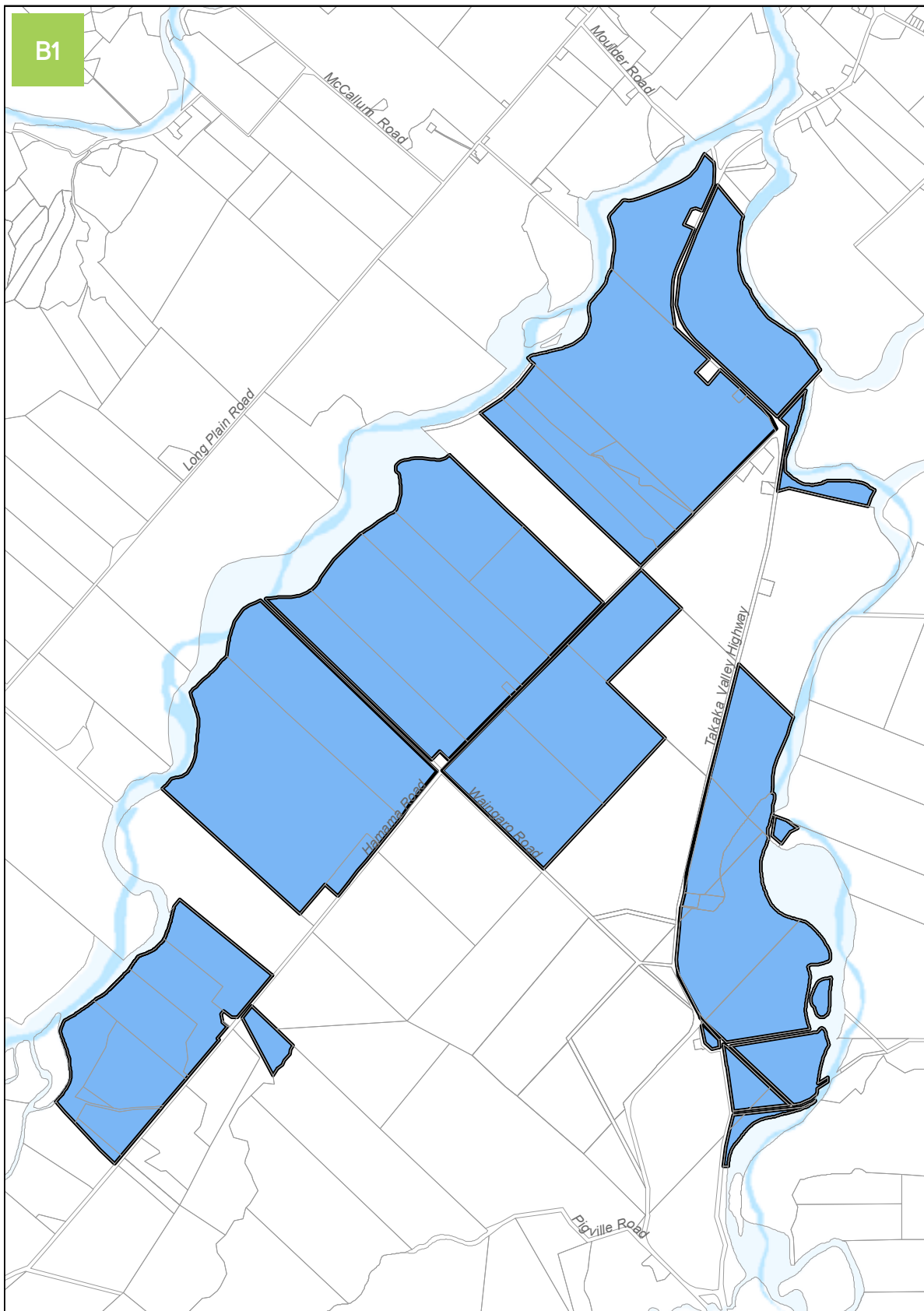
RATING MAPS



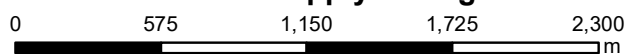
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Wakefield**



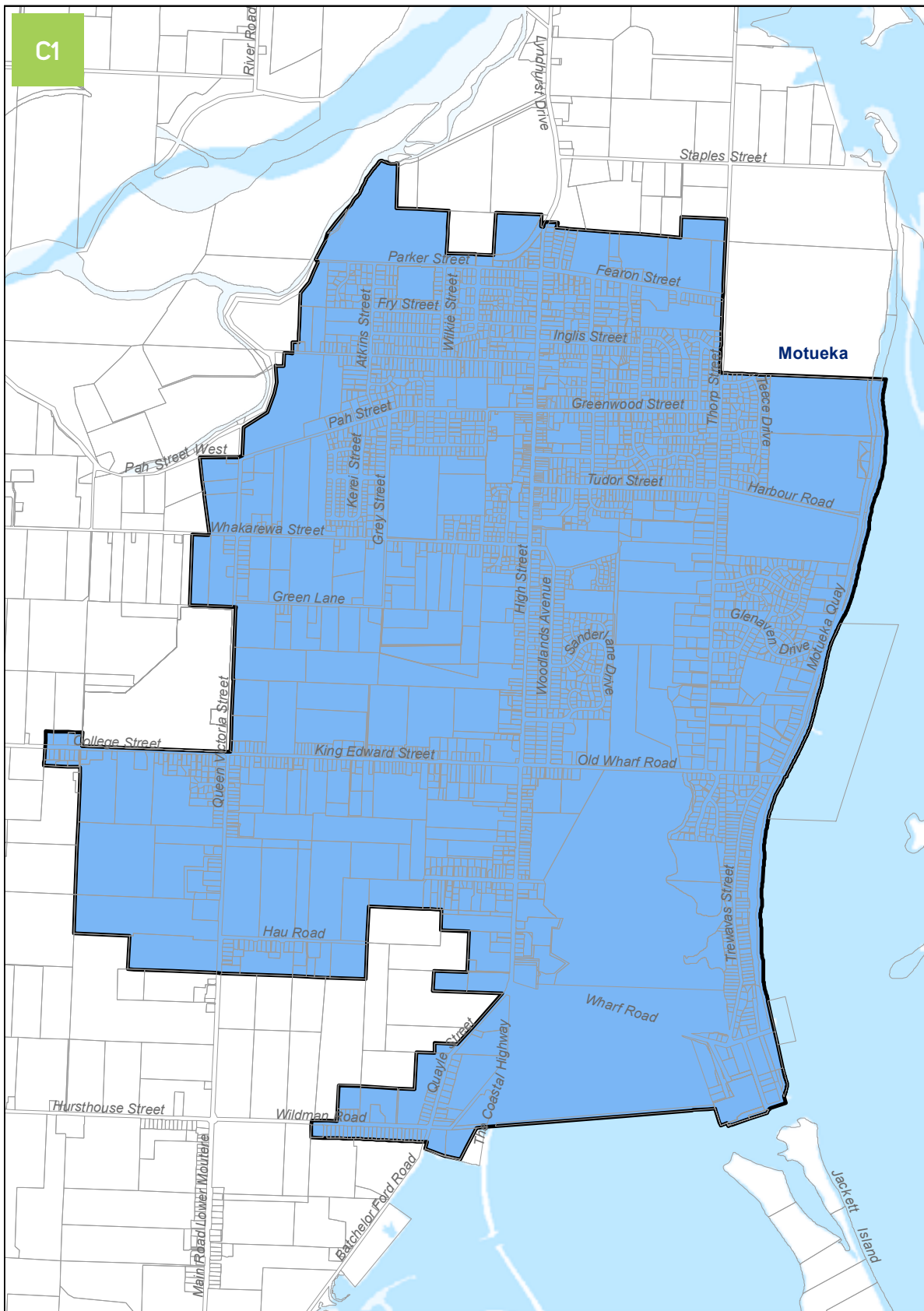
RATING MAPS



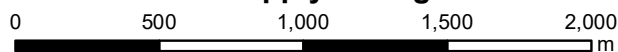
Hamama
Rural Water Supply Rating Area



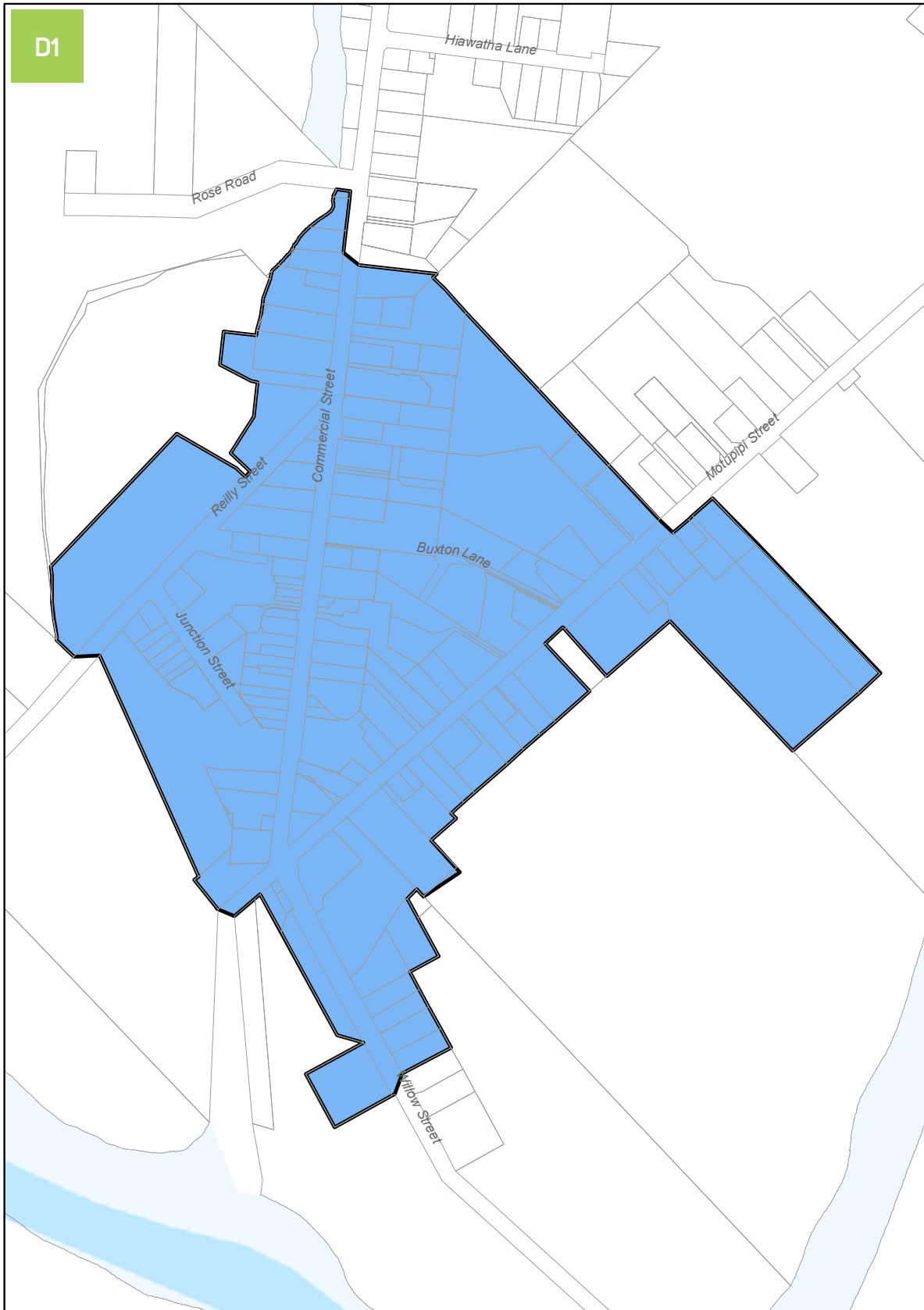
RATING MAPS



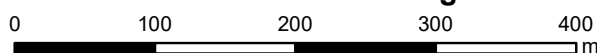
**Motueka Firefighting
Water Supply Rating Area**



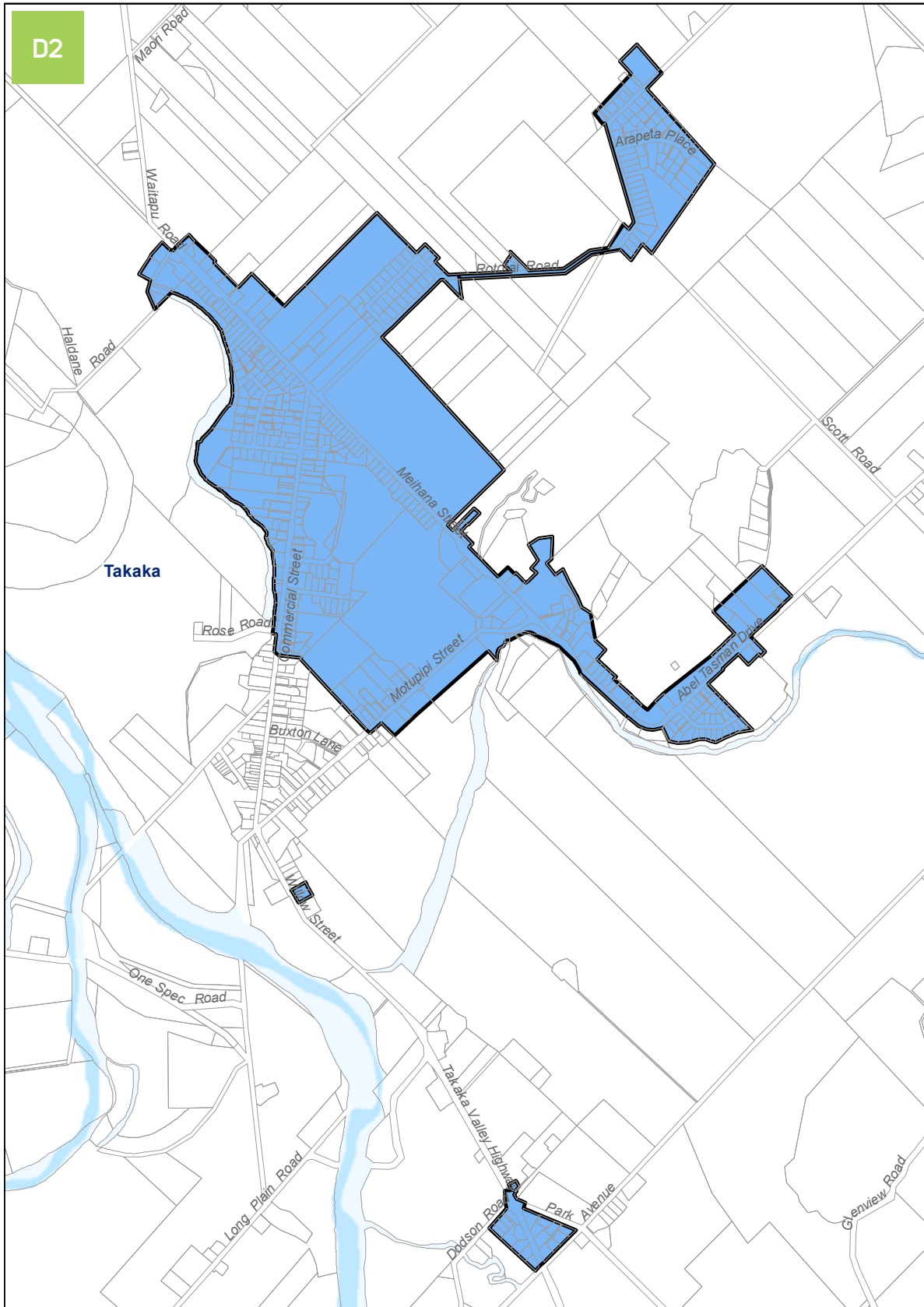
RATING MAPS



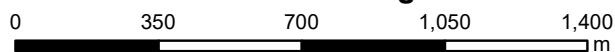
**Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply
Commercial CBD Rating Area**



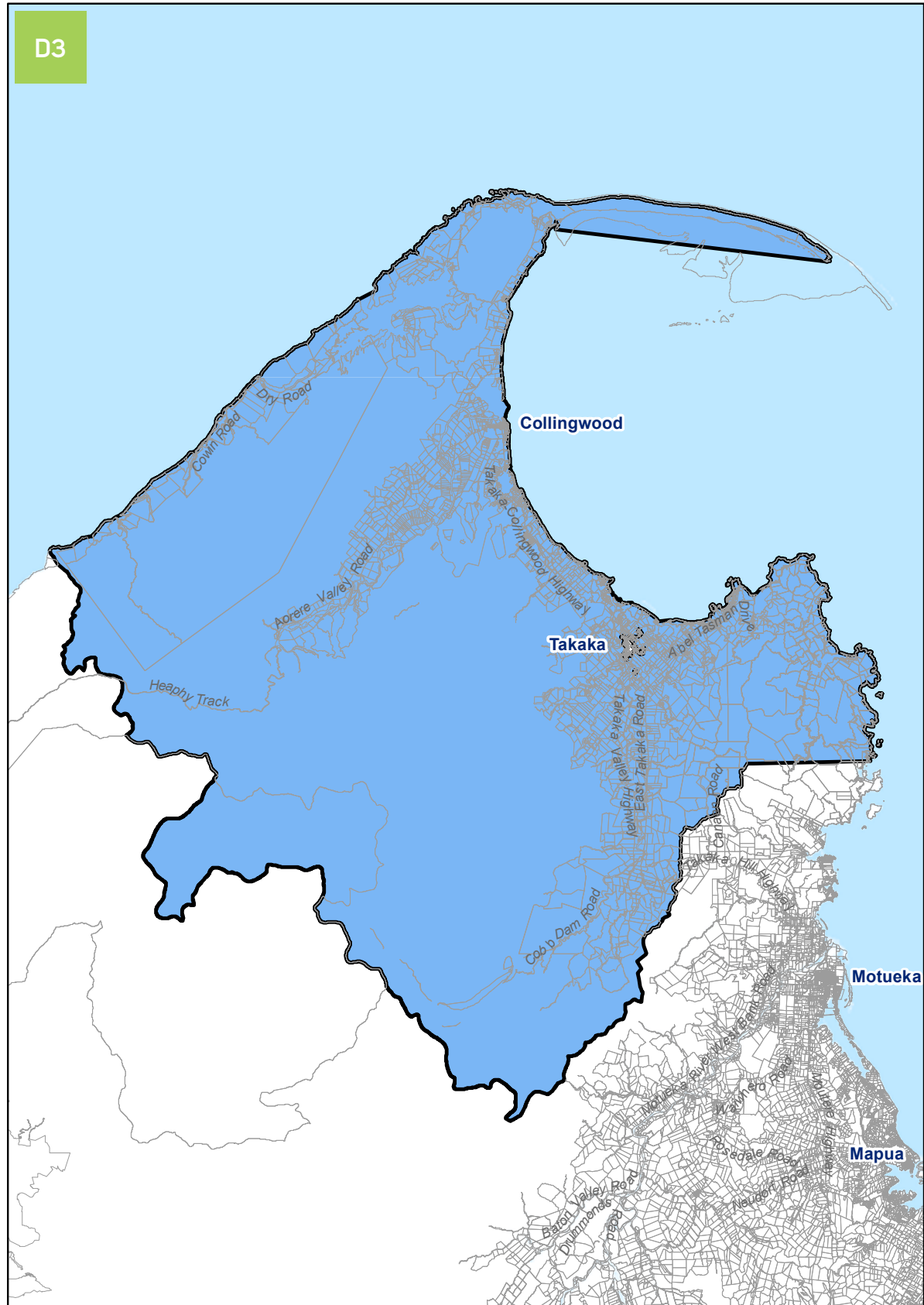
RATING MAPS



Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area



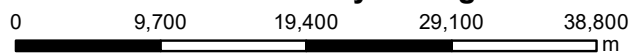
RATING MAPS



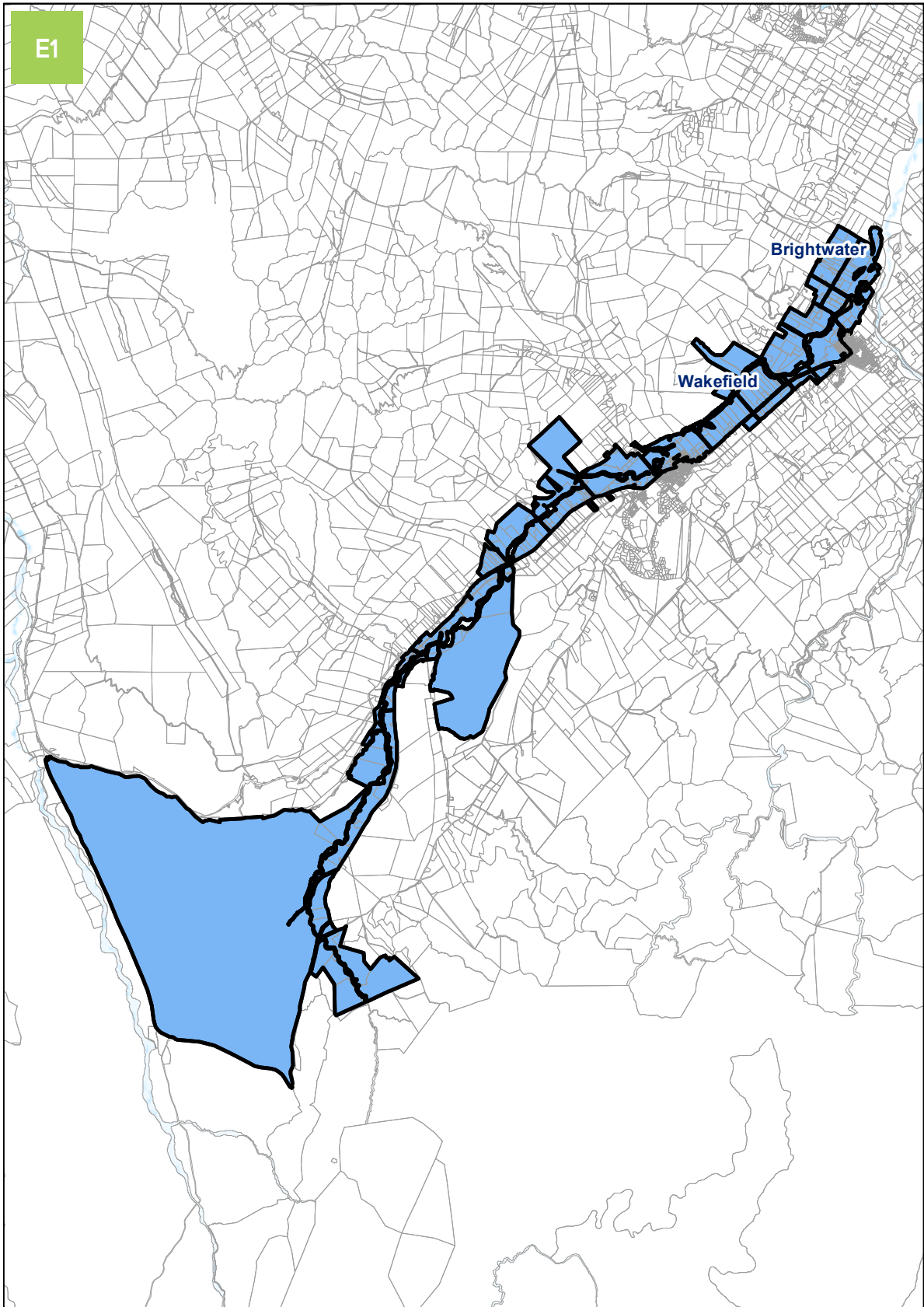
D3



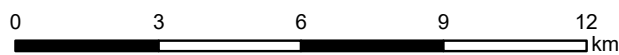
**Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply
Rest of Golden Bay Rating Area**



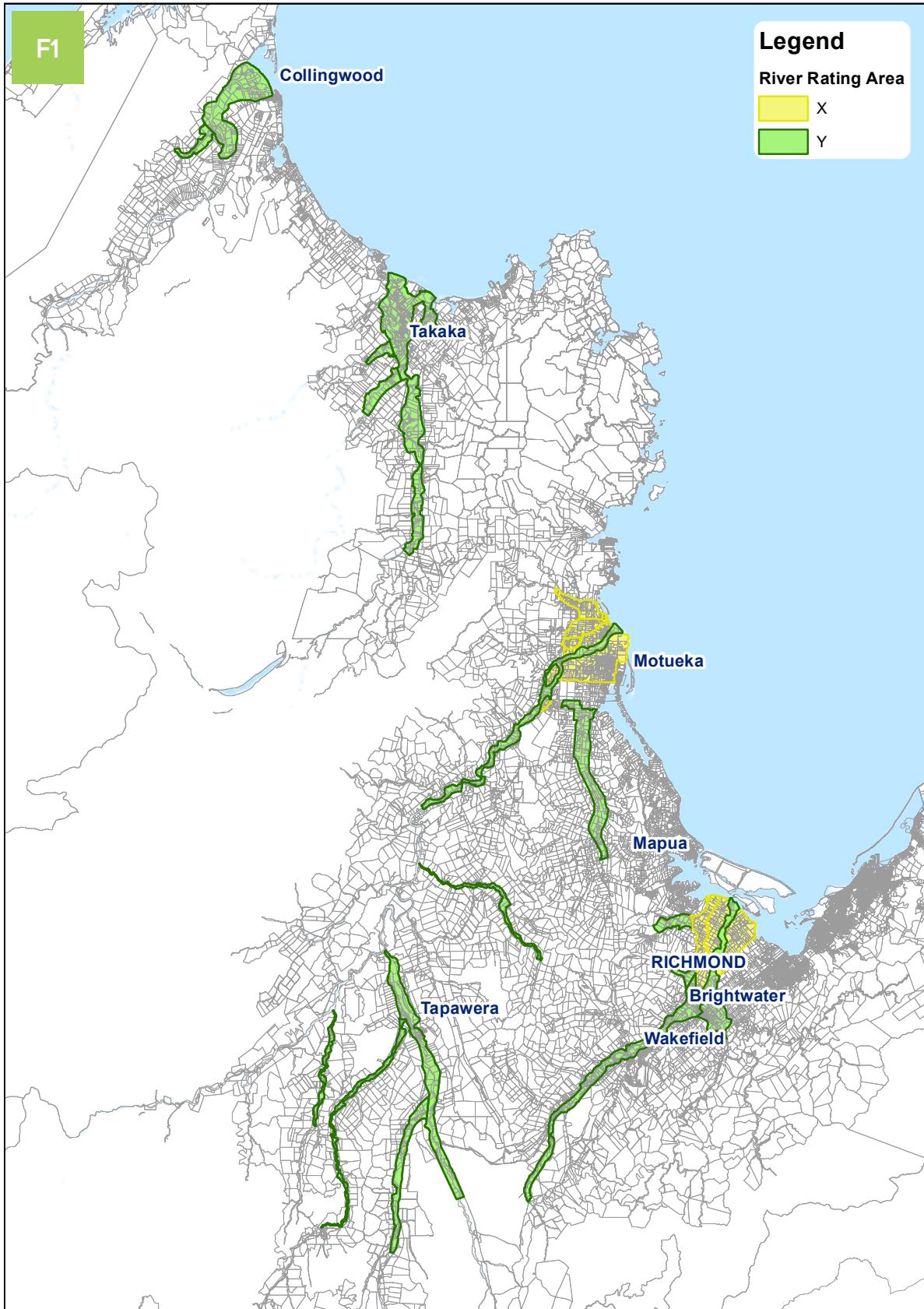
RATING MAPS



Wai-iti Dam Rating Area



RATING MAPS

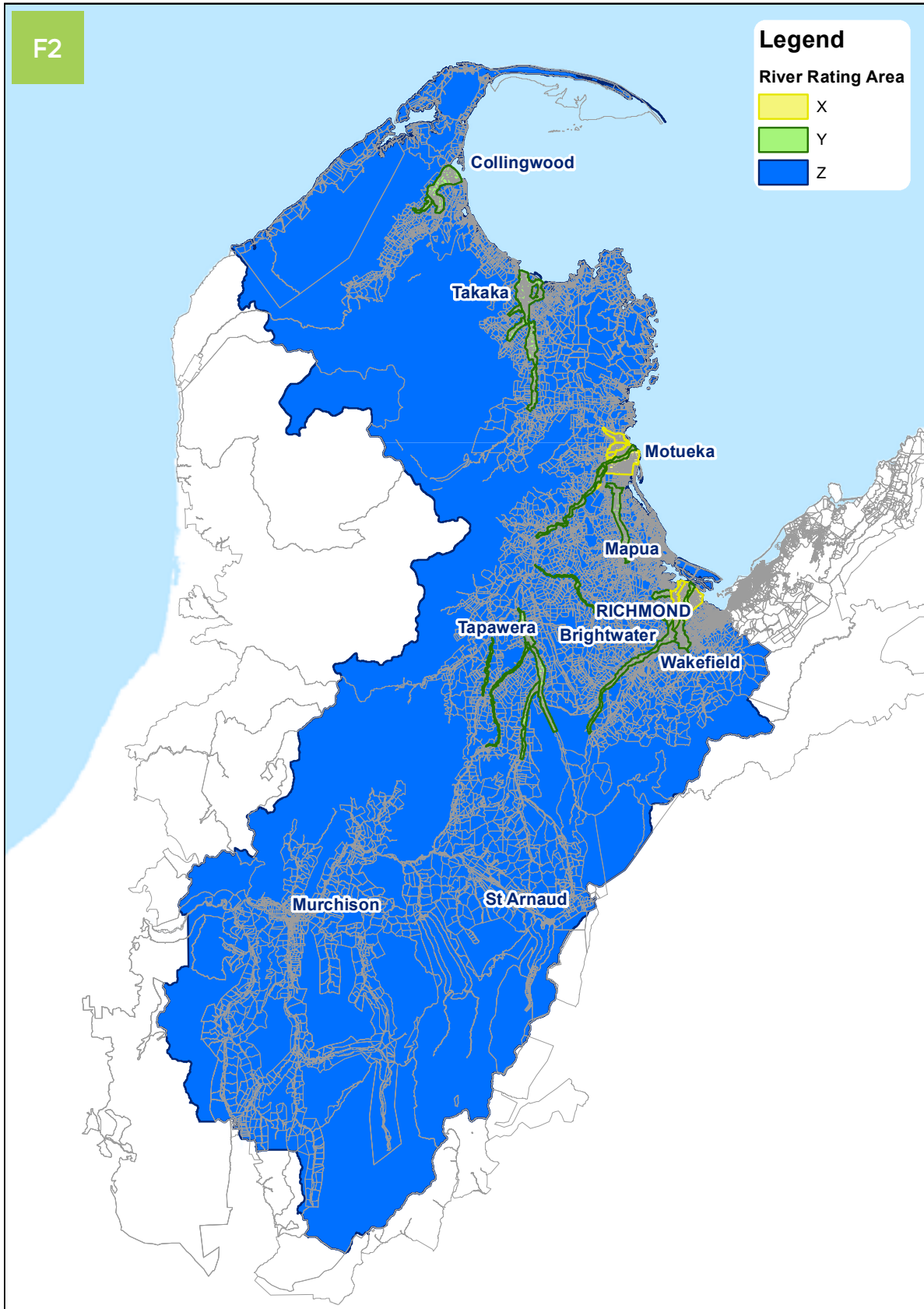


River Rating Area X & Y

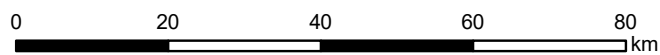
0 9,500 19,000 28,500 38,000 m

N
1:415,000

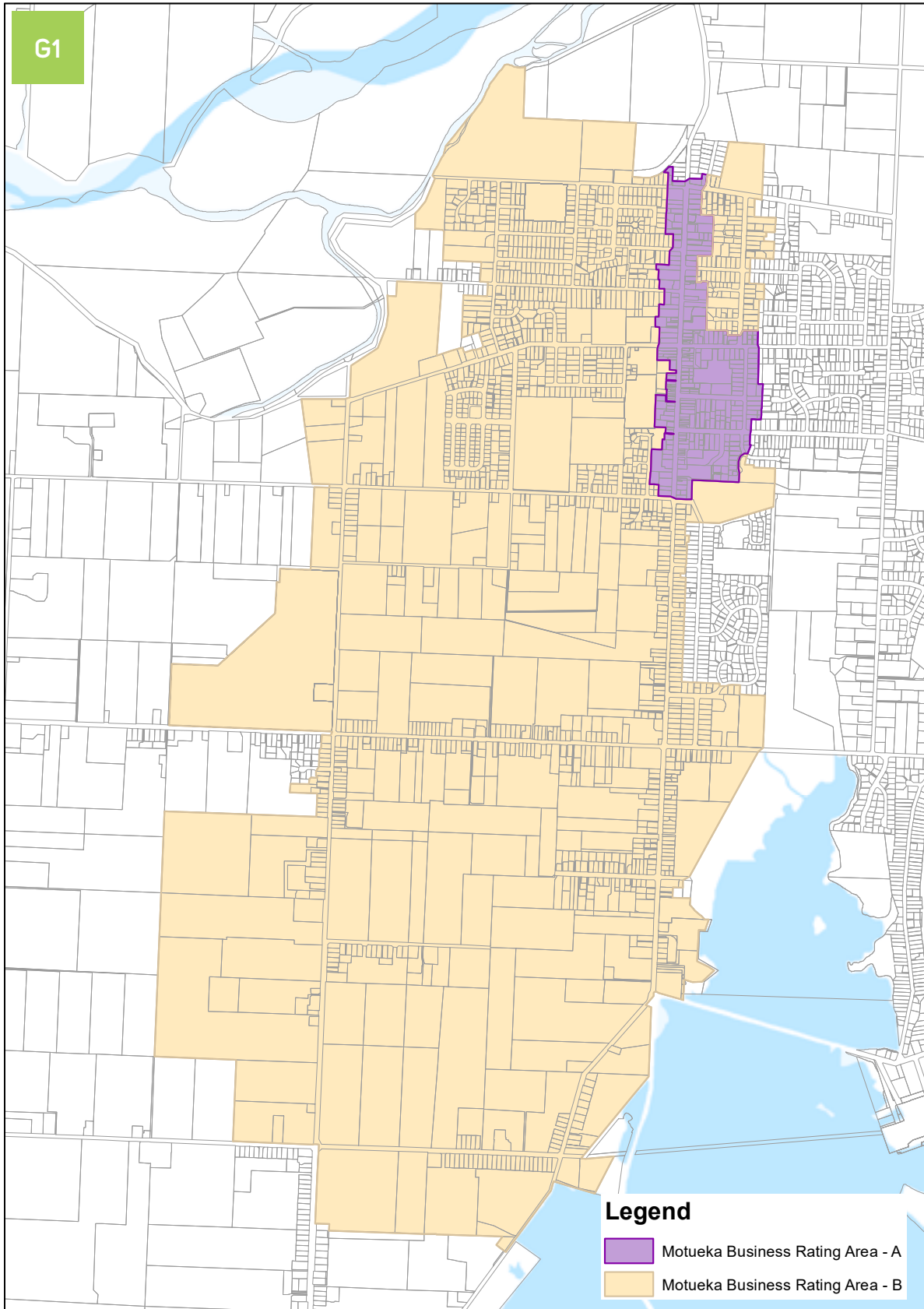
RATING MAPS



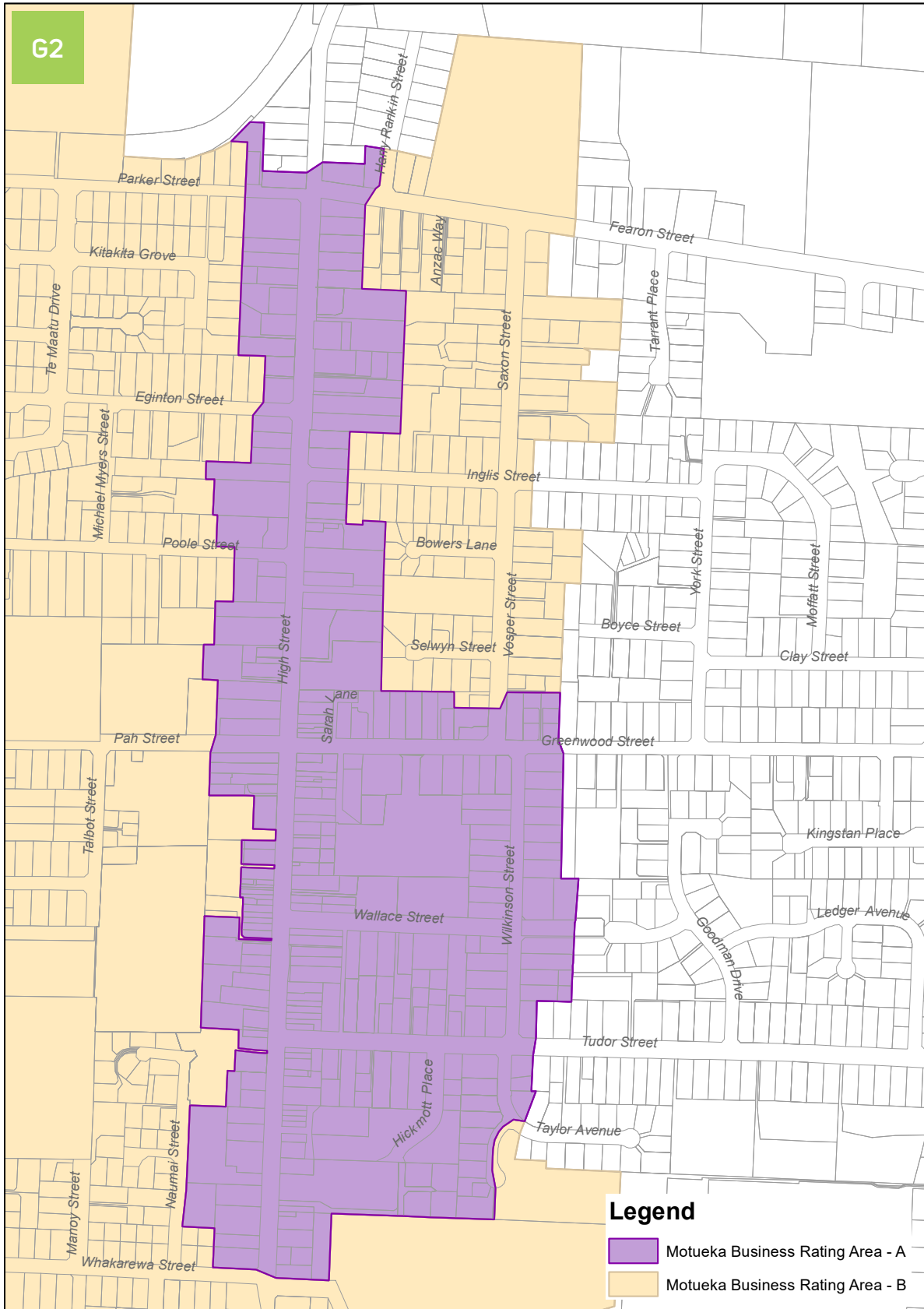
River Rating Area X, Y & Z



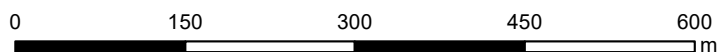
RATING MAPS



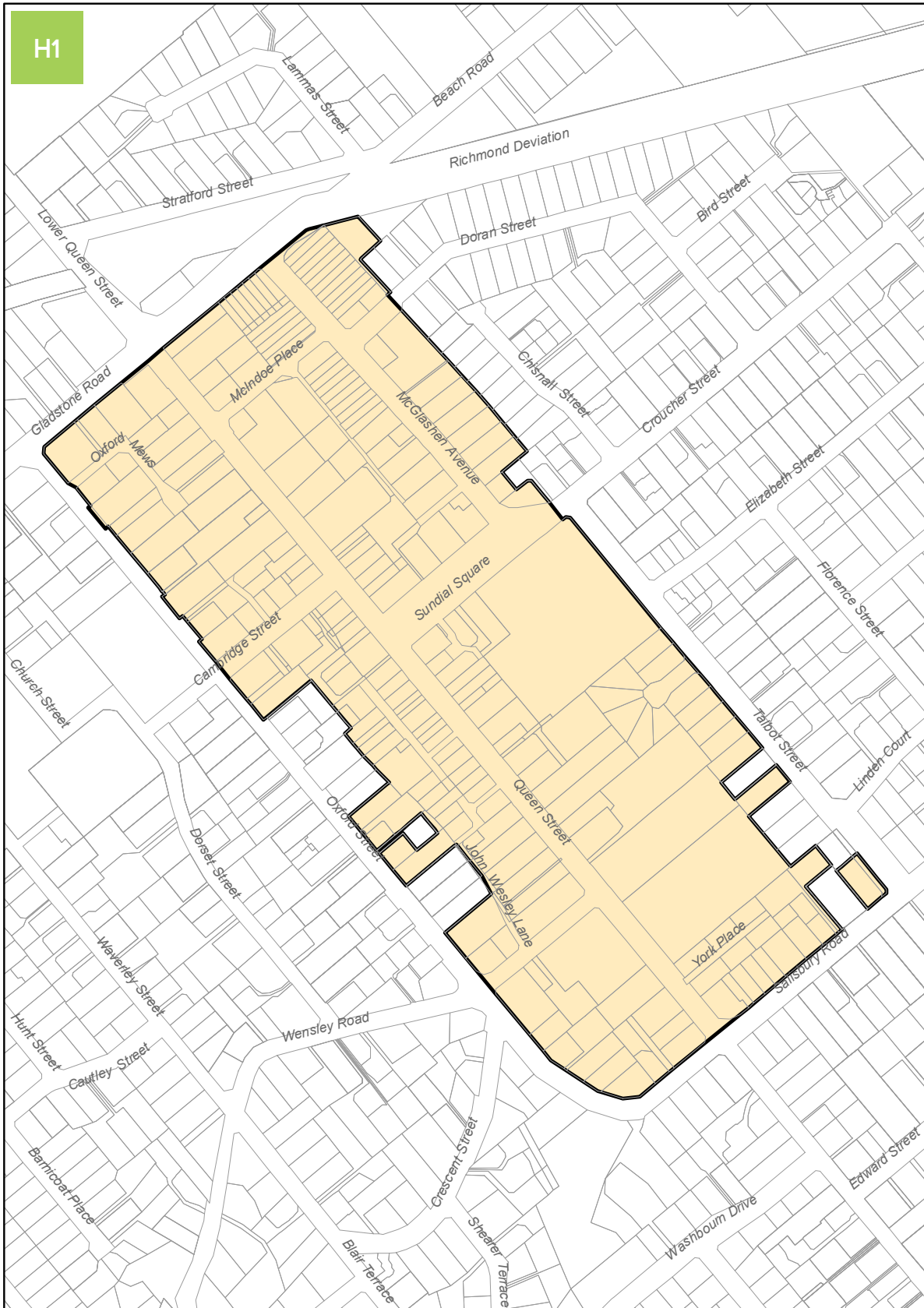
RATING MAPS



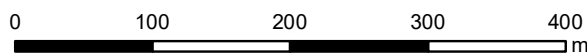
Motueka Business Rating Area A & B - Detail Map



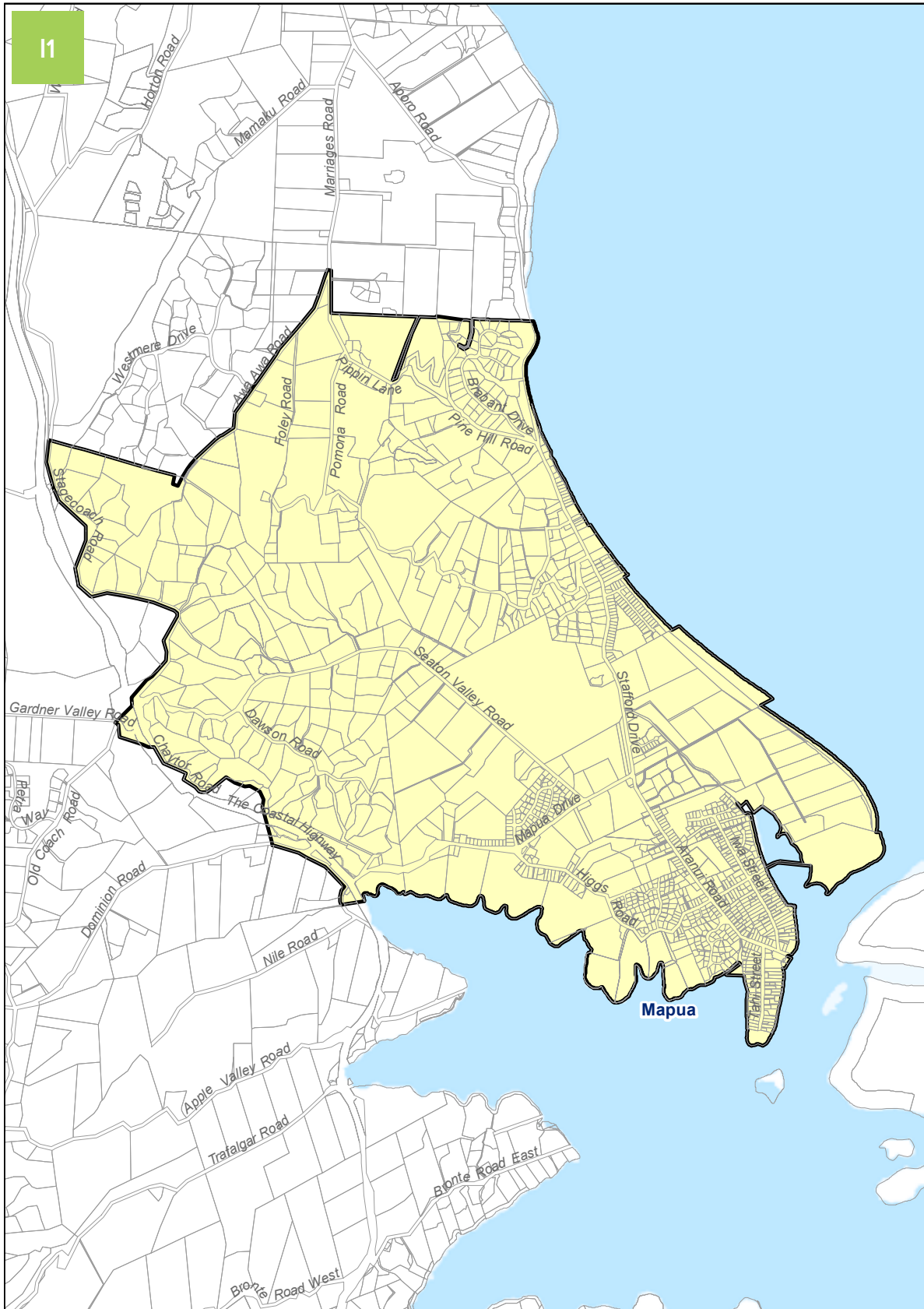
RATING MAPS



Richmond Business Rating Area



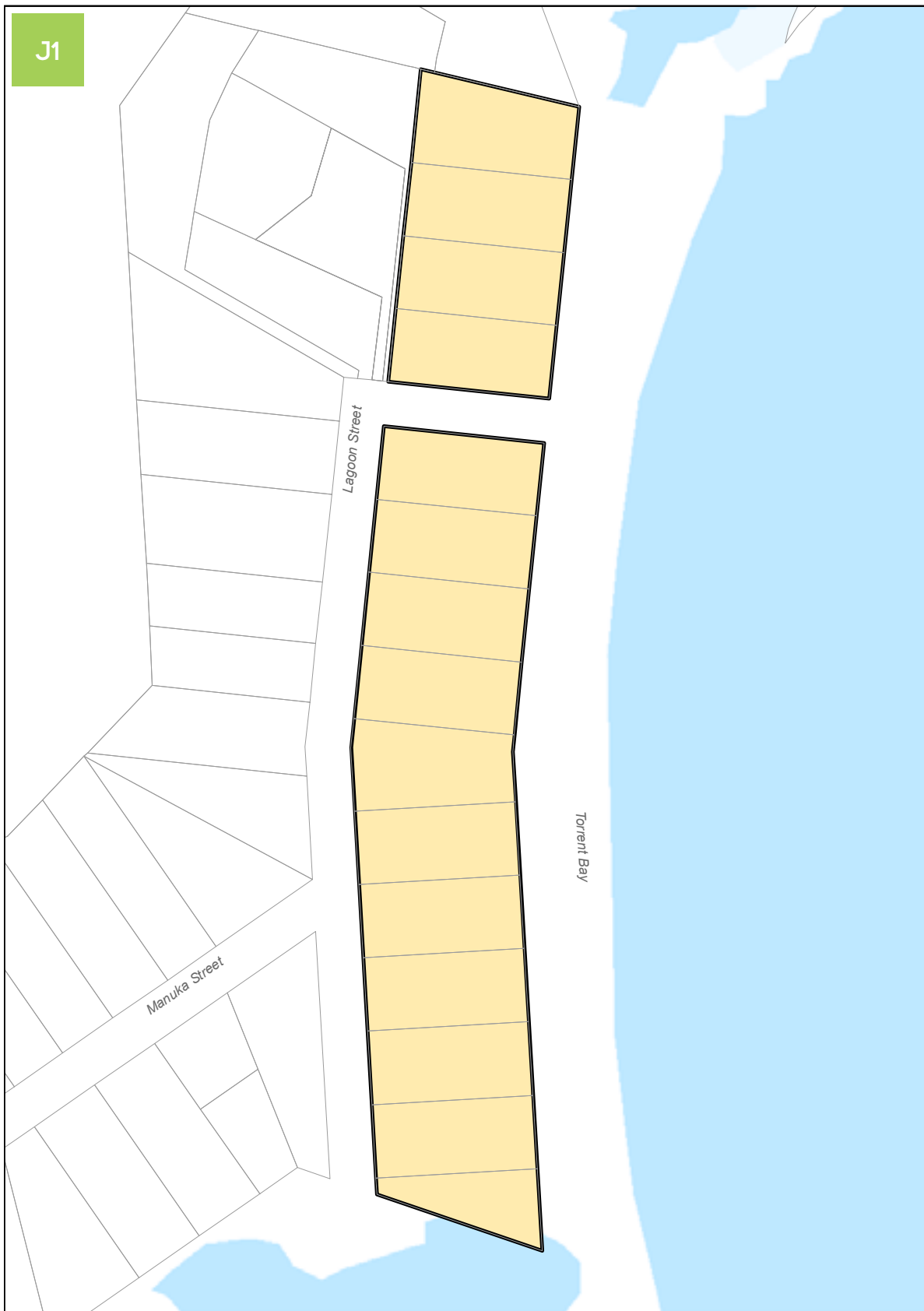
RATING MAPS



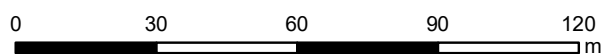
Mātua Stopbank Rating Area



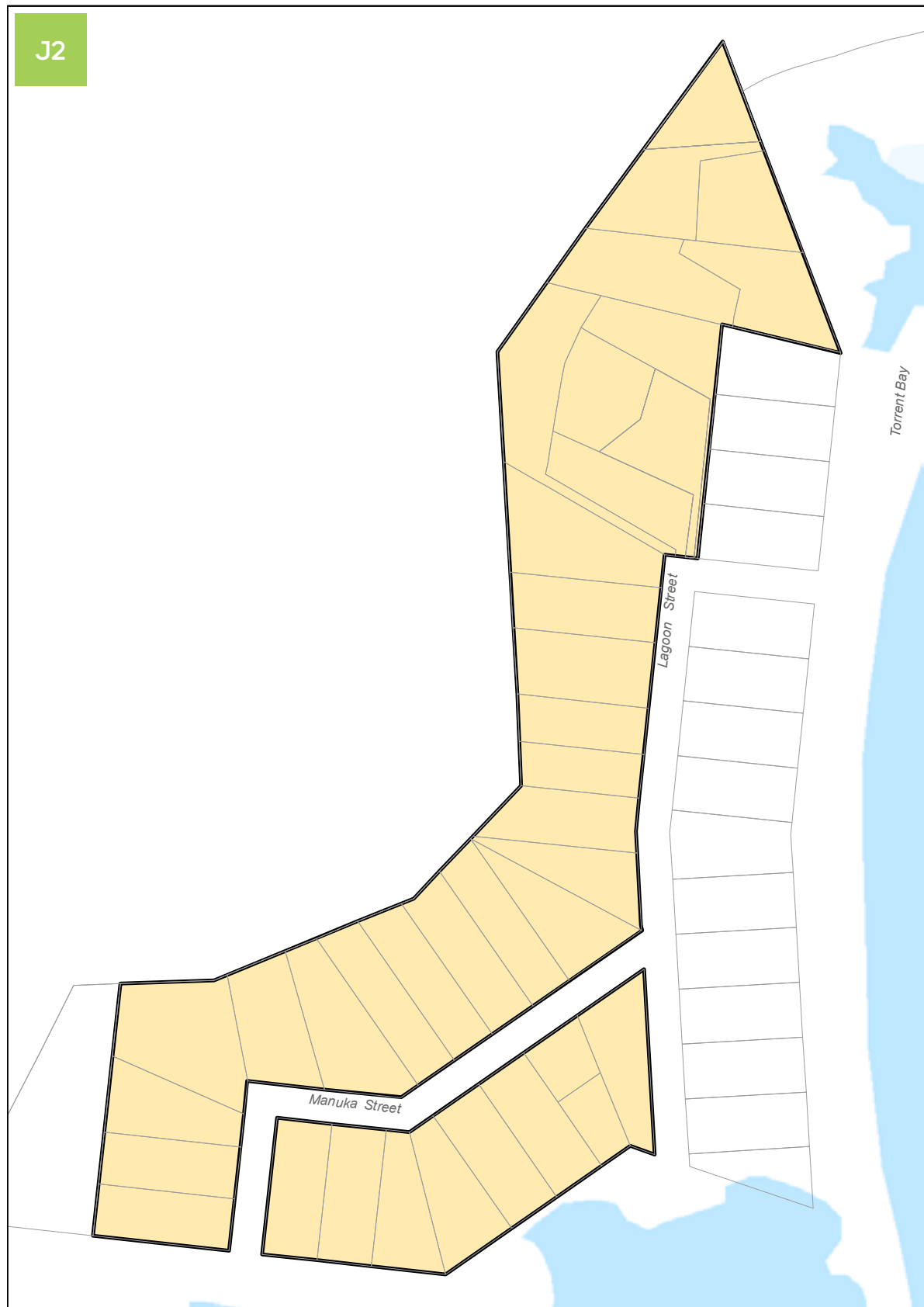
RATING MAPS



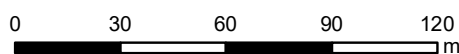
Torrent Bay Rating Area A



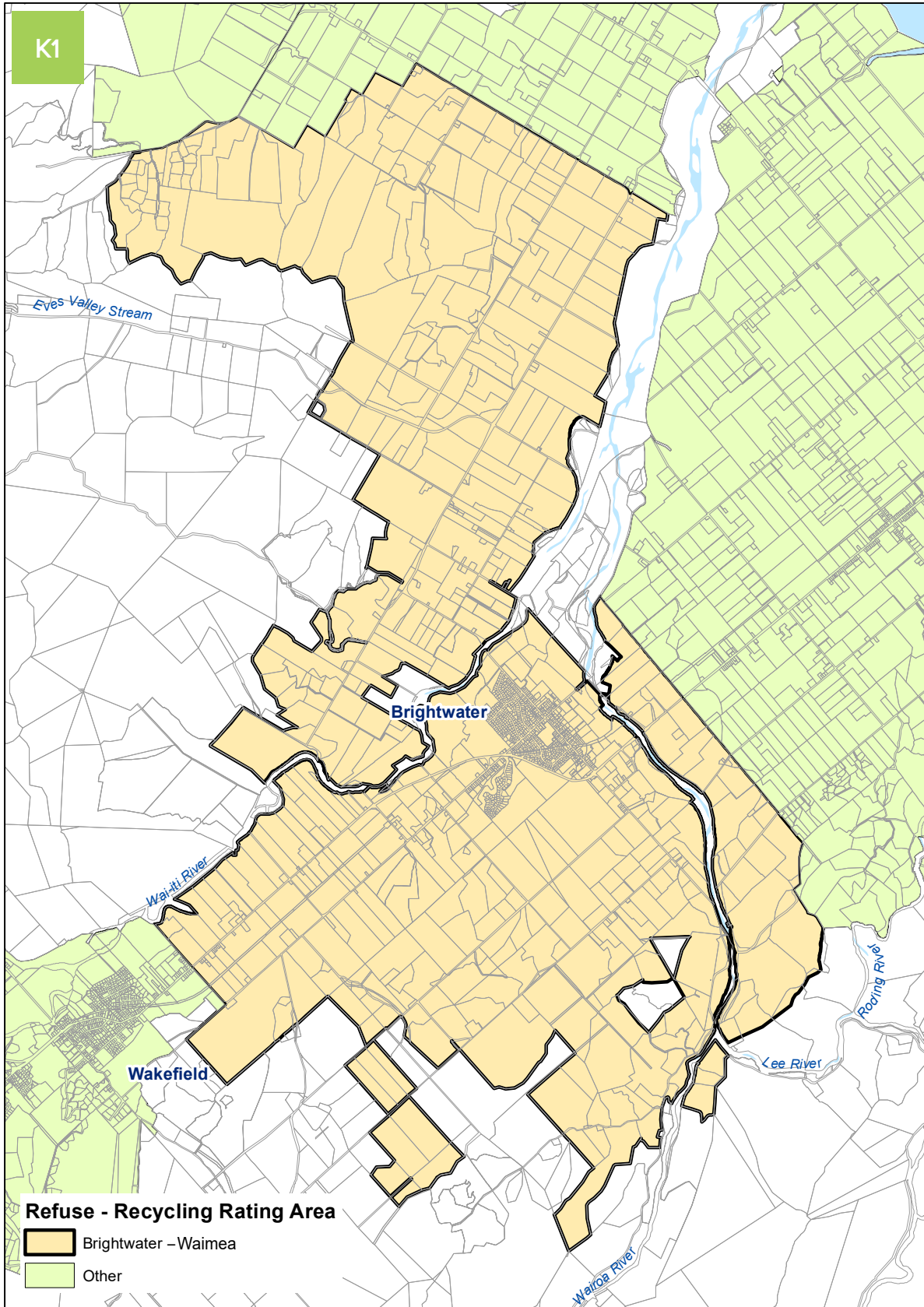
RATING MAPS



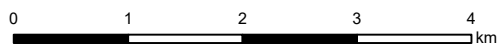
Torrent Bay Rating Area B



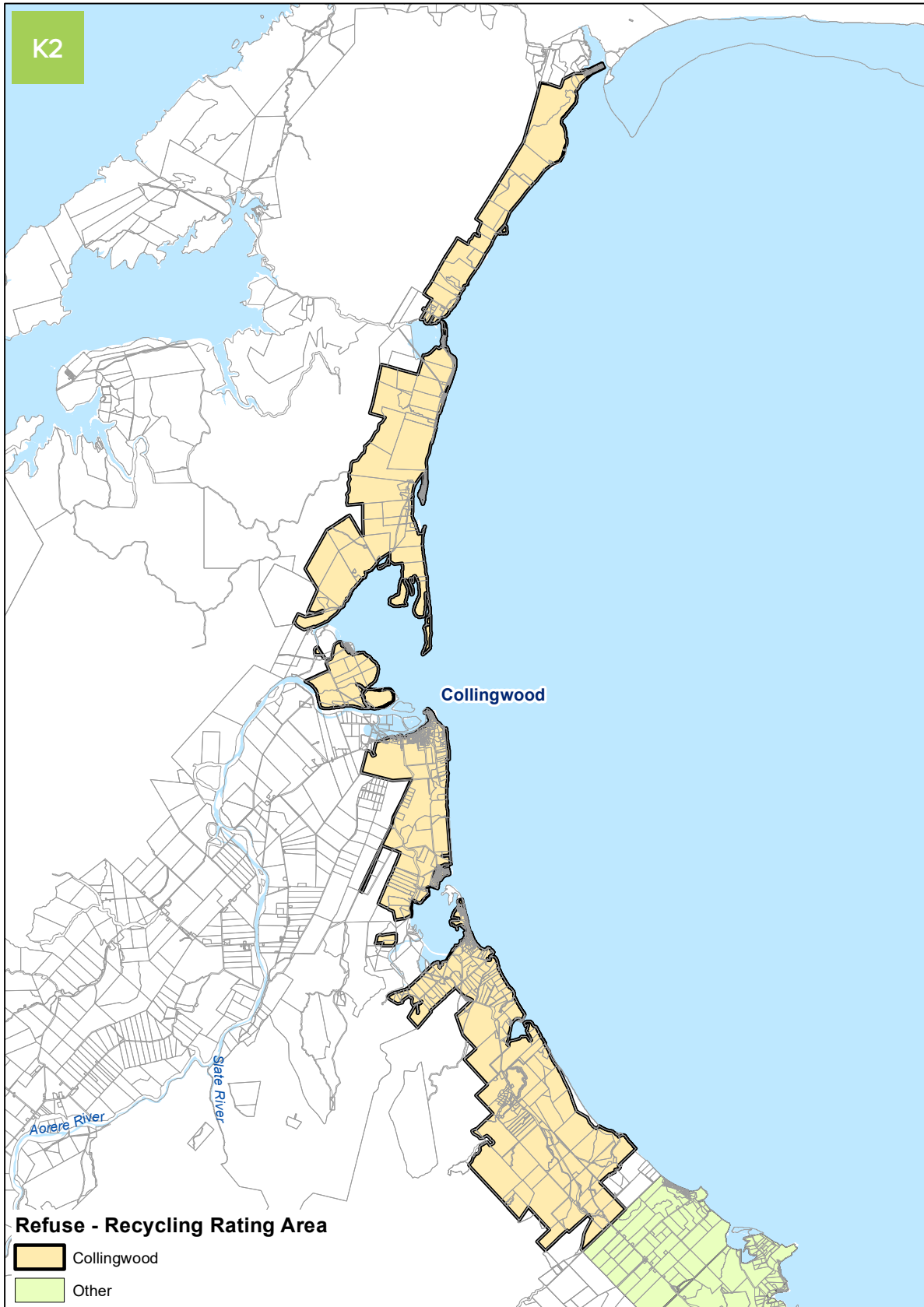
RATING MAPS



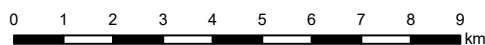
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Brightwater - Waimea**



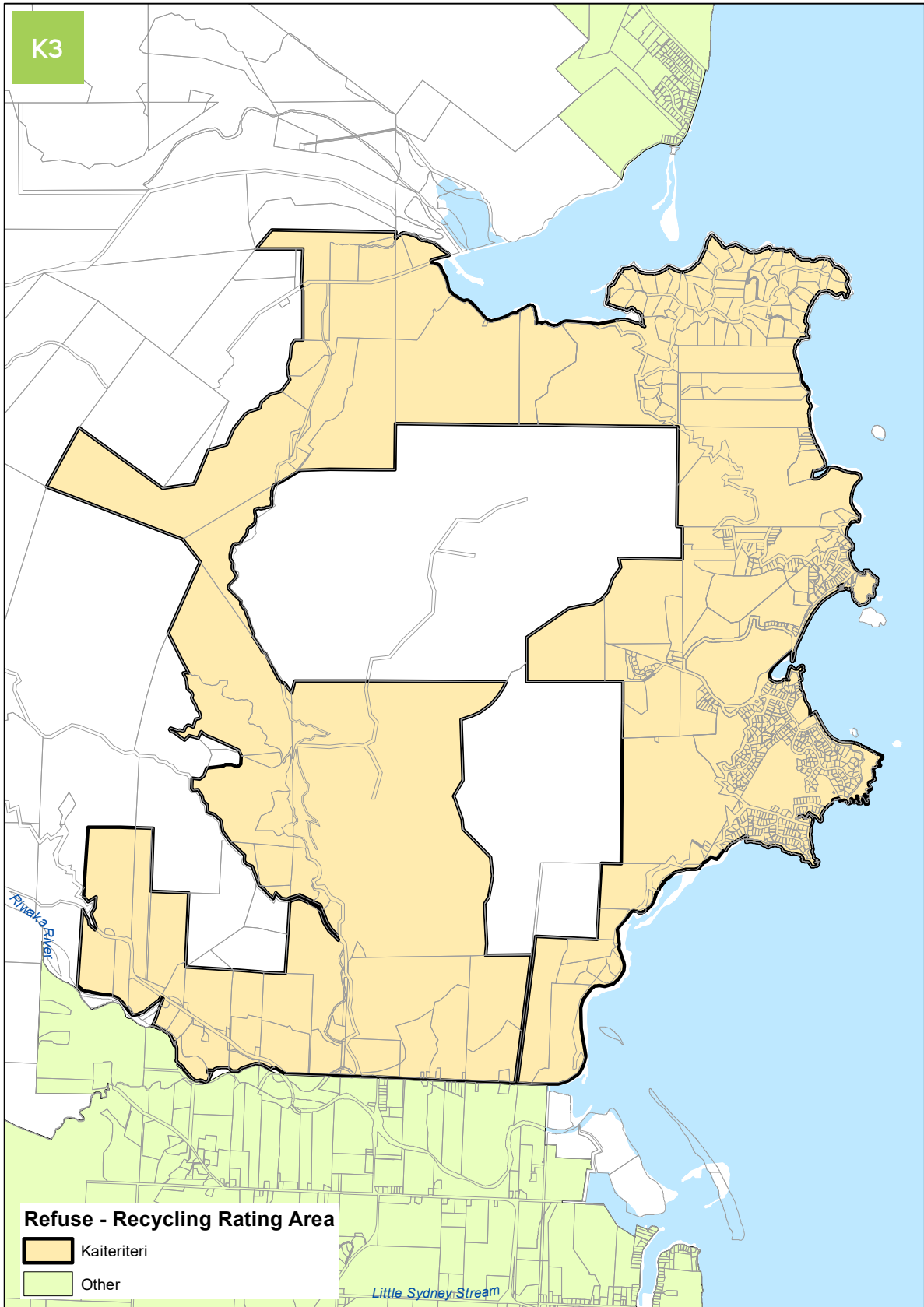
RATING MAPS



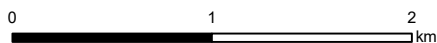
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Collingwood**



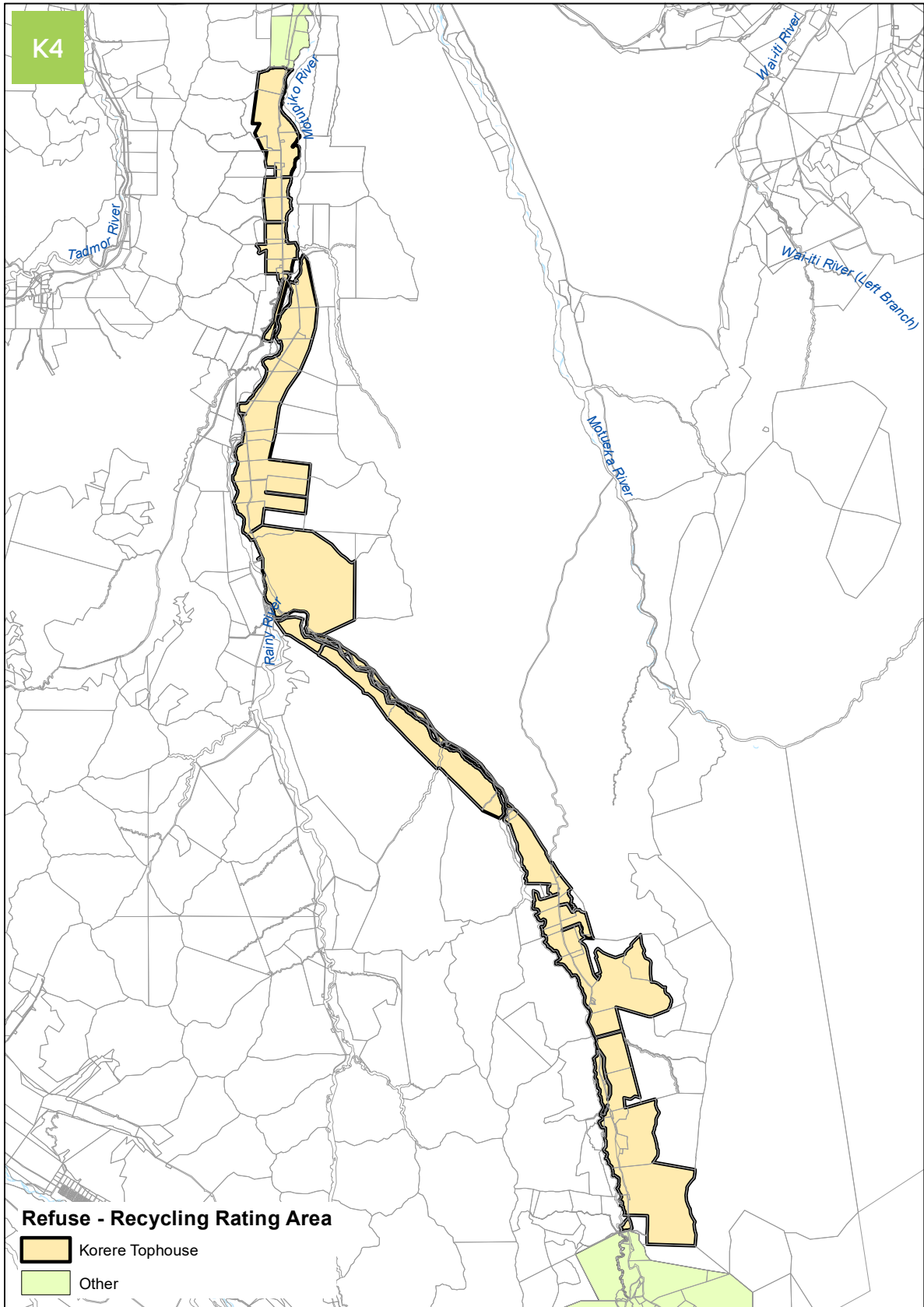
RATING MAPS



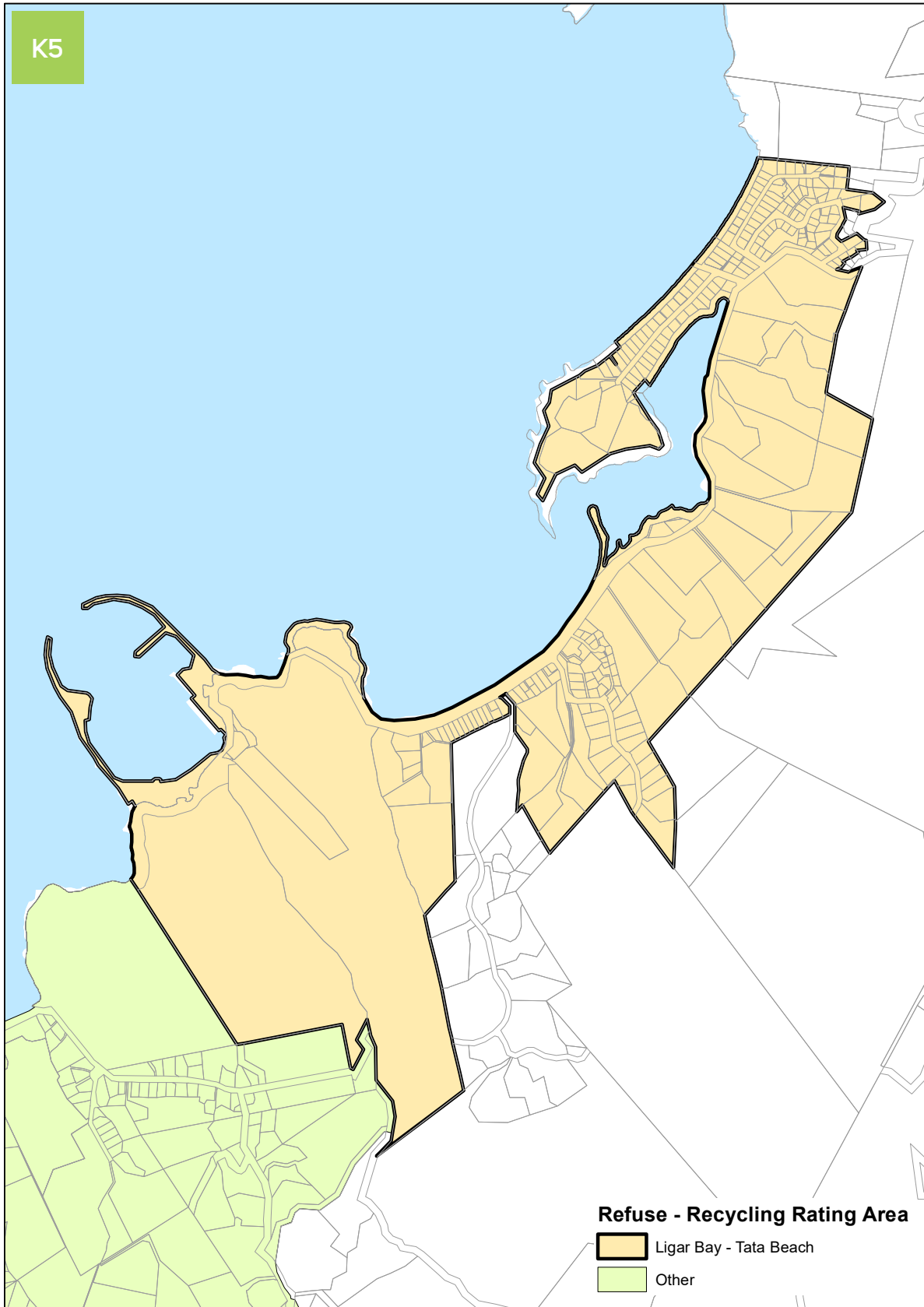
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Kaiteriteri**



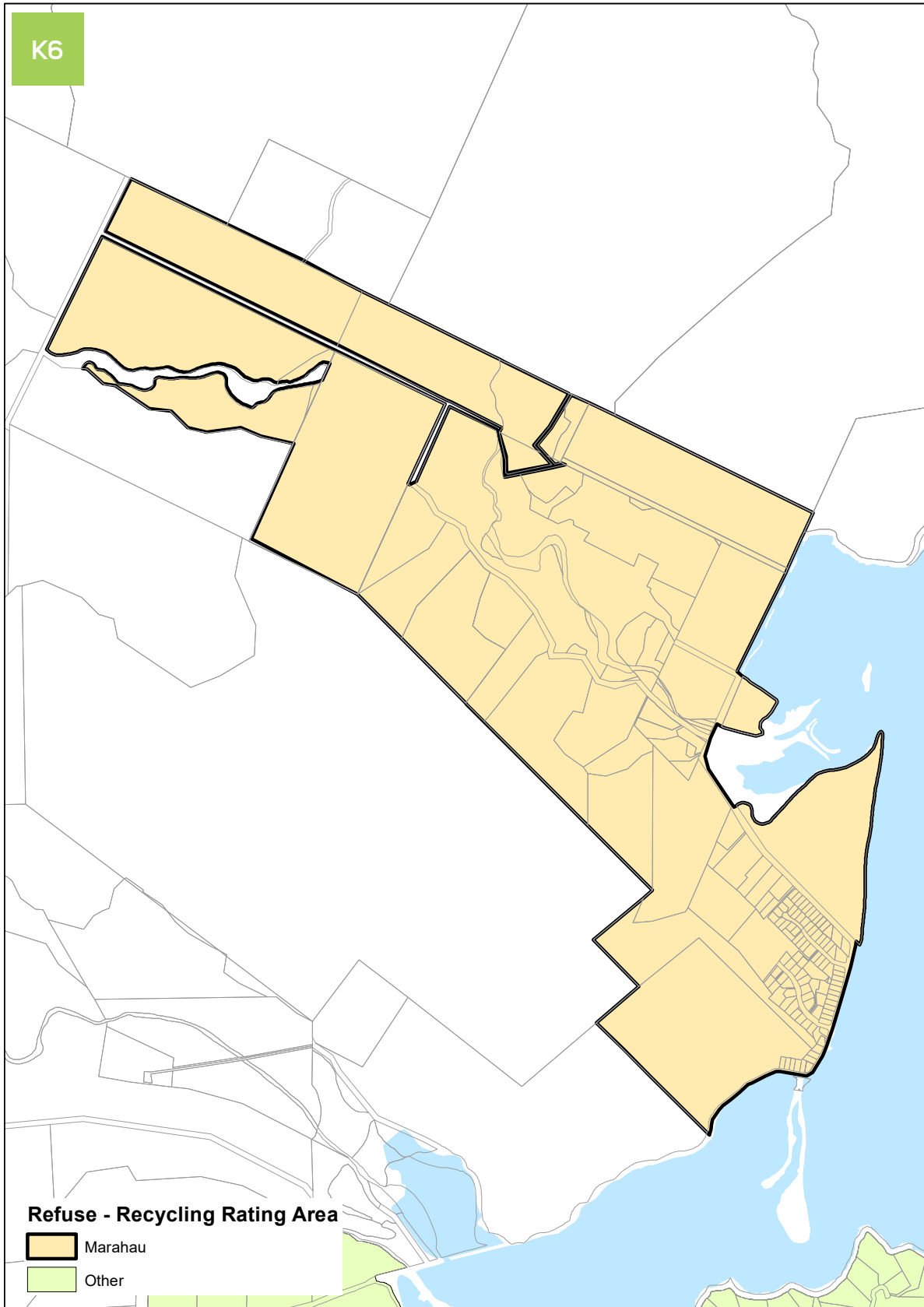
RATING MAPS



RATING MAPS



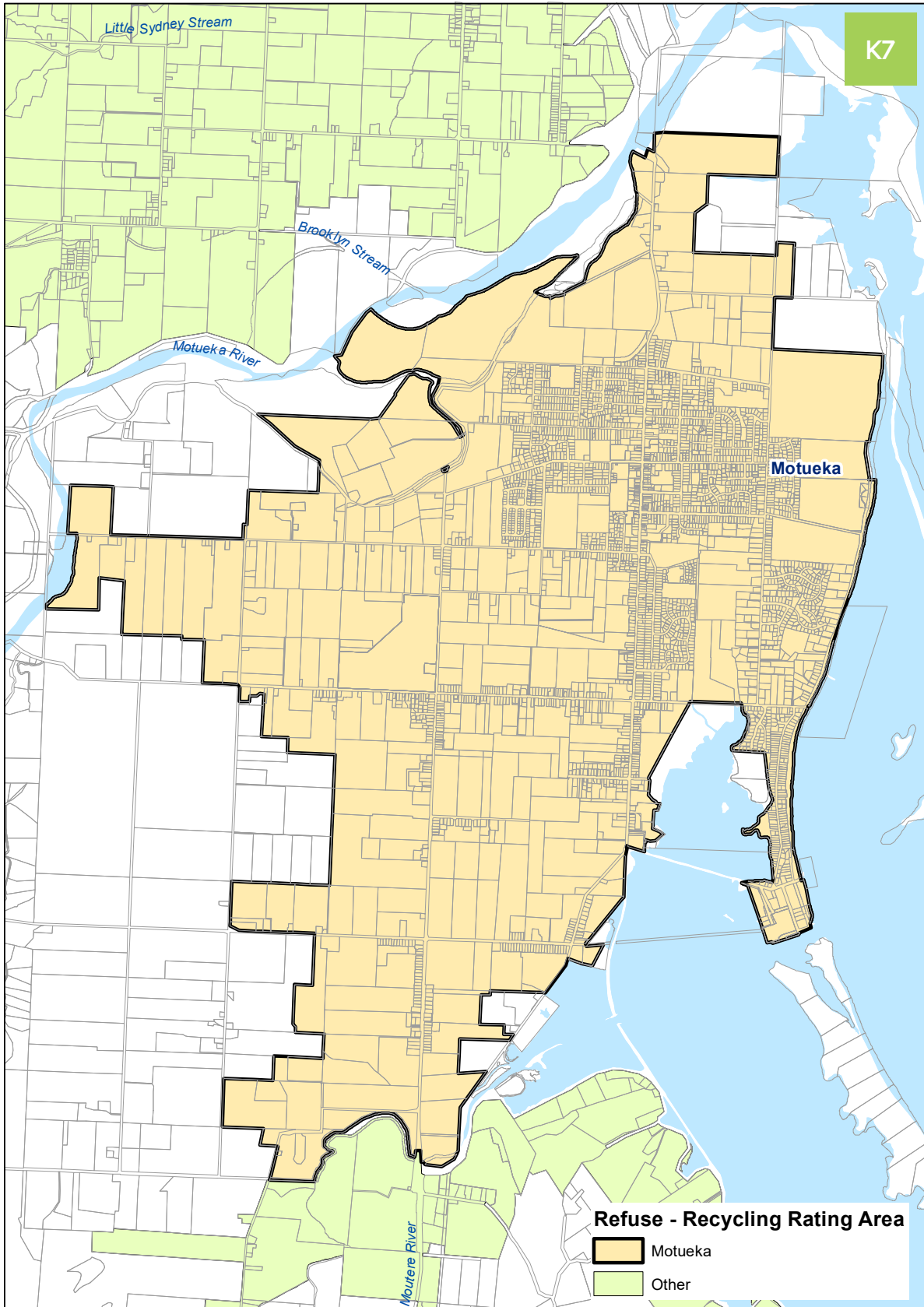
RATING MAPS



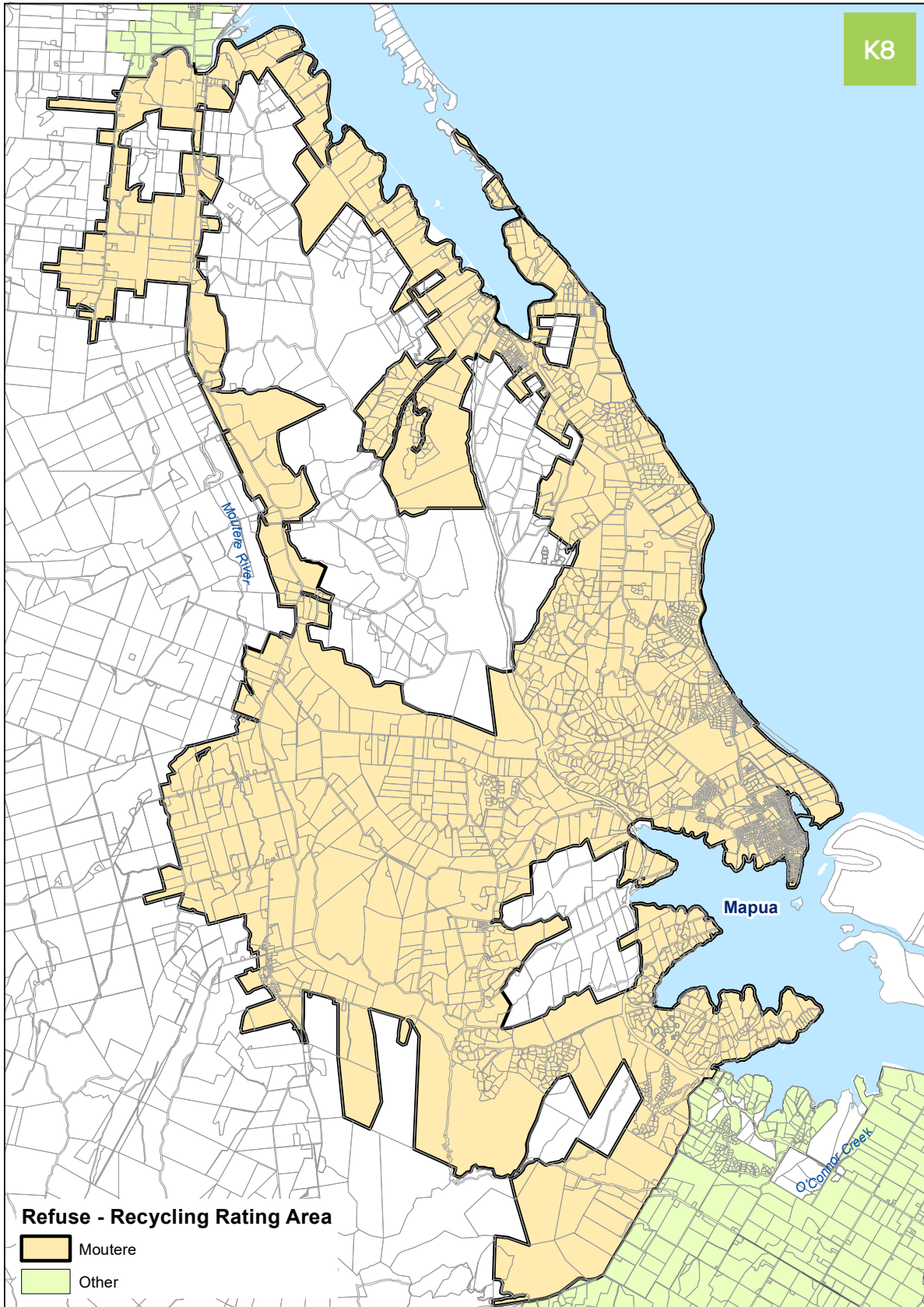
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Mārahau**



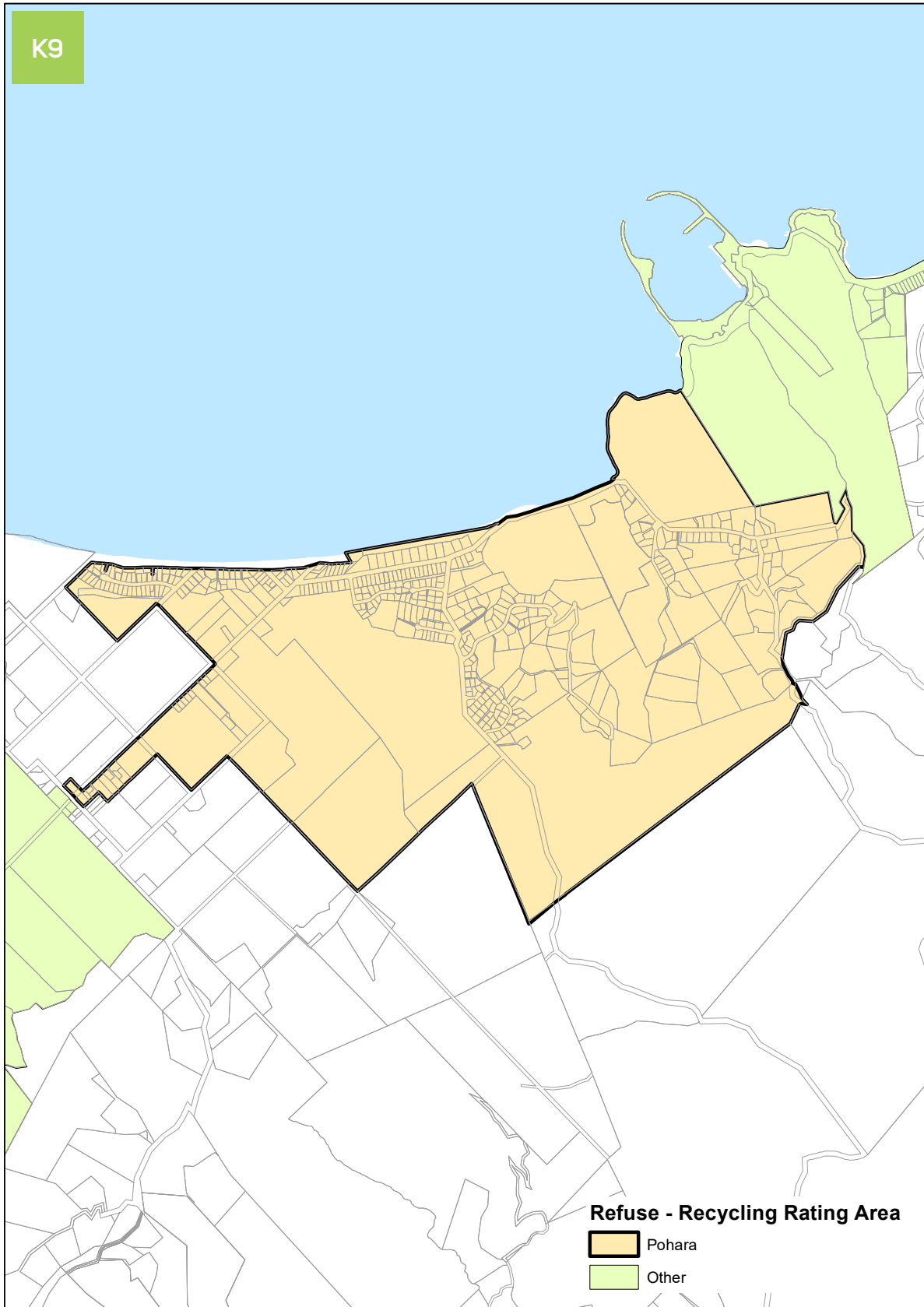
RATING MAPS



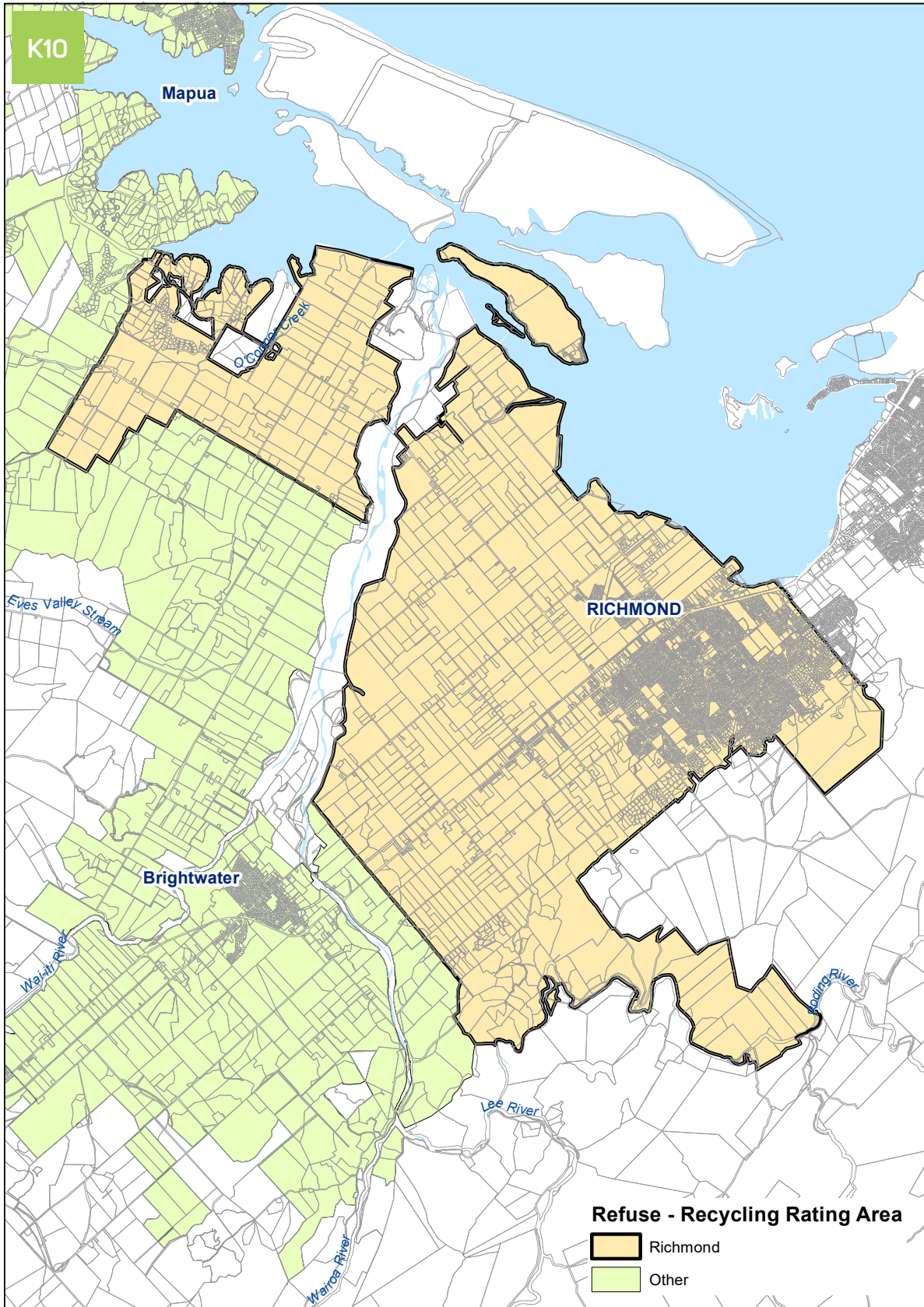
RATING MAPS



RATING MAPS



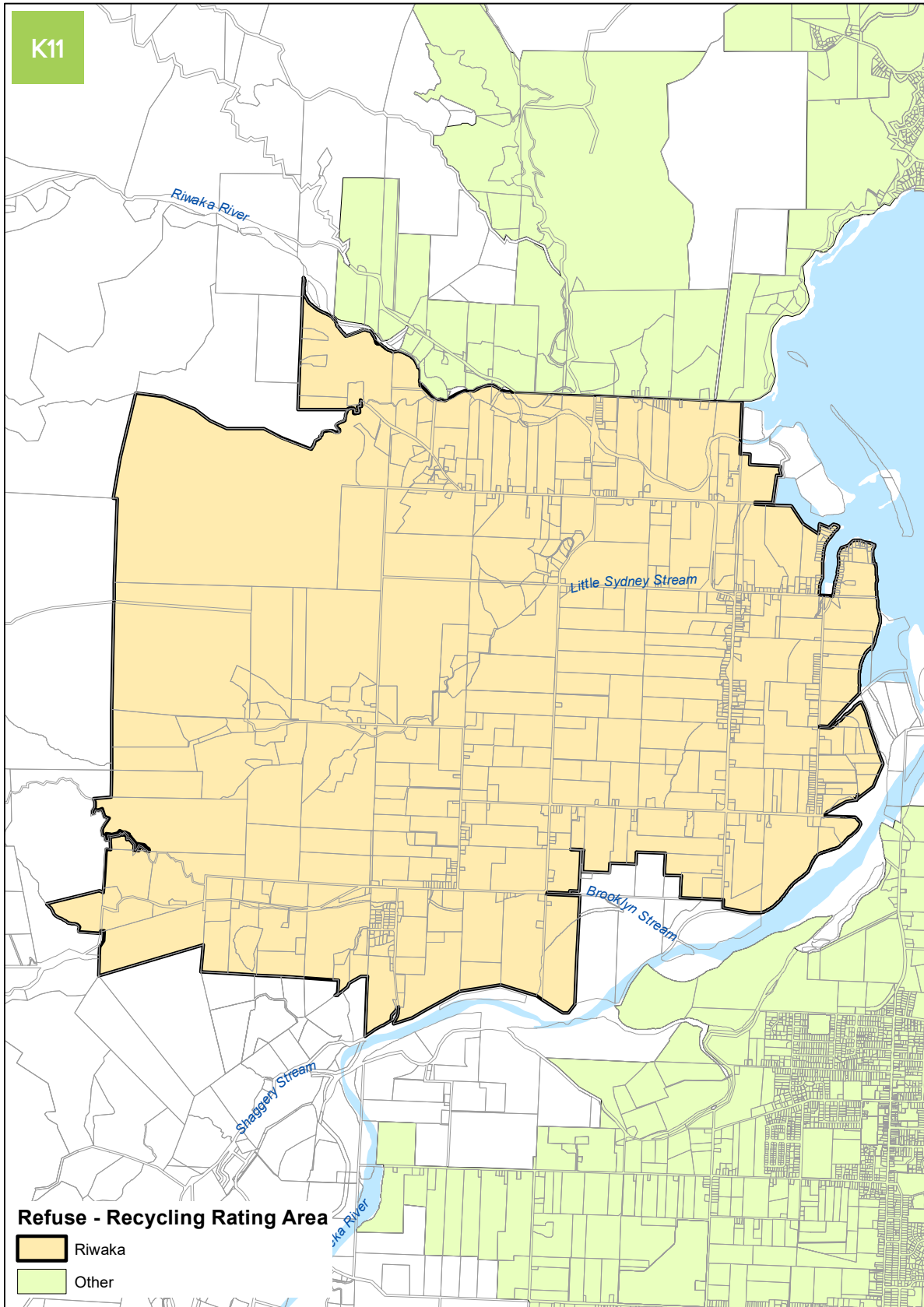
RATING MAPS



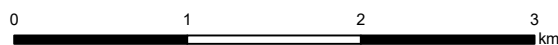
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Richmond**



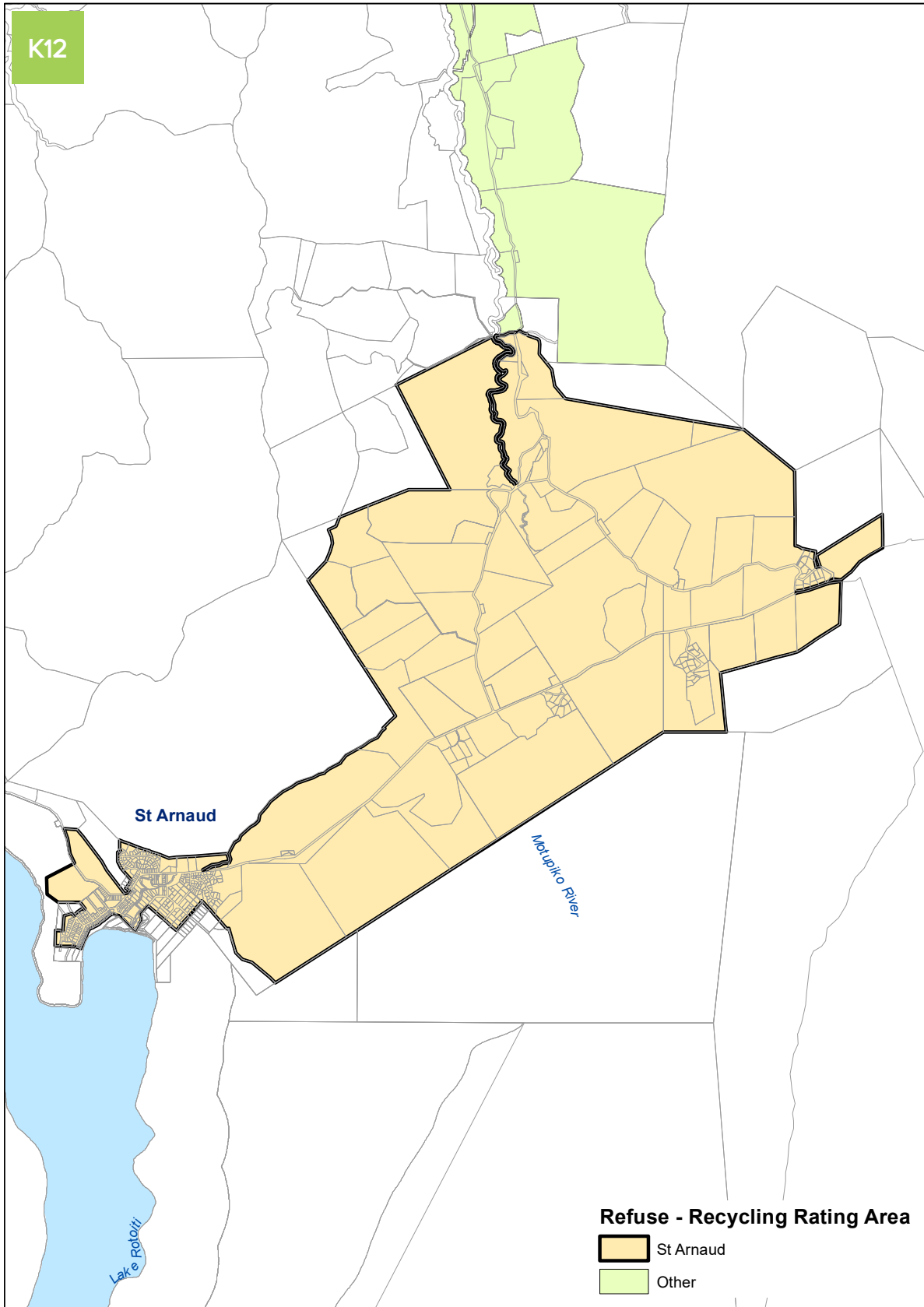
RATING MAPS



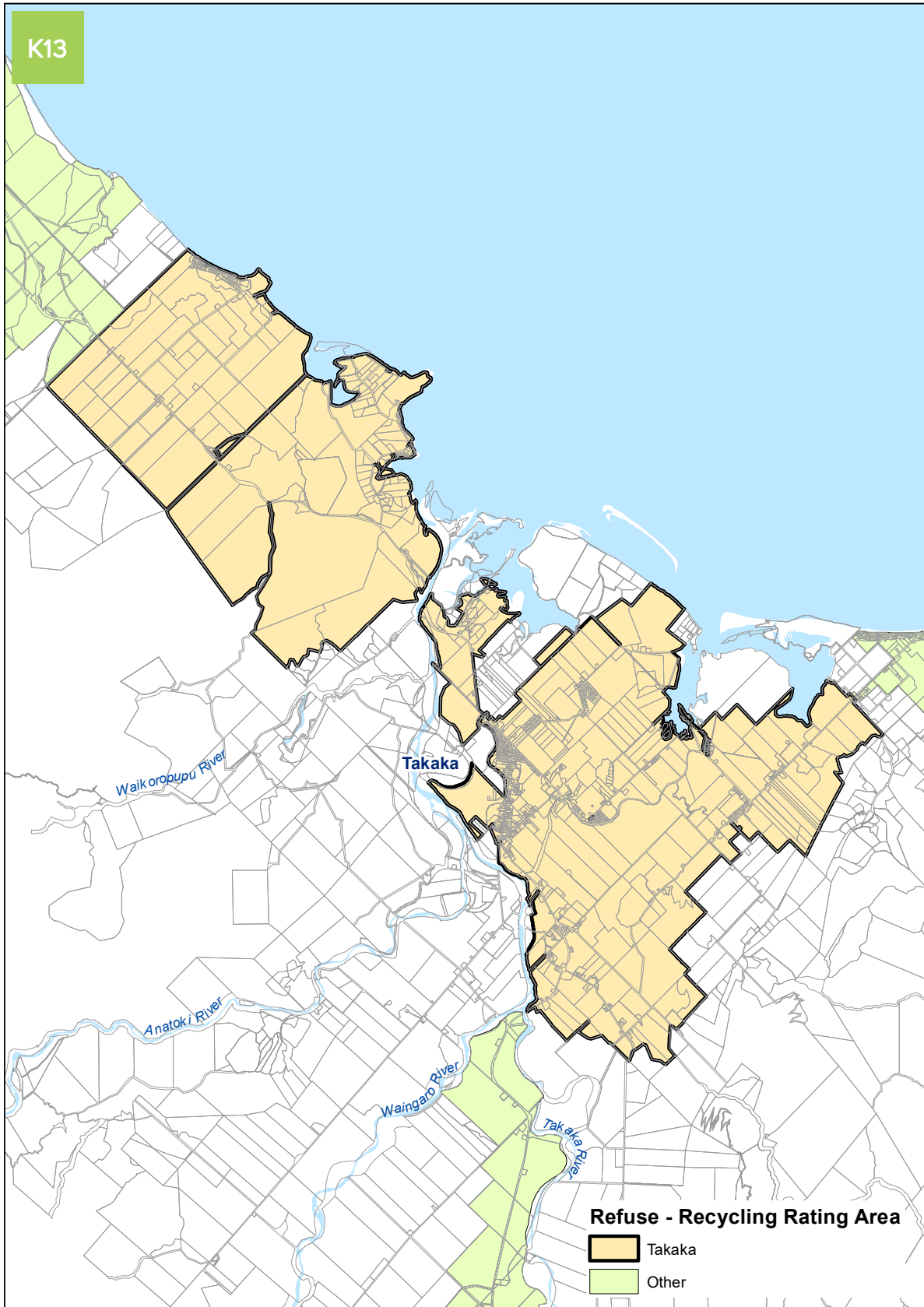
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Riwaka**



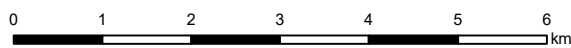
RATING MAPS



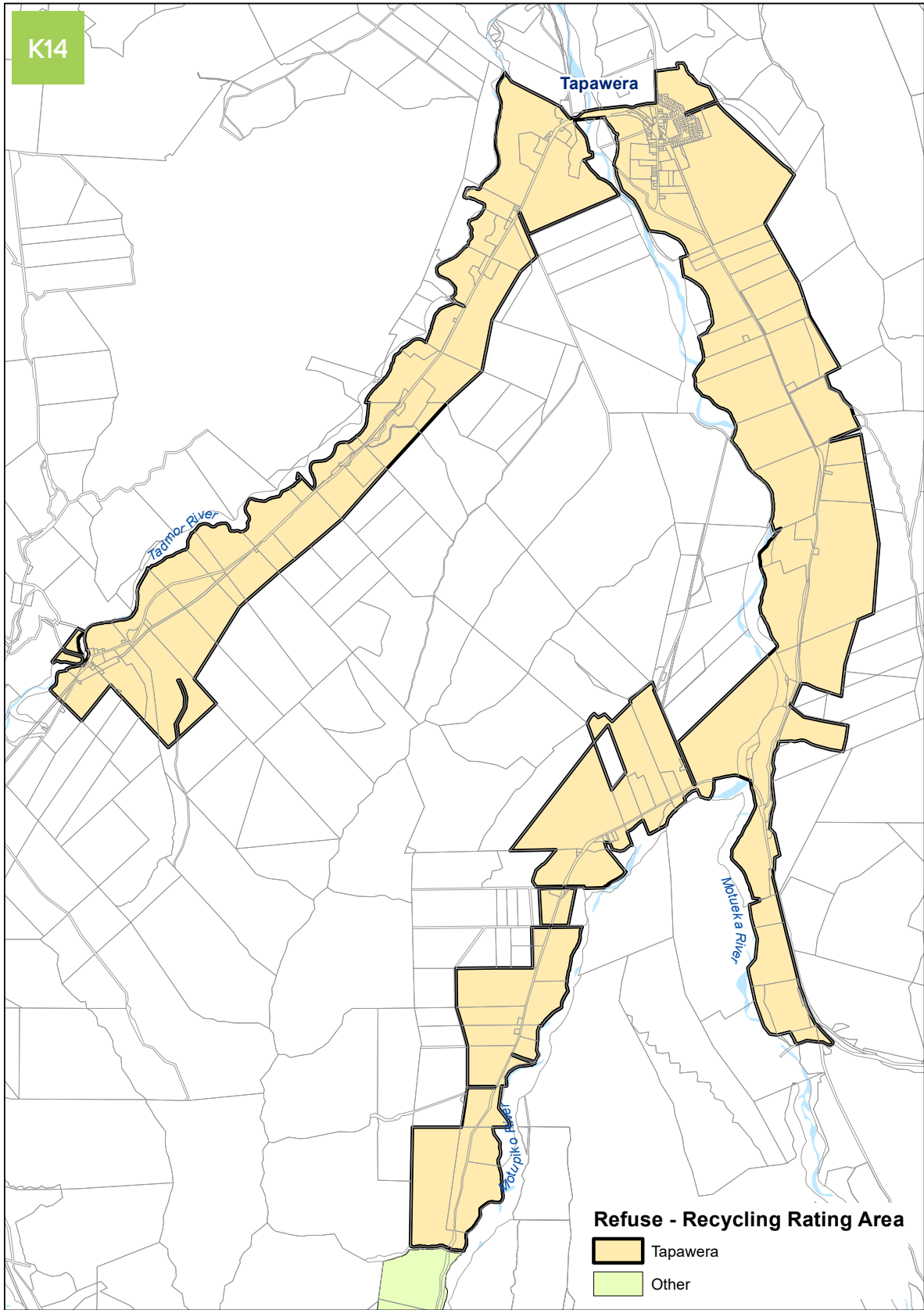
RATING MAPS



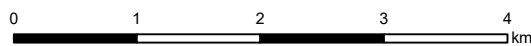
Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Tākaka



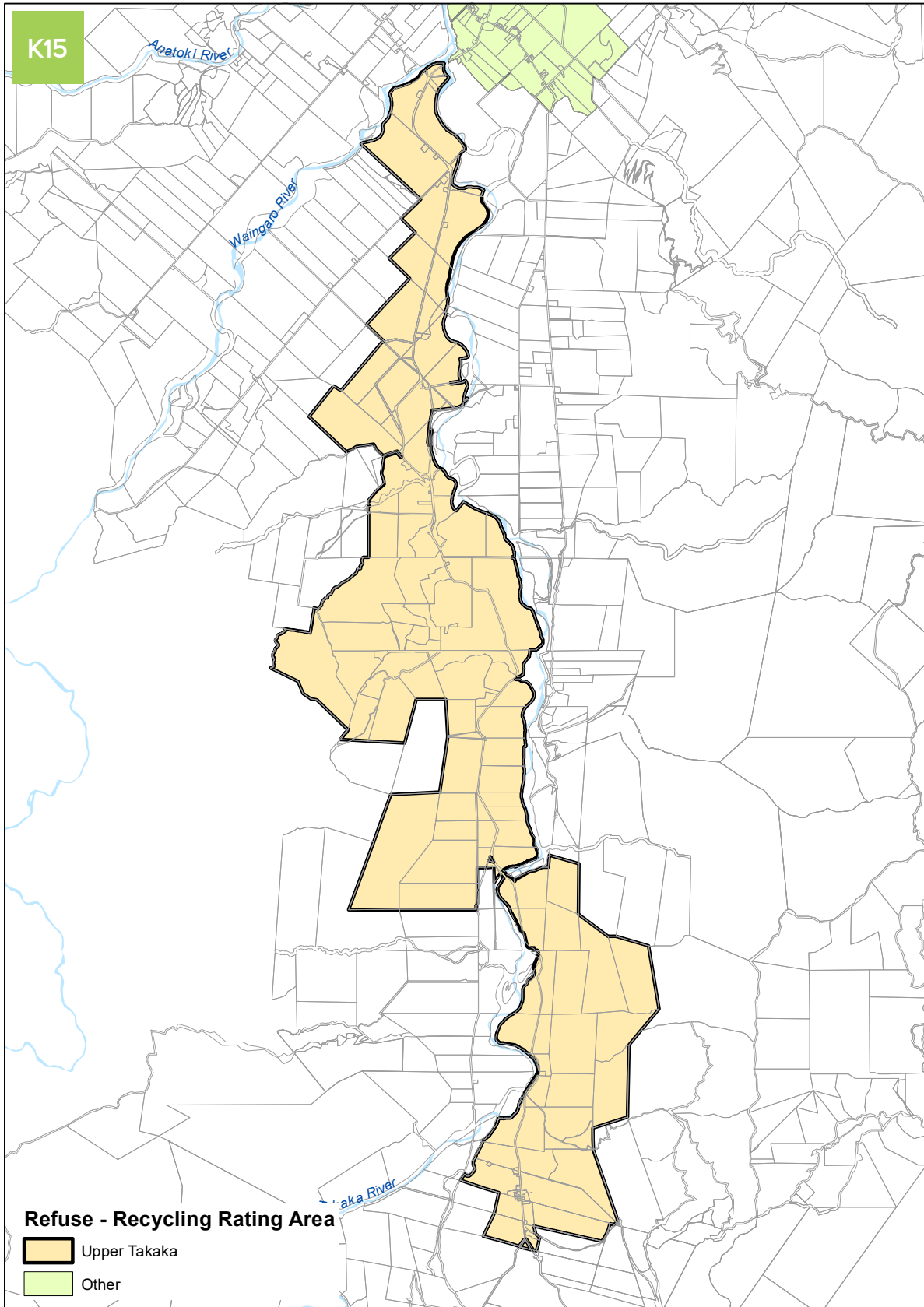
RATING MAPS



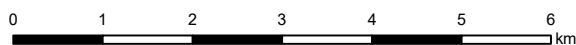
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Tapawera**



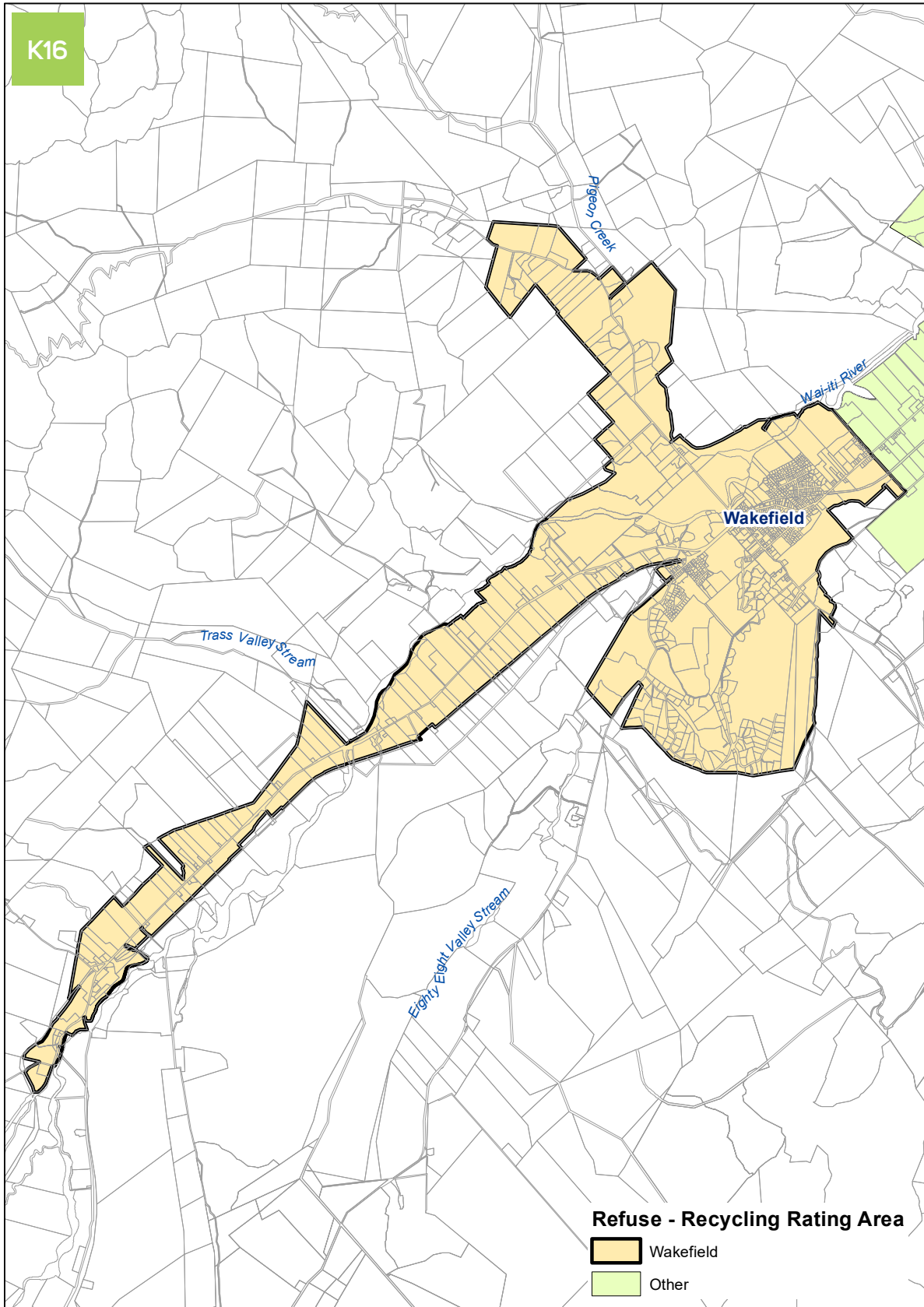
RATING MAPS



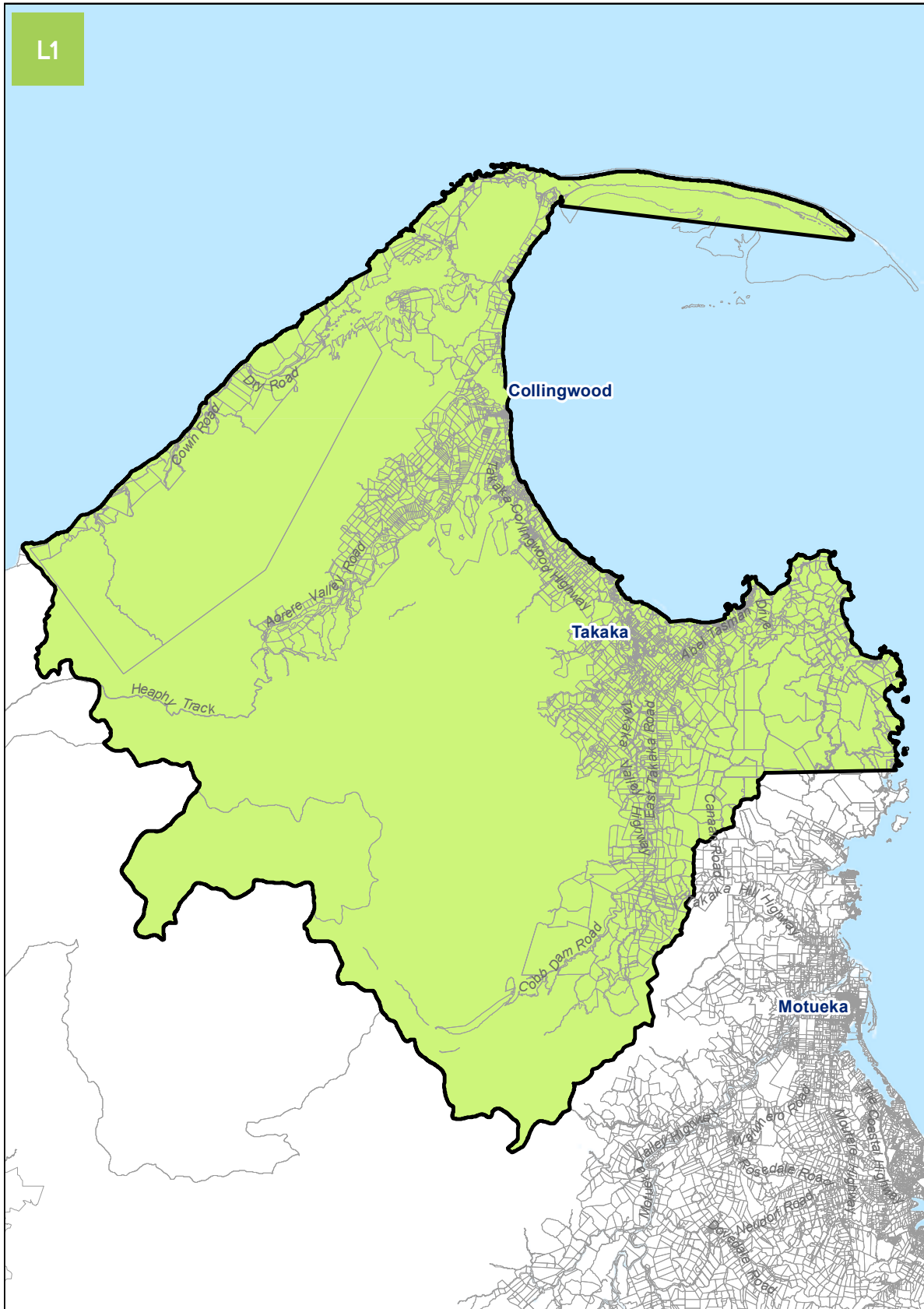
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Upper Tākaka**



RATING MAPS



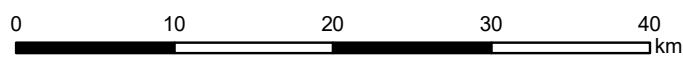
RATING MAPS



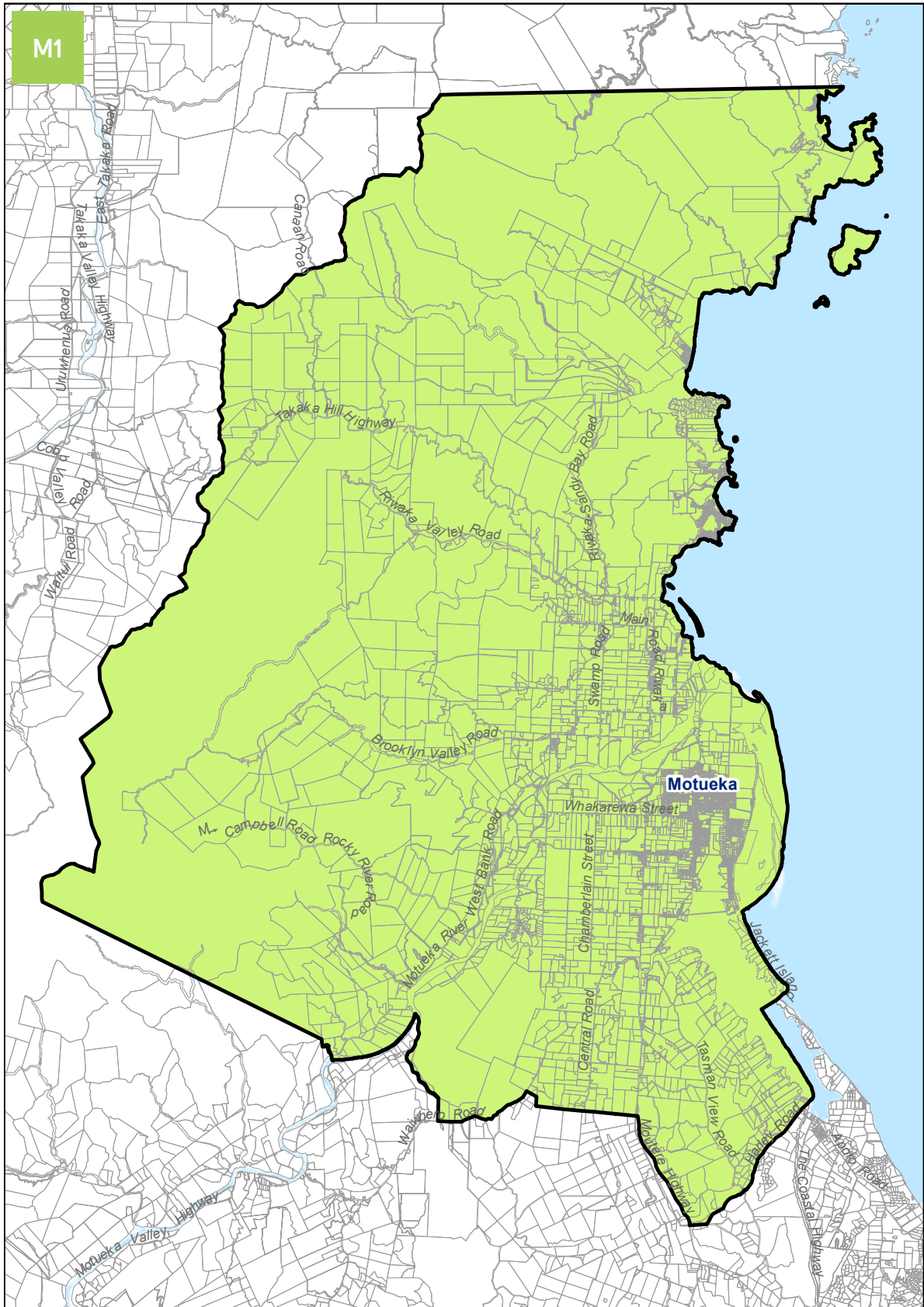
L1



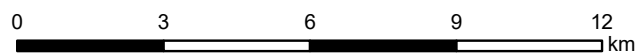
Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area



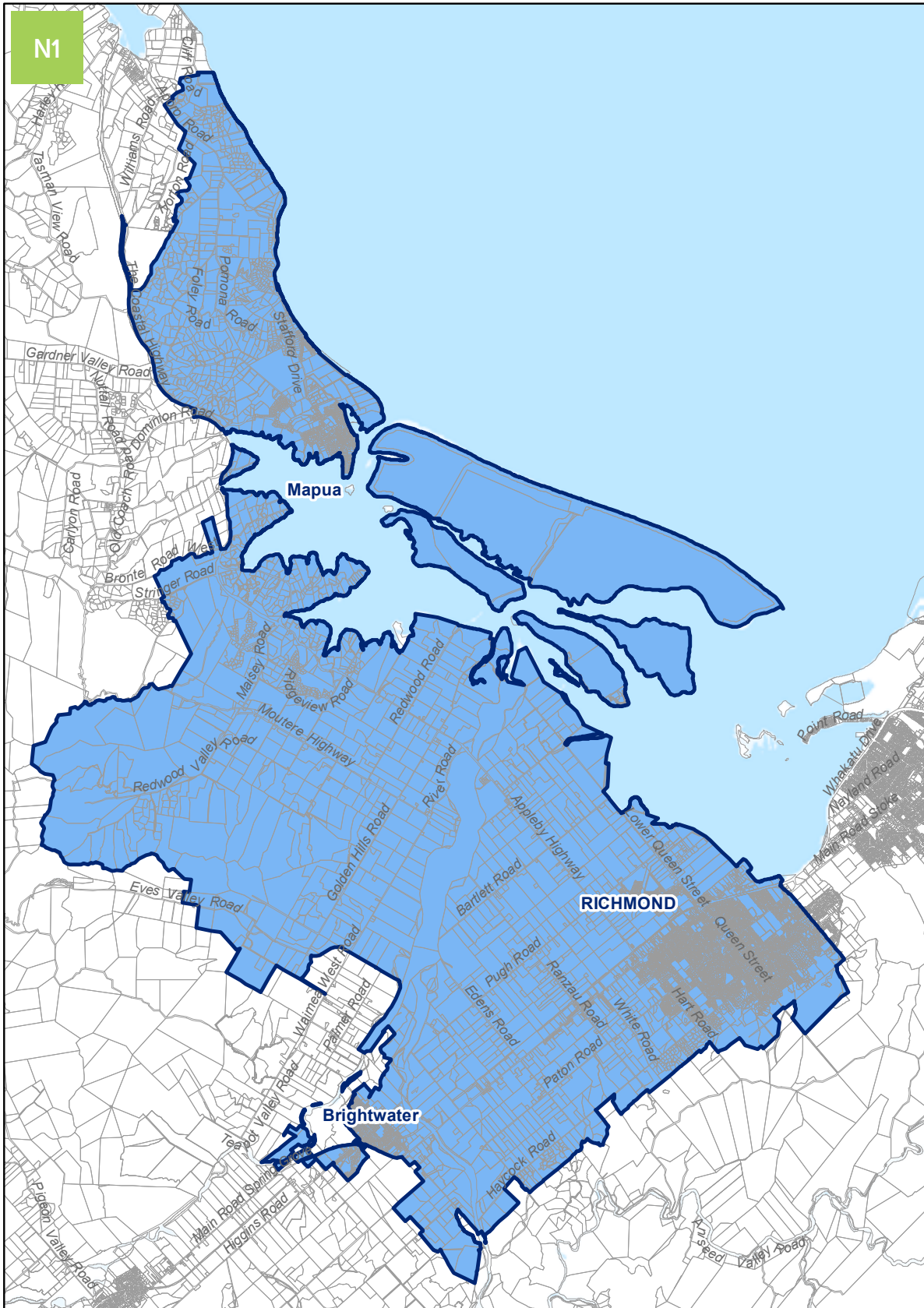
RATING MAPS



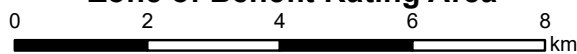
Motueka Community Board Rating Area



RATING MAPS



Waimea Community Dam
Zone of Benefit Rating Area



APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

To further assist readers of these financial statements, the following definitions of terms used in the document are set out below.

ANNUAL PLAN

A plan required by the Local Government Act 2002 to be produced by Council in the two intervening years between each three-yearly Long-Term Plan (LTP). The main purpose of the Annual Plan is to identify any amendments and variations to the specific year of the base Long-Term Plan.

ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Reports are published following the end of each financial year, which ends on 30 June. It is an audited account of whether the Council completed its planned work programme. Any work not completed as planned is explained. The Annual Report is a key method for Council to be accountable to the community for its performance.

ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLANS

Activity Management Plans (which are the 'new generation' of Asset Management Plans) describe the infrastructural assets and the activities undertaken by Council and outline the financial, management and technical practices to ensure the assets are maintained and developed to meet the requirements of the community over the long term. Activity Management Plans focus on the service that is delivered as well as the planned maintenance and replacement of physical assets.

ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions are the underlying premises made by Council that affect its financial planning for a specific activity, or for all Council activities. These are made clear so everyone can understand the basis for Council's financial planning, and form an opinion about how reasonable those assumptions are.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This expenditure relates to the purchase or creation of assets that are necessary to assist in the provision of services. They have useful lives in excess of one year and are therefore included in the Statement of Financial Position. Capital expenditure includes the creation of assets that did not previously exist or the improvement or enlargement of assets beyond their original size and capacity.

COMMUNITY

Community means everyone in the Tasman District: individuals, businesses, local and central government, groups and organisations, iwi, Māori, disabled, young, old, families, recent migrants and refugees, rural and urban residents.

CONSULTATION

Consultation is the dialogue that comes before decision-making. Consultation is an exchange of information, points of view and options for decisions between affected and interested people and the decision-makers.

COST OF SERVICES

The cost of services relates to the activity, not the organisational departments. The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan to be expressed by the activity. The cost of the activity includes the direct and the indirect costs that have been allocated to the activity. Indirect costs include interest on public debt, cost of support services and depreciation allowances.

COUNCIL-CONTROLLED ORGANISATION

As defined by section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002, a Council-Controlled Organisation is a company under the control of local authorities through their:

- Shareholding of 50 percent or more.
- Voting rights of 50 percent or more; or
- Right to appoint 50 percent or more of the directors.

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is the wearing out, consumption or loss of value of an asset over time.

FINANCIAL YEAR

Council's financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June the following year.

GENERAL RATE

A general rate is a District-wide rate through which all ratepayers contribute to a range of Council activities and is based on the capital value of ratepayers' properties.

GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

Groups of Activities are the services, projects or goods produced by Council. These are 13 broad groups of all of the Council's services and facilities, each with common elements. For example, Community Development is a group of activities and includes services such as reserves, libraries and community halls.

INCOME

This includes fees and licences charged for Council's services and contributions towards services by outside parties.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Networks that are essential to running a District, including the roading network, water supply and wastewater and stormwater networks.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

These are assets required to provide essential services like water, stormwater, wastewater and roading. They also include associated assets such as pump stations, treatment plants, street lighting and bridges.

LEVELS OF SERVICES

The standard to which services are provided, such as speed of response times to information requests or the standard of the stormwater drainage system that prevents incidents of surface water flooding. It is what Council will provide.

LONG-TERM PLAN (ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE 10-YEAR PLAN)

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt a Long-Term Plan (LTP). The Long-Term Plan outlines Council's intentions over a 10-Year period. The Long-Term Plan requires extensive community consultation, the identification of community outcomes and priorities, and the establishment of monitoring and review mechanisms.

STORMWATER

Water that is discharged during rain and run-off from hard surfaces such as roads.

TARGETED RATE

A targeted rate is designed to fund a specific function or activity. It can be levied on specific categories of property (e.g. determined by a particular use or location) and it can be calculated in a variety of ways. It may also cover a distinct area of beneficiaries.

UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE (UAGC)

The UAGC is a portion of the general rate collected as a fixed charge per rateable property. It is deemed that the properties receive equal benefit for services charged regardless of the rateable value of the properties, e.g. use of parks, reserves and libraries.

UNITARY AUTHORITY

Tasman District Council is a unitary authority, which means we carry out the functions of both a regional council and a territorial authority.

WASTEWATER

Wastewater is the liquid waste from homes (including toilet, bathroom and kitchen wastewater products) and businesses.





tasman
district council

Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere