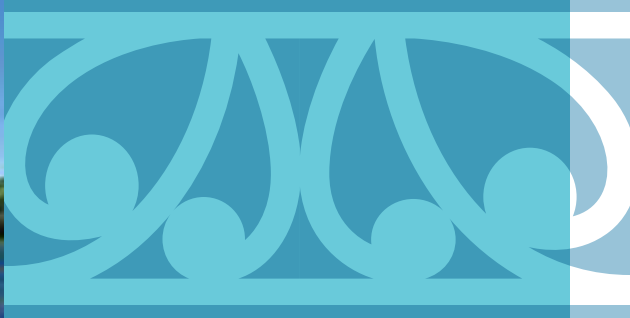


ANNUAL PLAN MAHERE O TE TAU 2023/2024



Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

CONTENTS

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL	2
MAYOR AND CEO'S MESSAGE	3
PART ONE: INTRODUCTION	4
How to find your way around the Annual Plan	5
Introduction	6
Public consultation: what we heard	7
Decisions made following consultation	10
PART TWO: HIGHLIGHTS	11
Changes from Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021–2031 (the Long-Term Plan)	12
Finance summary	16
Coming up in 2023/2024	18
PART THREE: FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING INFORMATION	21
Prospective inflation adjusted accounts	22
Prospective funding impact statement	28
Prospective financial regulations benchmarks	42
Prospective reserve funds	44
Accounting information overview	48
Prospective funding impact statement (rates)	61
APPENDIX ONE: GLOSSARY OF TERMS	148
APPENDIX TWO: FUNDING FOR EXTERNAL GROUPS	150

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL

Tasman Mayor



Mayor Tim King

Motueka Ward



Cr Brent Maru



Cr Trindi Walker



Cr Barry Dowler

Richmond Ward



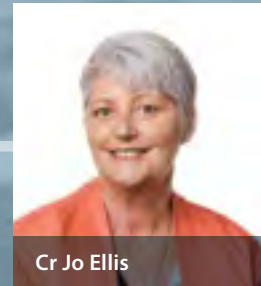
Cr Mark Greening



Cr Kit Maling



Cr Glen Daikee



Cr Jo Ellis

Moutere/Waimea Ward



Cr Christeen Mackenzie



Cr Dan Shallcrass



Cr Mike Kininmonth

Golden Bay Ward



Cr Celia Butler



Cr Chris Hill



Cr Stuart Bryant

Lakes/Murchison Ward

MAYOR AND CEO'S MESSAGE

We release this Annual Plan with high awareness of the considerable pressure our communities are under.

Households and businesses are facing the weight of poor economic conditions, increasing interest rates and cost of living, a high level of uncertainty from climate change and the growing frequency of adverse events.

These same pressures are experienced by this Council and are compounded by the need to respond to unplanned demands and the intensified level of inflation in some areas such as insurance.

This reality has played a significant role in our decision-making and we have spent a lot of time on how and what services we provide to the community. We are also very aware of how these costs impact on the day-to-day lives of our residents.

Following extensive deliberations, we have landed on a rates revenue rise of 8.57%. We recognise that this is one of the many increased costs the community is facing.

In getting to that number, we fully considered some areas of service and a number of trade-offs, mainly focused on how to deliver essential services that reflect the needs of the community within a manageable financial envelope.

However, a number of these would come at other costs to our communities that we considered too high. As the final annual plan in a three-year cycle, and the last before we get to review the current Long Term Plan, we are preparing for the deep and detailed review that will come through the development of the 2024–2034 Long Term Plan.

Despite the current challenges, we remain optimistic that the Tasman community is resilient and comparatively well-placed thanks to the many contributors including iwi, social services, industry and businesses, and all of those who selflessly volunteer. Working together is more important than ever.

In this Annual Plan, we have done our best to meet community concerns about increased costs while ensuring the Council's position remains sustainable. We can now move ahead, and we will be working hard to deliver efficient services and initiatives that support our communities and provide good value for money.



Tim King
Mayor



Janine Dowling
Chief Executive Officer





○ —————

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

————— ○

HOW TO FIND YOUR WAY AROUND THE ANNUAL PLAN

PART ONE

Part One explains what the Annual Plan 2023/2024 (Annual Plan) is about and what it contains.

PART TWO

Part Two sets out the highlights of the Council's Annual Plan for 2023/2024. It describes 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.

This section also summarises the Council's financial information for the 2023/2024 year, including details of the forecast increase in rates revenue and the effect on the Council's borrowing.

PART THREE

Part Three presents 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. For your reference, a glossary of terms is provided at the back of the document.

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.

Our 10-Year Plan is reviewed every three years to ensure that the Council prioritises the right work programmes and is responsive to both the economic climate and the needs of the community. We undertook early community engagement for Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024 – 2034 between January and June 2023. Between July 2023 and February 2024, the Council will build the draft plan, so it is ready for community consultation in March/April 2024. Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024 – 2034 will be finalised and adopted by June 2024. Each grouping of Council services also has an Activity Management Plan which further details what the Council plans 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 the Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz, or Volume 2 of Tasman's 10-Year Plan for the 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 Three of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021–2031.

The Council is required 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.

Much 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.



Since then, the Council has been faced with several changes that are largely outside its control and that are driving higher costs.

- Inflation has increased significantly.
- Interest rates are considerably higher than anticipated.
- The shortage of skilled labour is impacting staff costs.
- Our depreciation bill has increased substantially, mainly due to the upward revaluation of our assets.

Faced with these higher costs, the Council has trimmed its programme of work and capital projects. At the same time, the Council needs to continue to deliver important services to the community and invest in infrastructure for the long term.

The financial projections in this document are based on current information, but predictability is difficult in the current economic climate. The financial information in this Annual Plan is forecast information based on assumptions that the Council reasonably expects to occur. Actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented. The Council will report its actual performance through the Annual Report at the end of 2023/2024.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: WHAT WE HEARD

The Council carried out public consultation on the Annual Plan 2023/2024 between 29 March and 30 April 2023.

The consultation document was available at the Council's offices, libraries, the Council website and the new consultation platform, *Shape Tasman*. People could make written submissions by email, mail, or *Shape Tasman*. Submitters were also provided the option of making a video or audio submission on *Shape Tasman*.

The consultation document proposed a rates revenue increase of 9.06%. The Council acknowledged that this was high and detailed the measures taken to constrain the rates increases. We also included further options that were considered for lowering rates increases and the reasons why these measures were not adopted.

Submitters were asked the following questions:

- What options should be used to reduce the rates increase?
- What budget cuts do you support?
- Are there other things you feel the Council should do to moderate the rates increase further?

Submitters could also make freeform comments and attach documents supporting their submission.

We received one audio and 96 written submissions. A public hearing was held on 18 and 19 May 2023 to allow the public to provide feedback to the Council in person. Thirty-three submitters presented their submissions to the Council.

Most submitters favoured all budget reductions that the Council proposed in the Annual Plan. Nine of the twelve proposed reductions had greater than 80% support. The three reductions that had less support were lower budgets for Three Waters maintenance (76% support), pausing our programme to reduce stormwater entering wastewater systems (70% support) and reduced river management (54% support).

SUPPORT FOR AND AGAINST OUR PLANNED CHANGES

- Number of submitters who support this option
- Number of submitters who are against this option

Reduce renewals of parks and garden assets



Pause our programme to reduce stormwater entering wastewater systems



Lower budgets for Three Waters maintenance



Reduce river management



Use the Better Off Funding to offset some planned costs



Re-phase parts of the Digital Innovation Programme



Reduce business planning for Three Waters



Discontinue publication of Mudcakes and Roses and funding for Found Directory



Don't increase Three Waters depreciation



Increase our fees and charges



Reduce planned new staff appointments



Reduce direct day-to-day operating budgets



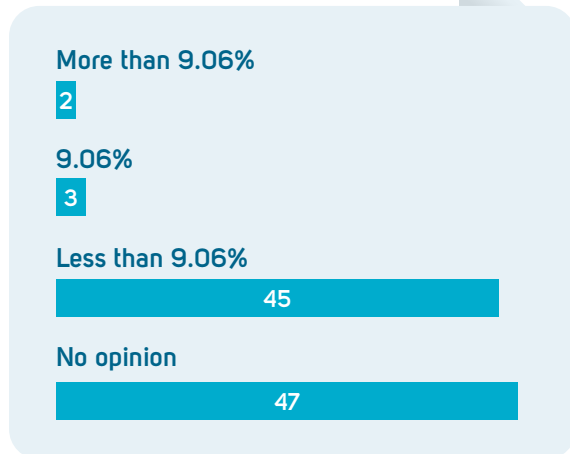
PUBLIC CONSULTATION: WHAT WE HEARD

In the Annual Plan consultation document, we also included further options that were considered for lowering the rates increases. Most submitters did not comment on these budget reductions. The options that submitters supported the most were lowering the budget provision for staff costs and significantly reducing the services we provide to the community. It should be noted that submitters who stated they were for these options were a significant minority of overall submissions – 13% and 10% respectively.

Approximately half of submitters did not express a view on whether the proposed rates increase was too high or not. Out of those submitters that did express a view, the vast majority thought that the proposed rates increase was too high.

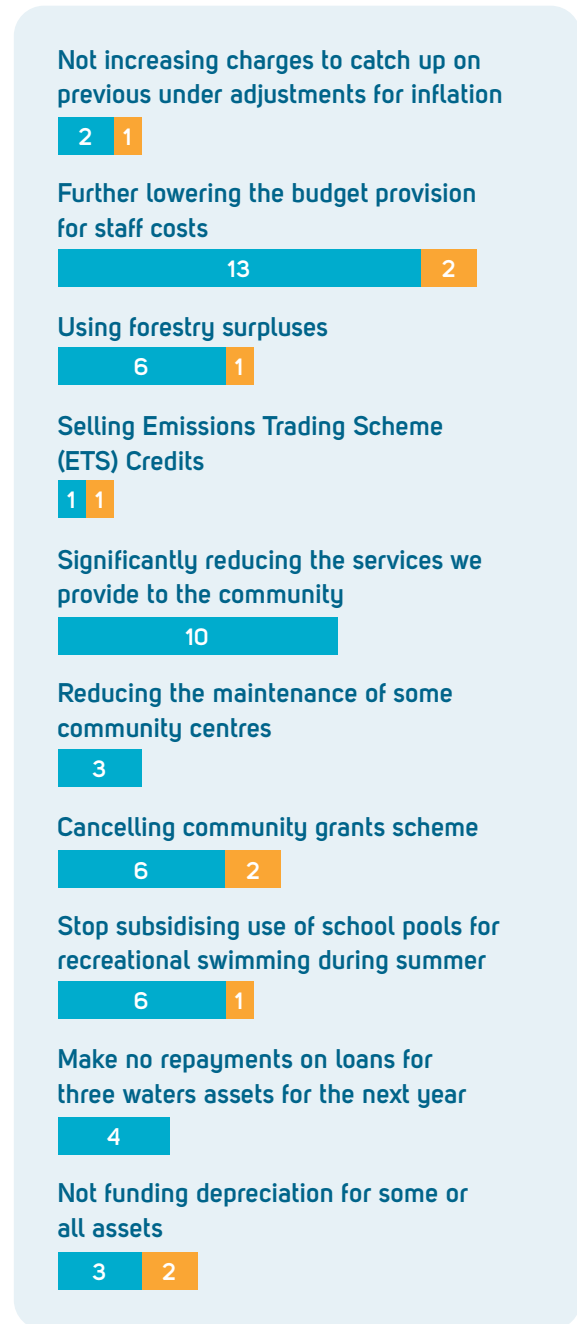
WHAT SUBMITTERS THOUGHT THE RATES INCREASE SHOULD BE

● Number of submitters



SUPPORT FOR AND AGAINST CHANGES WE DECIDED AGAINST

● Number of submitters who support this option
 ● Number of submitters who are against this option



PUBLIC CONSULTATION: WHAT WE HEARD

The Council received eleven submissions from community groups and other external organisations seeking funding.

ORGANISATION	PURPOSE FOR FUNDING
Abbeyfield Motueka	Rates relief for pan charges.
Abbeyfield Golden Bay	Rates relief for pan charges.
Nelson Tasman Climate Forum	Climate change-related community initiatives.
Golden Bay Arts Council	\$1,800 pay rise for arts worker and \$9,000 to employ a part-time arts administrator.
Motueka Arts Council	Increase in contract fee to cover management costs.
Bike Hub	\$7,500 for unfunded coordinator hours plus \$3,000 for bike parts.
Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance	The planning, coordination and communication work that needs to be done and fundraising for the additional resources required to deliver on the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance.
Te Taiuhu iwi	Enable eight Te Taiuhu Iwi to participate and contribute to the National Policy Statement Freshwater Management Te Mana o te Wai ('NPSFM Te Mana o te Wai') through a Project Policy position.
Tasman Bays Heritage Trust	More realistic inflationary adjustment to funding.
Nelson Regional Development Agency (NRDA)	Investment in an initiative to support business connections, collaboration and profiling, and market access for the food and fibre sector. Adjust the existing funding for inflation.
Suter Art Gallery	Not reduce the grant level.

DECISIONS MADE FOLLOWING CONSULTATION

BUDGET REDUCTIONS CONFIRMED TO HELP REDUCE THE RATES REVENUE INCREASE

After considering the submissions received, the Council decided to confirm the following budget reductions to help reduce the rates revenue increase for the 2023/2024 year:

- Reduce direct day-to-day operating budgets.
- Reduce planned new staff appointments and staff costs.
- Increase fees and charges.
- No increase in three waters depreciation.
- Discontinue funding for the publication of Mudcakes and Roses and funding for Found Directory.
- Reduce business planning for the Three Waters.
- Re-phase parts of the Digital Innovation Programme.
- Lower budgets for Three Waters maintenance.
- Pause our programme to reduce stormwater entering wastewater systems.
- Reduce renewals of parks and garden assets.

See pages 12 – 15 for more details on each of these changes.

RIVER MANAGEMENT BUDGETS RETAINED AT THE PREVIOUSLY PLANNED LEVEL

In the consultation document, the Council proposed reducing the river management budget next year. These proposed reductions would have resulted in less capacity to manage our maintained rivers (Rivers X and Y¹) or to support landowners in managing rivers, streams and creeks on private land (River Z²). We also proposed delaying commencing the preparation of management plans for our main rivers.

The Council heard concerns from some submitters about reducing river management budgets in the context of the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on the North Island and the increasing frequency and severity

of heavy rain events. Following consultation, the Council decided not to include these budget reductions in its final Annual Plan and has restored the budgets to the level in the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 for the next year.

FUNDING FOR EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

The Council decided to provide funding for the following organisations:

- Kohatinga mo Te Taiaio Alliance – additional funding of \$20,000.
- Tasman Bays Heritage Trust – slight increase in inflationary adjustment on funding.
- Nelson Regional Development Agency (NRDA) – inflationary adjustment on funding.

See page 14 for more details on each of these changes. See Appendix Two for details of funding requests that the Council did not agree to.

OTHER CHANGES FROM THE PROPOSAL CONSULTED ON

There are several other changes to the Annual Plan since the consultation document was published, as follows:

- Waimea Community Dam – funding additional project costs and operational costs.
- Wai-iti Dam – funding compliance with new regulations.
- Using Emissions Trading Scheme credits and Forestry surpluses to offset rates.
- Using the Better Off Funding to offset some planned costs.

As a result of these changes, the rates revenue increase has reduced from 9.06% in the proposal to 8.57% (excluding growth) in the final Annual Plan.

1. River X & Y refers to major rivers such as the Waimea, Motueka, Riuwaka, Moutere, Tākaka and Aorere rivers as well as several tributaries of these. The Council manages these rivers with funding provided by a differential rating system.

2. River Z refers to rivers, streams and creeks that are on private land (including Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand lands). They are typically owned and maintained by private landowners with the Council part funding this work at times.



○ —————

PART TWO: HIGHLIGHTS

————— ○

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

This section lists key changes in the Annual Plan 2023/2024 from what we had planned for the 2023/2024 year in Tasman's 10-Year Plan.

DEFERRALS AND DECISIONS TO REDUCE THE RATES REVENUE INCREASE

The Council has made several reductions to the 2023/2024 programme planned in Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2021 – 2031 to help reduce the increase in the rates revenue. These changes are as follows:

REDUCE DIRECT DAY-TO-DAY OPERATING BUDGETS

The Council's direct operating budgets have not kept pace with inflation over the past two years. As a result, our budgets have already taken a cut of 8.8% in real terms when considering the Local Government Cost Inflation.

Most direct operating budgets have been frozen at the 2022/2023 level and increased by 1% less than the expected inflation rate for next year. Some direct operational budgets can't be reduced by this level because the risk of doing so is considered too great, or where contracts are already in place.

REDUCE PLANNED NEW STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF COSTS

We have reduced the number of new rates-funded staff positions planned for the 2023/2024 year. We have also made other changes to the staff cost budgets by planning to carry vacancies for longer and securing non-rates funding where possible.

There are also several new roles planned for next year but are funded by the Government (through Waka Kotahi, Better Off funding, or Freshwater Improvement Funding).

INCREASE OUR FEES AND CHARGES

Our fee increases over the past two years have not kept pace with inflation. We plan to increase most fees by 10% in 2023/2024 to catch up with this earlier under-adjustment and the predicted level of inflation in 2023/2024. This increase is similar to the size of the rates increase in our proposal.

NO INCREASE IN FUNDING THREE WATERS DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is used as a tool to ensure all those ratepayers who benefit from an asset (such as a pipe, road or water treatment plant) pay a share of the costs of renewing that asset when it reaches the end of its life.

In the last year, our assets have undergone regular revaluations. On this occasion, the revaluation has resulted in our asset values increasing substantially, which means the amount of money we need to fund their replacement has jumped.

Over the last seven years, we have gradually transitioned to funding depreciation. Before that, we did not collect funds to renew assets but instead borrowed money when they needed replacing.

We will keep the proportion of our three waters assets that we collect money for depreciation on at the same level as 2022/2023 rather than continuing to increase this in 2023/2024.

Under the Water Services Act 2022, decisions of this nature must be agreed by the Three Waters Transition Unit. We have received this agreement.

DISCONTINUE FUNDING FOR THE PUBLICATION OF MUDCAKES AND ROSES AND THE FOUND DIRECTORY

Mudcakes and Roses is a monthly magazine aimed at the over-fifties that we (and Nelson City Council) have published in partnership with a private company.

Found Directory is an online directory of community groups and venues in Nelson Tasman (again jointly funded by Nelson City Council).

We plan not to continue funding these two initiatives to help reduce the pressure on rates.

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

REDUCE BUSINESS PLANNING FOR THE THREE WATERS

At the time the consultation document was published the Government's intention was that the three waters (wastewater, water supply and stormwater) would be run by water entities from 1 July 2024. During the consultation period, this proposal changed with the Government's announcement about Affordable Waters on 13 April 2023. The timing for the transition of three waters to the new entity is now less certain.

In normal circumstances, we would carry out business planning for our three waters services as part of our Long-Term Plan 2024–2034 process. However, it is unlikely we will need to carry out this detailed planning for the full 10 years of the plan, and we can reduce the forecast costs of this work.

RE-PHASE PARTS OF THE DIGITAL INNOVATION PROGRAMME

We have an extensive programme underway to modernise our technology and computer systems to enhance the way customers can interact with the Council and improve efficiency. Due to constraints of recruiting and keeping skilled technology staff, and limitations in the capacity of suppliers, we have rescheduled parts of this programme and deferred some planned expenditure in 2023/2024.

We will also slow our multi-year programme of digitising paper records over the next year to help reduce costs in the short-term.

LOWER BUDGETS FOR THREE WATERS MAINTENANCE

We have reduced our reactive maintenance budgets for water supply, wastewater and stormwater. This money is used to respond to immediate maintenance issues such as leaks and overflows. If these events occur during the 2023/2024 year, we will have to undertake repairs (as usual), but we run a higher risk of exceeding available budgets which may contribute to an overall deficit at the end of the year. By making the changes to maintenance budgets, we are increasing our budgetary risk.

We have also reduced our routine reticulation maintenance in drains and creeks.

PAUSE OUR PROGRAMME TO REDUCE STORMWATER ENTERING WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

Stormwater enters wastewater infrastructure through incorrect plumbing on private property or through breaks in wastewater pipes. This is a problem because the increased flow through the wastewater pipes during heavy rain causes wastewater overflows, negatively affecting the environment and creating public health risks.

We have ongoing programmes to reduce this infiltration, including using CCTV inspections of pipes to find the causes and locations of problems. We will reduce this programme in the 2023/2024 year to help reduce the pressure on rates.

REDUCE RENEWALS OF PARKS AND GARDEN ASSETS

We have reduced the extent to which we will replace assets such as park furniture in our parks and gardens in 2023/2024. This means that as some of these features reach the end of their life, they may not be replaced on a one-for-one basis.

USING EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME CREDITS AND FORESTRY SURPLUSES TO OFFSET RATES

We hold approximately \$5 million of emissions trading scheme (ETS) carbon credits relating to our pre-1989 forests. These credits are unencumbered, meaning they are not required in the future to cover forest harvesting (but could be used to cover landfill obligations). In addition, we have received \$3 million of unencumbered carbon credits relating to ETS trading in 2022. The ETS market is volatile and the sale price of carbon credits varies considerably.

We have an accumulated surplus from our forestry activities of circa \$20 million (awaiting reinvestment). The Council's investment policy guides the level of reinvestment in commercial assets and the release of commercial income to help reduce rates. We have been harvesting ahead of schedule in some of our forests and are receiving income from additional log sales.

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

Part of these surpluses are already used each year to offset council costs and rates. If the investment in the WCD is not transferred to a water services entity these loans may be reduced by the use of forestry activity income. That will be a decision for the Long Term Plan 2024–2034.

The Council decided to use a combination of using the sale of ETS credits (if necessary) and forestry surpluses to the value of \$500,000 as a one-off injection of additional revenue to reduce the rates revenue increase required for 2023/2024. This one-off injection will not address the ongoing gap between Council expenditure and income which we will need to confront in the Long Term Plan.

USING THE BETTER OFF FUNDING TO OFFSET SOME PLANNED COSTS

As part of the Affordable Waters reform programme, we have benefitted from some Better Off funding from the Government. We had planned to offset some costs that we would otherwise have to source from rates and charges in the proposal.

Following consultation, the Council decided to substitute Reserve Financial Contributions funding for some of the Better Off funding for two projects – Kingsland Forest Park native planting and improvements and Moturoa / Rabbit Island developments. The Council still intends to progress these projects but will use a different mix of funding sources.

To help reduce the rate revenue increase, the Council intends to fund the river management plan development, Tasman Resource Management Plan e-plan initiative, Tasman Climate Action Plan implementation and some river catchment and fencing initiatives using Better Off funding.

FUNDING FOR EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

The Council decided to fund the following:

KOHATINGA MO TE TAIPIO ALLIANCE

The Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance is a group of councils, iwi and the Department of Conservation (DOC) who are working collectively to restore natural landscapes across the top of the South Island.

The Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance includes Buller, Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and Kaikōura councils, the West Coast Regional Council, several iwi and DOC. We have increased funding from \$20,000 per annum to \$40,000 per annum for two years. By increasing funding to the Alliance, we can leverage higher amounts of funding to the region from other sources. The funding also helps to maintain the Alliance of the Te Tau Ihu Councils, iwi, DOC and fisheries, which has a greater impact than operating separately.

TASMAN BAYS HERITAGE TRUST

We will make a small increase to the inflationary adjustment that we apply to the Trust's funding from 3.2% to 3.5%.

NELSON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NRDA)

We will adjust our funding to the NRDA by an inflationary adjustment of 3.5%. In recent years we have not applied an inflationary adjustment to the NRDA's funding. In the current economic environment, not making any allowance for higher costs threatens the Agency's ability to continue with long-term economic development initiatives.

OTHER CHANGES

There are several other changes to the Annual Plan since the consultation document was published, as follows:

WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM

The Council received a new cost-to-complete estimate for the Waimea Community Dam of \$198.2 million, which means an additional \$3.6 million of project funding is required. Funding the Council's share of this cost increase (51%) will mean an additional \$68,000 of loan servicing costs from 2023/2024.

The Council has also received higher estimates for the costs of operating the Waimea Community Dam, with the most significant material movement being in insurance. Our share (51%) of the cost has increased by \$549,000.

These costs will be funded from Waimea Community Dam targeted rates in the Water Supply activity, Zone of Benefit rate, and district-wide fixed rate.

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

INTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

These were mistakenly taken out of the budget used for the proposal. These have been reinstated to perform the required work in this area.

WAI-ITI DAM

The new Building (Dam Safety) Regulation 2022 was announced in May 2022 by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to provide a nationally consistent approach to dam safety. \$40,000 worth of work is required on the Wai-iti Dam to comply with the new regulations. The existing reserve balances will be used, meaning there will be no impact on rates.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING FOR THREE WATERS SCHEMES

Three of our water schemes have newly exceeded 500 connections each and as a consequence, we are required to carry out a higher level of monitoring and reporting. These are the Dovedale, Kaiterteri and Redwoods 2 schemes. The additional costs involved are provided for in the Annual Plan as part of our resourcing to implement the Water Services Act.

PROJECTS DEFERRED

MOTUEKA COMMUNITY POOL

We had planned \$3 million in funding for the Motueka Community Pool in the next year. This funding has been deferred and will be re-considered as part of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024–2034 because the design work is not sufficiently advanced to use the funding next year.

LORD RUTHERFORD WASTEWATER PUMP STATION

We had planned to upgrade this pump station in 2023/2024. The budget has been reallocated to other projects that are part of the same programme to achieve a better outcome.

FUNDING THE WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM COSTS

The Council is responsible for fully funding the construction 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 2023/2024.

In Tasman's 10-Year Plan the Council budgeted \$158 million (the best cost estimate at the time). The current cost estimates for completion of the Dam are \$198.2 million. The Council and its project partners have put in place funding arrangements up to this level.

The urban water supply and environmental flows portion of the dam costs will be funded using the current funding allocation via the Water Account, Development contributions, the Zone of Benefit targeted rate and the District-wide fixed charge.

Irrigator capacity* will be funded through Waimea Water Ltd (WWL) water charges to irrigators.

There are five key funding streams for this project:

- A WWL borrowing from CIIL for irrigator capacity \$25 million.
- Waimea Irrigators limited (WIL) equity in WWL \$25.967 million.
- Council Equity in WWL \$72.262 million.
- Council shareholder advance to WWL for Council Capacity \$28.037 million.
- Council shareholder advance to WWL for Irrigator Capacity and Irrigator water charge smoothing \$48.014 million.

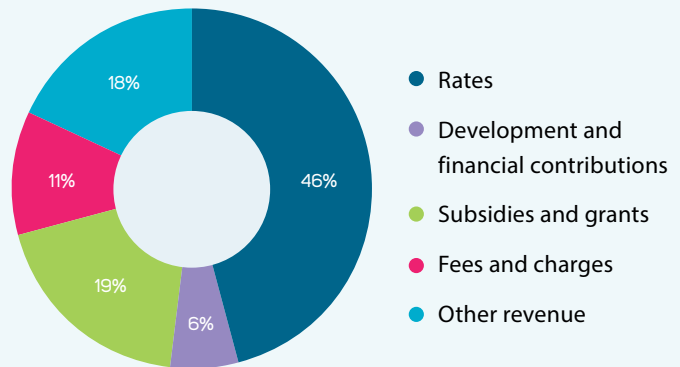
The operating costs for the dam are funded 51% by Council and 49% by irrigators through WWL water charges.

As provided for in the Long Term Plan Council is meeting the interest costs on \$10,142,437 of the Council shareholder advance to WWL for irrigator capacity up to 30 June 2026. This cost is funded from general rates. Offsetting this, WIL is paying a capped \$376,000 of the Council shareholder advance to WWL for Council Capacity also up to 30 June 2026. After this date each party is responsible for meeting all their own finance costs related to the funding for their capacity in the dam.

* Irrigator capacity is the extractive capacity of the dam assigned to current and future irrigation needs.

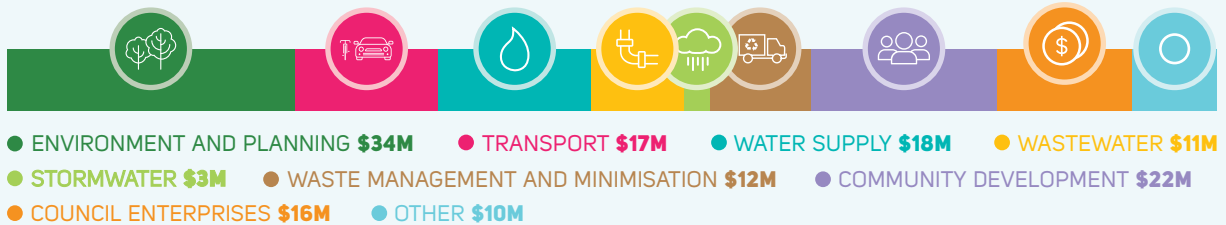
FINANCE SUMMARY

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

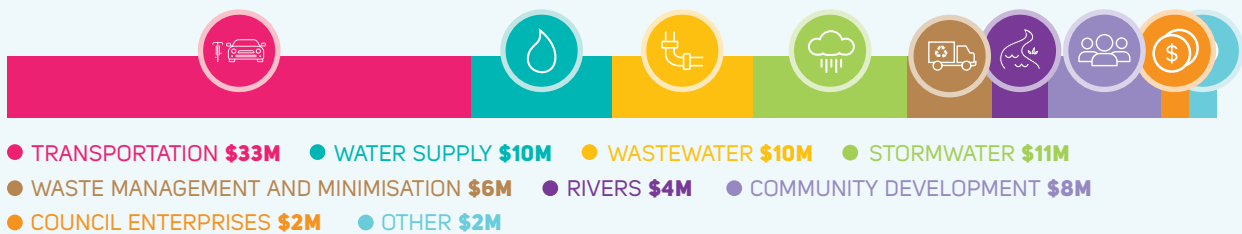


WHERE THE MONEY GOES

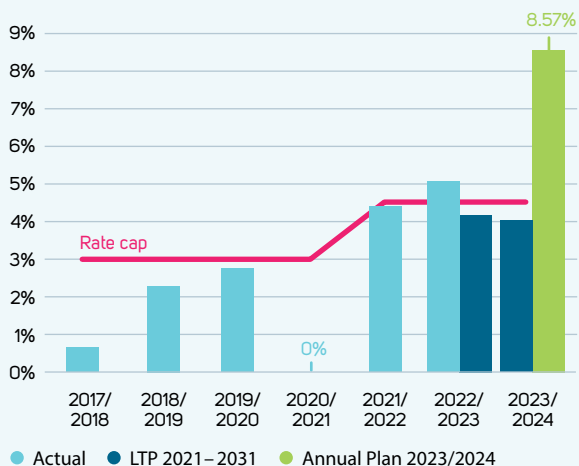
OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE (the costs of providing ongoing services)



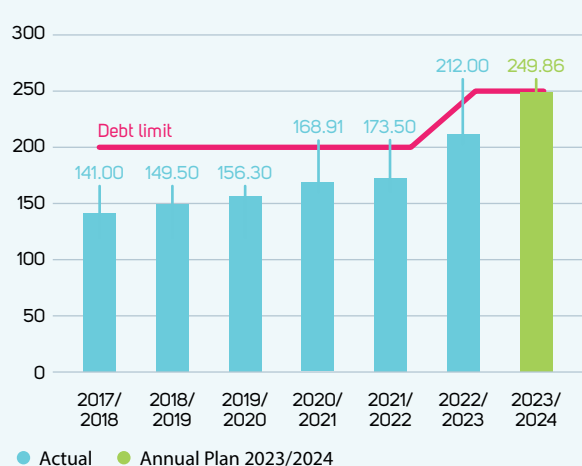
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (to purchase or create assets)



RATES INCREASE (excludes growth)



TOTAL NET DEBT (\$m)



FINANCE SUMMARY

HOW WILL RATES BE AFFECTED?

The rates revenue increase is 8.57%³.

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	0%
\$0 – \$200 increase	15%
\$201 – \$400 increase	67%
\$401 – \$600 increase	12%
Over \$600 increase	6%

Generally, rates increases over the 8.57% average will affect pastoral farmers, dairy farmers and lifestyle blocks rather than urban properties. This is driven by the rates set by capital value, including the general rate.

More information on the rates increase for different types of rating units is provided on pages 84–97.

The rates revenue increase in this Annual Plan at 8.57% 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 resulted from some cost pressures outside the Council's control. The Council has mitigated the effect of these cost pressures by revising its programme, reducing budgets, potentially selling Emissions Trading Scheme credits and using forestry surpluses. The Council has not reviewed or increased the cap in its Financial Strategy but will revisit it as part of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024–2034. Increased growth also played its part in keeping the required increase in rates revenue down.



3. Excluding growth in 2023/2024

COMING UP IN 2023/2024

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PLANNED FOR 2023/2024

In addition to the projects discussed earlier, some of the key things we have planned for 2023/2024 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

- A new public transport service in August 2023 to Motueka (via Māpua and Tasman) and Wakefield (via Brightwater and Hope), alongside an increased frequency of service along existing routes. 80% of our buses will be electric to contribute to our climate change mitigation efforts. There will also be onboard wifi and real-time digital displays at key locations and via the web. 
- Significant improvements to cycling and walking infrastructure in Richmond, Motueka and Māpua. This will include permanent and temporary separated and on-street cycle lanes and intersection changes to improve the walking and cycling experience and ensure that people making trips within our urban centres can choose how they travel. This programme has received significant funding from the Government and Waka Kotahi. 
- Increased road maintenance. We have expanded our budget for road maintenance in 2023/2024 by \$1 million to address the deteriorating condition of sealed roads.



STORMWATER

- Further land acquisition for future widening of creeks and environmental improvements to manage stormwater and cater for future growth in Richmond West and South.
- Continuing work on a new bridge on State Highway 60 across Borck Creek and a new stormwater pipe between High Street and Woodland Stream to service growth in Motueka West.
- Starting work on upgrades and widening of the following bridges to provide for growth and additional stormwater capacity:
 - » Lower Queen Street Bridge across Borck Creek.
 - » SH6 Bridge and widening Reed-Andrews Drain through the Network Tasman site.

COMING UP IN 2023/2024



WATER SUPPLY

- Eighty-Eight Valley reticulation upgrades to supply most Eighty-Eight Valley properties from the Wakefield water supply to provide an improved service.
- Combining Golden Hills Treatment Plant and O'Connors Treatment Plant into one single treatment plant for Redwood Valley to improve service.
- Brightwater and Wakefield reticulation upgrades as part of a wider strategy to optimise future water supplies between Wakefield and Richmond.



WASTEWATER

- Replacement of the wastewater rising main from Pōhara Valley Road to Four Winds Pump Station in Golden Bay.
- New wastewater rising main from Grey Street to Motueka bridge to service the growth areas in Motueka West.



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Work with Nelson City Council on a joint Regional Spatial Strategy that will replace the current Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy, and a joint Resource Management Plan that will replace both the Nelson Resource Management Plan and the Tasman Resource Management Plan with a single new plan. These are required by new legislation.
- Produce new freshwater plans with Nelson City Council to implement the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management.
- Initial work on the implementation of the Water Conservation Order for Te Waikoropupū Springs that is expected in mid-2023.
- Undertake a technical review of deep Moutere aquifers water allocation to consider the current triggers for zones, bore construction casing depth, separation distances between bores, drawdown effects and permitted activity takes from deep bores.



RESERVES AND FACILITIES

- Develop designs for the Motueka Community Pool using Better Off Funding.
- Work with Nelson City Council on the location and site establishment for a new regional cemetery.
- Carry out planting and upgrading of recreation facilities and wayfinding at Kingsland Forest Park.
- Replace the fire BBQs with gas BBQs at Moturoa / Rabbit Island to reduce fire risk.



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.





**PART THREE:
FINANCIAL AND
ACCOUNTING
INFORMATION**



PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
		REVENUE		
46,951	General rates		50,377	52,713
41,037	Targeted rates		41,978	45,117
12,192	Development and financial contributions		12,270	13,742
6,364	Operating subsidies and grants		8,174	10,637
17,257	Capital subsidies and grants		4,477	29,101
19,864	Fees and charges		18,416	22,403
32,335	Other revenue		32,630	32,604
1,723	Fair value gain on revaluation		1,707	1,555
62	Other gains		62	62
634	Finance income		616	67
7,380	Revenue of joint operations		7,813	11,982
-	Share of joint operations surplus/deficit		-	-
185,799	Total revenue		178,520	219,983
		EXPENSE		
8,084	Finance expense		8,173	11,325
33,625	Employee related expense		34,346	38,687
56,946	Other expenses		56,646	59,748
24,635	Maintenance		25,935	28,551
31,083	Depreciation and amortisation		33,973	38,937
-	Fair value loss on revaluation		-	-
8,079	Expenditure of joint operations		8,633	8,806
162,452	Total expense		167,706	186,054
23,347	Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		10,814	33,929
-	Income tax expense		-	-
23,347	Surplus/(deficit) after tax		10,814	33,929

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE (CONT.) for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$000	2023/24 BUDGET \$000
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE		
99,700	Gain on asset revaluation	19,684	30,152
–	Deferred tax on asset revaluation	–	–
–	Movement in NZLG shares value	–	–
–	Asset impairment loss	–	–
–	Share of joint ventures and joint operations other comprehensive revenue	–	–
99,700	Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	19,684	30,152
123,047	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	30,498	64,081
23,347	Total operating surplus (as above)	10,814	33,929
	LESS NON-CONTROLLABLE ACTIVITIES		
(12,192)	Development and financial contributions	(12,270)	(13,742)
(17,257)	Capital subsidies	(4,477)	(29,101)
(7,616)	Vested assets	(7,860)	(7,959)
(1,723)	Fair value movement on revaluation	(1,707)	(1,555)
699	Share of JV and associates surplus/(deficit)	820	(3,176)
(38,089)	Total non-controllable activities	(25,494)	(55,533)
(14,742)	Total controllable surplus/(deficit)	(14,680)	(21,604)

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	CURRENT ASSETS		
14,760	Cash and cash equivalents	13,299	17,218
14,916	Trade and other receivables	15,778	14,699
372	Other financial assets	26,765	602
–	Non current assets held for resale	–	–
30,048	Total current assets	55,842	32,519
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
26,549	Trade and other payables	34,473	27,560
3,412	Employee benefit liabilities	3,591	3,342
34,003	Current portion of borrowings	8,503	34,003
333	Current portion of derivative financial instruments	4,387	540
64,297	Total current liabilities	50,954	65,445
(34,249)	Working capital	4,888	(32,926)
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
189,043	Investments in associates	169,652	203,157
3,915	Other financial assets	9,992	45,456
4,014	Intangible assets	2,526	3,921
–	Trade and other receivables	–	–
53,270	Forestry assets	52,964	47,579
5,940	Investment property	5,684	5,862
1,902,664	Property, plant and equipment	1,868,024	2,203,840
2,158,846	Total non-current assets	2,108,842	2,509,815
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
224,311	Term borrowings	275,546	231,036
13,763	Derivative financial instruments	19,011	778
491	Employee benefit liabilities	480	391
3,904	Provisions	3,499	3,692
242,469	Total non-current liabilities	298,536	235,897
1,882,128	Total net assets	1,815,194	2,240,992
	EQUITY		
856,238	Accumulated equity	845,791	1,176,285
21,490	Restricted reserves	6,063	31,002
1,004,400	Revaluation reserves	963,340	1,033,705
1,882,128	Total equity	1,815,194	2,240,992

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Cash was provided from:		
88,261	Fees and charges and other revenue	72,284	109,776
88,003	Rates revenue	92,359	97,830
2,830	Dividends received	3,080	2,915
634	Interest received	616	67
-	Net GST received	-	-
179,728		168,339	210,588
	Cash was disbursed to:		
(121,930)	Payments to staff and suppliers	(122,843)	(130,638)
(8,084)	Interest paid	(8,173)	(11,325)
(130,014)		(131,016)	(141,963)
49,714	Net cash from operating activities	37,323	68,625
	CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Cash was provided from:		
62	Proceeds from sale of assets	62	62
107	Proceeds from sale of investments	109	109
169		171	171
	Cash was disbursed to:		
(20,772)	Purchase of investments	-	-
(62,683)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(55,196)	(90,433)
(83,455)		(55,196)	(90,433)
(83,286)	Net cash from investing activities	(55,025)	(90,262)
	CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Cash was provided from:		
54,013	Proceeds from loans	41,730	47,756
	Cash was disbursed to:		
(18,883)	Repayment of borrowings	(23,596)	(20,656)
35,130	Net cash from financing activities	18,134	27,100
1,558	Total net cashflows	432	5,463
13,202	Opening cash held	12,867	11,755
14,760	Closing cash and cash equivalents balance	13,299	17,218
	Represented by:		
14,760	Cash and cash equivalents	13,299	17,218
14,760	Cash and cash equivalents	13,299	17,218

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
1,759,081	Equity at the start of the year	1,784,696	2,176,911
123,047	Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	30,498	64,081
1,882,128	Equity at the end of the year	1,815,194	2,240,992

PROSPECTIVE CASHFLOW RECONCILIATION for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
23,347	Surplus/(deficit) from prospective income statement	10,814	33,929
	ADD NON CASH ITEMS		
33,557	Depreciation	35,792	41,432
(1,723)	Fair value movement on revaluation	(1,707)	(1,555)
-	Share of associates surplus/(deficit)	-	-
(7,616)	Vested assets	(7,860)	(7,959)
24,218		26,225	31,918
	MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL		
3,137	Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	(553)	181
(2,280)	Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	1,769	1,871
303	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	119	-
1,160		1,335	2,052
	OTHER		
3,137	Decrease/(increase) in term receivables	-	-
(2,280)	Increase/(decrease) in term provisions	(35)	788
303	Increase/(decrease) in term employee entitlements	28	-
1,160		(7)	788
	ADD/(DEDUCT) ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS INVESTING OR FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(62)	Gain on sale of assets	(62)	(62)
962	Capital creditors	(982)	-
900		(1,044)	(62)
49,714	Net cash flow from operating activities	37,323	68,625

PROSPECTIVE INFLATION ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE BY GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$000	2023/24 BUDGET \$000
260	Environmental Management	404	360
76	Public Health and Safety	115	117
11,761	Transportation	13,098	17,853
42	Coastal Assets	58	50
4,372	Water Supply	4,563	4,282
4,425	Wastewater	4,876	4,502
1,758	Stormwater	2,317	3,421
671	Waste Management and Minimisation	649	385
24	Rivers	30	75
4,431	Community Development	4,560	4,748
-	Governance	-	-
988	Council Enterprises	1,030	971

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 which is unique local government. The disclosure requirements are contained within these regulations. 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 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
47,316	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	50,750	53,093
41,037	Targeted rates	41,978	45,117
6,364	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	8,174	10,637
19,864	Fees and charges	18,416	22,403
3,323	Interest and dividends from investments	3,571	3,675
29,044	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	29,256	32,639
146,948	Total operating funding	152,145	167,564
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
121,173	Payments to staff and suppliers	123,740	133,297
8,085	Finance costs	8,173	11,326
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
129,258	Total applications of operating funding	131,913	144,623
17,690	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	20,232	22,941
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
17,257	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4,477	29,101
12,192	Development and financial contributions	12,270	13,742
35,130	Increase/(decrease) in debt	18,134	19,202
62	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	62	62
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
64,641	Total sources of capital funding	34,943	62,107
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
330	• To meet additional demand	4,330	5,881
14,113	• To improve the level of service	12,179	15,537
51,605	• To replace existing assets	40,040	64,617
216	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,265)	(878)
16,067	Increase/(decrease) in investments	(109)	(109)
82,331	Total applications of capital funding	55,175	85,048
(17,690)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(20,232)	(22,941)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
13,171	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	13,740	14,678
119	Targeted rates	113	120
1,277	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	993	3,652
3,211	Fees and charges	2,718	3,660
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
897	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	716	692
18,675	Total operating funding	18,280	22,802
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
11,479	Payments to staff and suppliers	11,083	13,928
52	Finance costs	109	119
7,776	Internal charges and overheads applied	7,144	9,314
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
19,307	Total applications of operating funding	18,336	23,361
(632)	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(56)	(559)
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
–	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	–
–	Development and financial contributions	–	–
1,288	Increase/(decrease) in debt	573	899
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
1,288	Total sources of capital funding	573	899
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
–	• To meet additional demand	–	–
189	• To improve the level of service	187	110
533	• To replace existing assets	330	218
(66)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	–	12
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
656	Total applications of capital funding	517	340
632	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	56	559
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
2,106	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,992	2,574
-	Targeted rates	-	-
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
6,399	Fees and charges	5,289	7,081
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
725	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	757	783
9,230	Total operating funding	8,038	10,438
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
5,276	Payments to staff and suppliers	4,861	5,674
19	Finance costs	19	27
4,031	Internal charges and overheads applied	3,196	4,919
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
9,326	Total applications of operating funding	8,076	10,620
(96)	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(38)	(182)
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
6	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(53)	(53)
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
6	Total sources of capital funding	(53)	(53)
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
-	• To improve the level of service	-	-
58	• To replace existing assets	-	10
(148)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(91)	(245)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
(90)	Total applications of capital funding	(91)	(235)
96	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	38	182
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

TRANSPORTATION FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
13,472	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	14,606	16,043
-	Targeted rates	-	-
4,928	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,938	6,629
144	Fees and charges	146	158
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
1,050	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,085	1,097
19,594	Total operating funding	21,775	23,927
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
9,803	Payments to staff and suppliers	11,122	12,520
1,229	Finance costs	1,193	1,583
2,378	Internal charges and overheads applied	2,779	2,613
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
13,410	Total applications of operating funding	15,094	16,716
6,184	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	6,681	7,211
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
7,117	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4,473	25,840
1,079	Development and financial contributions	1,079	1,150
407	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(360)	(173)
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
8,603	Total sources of capital funding	5,192	26,817
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
566	• To improve the level of service	778	639
14,735	• To replace existing assets	10,071	32,370
(514)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,024	1,019
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
14,787	Total applications of capital funding	11,873	34,028
(6,184)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(6,681)	(7,211)
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

COASTAL ASSETS FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

	2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
		SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
26		General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	32	56
69		Targeted rates	68	71
-		Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
-		Fees and charges	-	-
-		Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
7		Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	10	7
102		Total operating funding	110	134
		APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
215		Payments to staff and suppliers	154	267
13		Finance costs	10	14
56		Internal charges and overheads applied	59	74
-		Other operating funding applications	-	-
284		Total applications of operating funding	223	355
(182)		Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(113)	(221)
		SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-		Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-		Development and financial contributions	-	-
(82)		Increase/(decrease) in debt	(97)	(91)
-		Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-		Lump sum contributions	-	-
-		Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
(82)		Total sources of capital funding	(97)	(91)
		APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
		Capital expenditure		
-		• To meet additional demand	-	-
-		• To improve the level of service	-	-
57		• To replace existing assets	653	213
(321)		Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(863)	(525)
-		Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
(264)		Total applications of capital funding	(210)	(312)
182		Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	113	221
-		Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WATER SUPPLY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
359	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	329	601
15,124	Targeted rates	14,593	16,539
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	–
1,508	Fees and charges	1,106	1,864
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
657	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	666	2,199
17,648	Total operating funding	16,694	21,203
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
8,152	Payments to staff and suppliers	7,936	10,596
3,615	Finance costs	2,383	5,344
2,226	Internal charges and overheads applied	2,698	2,381
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
13,993	Total applications of operating funding	13,017	18,321
3,655	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,677	2,882
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
4,500	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	–
2,440	Development and financial contributions	2,440	2,440
12,232	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(2,202)	791
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
19,172	Total sources of capital funding	238	3,231
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
26	• To meet additional demand	27	28
6,251	• To improve the level of service	59	4,191
1,858	• To replace existing assets	4,863	5,542
(1,481)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,034)	(3,648)
16,173	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
22,827	Total applications of capital funding	3,915	6,113
(3,655)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,677)	(2,882)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WASTEWATER FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
–	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	–	–
10,554	Targeted rates	11,498	11,243
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	–
240	Fees and charges	256	264
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
4,034	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3,905	4,123
14,828	Total operating funding	15,659	15,630
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
8,749	Payments to staff and suppliers	8,865	8,950
850	Finance costs	774	1,238
1,257	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,392	1,069
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
10,856	Total applications of operating funding	11,031	11,257
3,972	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	4,628	4,373
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
1,641	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	316
2,645	Development and financial contributions	2,645	3,110
(1,729)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,780	3,736
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
2,557	Total sources of capital funding	4,425	7,162
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
742	• To meet additional demand	4,270	4,758
3,541	• To improve the level of service	7,824	4,783
1,624	• To replace existing assets	2,004	938
623	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(5,045)	1,056
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
6,530	Total applications of capital funding	9,053	11,535
(3,972)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(4,628)	(4,373)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

STORMWATER FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
–	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	–	–
4,851	Targeted rates	4,687	5,662
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	–
–	Fees and charges	–	–
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
132	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	163	101
4,983	Total operating funding	4,850	5,763
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
1,817	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,644	1,858
744	Finance costs	744	1,095
581	Internal charges and overheads applied	690	470
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
3,142	Total applications of operating funding	3,078	3,423
1,841	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,772	2,340
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
275	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	386
1,965	Development and financial contributions	1,965	2,377
(915)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(1,052)	(512)
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
1,325	Total sources of capital funding	913	2,251
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
31	• To meet additional demand	32	33
210	• To improve the level of service	216	110
9,887	• To replace existing assets	10,858	10,420
(6,962)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(8,421)	(5,972)
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
3,166	Total applications of capital funding	2,685	4,591
(1,841)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,772)	(2,340)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
852	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	466	1,002
2,761	Targeted rates	2,765	3,010
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	–
6,303	Fees and charges	6,912	6,796
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
5,952	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,179	3,449
15,868	Total operating funding	17,322	14,257
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
12,694	Payments to staff and suppliers	13,800	10,572
312	Finance costs	334	452
1,187	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,410	1,429
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
14,193	Total applications of operating funding	15,544	12,453
1,675	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,778	1,804
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
871	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	–
–	Development and financial contributions	–	–
4,554	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(773)	4,240
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
5,425	Total sources of capital funding	(773)	4,240
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
–	• To meet additional demand	–	–
40	• To improve the level of service	29	31
6,838	• To replace existing assets	1,301	5,728
222	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(325)	285
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
7,100	Total applications of capital funding	1,005	6,044
(1,675)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,778)	(1,804)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

RIVERS FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
–	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	–	–
2,021	Targeted rates	2,697	2,256
–	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	–	109
161	Fees and charges	135	556
–	Internal charges and overheads recovered	–	–
552	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	697	578
2,734	Total operating funding	3,529	3,499
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
1,725	Payments to staff and suppliers	2,146	2,317
108	Finance costs	132	180
714	Internal charges and overheads applied	954	769
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
2,547	Total applications of operating funding	3,232	3,266
187	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	297	233
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
2,850	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	–	2,499
–	Development and financial contributions	–	–
1,391	Increase/(decrease) in debt	958	1,674
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
4,241	Total sources of capital funding	958	4,173
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
–	• To meet additional demand	–	–
4,427	• To improve the level of service	1,204	4,406
–	• To replace existing assets	–	–
1	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	51	–
–	Increase/(decrease) in investments	–	–
4,428	Total applications of capital funding	1,255	4,406
(187)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(297)	(233)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
12,753	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	14,156	13,693
5,166	Targeted rates	5,208	5,830
158	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,244	215
597	Fees and charges	627	633
477	Internal charges and overheads recovered	480	485
1,770	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,929	2,079
20,921	Total operating funding	23,644	22,935
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
13,348	Payments to staff and suppliers	16,591	15,047
910	Finance costs	893	1,266
5,286	Internal charges and overheads applied	6,160	5,937
–	Other operating funding applications	–	–
19,544	Total applications of operating funding	23,644	22,250
1,377	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	–	685
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
4	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4	60
4,063	Development and financial contributions	4,140	4,666
(326)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	3,048	664
–	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	–	–
–	Lump sum contributions	–	–
–	Other dedicated capital funding	–	–
3,741	Total sources of capital funding	7,192	5,390
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
3,161	• To meet additional demand	–	1,063
15	• To improve the level of service	1,876	1,261
3,691	• To replace existing assets	5,545	4,181
(1,646)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(126)	(327)
(103)	Increase/(decrease) in investments	(103)	(103)
5,118	Total applications of capital funding	7,192	6,075
(1,377)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	–	(685)
–	Funding balance	–	–

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

GOVERNANCE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$000	2023/24 BUDGET \$000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
3,480	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	3,273	2,449
373	Targeted rates	348	386
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
-	Fees and charges	-	-
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
100	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	108	104
3,953	Total operating funding	3,729	2,939
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
2,674	Payments to staff and suppliers	2,481	2,635
1	Finance costs	-	1
1,233	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,200	1,397
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
3,908	Total applications of operating funding	3,681	4,033
45	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	48	(1,094)
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
(15)	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(7)	(15)
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
(15)	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	-	-
30	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	41	(1,109)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
30	Total applications of capital funding	41	(1,109)
(45)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(48)	1,094
-	Funding balance	-	-

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

COUNCIL ENTERPRISES FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT for the Annual Plan 2023/2024

2022/23 BUDGET \$'000		2023/24 LTP BUDGET \$'000	2023/24 BUDGET \$'000
	SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING		
(164)	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(195)	279
-	Targeted rates	-	-
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-
1,234	Fees and charges	1,118	1,315
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-
16,349	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	15,474	20,674
17,419	Total operating funding	16,397	22,268
	APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING		
11,228	Payments to staff and suppliers	11,734	14,289
259	Finance costs	266	510
1,758	Internal charges and overheads applied	1,652	1,610
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-
13,245	Total applications of operating funding	13,652	16,409
4,174	Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	2,745	5,859
	SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-
3,397	Increase/(decrease) in debt	147	536
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-
-	Other dedicated capital funding	-	-
3,397	Total sources of capital funding	147	536
	APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING		
	Capital expenditure		
-	• To meet additional demand	-	-
159	• To improve the level of service	5	6
4,477	• To replace existing assets	1,281	1,854
2,935	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,606	4,535
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-
7,571	Total applications of capital funding	2,892	6,395
(4,174)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(2,745)	(5,859)
-	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 the Council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

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%	8.6%	No
Debt affordability benchmark			
• Net debt limit	\$250m	\$250m	Yes
• Net debt to equity	20%	11%	Yes
• Net debt to operating revenue	225%	126%	Yes
• Net interest to operating revenue	15%	6%	Yes
• Net interest to rates revenue	25%	12%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	106%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	331%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	15%	6%	Yes

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS BENCHMARKS

RATES AFFORDABILITY BENCHMARK

For this benchmark, the Council's planned rates income for the year is compared with quantified limits on rates contained in the Financial Strategy, included in the 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 an 8.57% rates revenue increase (excluding growth).

DEBT AFFORDABILITY BENCHMARKS

For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing is compared with quantified limits on borrowing contained in the Financial Strategy, included in the 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 derivate 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, the 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, the Council's planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant and equipment).

Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the district's population will grow faster than the national population growth rate, Council 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 the 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. Council meets the debt affordability benchmark.

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.



RESERVES

RESERVE REPORTING	ACTIVITY TO WHICH THE FUND RELATES	OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 2023 \$000	TRANSFER INTO FUND \$000	TRANSFERS OUT OF FUND \$000	CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 2024 \$000
Reserve Financial Contributions Reserve	Reserves and Facilities	21,549	4,666	(5,001)	21,214
Parks and Reserves Disaster Fund	Reserves and Facilities	371	–	4	375
Rivers Reserve	Rivers	(638)	7,672	(7,672)	(638)
Rivers Disaster Fund	Rivers	1	–	–	1
Water Reserve	Water Supply	(4,211)	16,486	(16,827)	(4,551)
Water Disaster Fund	Water Supply	172	–	2	174
Wastewater Reserve	Wastewater	114	12,841	(13,366)	(411)
Wastewater Disaster Fund	Wastewater	389	–	4	393
Stormwater Reserve	Stormwater	914	5,637	(5,987)	564
Stormwater Disaster Fund	Stormwater	680	–	7	687
Roading Disaster Fund	Transportation	–	–	–	–
Self Insurance Fund	Overall Council	1,164	–	11	1,175
Waste Management and Minimisation Reserve	Waste Management and Minimisation	(421)	14,970	(15,115)	(565)
Dog Control Reserve	Public Health and Safety	8	548	(719)	(163)
Community Facilities Rate Reserve	Reserves and Facilities	(118)	4,220	(4,220)	(118)
Camping Ground Reserve	Council Enterprises	(60)	1,017	(1,091)	(134)
Community Housing Reserve	Reserves and Facilities	1,013	1,081	(936)	1,157
Development Contribution Reserve	Transportation, Water Supply, Wastewater, Stormwater	13,258	9,077	(13,202)	9,132
General Disaster Fund	Governance	2,685	–	26	2,711
Total		36,870	78,214	(84,083)	31,002

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 2023/2024 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 2023/2024 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, the 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 2023/2024 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, the 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 2023/2024 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, the 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 2023/2024 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 not covered through Waka Kotahi. No allowance has

PROSPECTIVE RESERVE FUNDS

been made in Tasman's 2023/2024 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, the 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, 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, the 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, the 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 accounted for separately, and the Council keeps development contributions received in 13 separate accounts: transportation, and by ward for each of the following:

- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- 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 \$3.4 million to a deficit of \$4.1 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 the Council needs to fund any remaining costs. No allowance has been made in Tasman's 2023/2024 Annual Plan for any withdrawals from 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. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

Financial information within this Annual Plan 2023/2024 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 the 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 2023 to 30 June 2024.

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

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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.

From 1 July 2023 the new Joint Venture Holding Company Infrastructure Holdings Limited (IHL) will be operational, and will receive the shares in the Port and Airport Companies currently held by Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council. Council will retain a 50% interest in these assets indirectly via IHL, in which it will have a 50% shareholding.

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.
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 the 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 the 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 Waka Kotahi (NZTA), 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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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	50 – 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	80 years

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

Wastewater

• Oxidation ponds	Not depreciated
• Treatment	9 – 100 years
• Pipe	60 – 120 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

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION OVERVIEW

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. 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, where there are different rating treatments for each part of a rating unit resulting from:

- The inclusion of different parts in different differential rating categories (see section 27(4)(b)(i) and (ii));
- The application of Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 1 to one or more parts of the rating unit;
- The application of a remission policy, a postponement policy, or a rates relief policy for Māori freehold land to 1 or more parts of the rating unit; and
- One or more separate rating areas being divided from a rating unit under section 98A.

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 preceding financial year. The projected Capital Value and Land Value are also required to be disclosed.

STATISTICS	PROJECTED FIGURES AT 1 JULY 2023		
	RATEABLE	NON RATEABLE	TOTAL RATING UNITS
Capital value (note last general revaluation was in late 2020)	\$22,897,857,934	\$1,729,091,216	24,626,949,150
Land value (note last general revaluation was in late 2020)	\$12,473,320,848	\$1,255,429,002	13,728,749,850
Rating units	26,254	1,616	27,870

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 16%, 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.

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 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
<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

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.2366 cents	53,692
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$290.00	7,366
Every rateable rating unit in the District which has a land value				
Rating units in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	A1 – A15	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0506 cents	5,964
Rating units with land value, that are not in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	Balance of District	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0053 cents	547

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

TARGETED RATES (CONT.)

	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORY
2 WATER SUPPLY RATES	
<p>2.1 WATER SUPPLY RATES – URBAN WATER SUPPLY METERED CONNECTIONS AND RURAL WATER EXTENSIONS TO URBAN WATER SCHEMES (“THE CLUB”)</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Ratepayers on the Urban Water Supply with a water restrictor pay the Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes rate.</i></p>	
<p>2.1 (a) Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Volumetric charge</p> <p>(Funding the urban water supply (excluding Motueka) 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>2.1 (b) Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Service Charge</p> <p>(Funding the urban water supply (excluding Motueka) including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)</p>	
<p>2.1 (c) Water Supply – Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes</p> <p>(Funding the urban water supply (excluding Motueka) including operating, maintaining and improving the infrastructure assets relating to water supply.)</p> <p><i>The 1m³ base rate is set at 80% of the Urban Metered Connections volumetric rate multiplied by 365.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 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		Per m ³ of water supplied	\$3.16	7,515
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)	\$402.94	4,629
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 water restrictor volume) e.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$922.86	1,098

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>	<p>Dovedale Differential A</p>	
<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>	<p>Dovedale Differential B</p>	

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT (RATES)

CATEGORIES OF LAND ON WHICH RATE IS SET	MAP REF. (IF APPLICABLE)	FACTORS	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 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	\$3.37	836
Provision of service being a connection to the Motueka Water Supply		Fixed amount per connection (meter)	\$100.94	141
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 up to 2m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume).	\$904.28	447
		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day above 2m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume).	\$696.30	256

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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 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 water restrictor volume) e.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$639.08	664
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 water restrictor volume) e.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$486.52	235
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	\$517.10	83
Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply		Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0520 cents	12
Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply		Fixed amount per rating unit	\$302.73	9
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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Rating units in the Motueka Firefighting Water Supply Rating Area	C1	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$95.62	329
Every Rating Unit in the Golden Bay Ward	D1 – D3			
Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area	D1	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0799 cents	55
Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area	D2	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$52.72	23
Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Rest of Golden Bay Rating Area	D3	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$15.29	45
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	\$34.46	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	\$277.87	246

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>	2nd – 10th toilets or urinals ("pans")	
<i>*11 or more toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.5 is set.</i>	11th or more toilets or urinals ("pans")	
<i>For example, a non-residential property with 12 pans would pay one of the first pan charge, nine of the 2nd – 10th pans charge, and two of the 11th or more pans charge.</i>		
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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 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>				
		<p>Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)</p>	\$699.30	10,555
		<p>Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)</p>	\$524.48	1,577
		<p>Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)</p>	\$349.65	797
<p>Every rateable rating unit in the District</p>				
<p>Rating units in the River Rating Area X</p>	<p>F1, F2</p>	<p>Rate in the \$ of Land Value</p>	<p>0.0567 cents</p>	<p>746</p>
<p>Rating units in the River Rating Area Y</p>	<p>F1, F2</p>	<p>Rate in the \$ of Land Value</p>	<p>0.0567 cents</p>	<p>552</p>
<p>Rating units in the River Rating Area Z</p>	<p>F2</p>	<p>Rate in the \$ of Land Value</p>	<p>0.0128 cents</p>	<p>1,297</p>

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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 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	0.0411 cents	46
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	0.0236 cents	23
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	0.0441 cents	140

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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Rating units in the Māpua Stopbank Rating Area	I1	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$47.12	61
Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A and B	J1 – J2			
Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A	J1	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$857.52	10
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	\$133.08	3,380
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$60.21	1,529
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$70.68	1,795

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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Rating units in the Refuse- Recycling Rating Area	K1 – K16	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$159.30	3,462
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$5.09	129
Rating units in the Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area, which is the Golden Bay Ward	L1	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$26.39	92
Rating units in the Motueka Community Board Rating Area, which is the Motueka Ward	M1	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$24.27	142
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
<p><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></p>
17.1 WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS DISTRICT-WIDE RATE
<p>(Funding the costs of the water supply activity – Council's contribution for the environmental and community benefits associated with the Waimea Community Dam.)</p>
17.2 WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM – ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS ZOB RATE
<p>(Funding the costs of the water supply activity – Council's contribution for the environmental and community benefits associated with the Waimea Community Dam.)</p>
TOTAL INCLUDING GST
TOTAL EXCLUDING GST
<p>Plus: Rates penalties</p>
<p>Less: Rates remissions net of GST</p>
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	2023/2024 RATE (GST INC)	2023/2024 TOTAL RATE (\$000, GST INC)
Every rateable rating unit in the District		Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$65.45	1,662
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	0.0071 cents	698
				112,932
				98,202
				380
				(380)
				112,932
				98,202

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 dates being 25 July, 25 October, 25 January and 25 April. 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 2023/2024 rates instalments due dates for payment are:

INSTALMENT 1 DUE DATE	21 AUG 2023
INSTALMENT 2 DUE DATE	20 NOV 2023
INSTALMENT 3 DUE DATE	20 FEB 2024
INSTALMENT 4 DUE DATE	20 MAY 2024

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 2023/24 due dates for payment are as follows:

METERS INVOICED IN JUNE: 20 JUL 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 JULY: 21 AUG 2023

(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 2023

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

METERS INVOICED IN SEPTEMBER: 20 OCT 2023

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

METERS INVOICED IN OCTOBER: 20 NOV 2023

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

METERS INVOICED IN NOVEMBER: 20 DEC 2023

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

METERS INVOICED IN DECEMBER: 22 JAN 2024

(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 2024

(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 2024

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

METERS INVOICED IN MARCH: 22 APR 2024

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

METERS INVOICED IN APRIL: 20 MAY 2024

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

METERS INVOICED IN MAY: 20 JUN 2024

(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	22 AUG 2023
INSTALMENT 2 PENALTY DATE	21 NOV 2023
INSTALMENT 3 PENALTY DATE	21 FEB 2024
INSTALMENT 4 PENALTY DATE	21 MAY 2024

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 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN JULY: 22 AUG 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN AUGUST: 21 SEP 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN SEPTEMBER: 23 OCT 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN OCTOBER: 21 NOV 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN NOVEMBER: 21 DEC 2023
- METERS INVOICED IN DECEMBER: 23 JAN 2024
- METERS INVOICED IN JANUARY: 21 FEB 2024
- METERS INVOICED IN FEBRUARY: 21 MAR 2024
- METERS INVOICED IN MARCH: 23 APR 2024
- METERS INVOICED IN APRIL: 21 MAY 2024
- METERS INVOICED IN MAY: 21 JUN 2024

On 10 July 2023, 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 2023. On 10 January 2024, 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 2024.

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 2022/2023 year and the rates for the 2023/2024 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 ranges from 6.10% to 15.14%.

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	2022/23 RATES	2023/24 RATES	\$ CHANGE FROM 2022/23	% CHANGE FROM 2022/23
\$465,000	\$2,803	\$3,040	\$237	8.46%
\$265,000	\$2,736	\$2,903	\$167	6.10%
\$770,000	\$2,549	\$2,819	\$270	10.60%
\$590,000	\$3,907	\$4,200	\$293	7.50%
\$910,000	\$4,651	\$5,032	\$381	8.20%
\$610,000	\$3,912	\$4,224	\$312	7.98%
\$690,000	\$4,165	\$4,478	\$313	7.53%
\$590,000	\$3,387	\$3,739	\$352	10.39%
\$385,000	\$2,920	\$3,138	\$218	7.47%
\$800,000	\$4,248	\$4,609	\$360	8.48%
\$1,375,000	\$6,003	\$6,559	\$556	9.25%
\$7,020,000	\$16,862	\$18,796	\$1,934	11.47%
\$1,290,000	\$3,517	\$3,902	\$386	10.97%

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

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	2022/23 RATES	2023/24 RATES	\$ CHANGE FROM 2022/23	% CHANGE FROM 2022/23
\$1,110,000	\$4,198	\$4,578	\$380	9.05%
\$1,205,000	\$3,288	\$3,647	\$358	10.90%
\$2,690,000	\$6,858	\$7,665	\$807	11.77%
\$2,810,000	\$9,614	\$10,425	\$811	8.44%
\$1,230,000	\$3,344	\$3,710	\$366	10.96%
\$1,060,000	\$4,941	\$5,364	\$423	8.55%
\$1,230,000	\$5,299	\$5,766	\$467	8.82%
\$2,370,000	\$7,357	\$8,471	\$1,114	15.14%
\$660,000	\$2,092	\$2,309	\$217	10.37%
\$530,000	\$3,453	\$3,760	\$307	8.88%
\$1,020,000	\$4,847	\$5,258	\$411	8.48%
\$1,690,000	\$6,442	\$7,058	\$616	9.56%
\$1,470,000	\$9,440	\$10,137	\$698	7.39%
\$1,650,000	\$7,132	\$7,839	\$708	9.92%
\$1,000,000	\$4,612	\$5,036	\$424	9.19%
\$83,200,000	\$176,798	\$197,476	\$20,678	11.70%

RATES IMPACT ON EXAMPLE PROPERTIES

The following table shows the breakdown of the rates for the example properties for 2023/2024:

	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	\$1,390	\$335	\$235	\$699	\$108	\$159	\$26
Residential – Murchison, with 131m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$917	\$335	\$134	\$699	\$10	–	–
Residential – Māpua (no Council supplied wastewater/ metered water)	\$2,112	\$335	\$41	–	\$70	\$159	–
Residential – Māpua, with 153m ³ of water, Urban Metered Water Supply	\$1,686	\$335	\$299	\$699	\$58	\$159	–
Residential – Kaiteriteri, with 149m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,443	\$335	\$460	\$699	\$48	\$159	\$24
Residential – Brightwater, with 117m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,733	\$335	\$309	\$699	\$181	\$159	–

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	–	–	–	–	–	\$3,040
–	–	–	–	\$808	–	\$2,903
–	\$47	–	–	–	\$55	\$2,819
–	\$47	–	–	\$876	\$42	\$4,200
–	–	–	–	\$863	–	\$5,032
–	–	–	–	\$764	\$43	\$4,224

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	\$1,923	\$335	\$349	\$699	\$39	\$159	–
Residential – Motueka, with 87m ³ of water, Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,686	\$335	\$299	\$699	\$48	\$159	\$24
Residential – Richmond (Waimea Village), with 29m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$1,201	\$335	\$195	\$699	\$29	\$159	–
Residential – Richmond, with 103m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,183	\$335	\$405	\$699	\$50	\$159	–
Residential – Richmond, with 181m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$3,543	\$335	\$696	\$699	\$67	\$159	–

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
-	-	-	-	\$975	-	\$4,478
\$96	-	-	-	\$393	-	\$3,739
-	-	-	-	\$493	\$27	\$3,138
-	-	-	-	\$721	\$57	\$4,609
-	-	-	-	\$962	\$98	\$6,559

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	\$16,899	\$335	\$372	–	\$1,149	–	\$26
Forestry – Lakes Murchison	\$3,342	\$335	\$68	–	\$157	–	–
Horticultural – Richmond with 177m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,916	\$335	\$59	–	\$81	\$159	–
Horticultural – Ngatimoti	\$3,141	\$335	\$64	–	\$83	–	\$24
Horticultural – Hope in WCD EURA	\$6,655	\$335	\$143	–	\$183	\$159	–
Pastoral Farming – Wakefield – with Water Supply Dams – Wai-iti Valley Community Dam – 8	\$6,938	\$335	\$149	–	\$781	–	–
Pastoral Farming – Upper Moutere	\$3,200	\$335	\$65	–	\$110	–	–
Lifestyle – Hope in WCD EURA	\$2,798	\$335	\$56	–	\$95	\$159	–

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	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,796
-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,902
-	-	-	-	\$950	\$79	\$4,578
-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,647
-	-	-	-	-	\$191	\$7,665
-	-	-	\$2,223	-	-	\$10,425
-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,710
-	-	-	-	\$1,846	\$75	\$5,364

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	\$3,200	\$335	\$65	–	\$74	\$159	–
Lifestyle – Wakefield, with 3m ³ /day restrictor, Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply	\$5,897	\$335	\$126	–	\$137	–	–
Lifestyle – East Tākaka	\$1,852	\$335	\$35	–	\$46	–	\$26
Lifestyle – Neudorf, with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Dovedale Rural Water Supply	\$1,544	\$335	\$28	–	\$45	–	–
Lifestyle, Tasman with 2m ³ /day restrictor, Rural Water Extension to Urban Water Scheme	\$2,703	\$335	\$54	–	\$88	\$159	–
Lifestyle – Bronte, with 3m ³ /day restrictor, Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply	\$4,289	\$335	\$90	–	\$148	\$159	–

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
-	-	-	-	\$1,846	\$87	\$5,766
-	-	-	-	\$1,977	-	\$8,471
\$15	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,309
-	-	-	-	\$1,809	-	\$3,760
-	-	-	-	\$1,846	\$72	\$5,258
-	-	-	-	\$1,917	\$120	\$7,058

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	\$3,768	\$335	\$744	\$2,797	\$119	\$159	–
Commercial – High Street, Motueka	\$4,194	\$335	\$835	\$1,224	\$295	\$159	\$24
Industrial – Cargill Place, Richmond, with 51m ³ of water, Urban Water Supply Metered Connections	\$2,656	\$335	\$506	\$699	\$49	\$159	–
Utility	\$197,141	\$335	–	–	–	–	–

(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
–	–	\$648	–	\$1,463	\$104	\$10,137
\$96	–	\$678	–	–	–	\$7,839
–	–	–	–	\$561	\$71	\$5,036
–	–	–	–	–	–	\$197,476

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

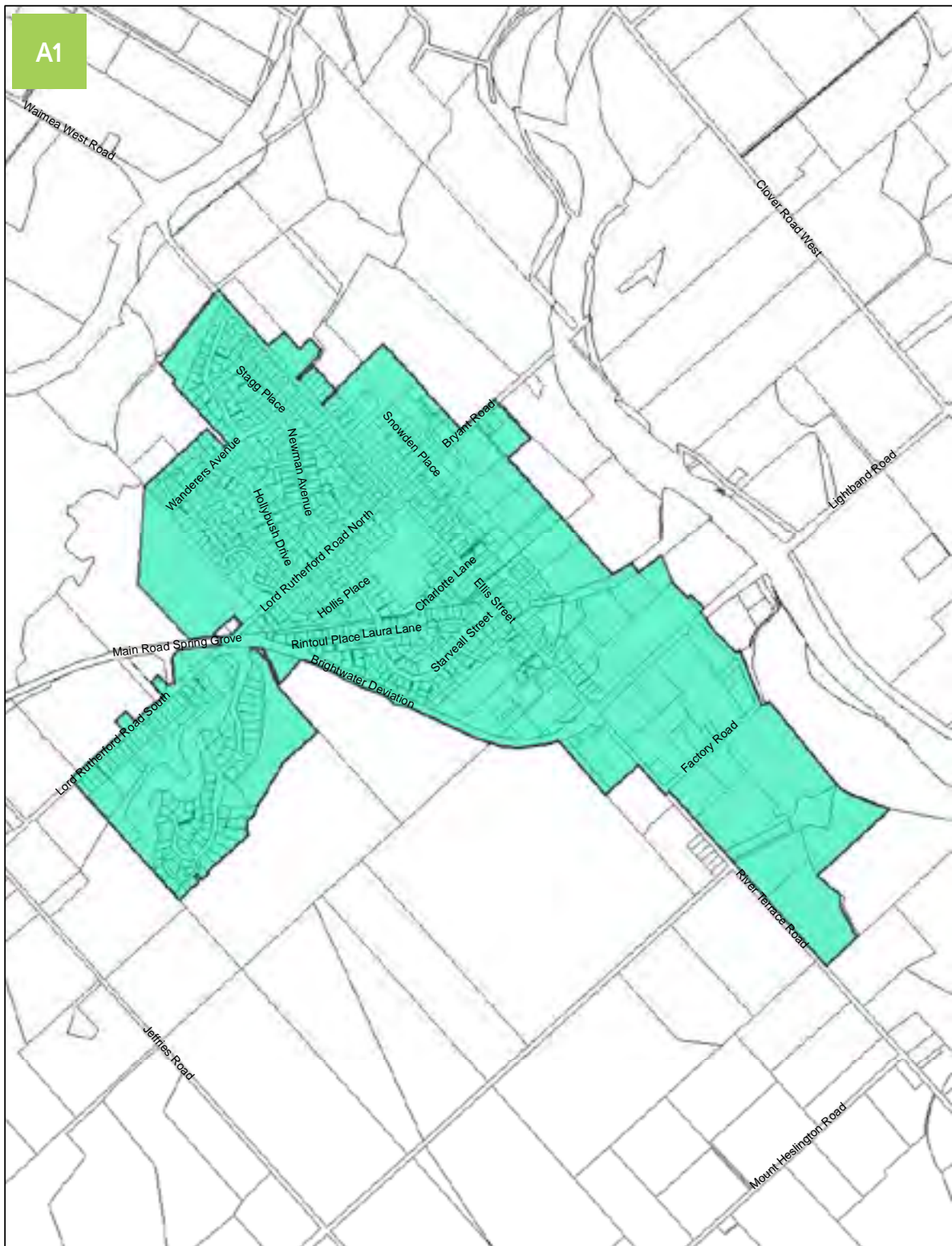
RATING MAPS

RATING MAP NAME	MAP REFERENCE
STORMWATER URBAN DRAINAGE RATING AREA	
Brightwater	A1 (page 41)
Collingwood	A2 (page 42)
Kaiteriteri	A3 (page 43)
Ligar Bay – Tata Beach	A4 (page 44)
Māpua – Ruby Bay	A5 (page 45)
Motueka	A6 (page 46)
Murchison	A7 (page 47)
Patons Rock	A8 (page 48)
Pōhara	A9 (page 49)
Richmond	A10 (page 50)
St Arnaud	A11 (page 51)
Tākaka	A12 (page 52)
Tapawera	A13 (page 53)
Tasman	A14 (page 54)
Wakefield	A15 (page 55)
HAMAMA RURAL WATER SUPPLY RATING AREA	B1 (page 56)
MOTUEKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY RATING AREA	C1 (page 57)
TĀKAKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY COMMERCIAL CBD RATING AREA	D1 (page 58)
TĀKAKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY RESIDENTIAL RATING AREA	D2 (page 59)
TĀKAKA FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY REST OF GOLDEN BAY RATING AREA	D3 (page 60)
WAI-ITI DAM RATING AREA	E1 (page 61)
RIVER RATING AREA X AND Y	F1 (page 62)
RIVER RATING AREA X, Y, AND Z	F2 (page 63)
MOTUEKA BUSINESS RATING AREA A AND B	G1 (page 64)
MOTUEKA BUSINESS RATING AREA A AND B – DETAIL MAP	G2 (page 65)

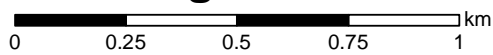
RATING MAPS

RATING MAP NAME	MAP REFERENCE
RICHMOND BUSINESS RATING AREA	H1 (page 66)
MĀPUA STOPBANK RATING AREA	I1 (page 67)
TORRENT BAY RATING AREA A	J1 (page 68)
TORRENT BAY RATING AREA B	J2 (page 69)
REFUSE – RECYCLING RATING AREA:	
Brightwater – Waimea	K1 (page 70)
Collingwood	K2 (page 71)
Kaiteriteri	K3 (page 72)
Korere Tophouse	K4 (page 73)
Ligar Bay – Tata Beach	K5 (page 74)
Mārahau	K6 (page 75)
Motueka	K7 (page 76)
Moutere	K8 (page 77)
Pōhara	K9 (page 78)
Richmond	K10 (page 79)
Riwaka	K11 (page 80)
St Arnaud	K12 (page 81)
Tākaka	K13 (page 82)
Tapawera	K14 (page 83)
Upper Tākaka	K15 (page 84)
Wakefield	K16 (page 85)
GOLDEN BAY COMMUNITY BOARD RATING AREA	L1 (page 86)
MOTUEKA COMMUNITY BOARD RATING AREA	M1 (page 87)
WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM ZONE OF BENEFIT RATING AREA	N1 (page 88)

RATING MAPS



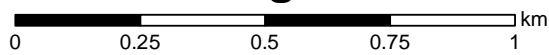
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Brightwater**



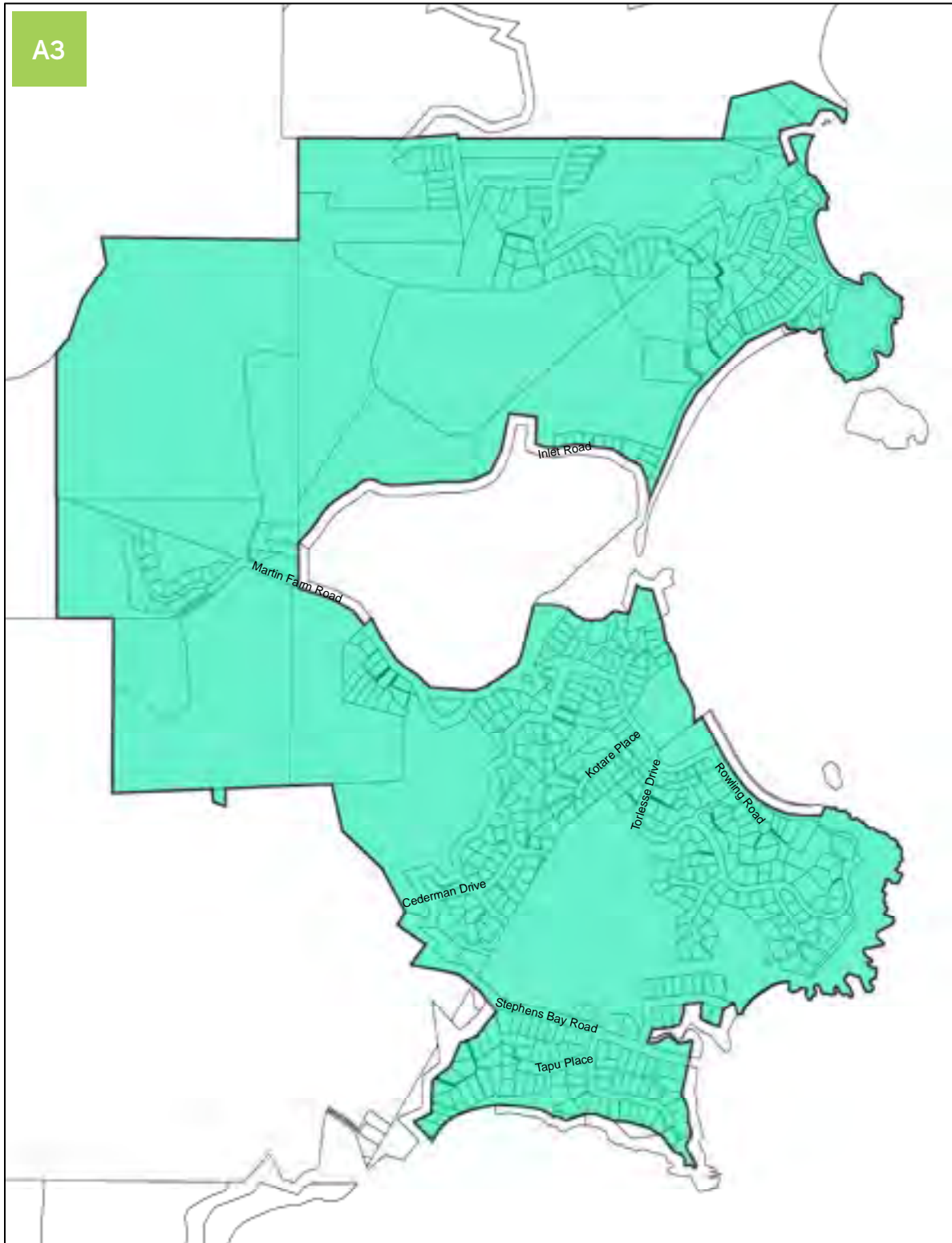
RATING MAPS



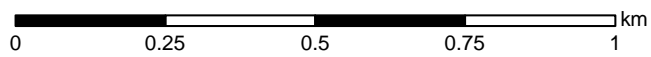
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Collingwood**



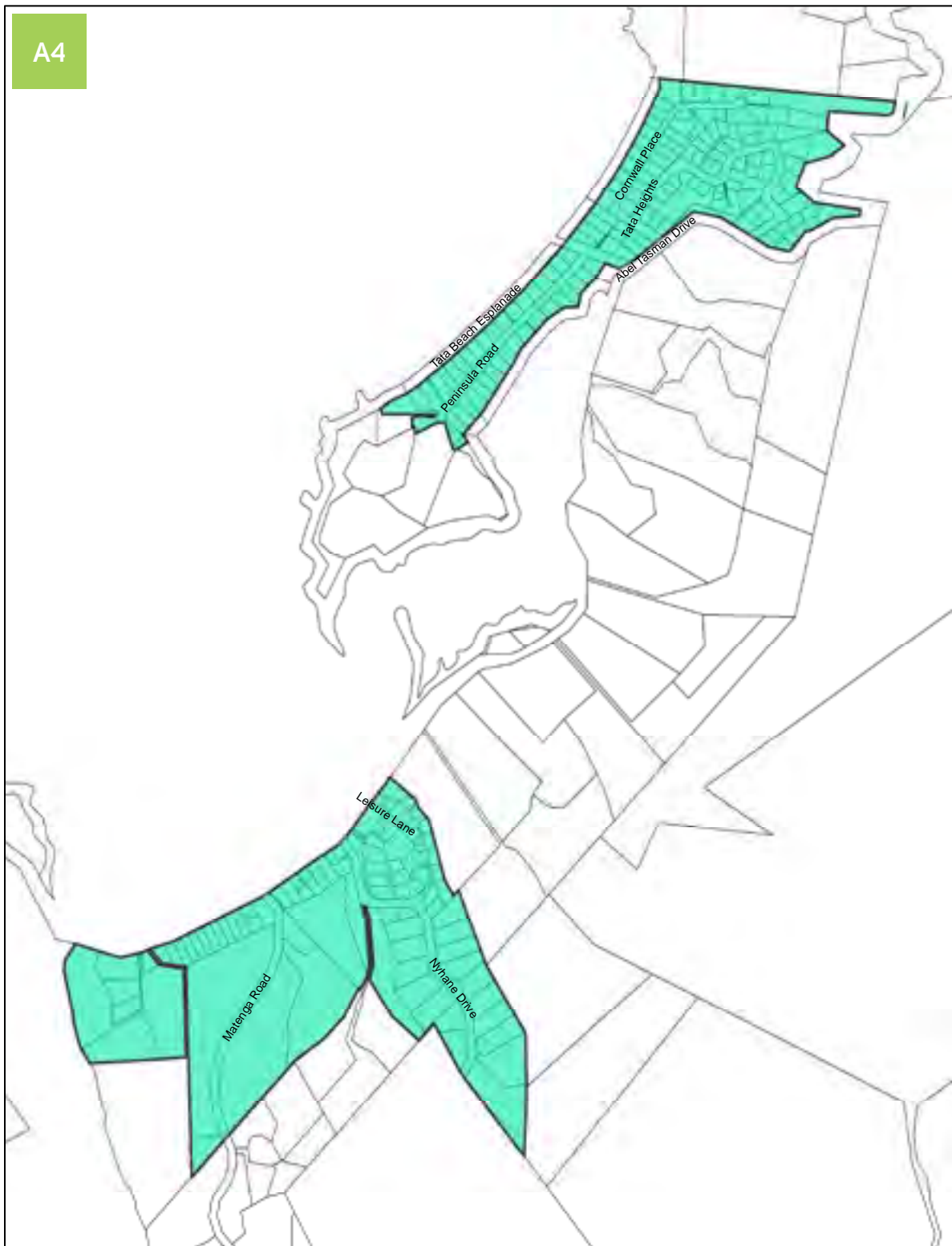
RATING MAPS



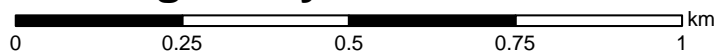
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Kaiteriteri**



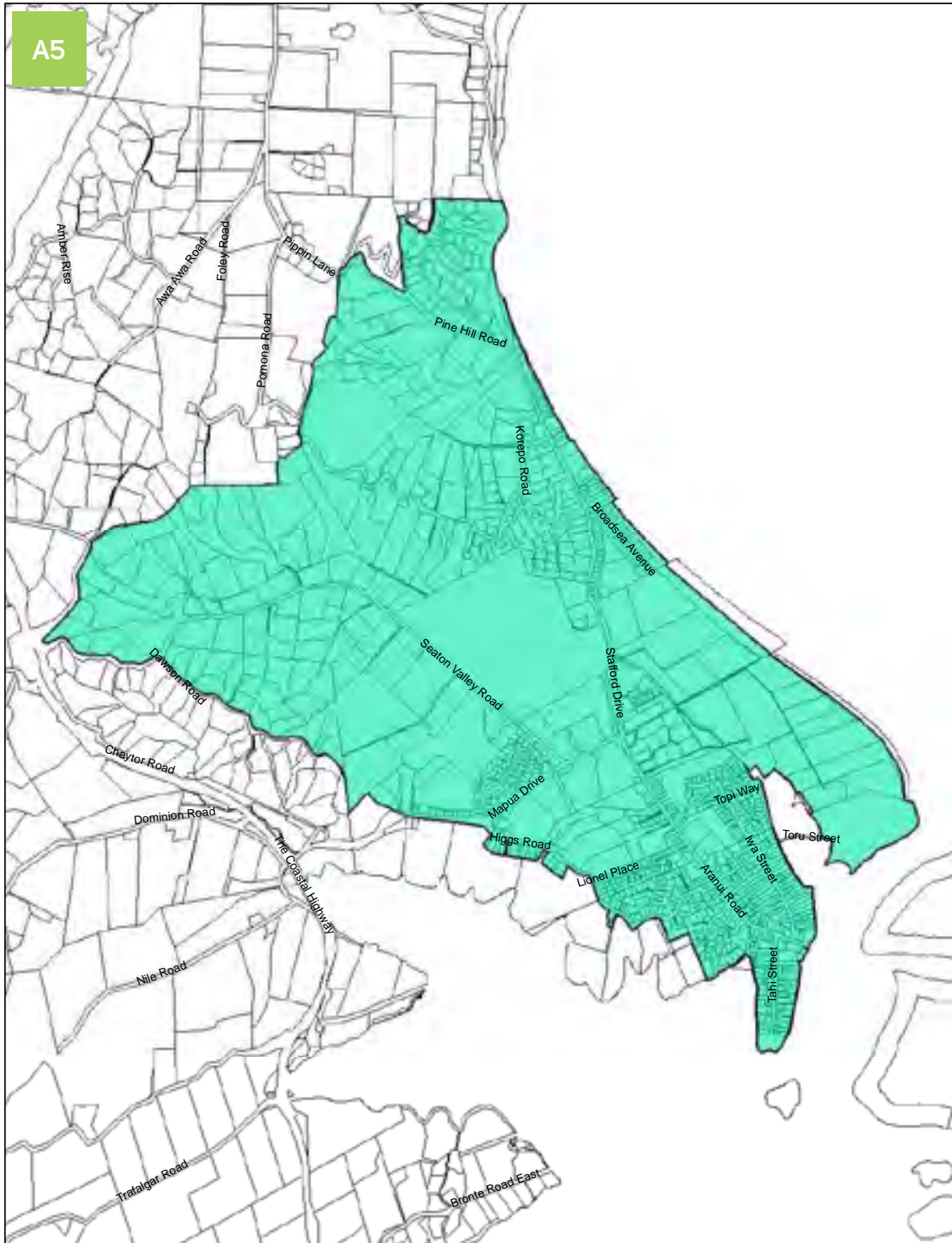
RATING MAPS



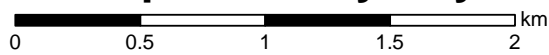
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Ligar Bay - Tata Beach**



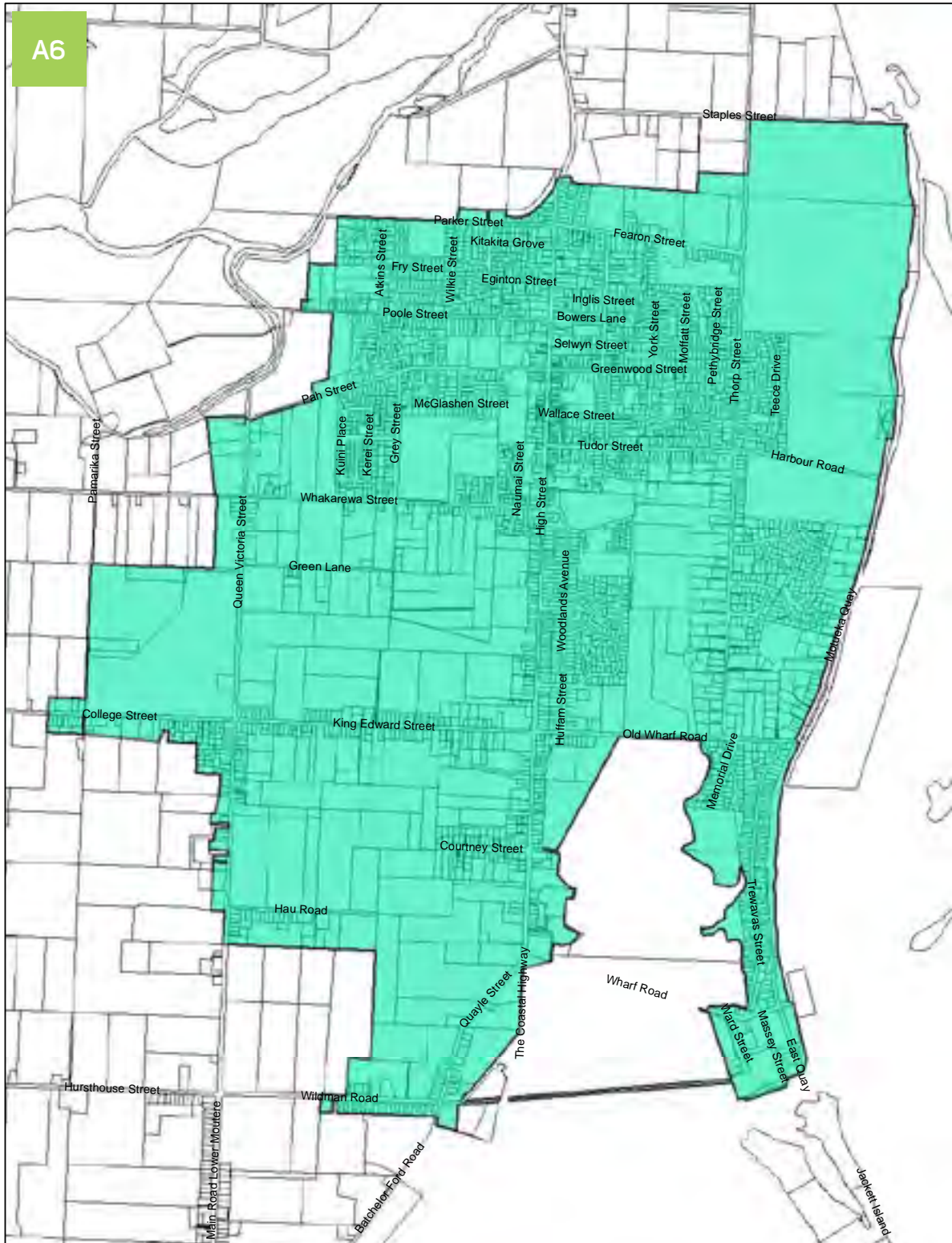
RATING MAPS



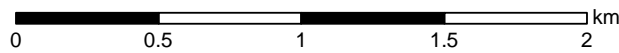
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Māpua - Ruby Bay**



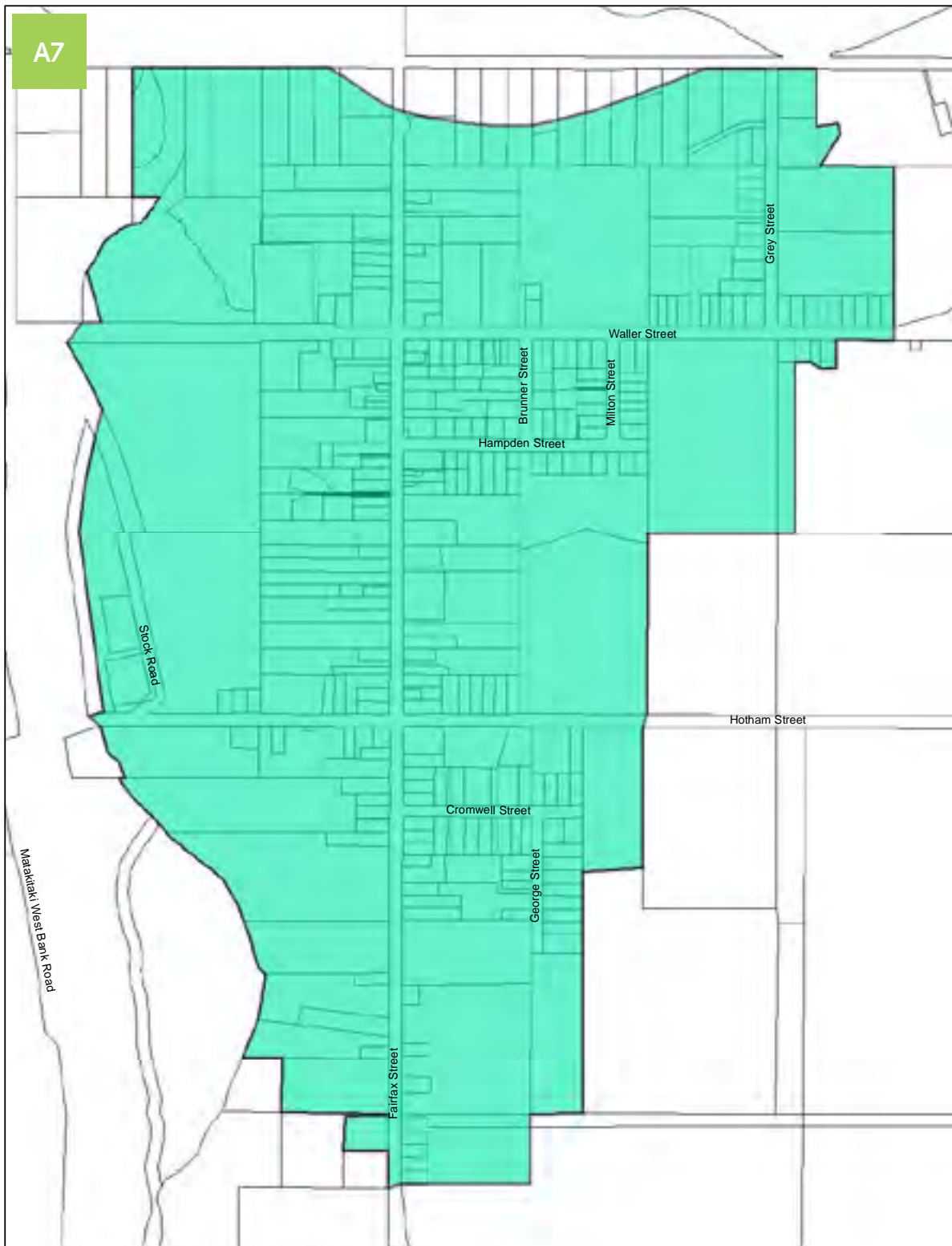
RATING MAPS



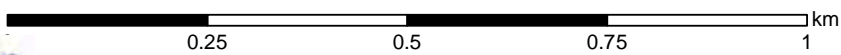
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Motueka**



RATING MAPS



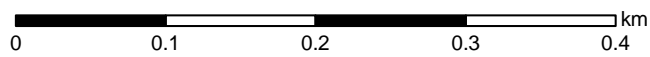
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Murchison**



RATING MAPS

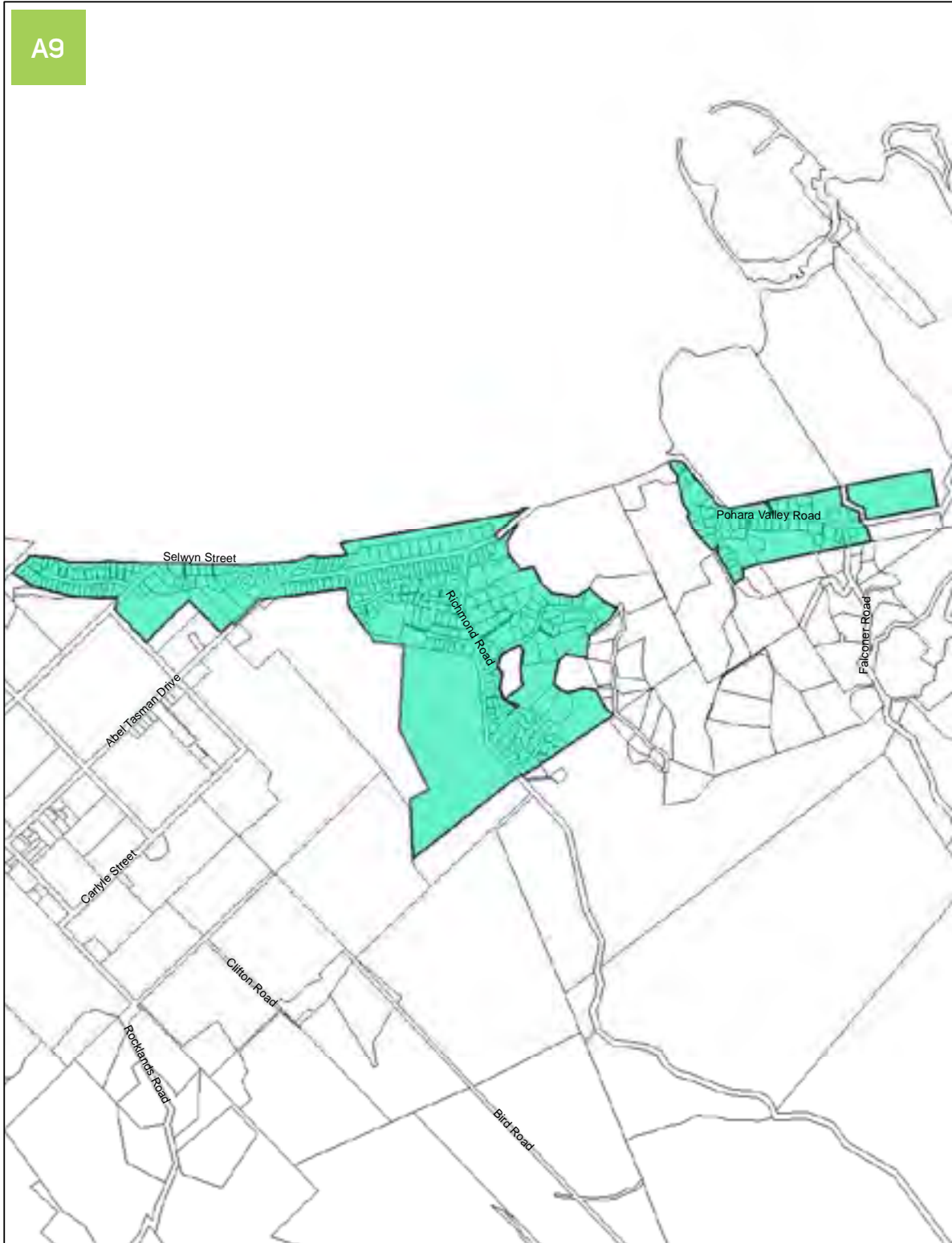


**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Patons Rock**

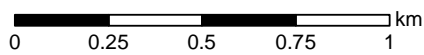


RATING MAPS

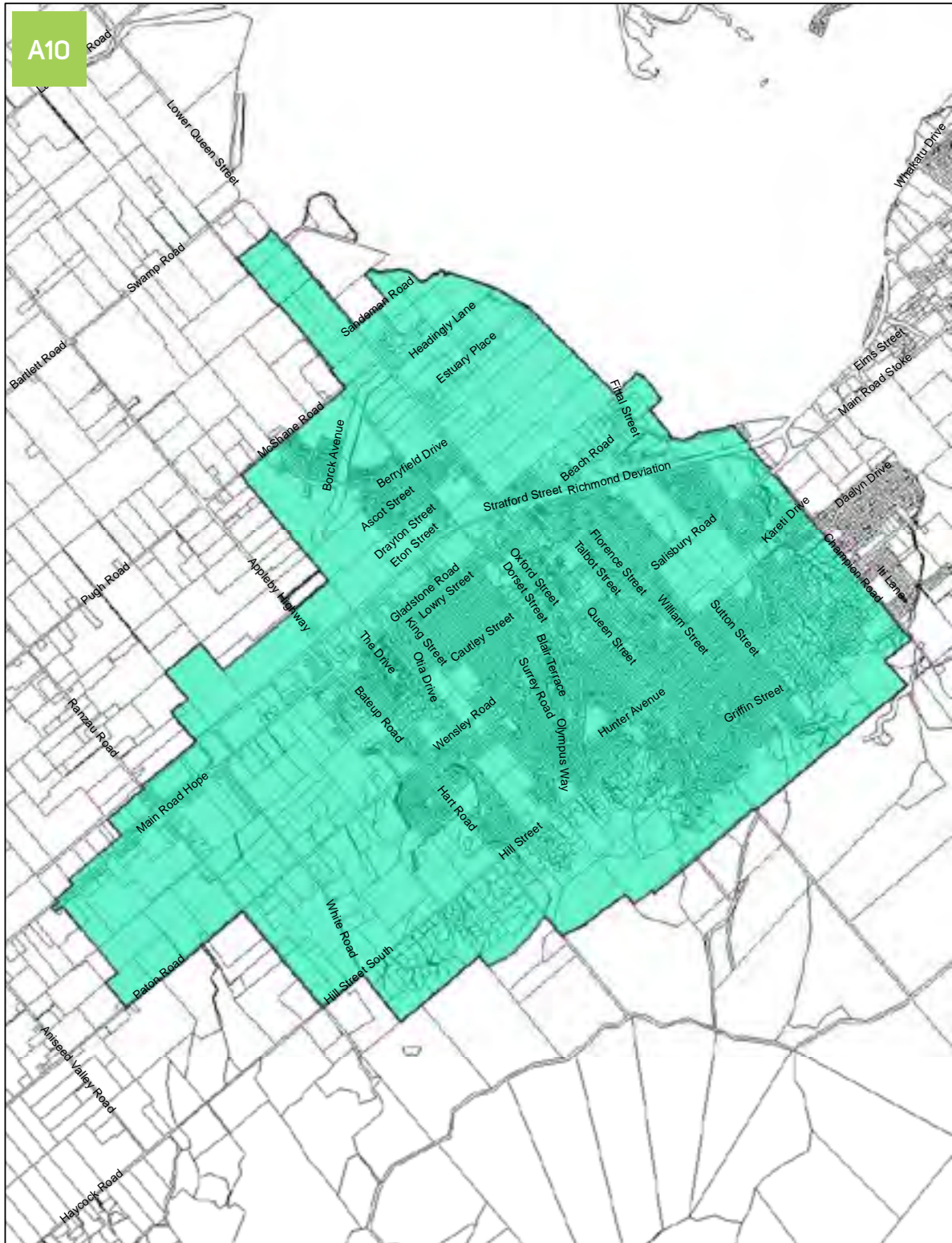
A9



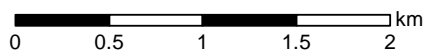
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Pōhara**



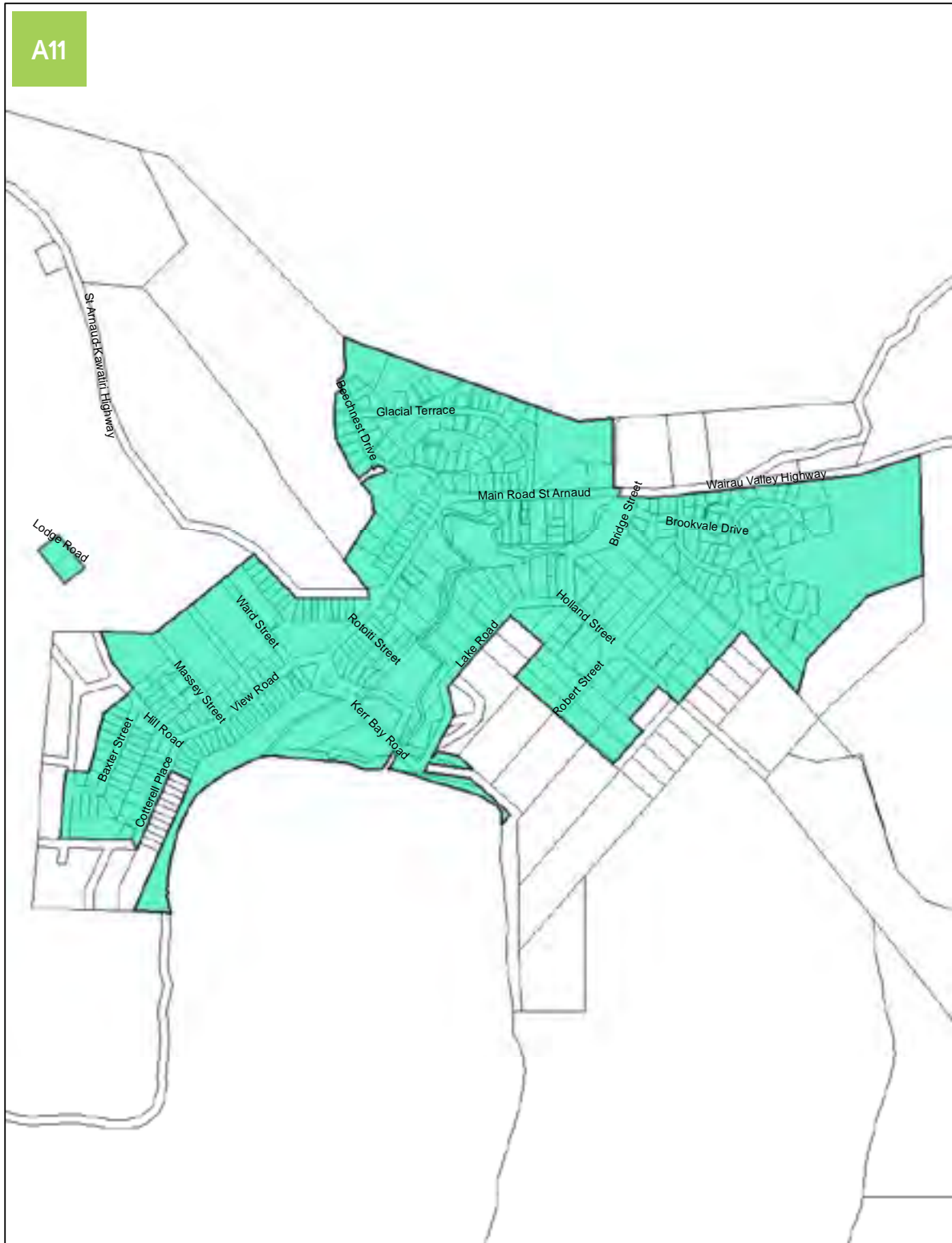
RATING MAPS



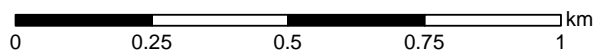
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Richmond**



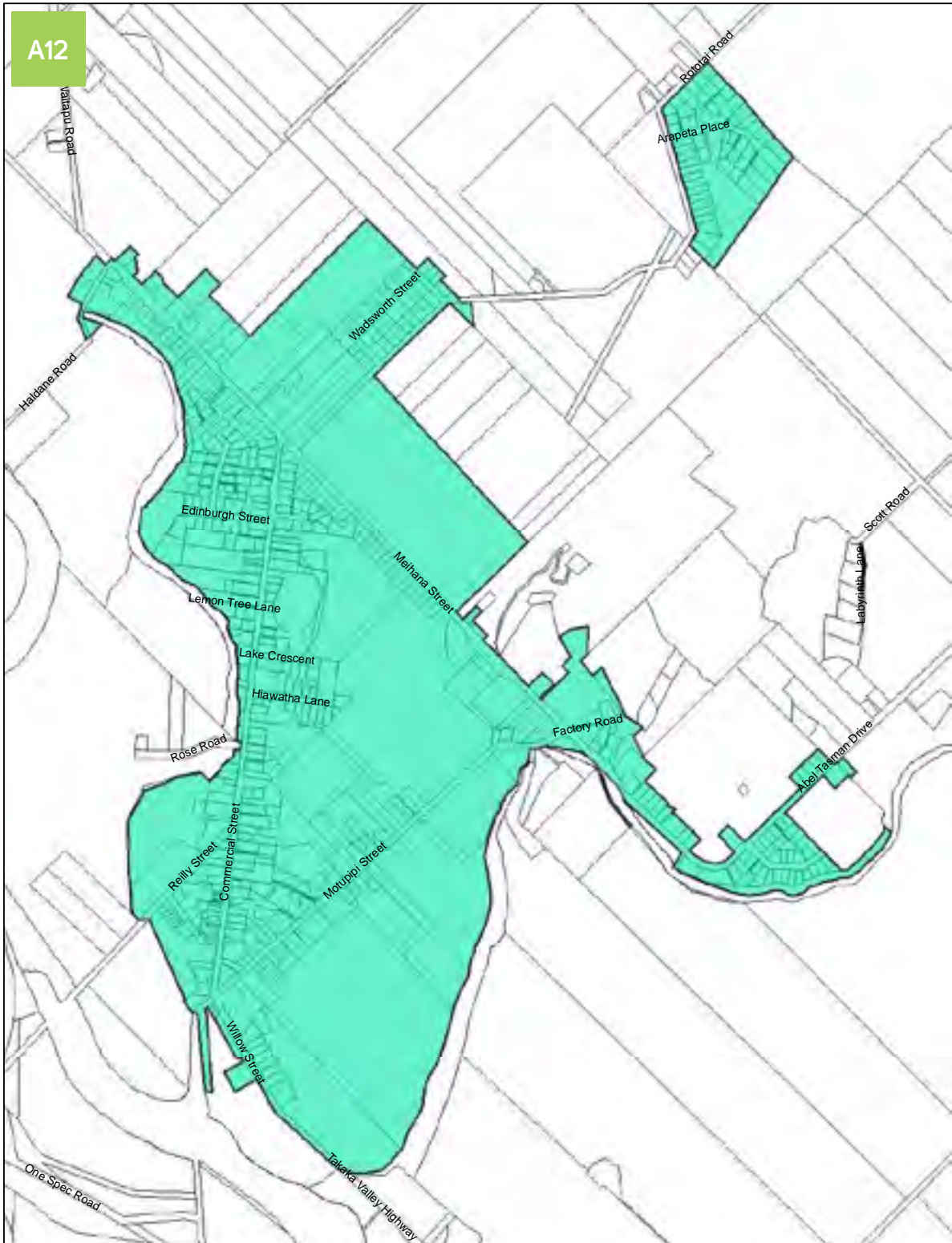
RATING MAPS



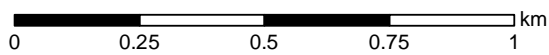
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
St Arnaud**



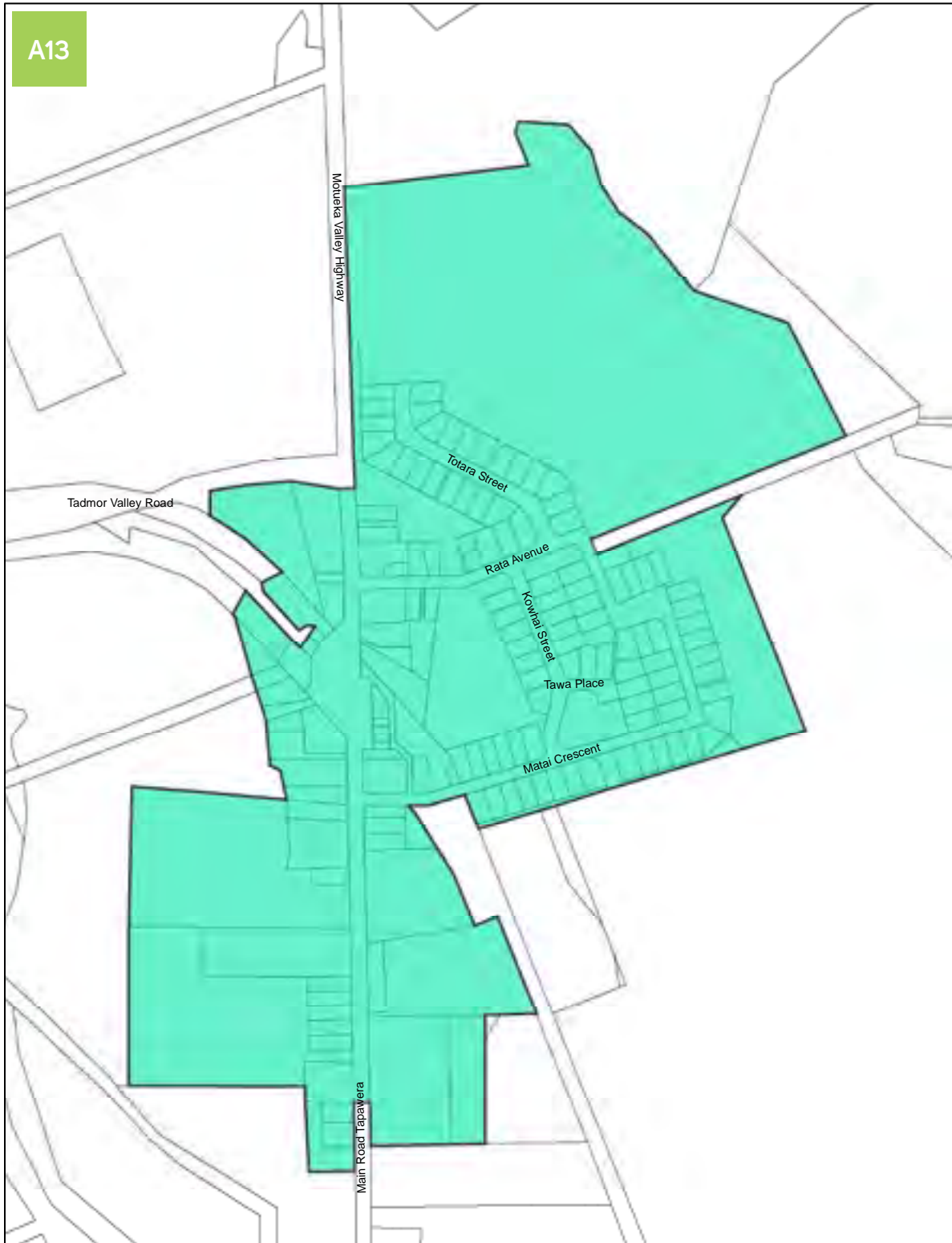
RATING MAPS



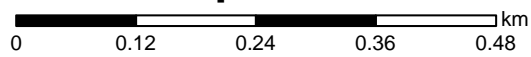
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Tākaka**



RATING MAPS



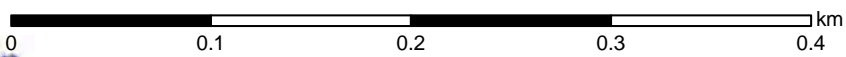
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Tapawera**



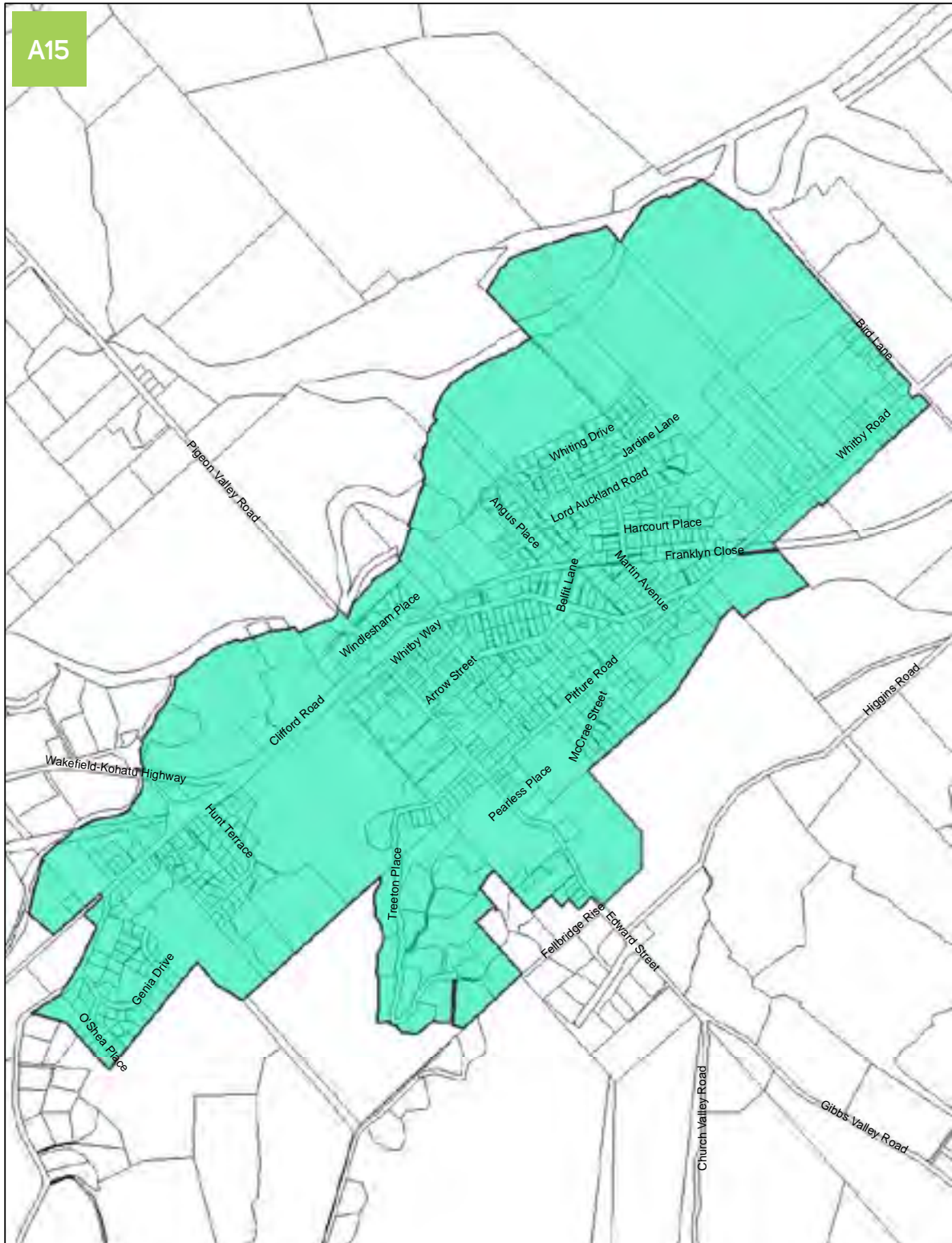
RATING MAPS



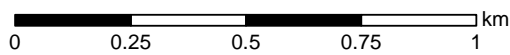
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Tasman**



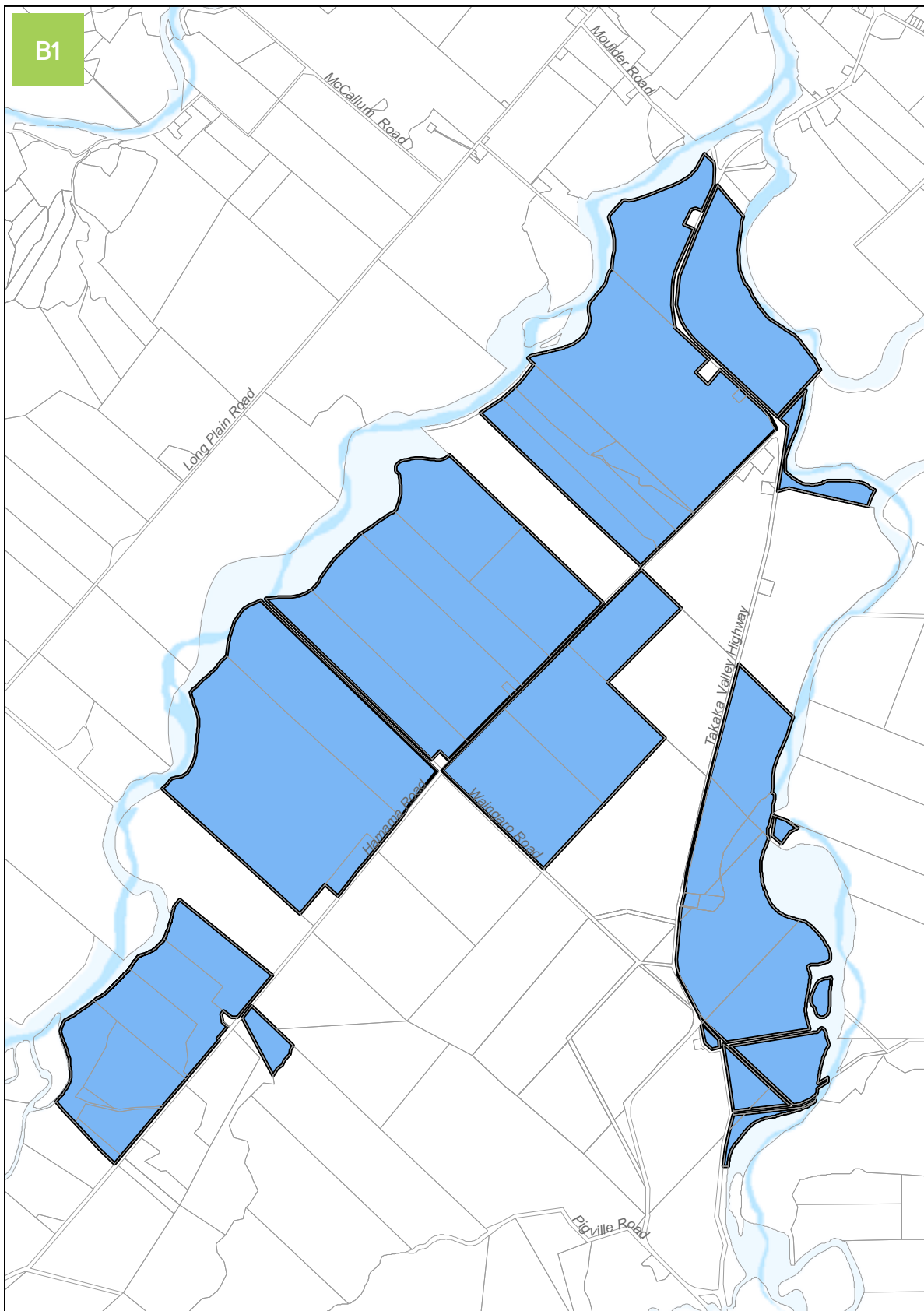
RATING MAPS



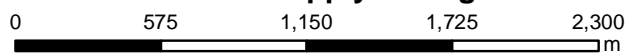
**Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area
Wakefield**



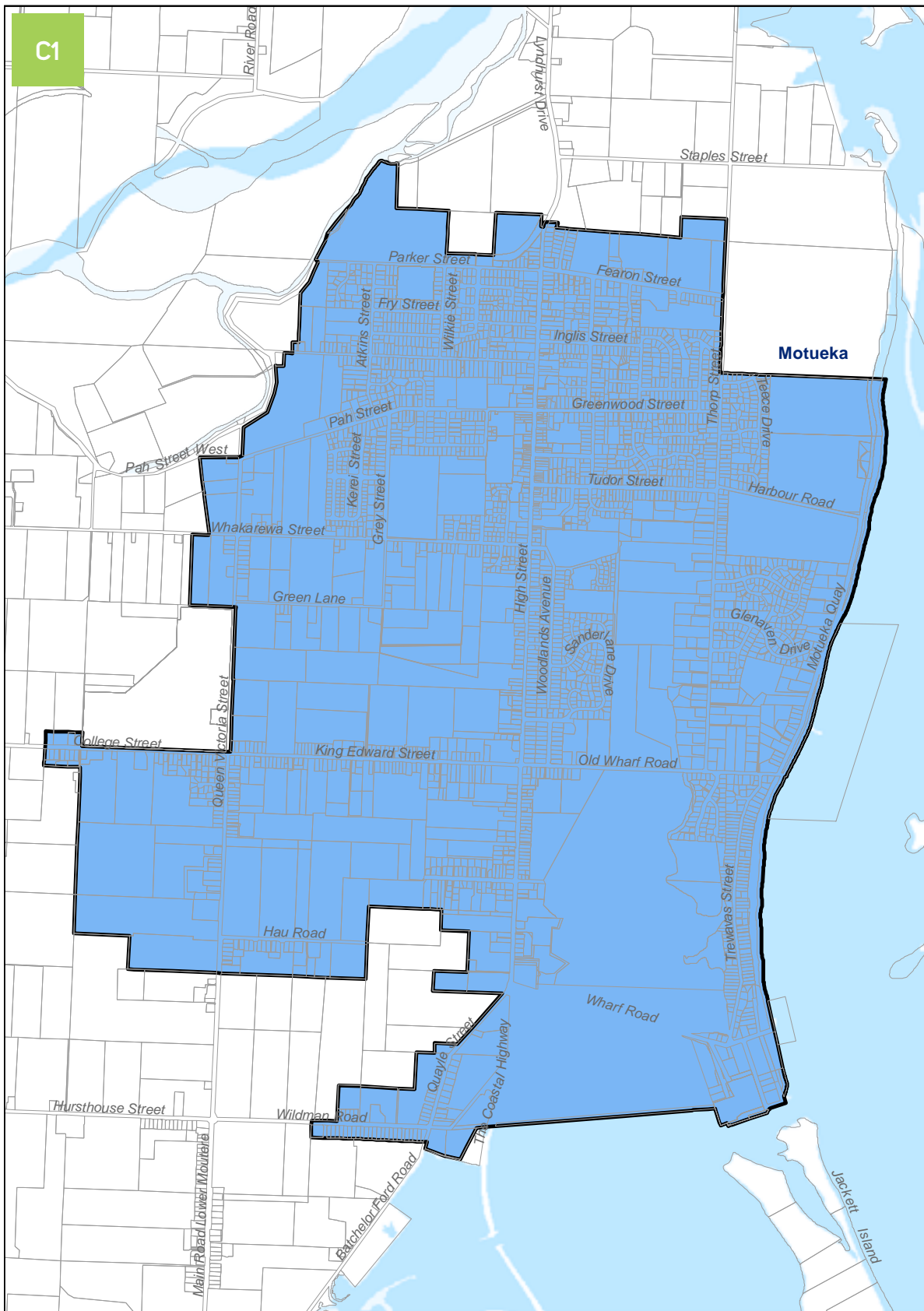
RATING MAPS



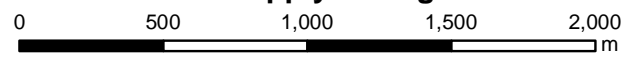
Hamama
Rural Water Supply Rating Area



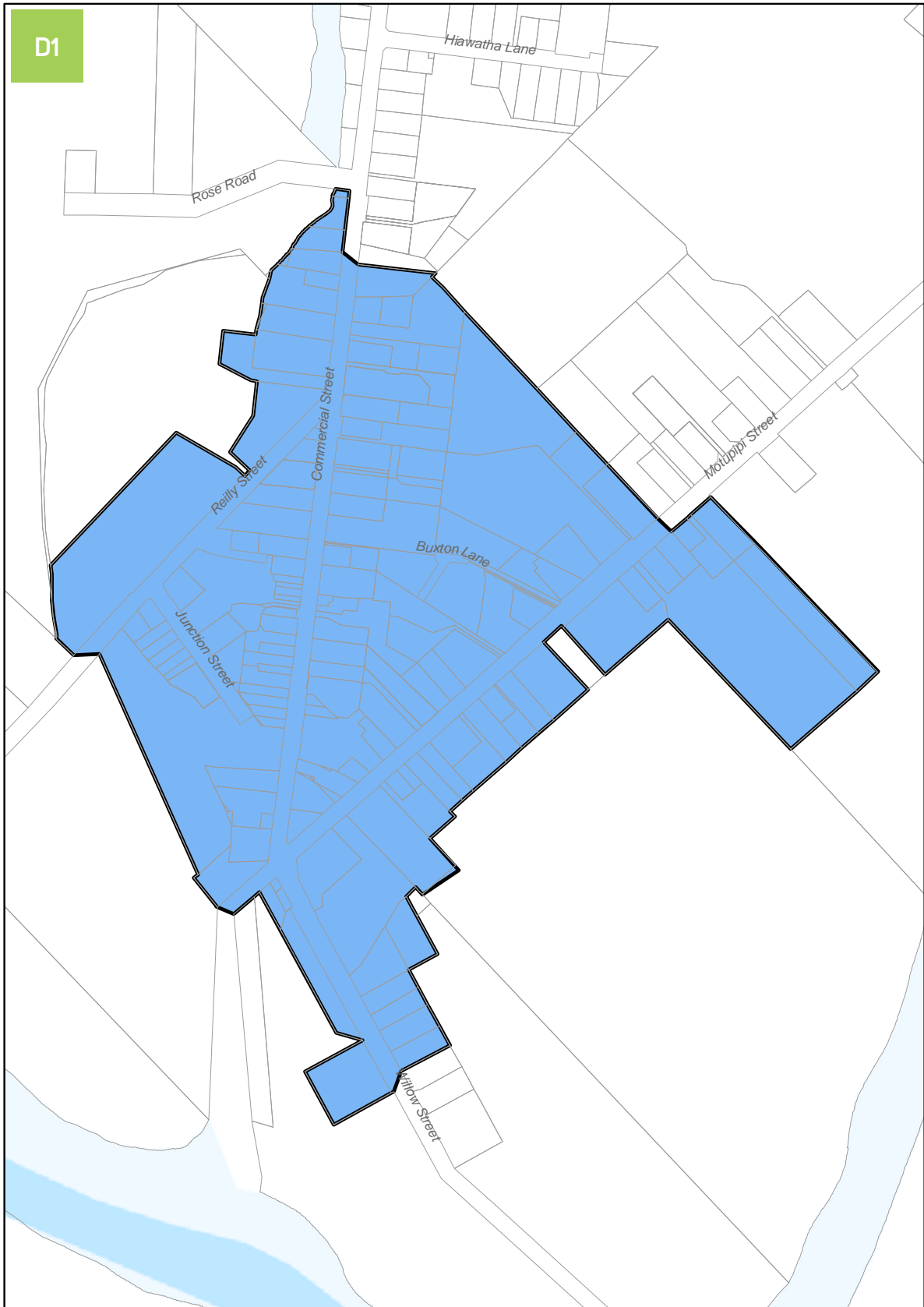
RATING MAPS



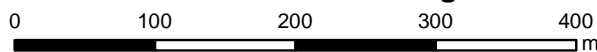
**Motueka Firefighting
Water Supply Rating Area**



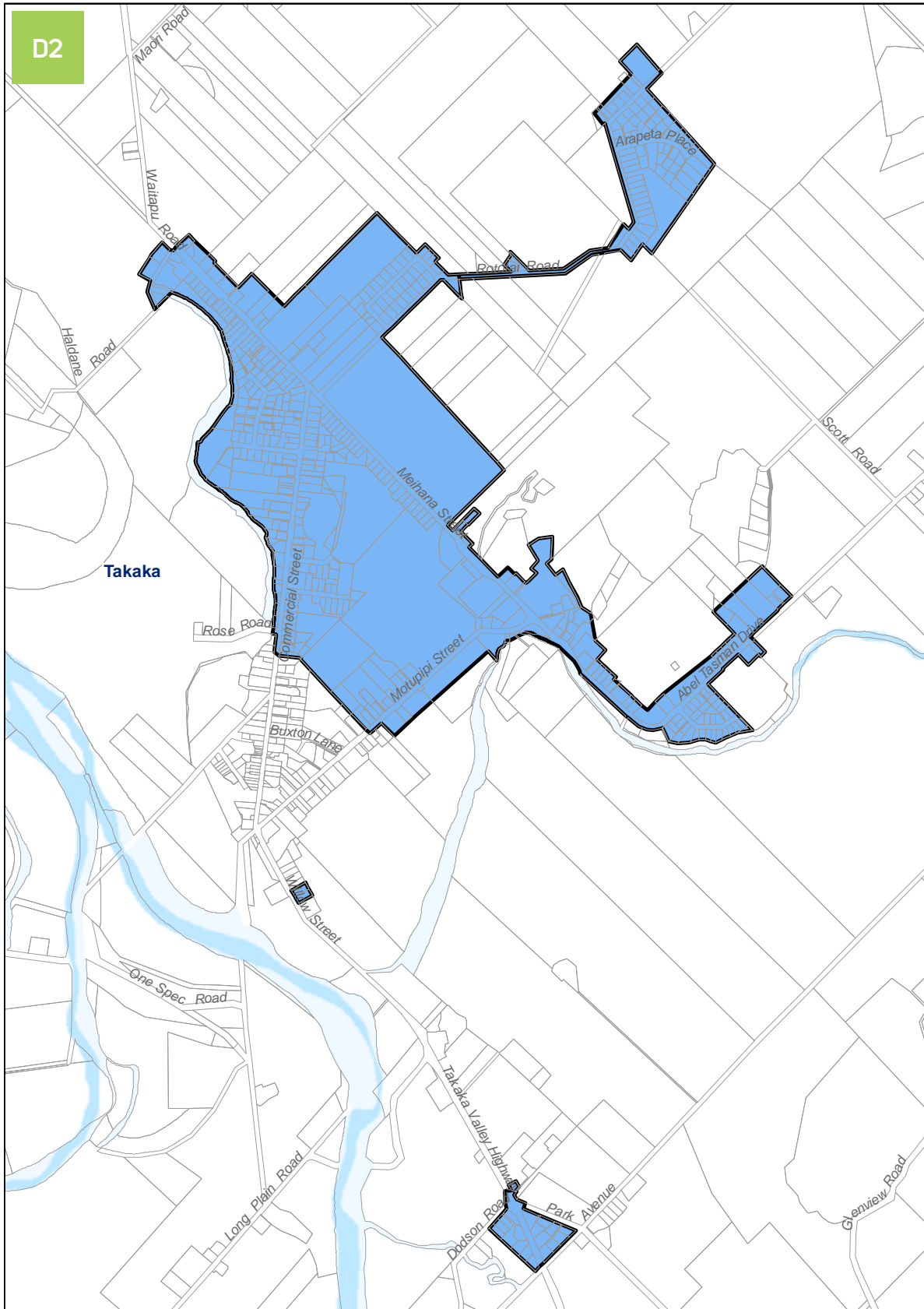
RATING MAPS



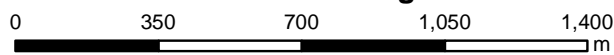
Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply
Commercial CBD Rating Area



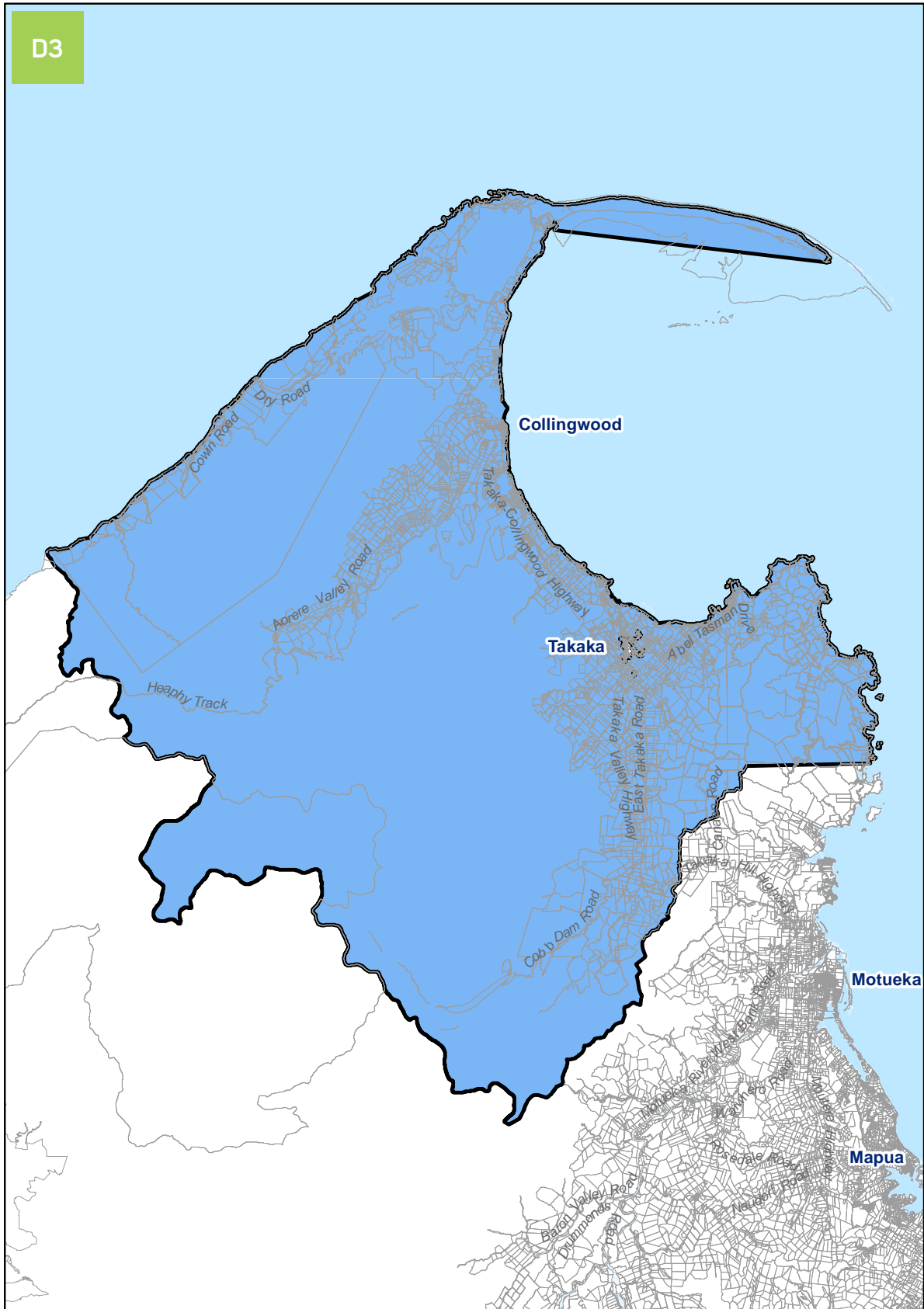
RATING MAPS



Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area



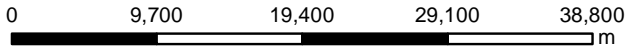
RATING MAPS



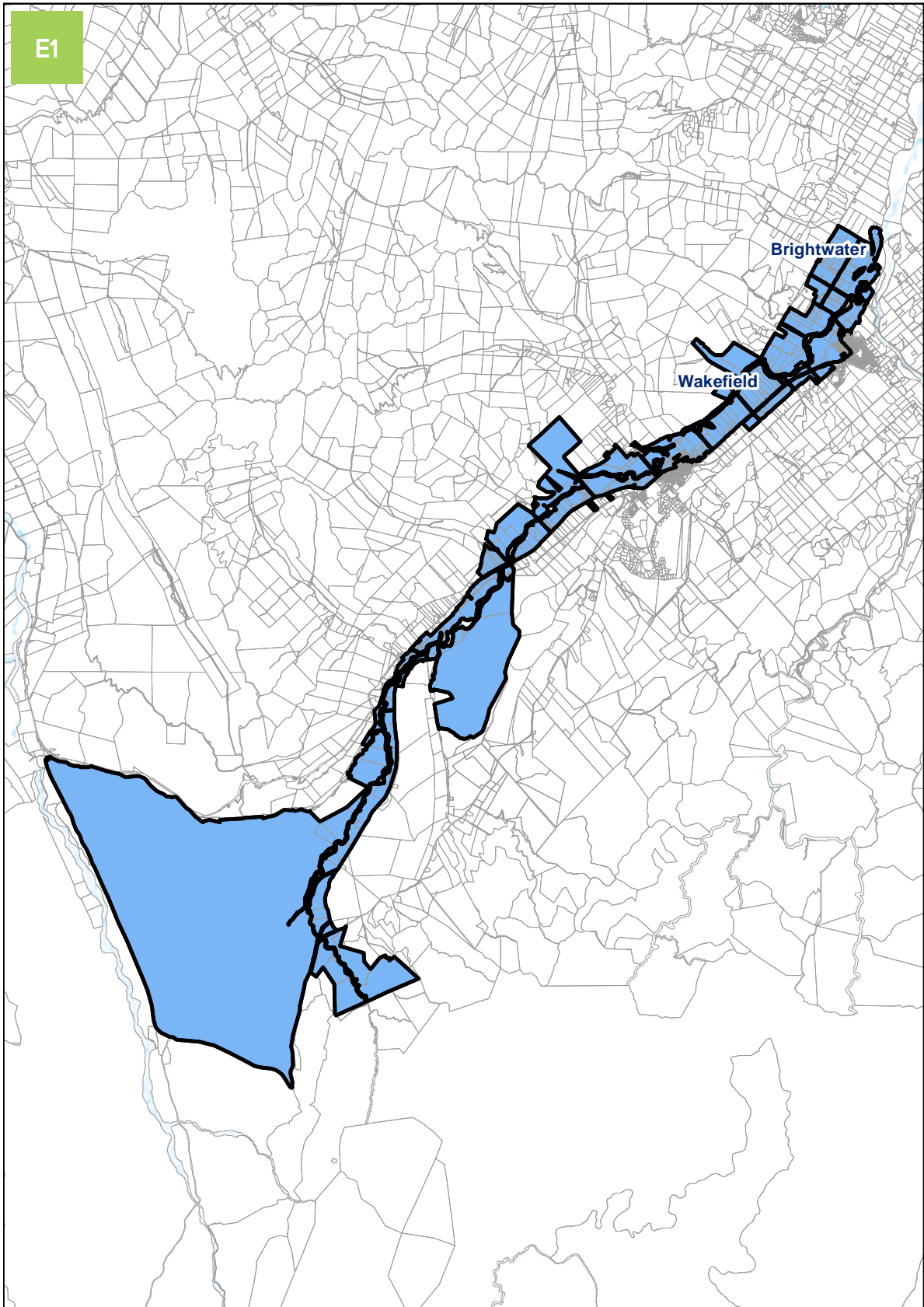
D3



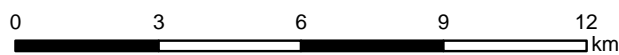
**Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply
Rest of Golden Bay Rating Area**



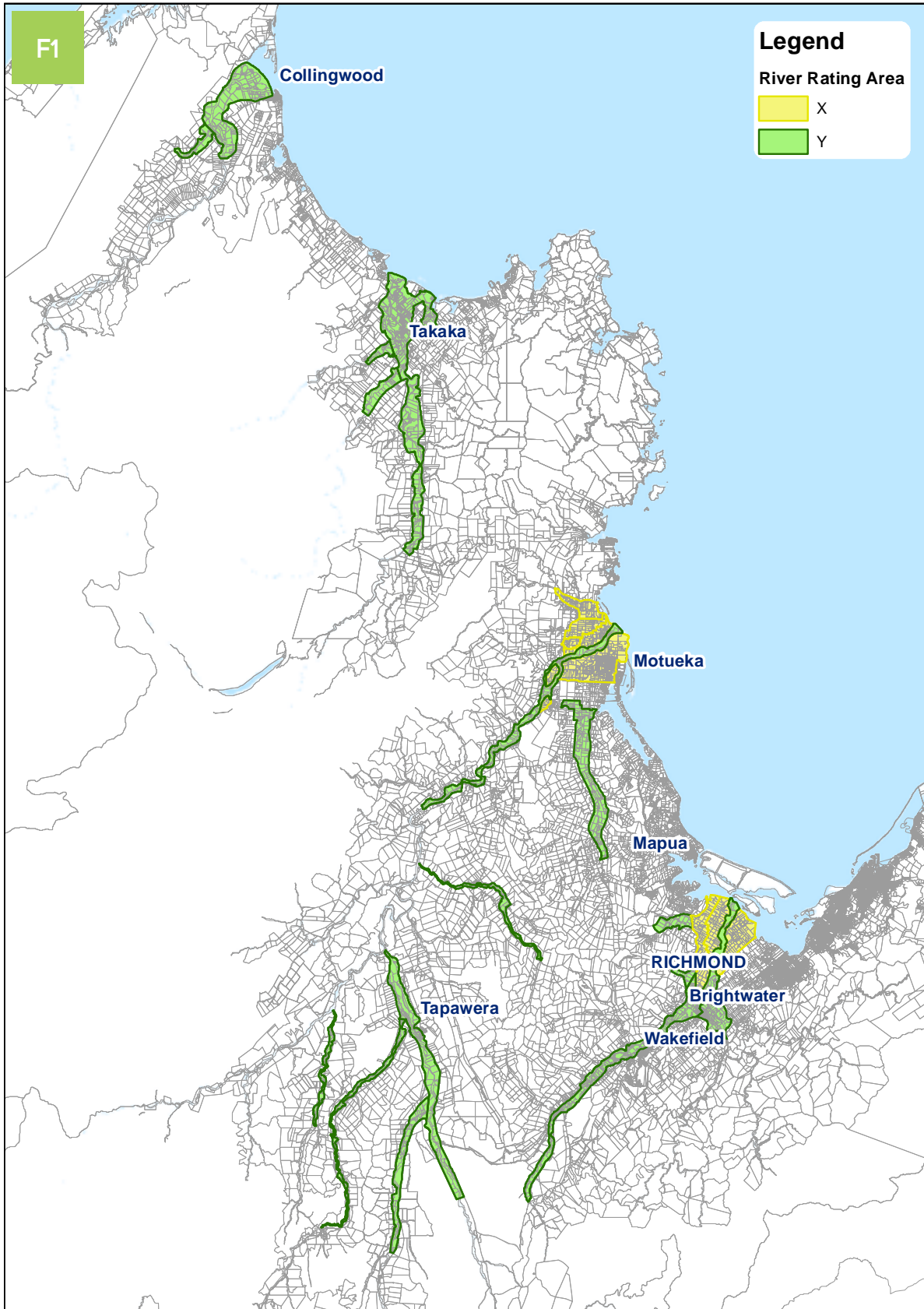
RATING MAPS



Wai-iti Dam Rating Area



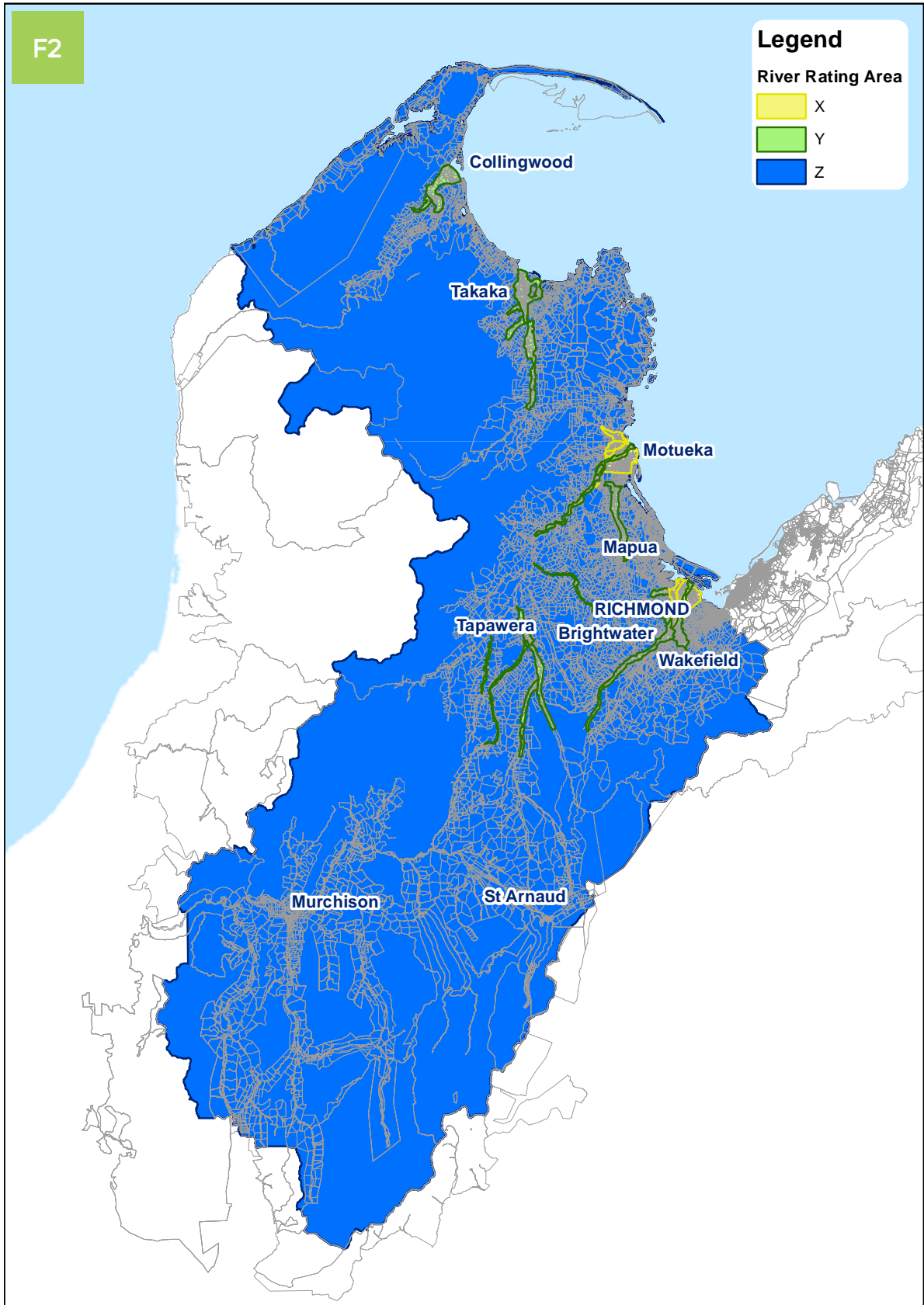
RATING MAPS



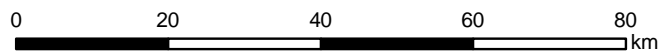
River Rating Area X & Y



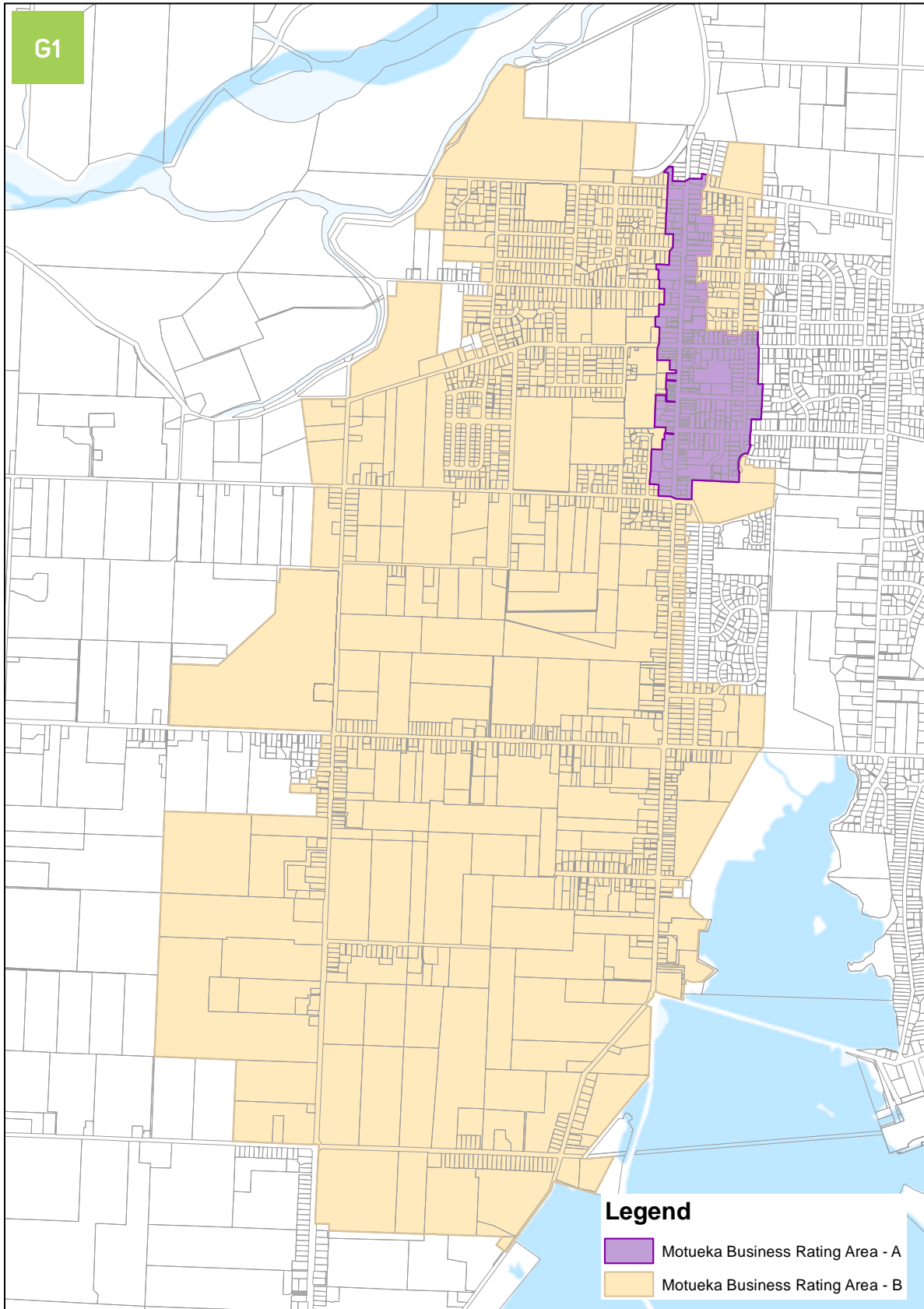
RATING MAPS



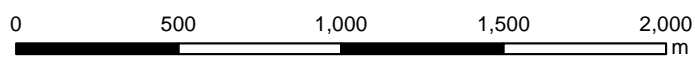
River Rating Area X, Y & Z



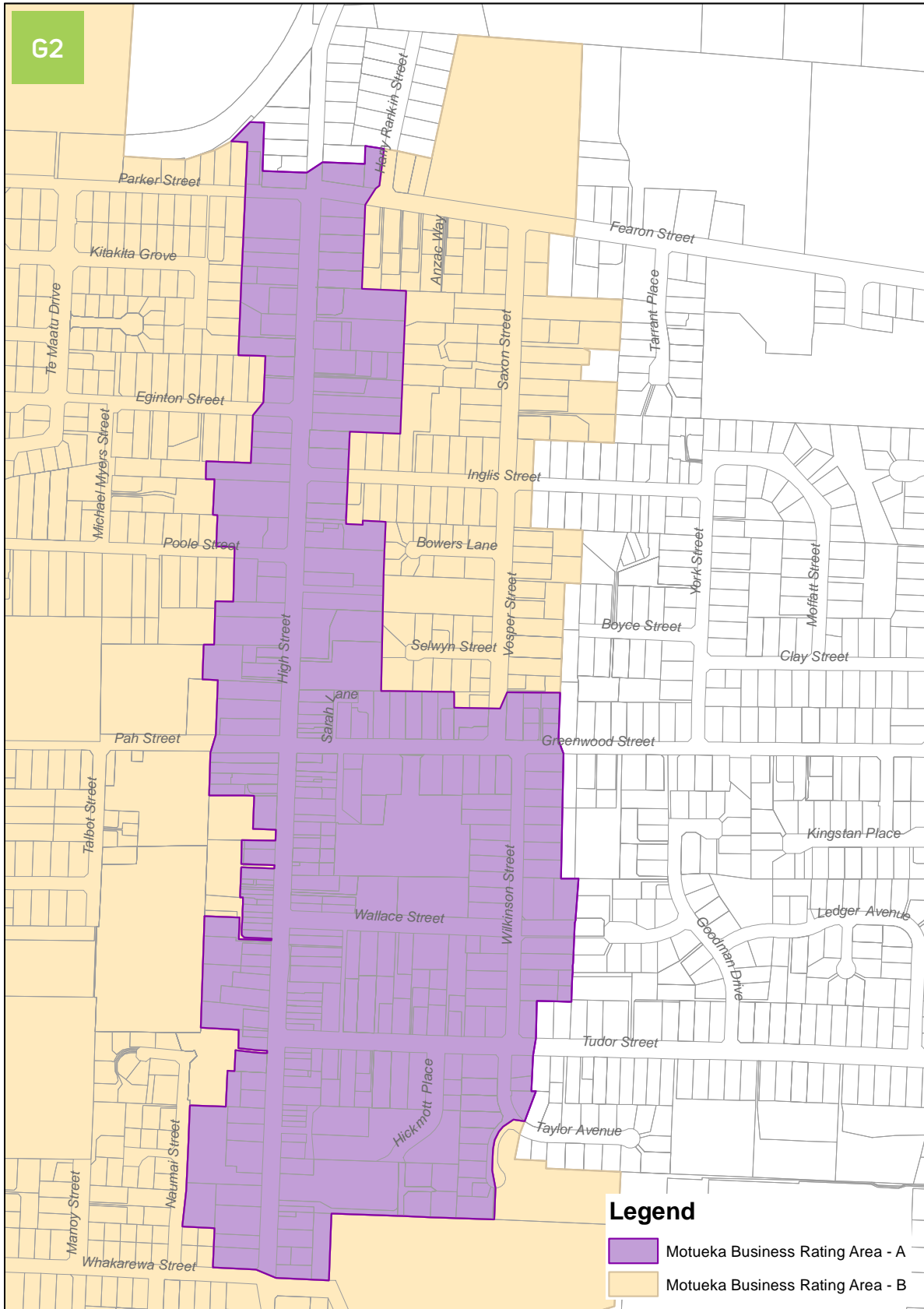
RATING MAPS



Motueka Business Rating Area A & B



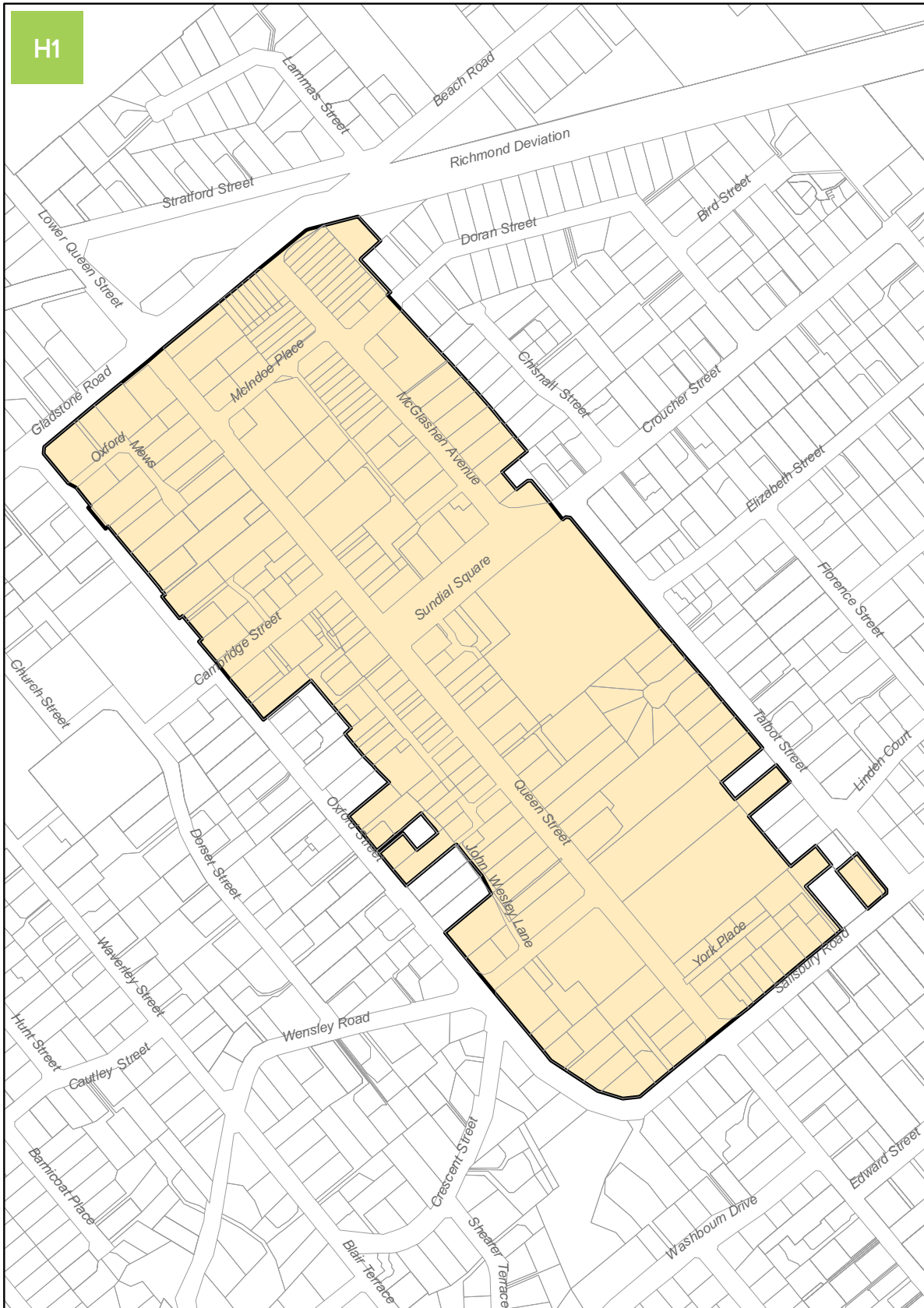
RATING MAPS



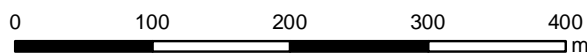
Motueka Business Rating Area A & B - Detail Map



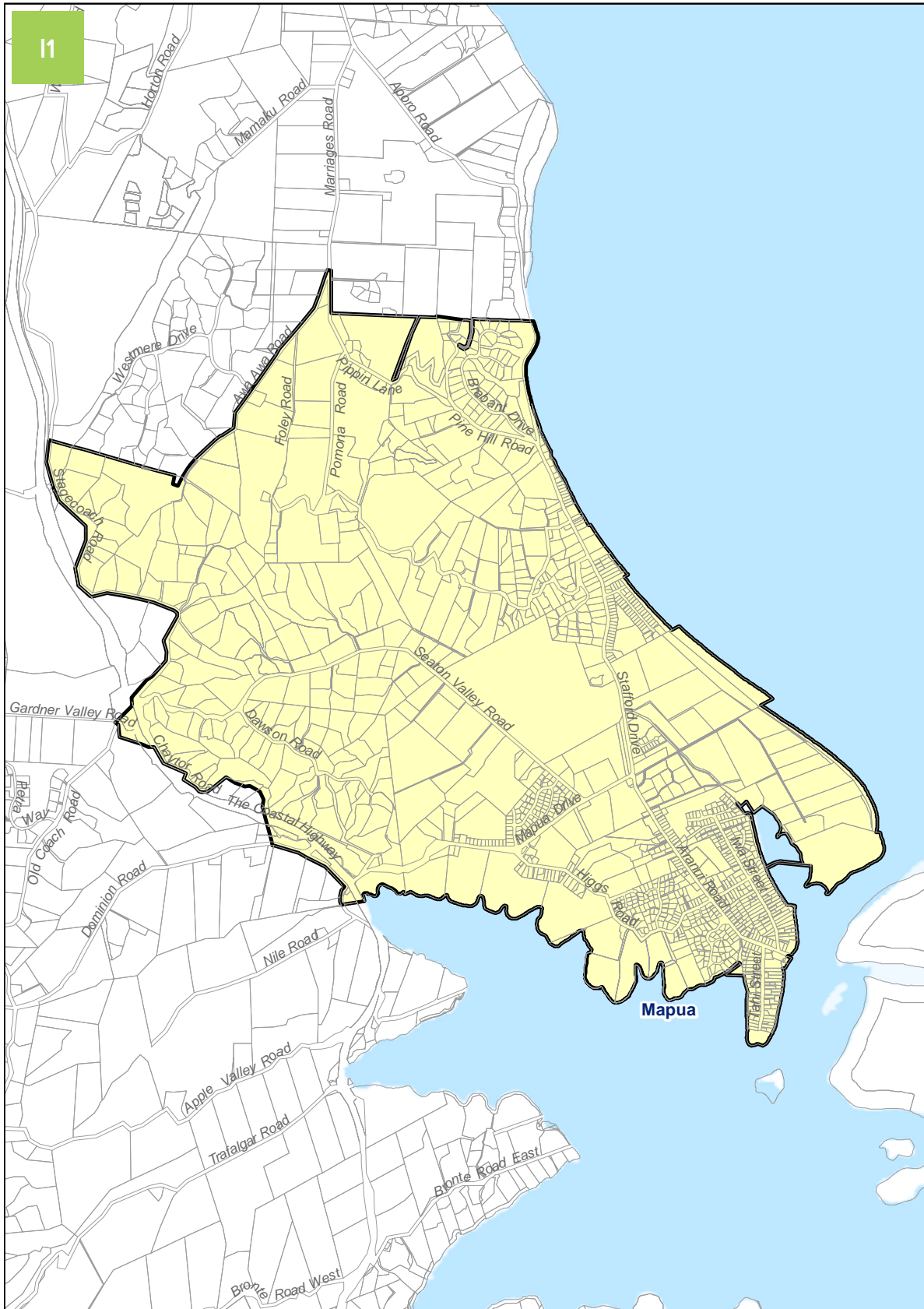
RATING MAPS



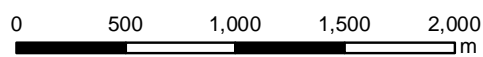
Richmond Business Rating Area



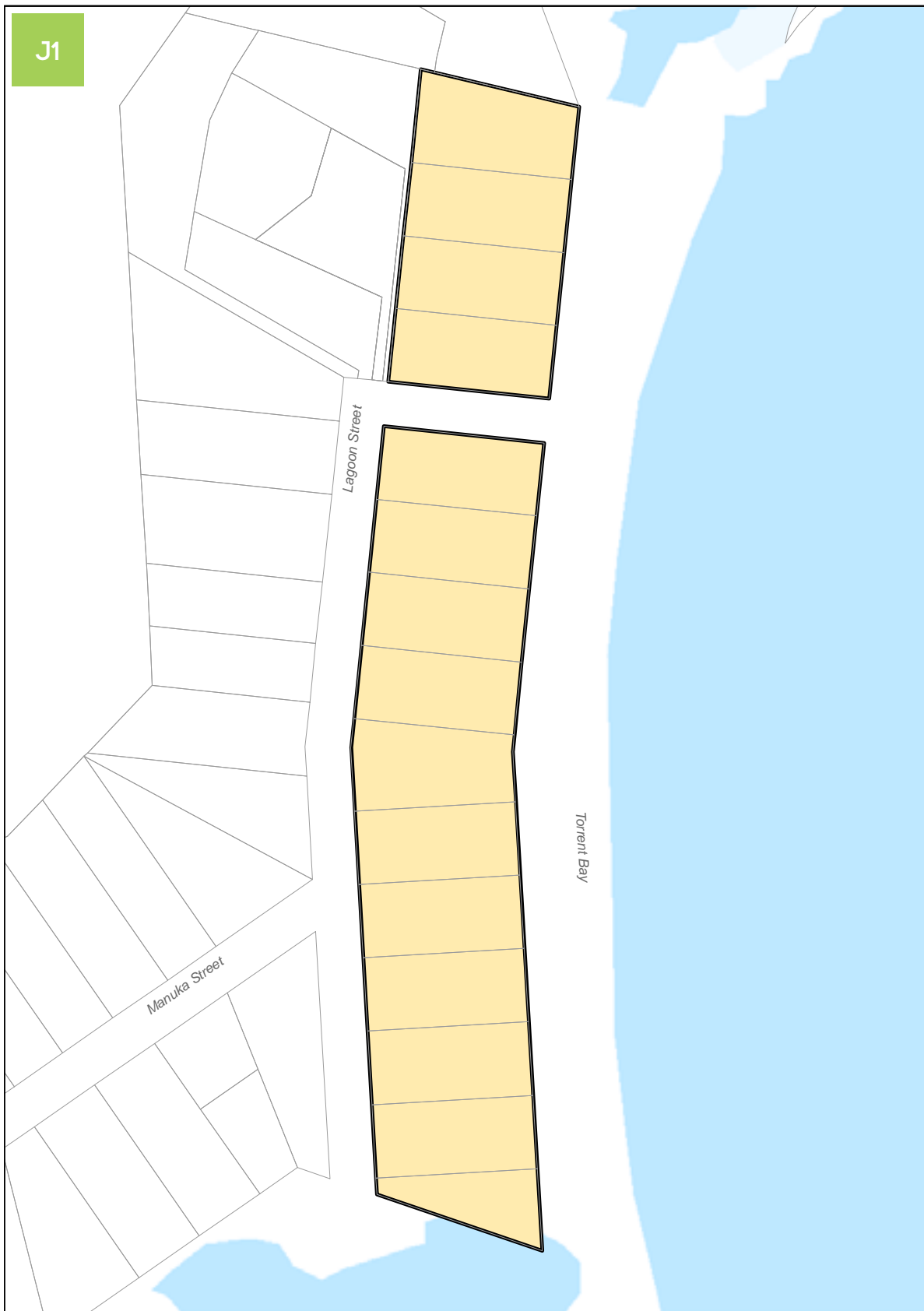
RATING MAPS



Mātua Stopbank Rating Area



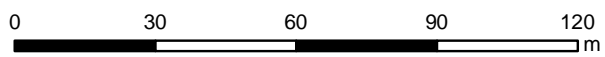
RATING MAPS



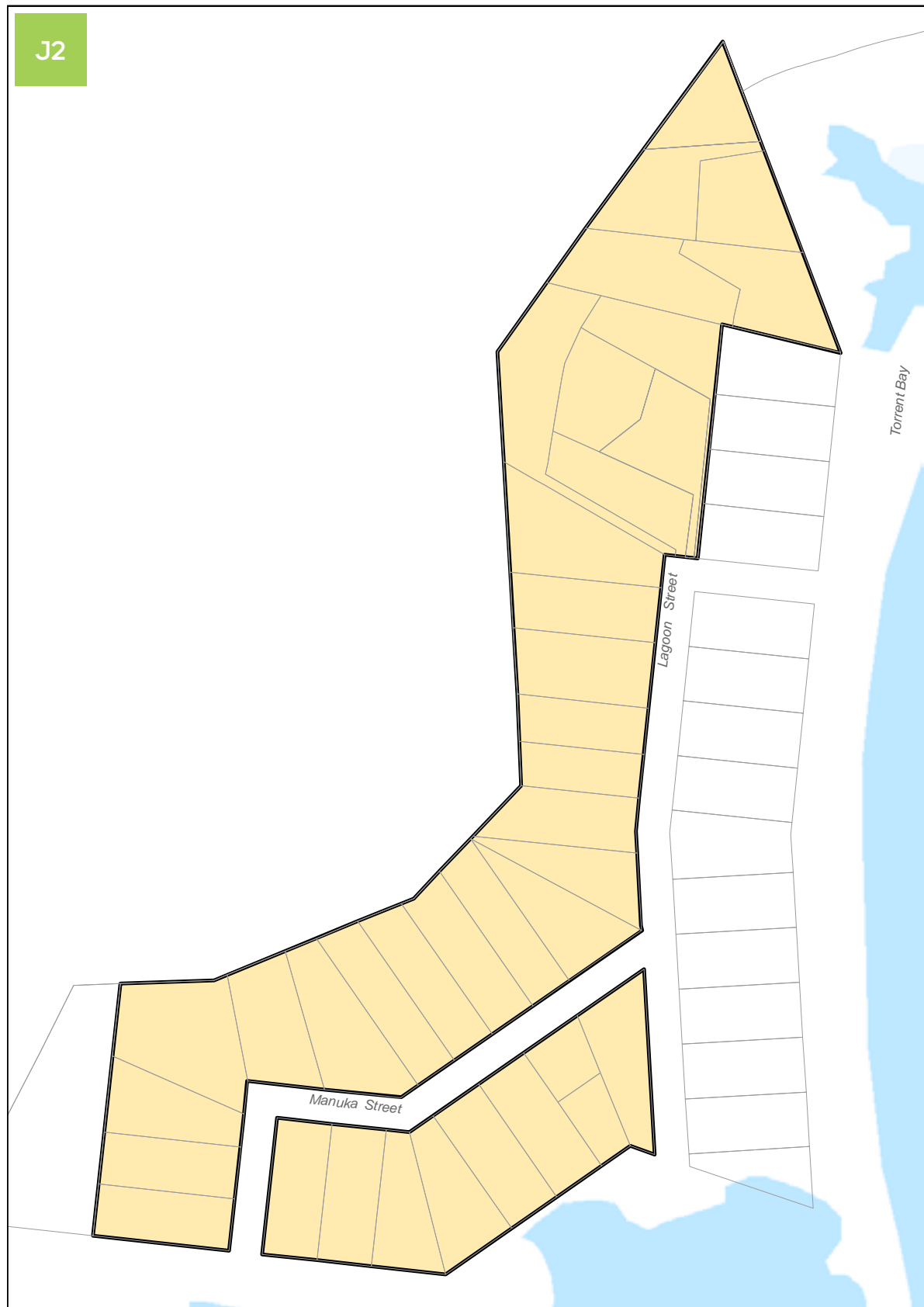
J1



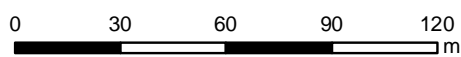
Torrent Bay Rating Area A



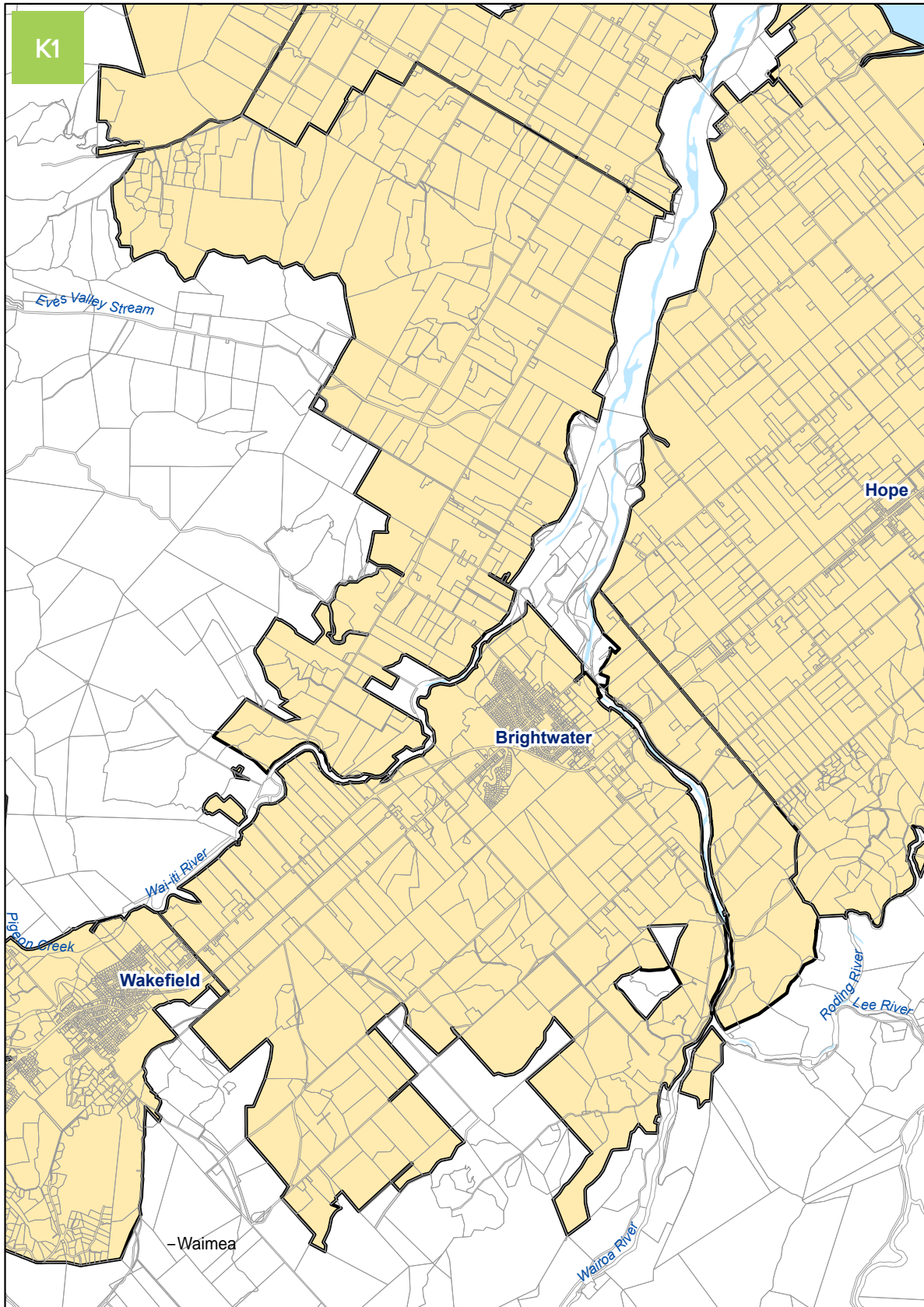
RATING MAPS



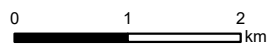
Torrent Bay Rating Area B



RATING MAPS

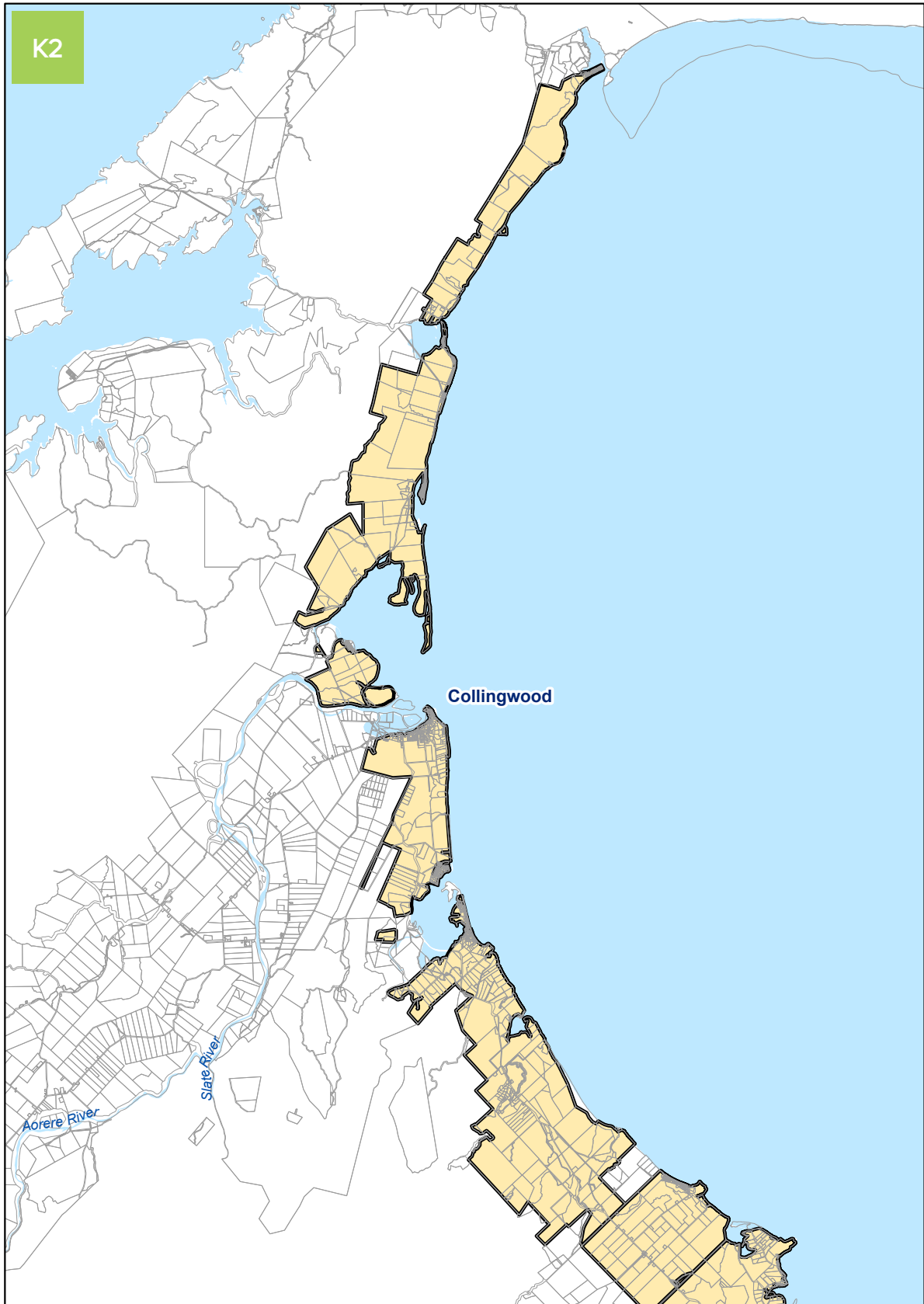


Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Brightwater - Waimea

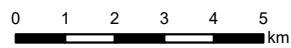


1:56,000

RATING MAPS

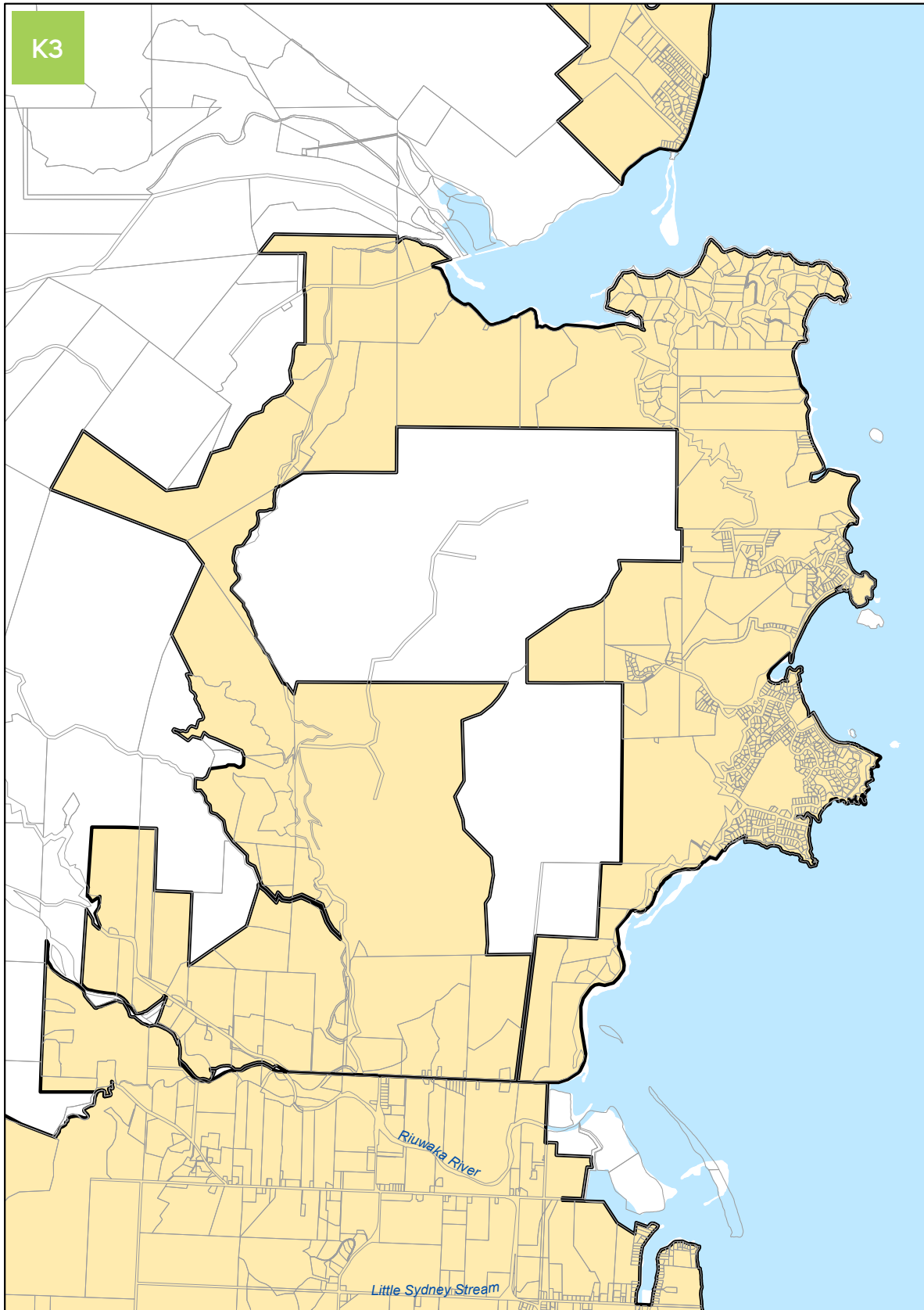


Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Collingwood



1:128,000

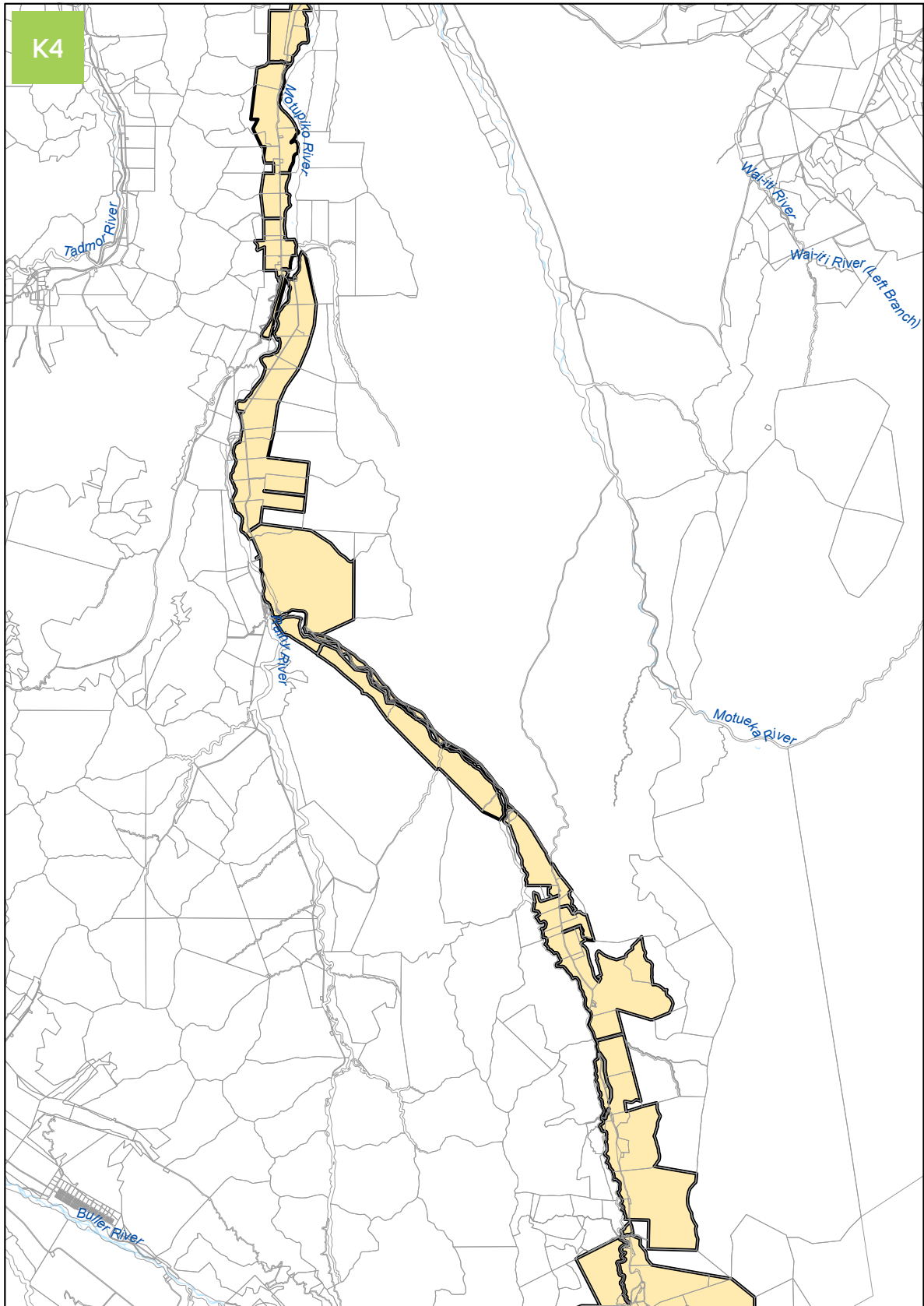
RATING MAPS



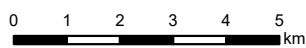
**Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Kaiteriteri**



RATING MAPS

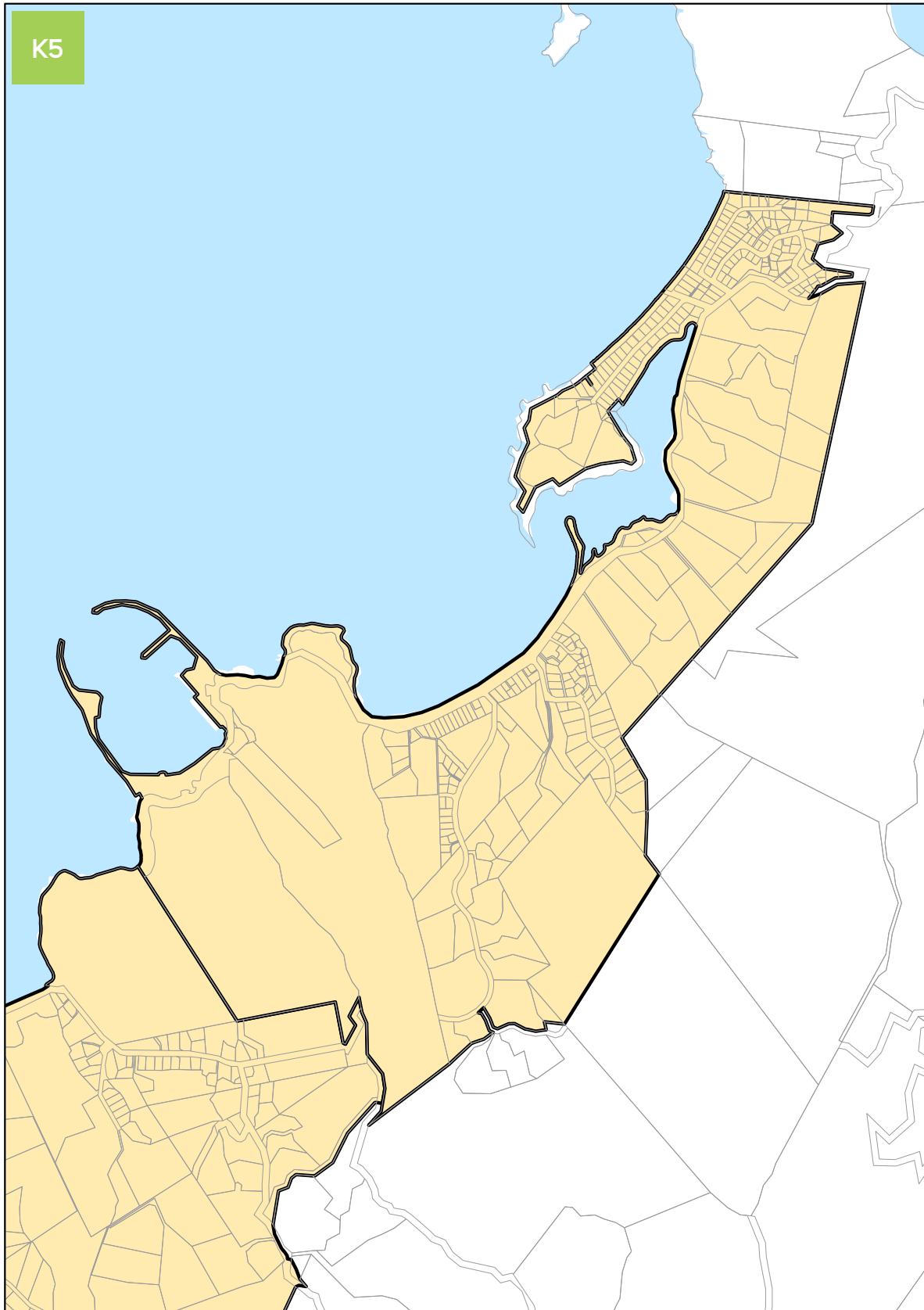


Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Korere Tophouse



1:119,000

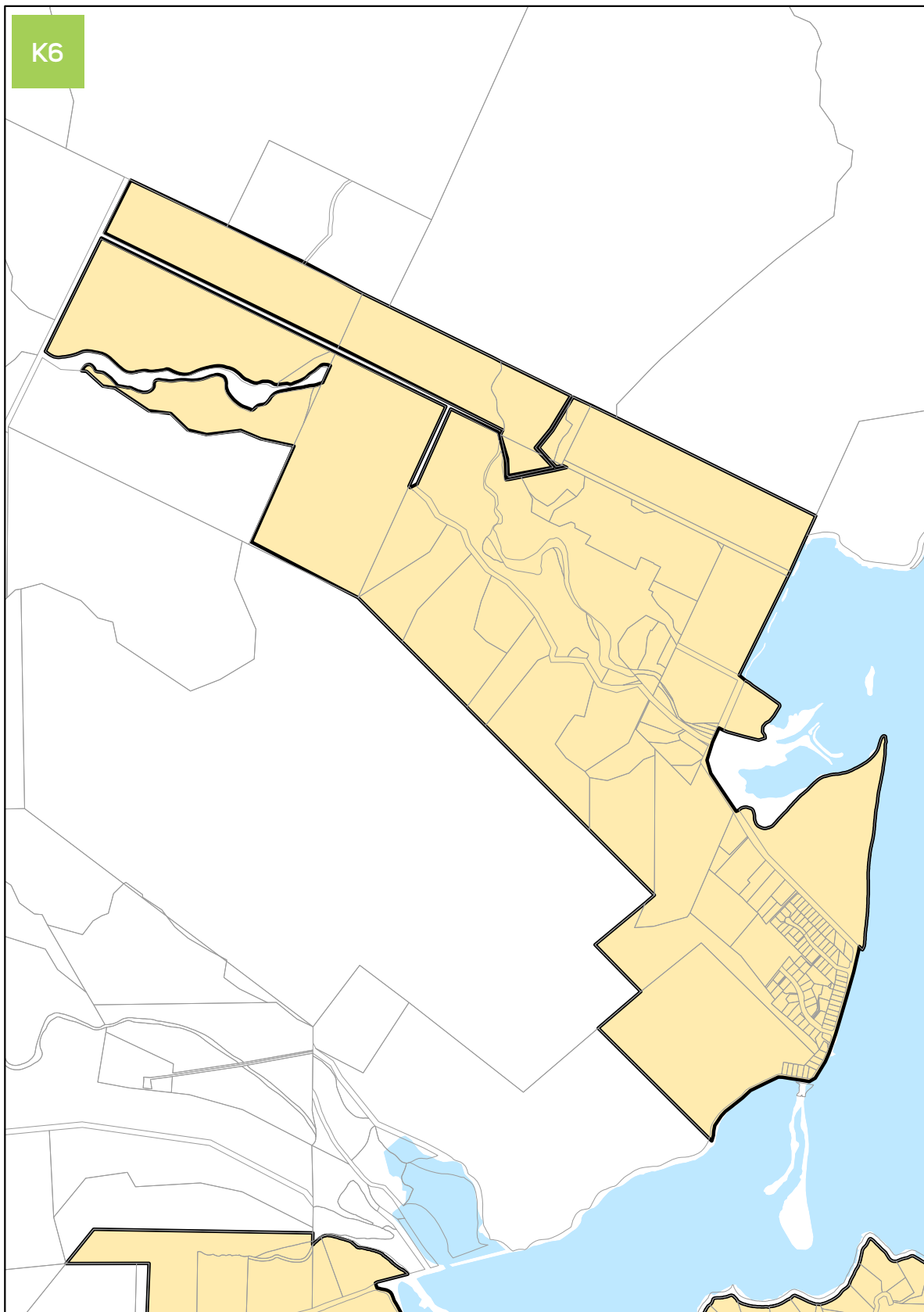
RATING MAPS



Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Ligar Bay - Tata Beach



RATING MAPS

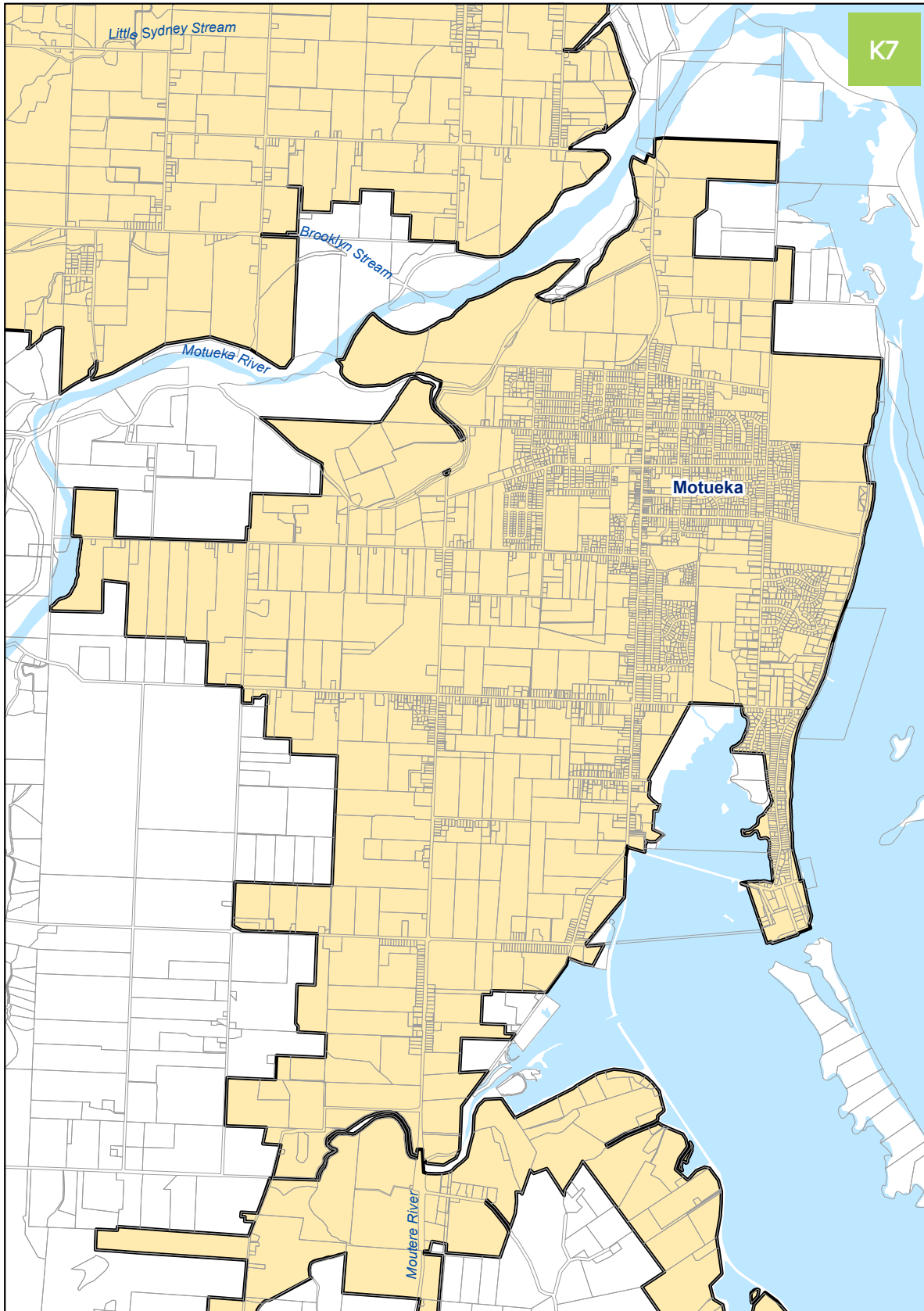


Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Mārahau

0 1 km

N
1:18,000

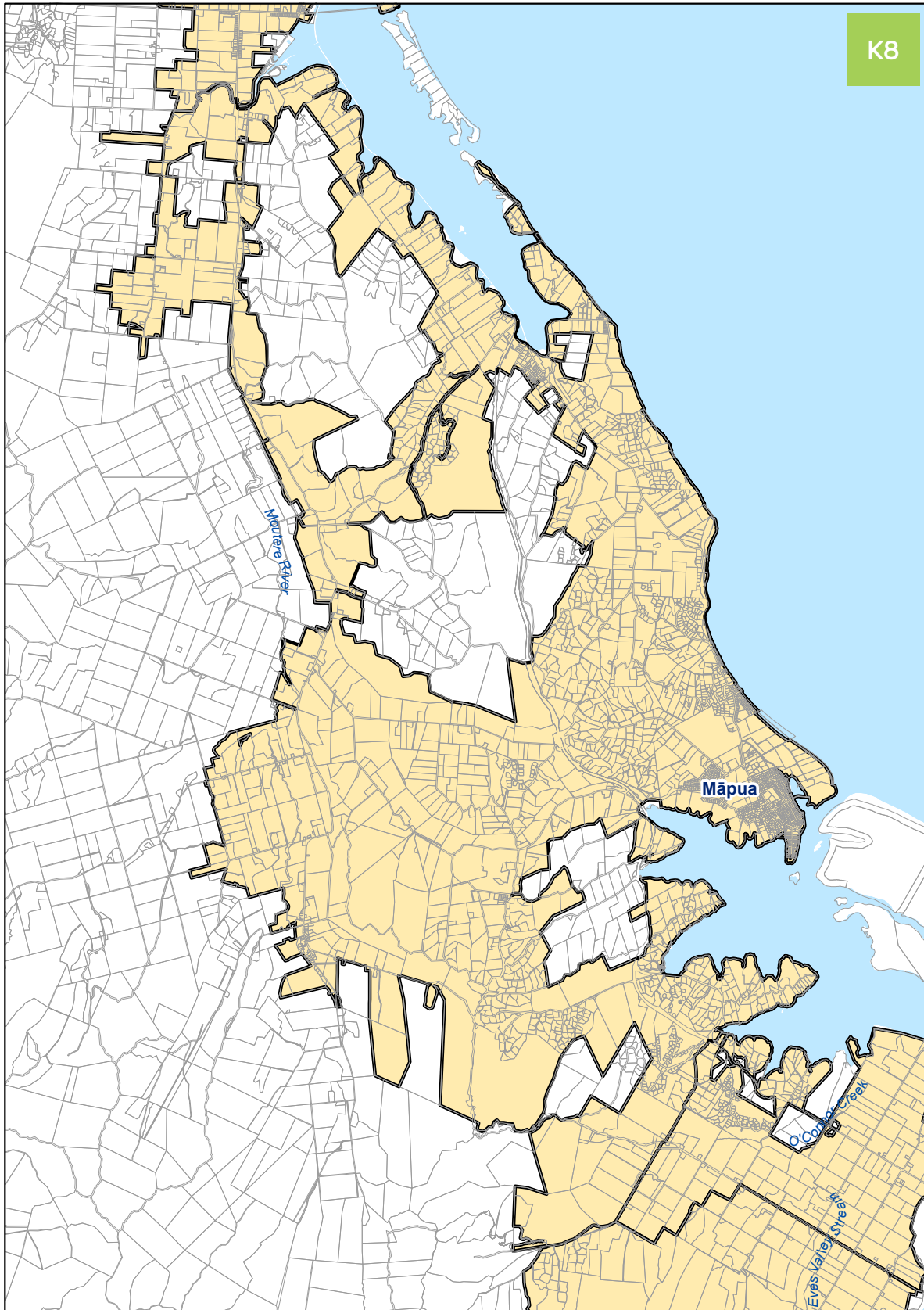
RATING MAPS



Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Motueka



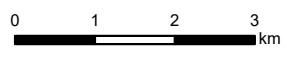
RATING MAPS



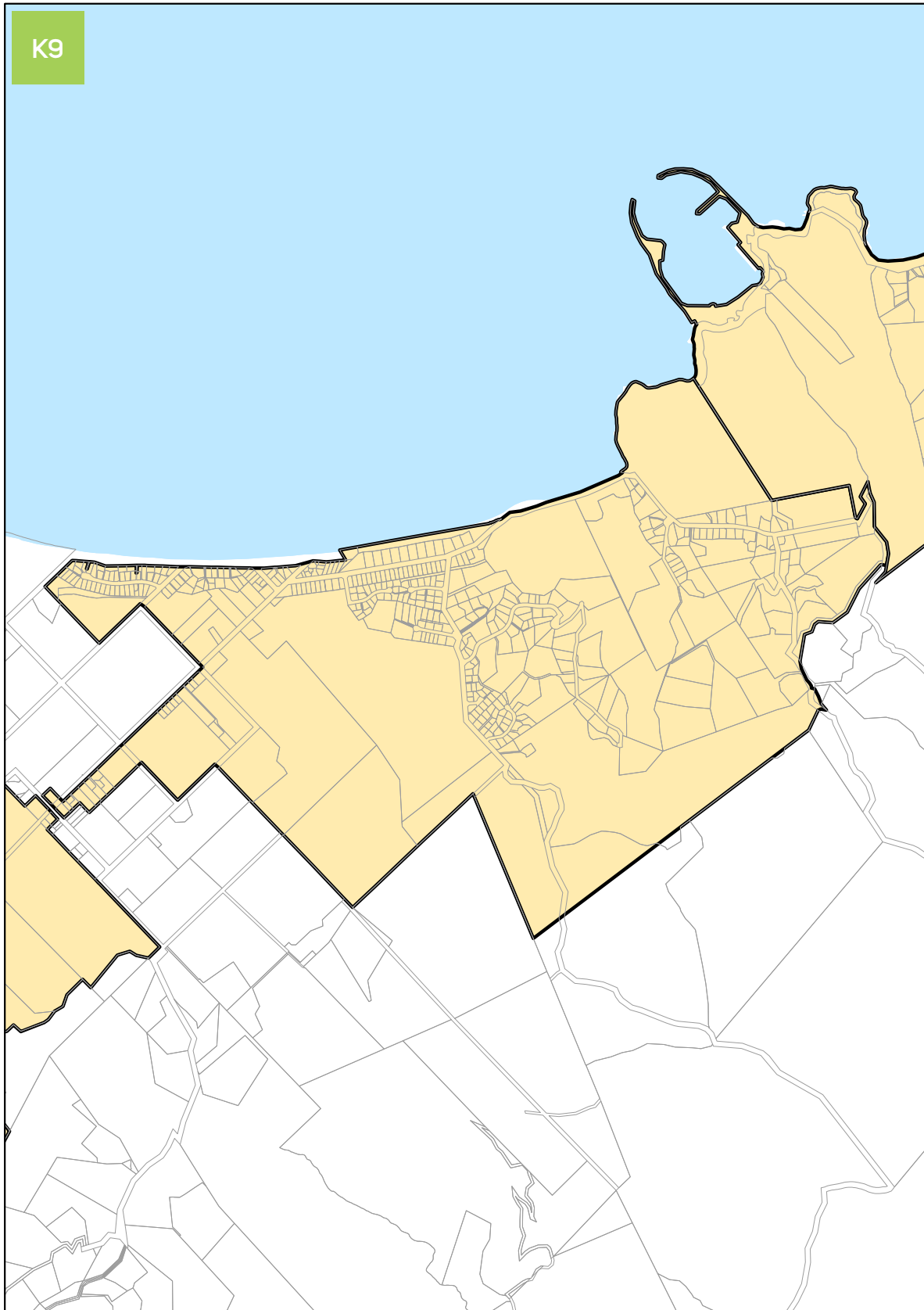
K8



Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Moutere



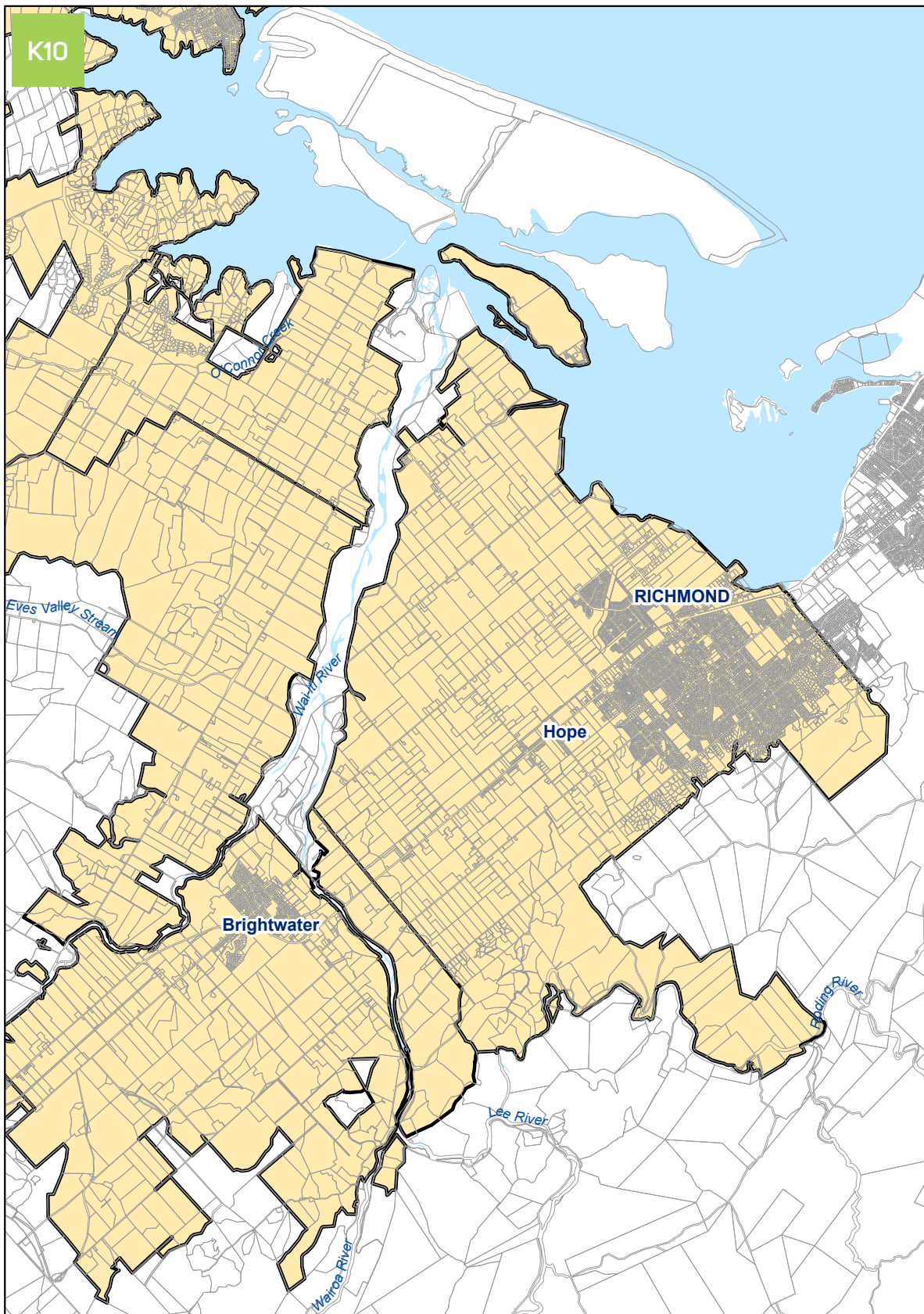
RATING MAPS



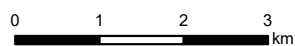
Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Pōhara



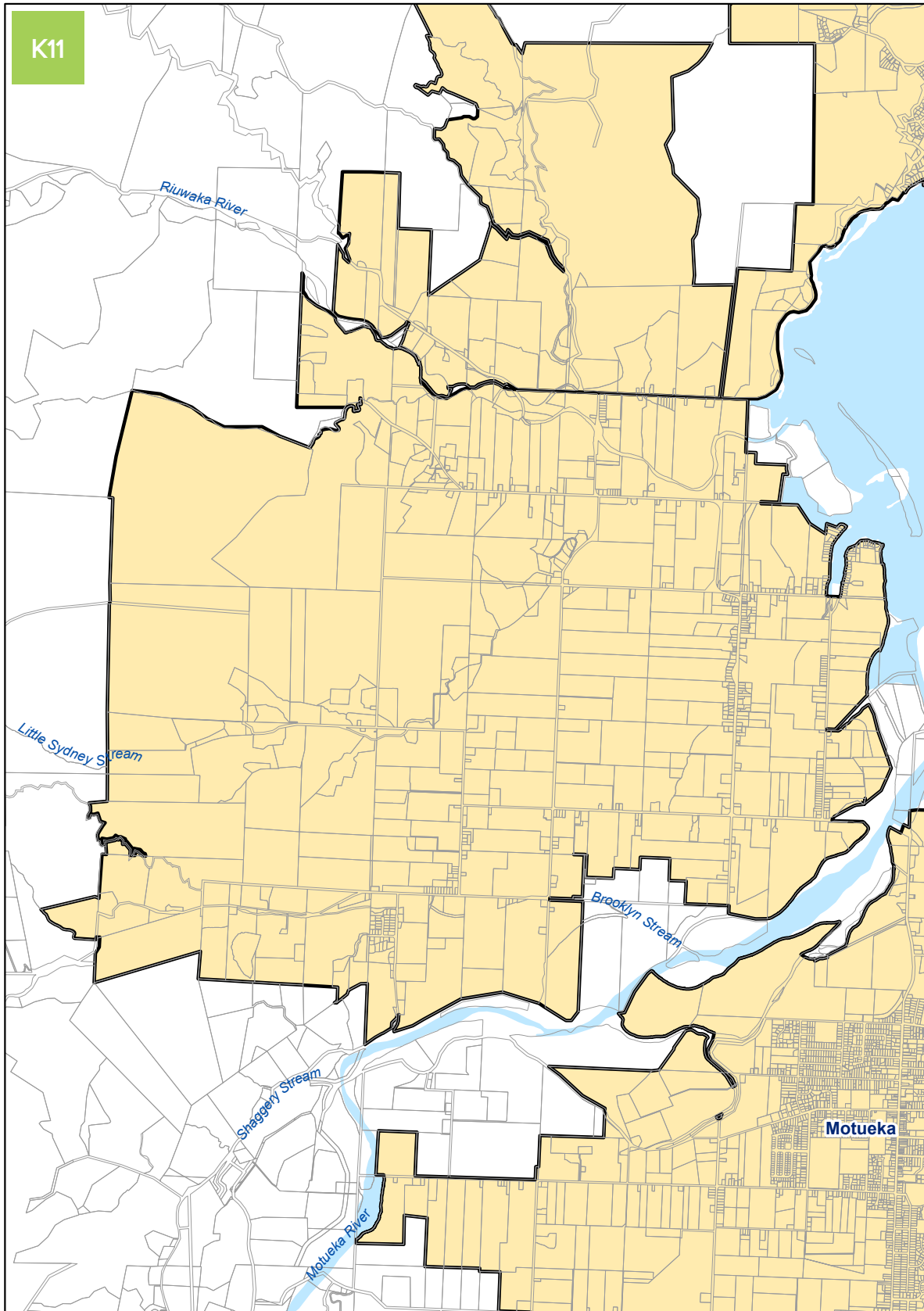
RATING MAPS



Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Richmond



RATING MAPS

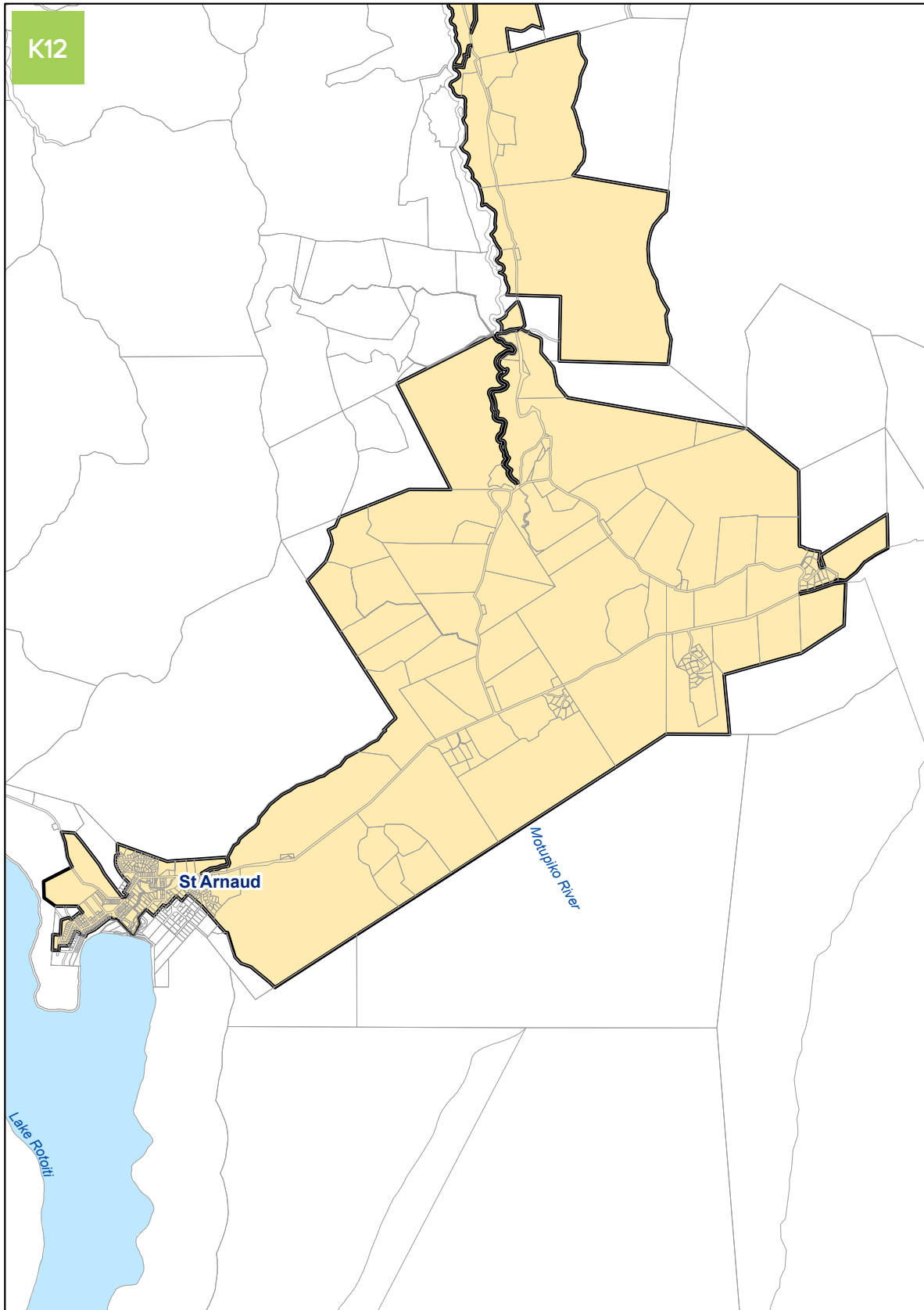


Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Riwaka



1:36,000

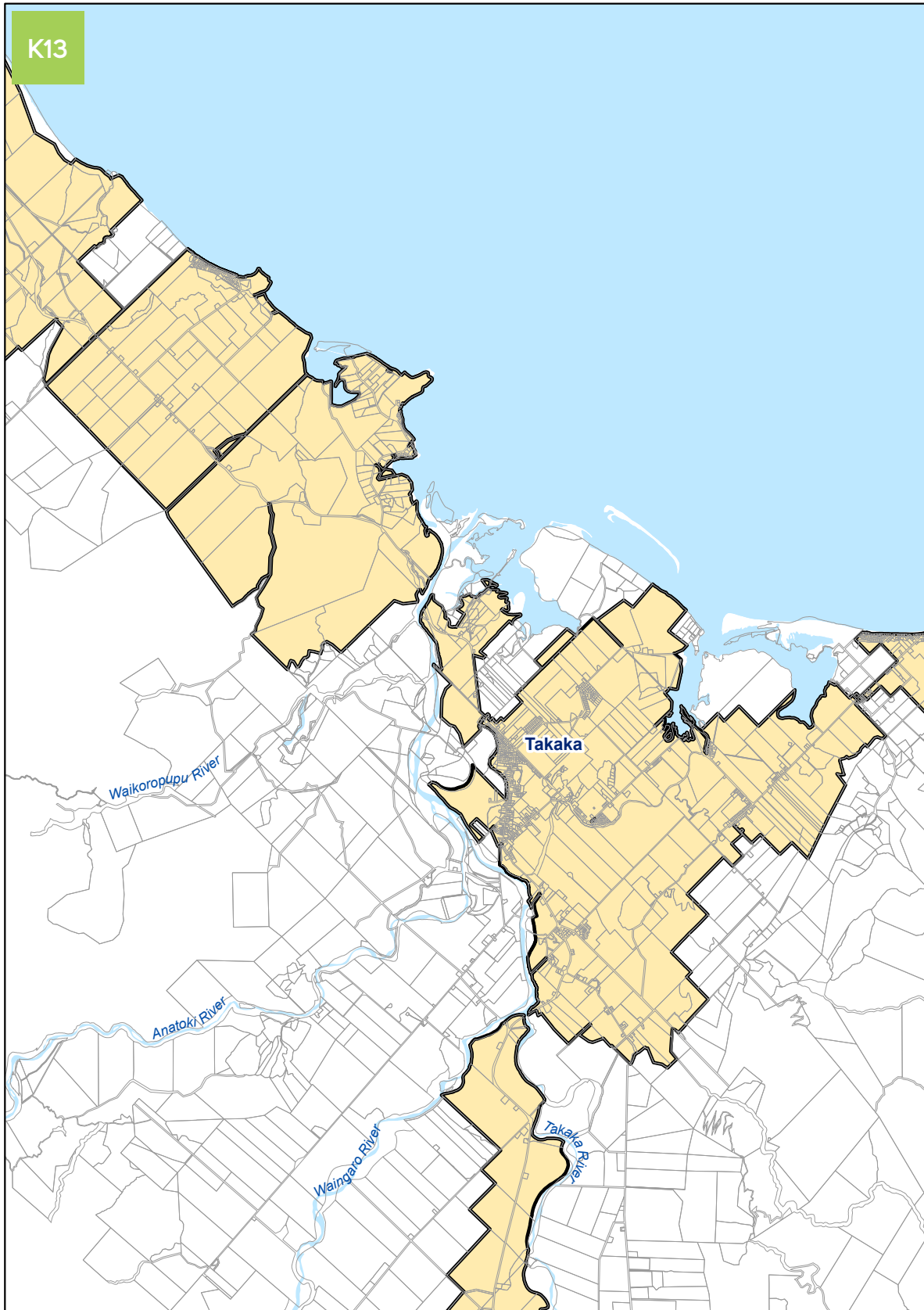
RATING MAPS



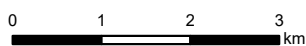
Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
St Arnaud



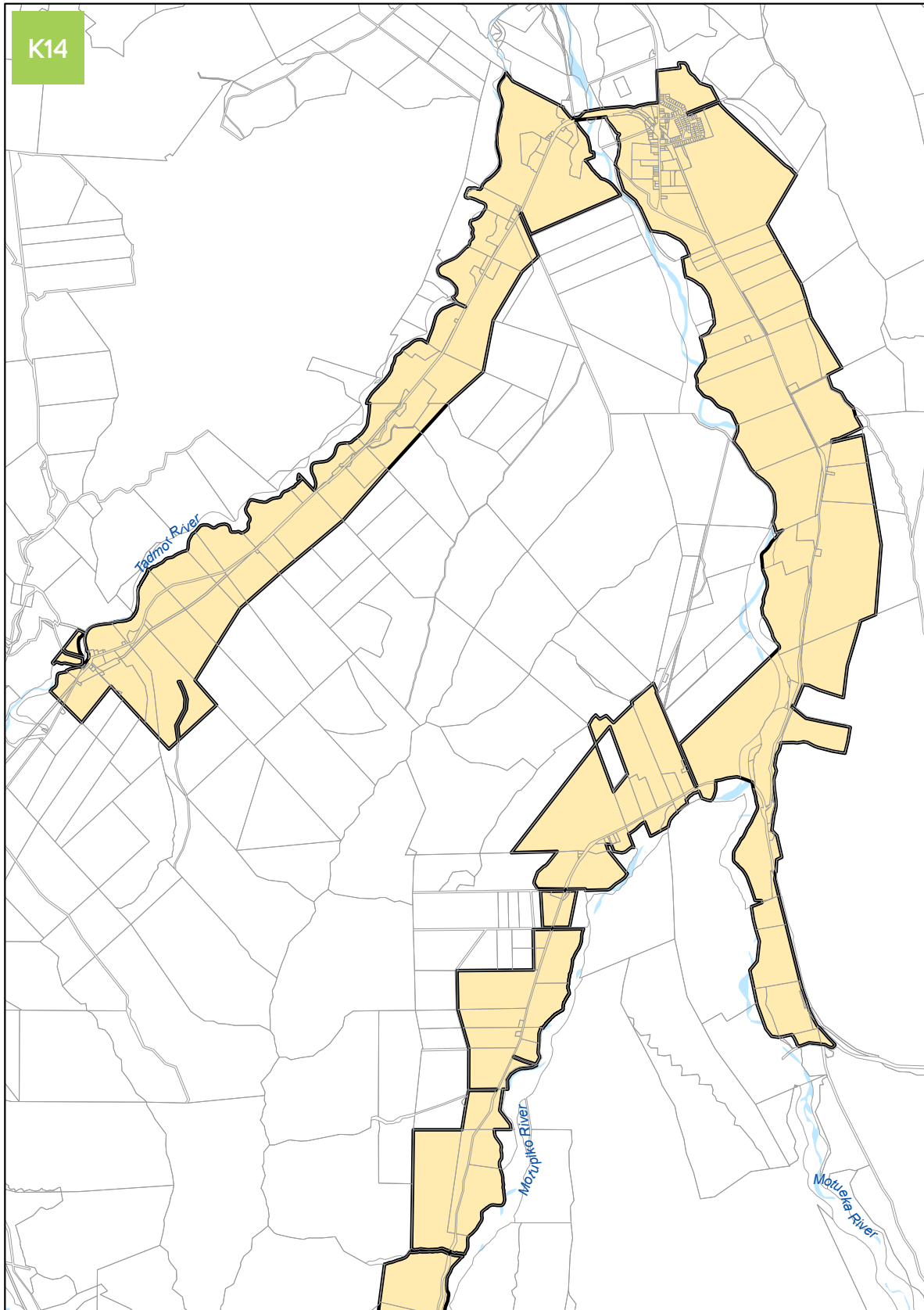
RATING MAPS



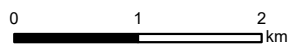
Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Tākaka



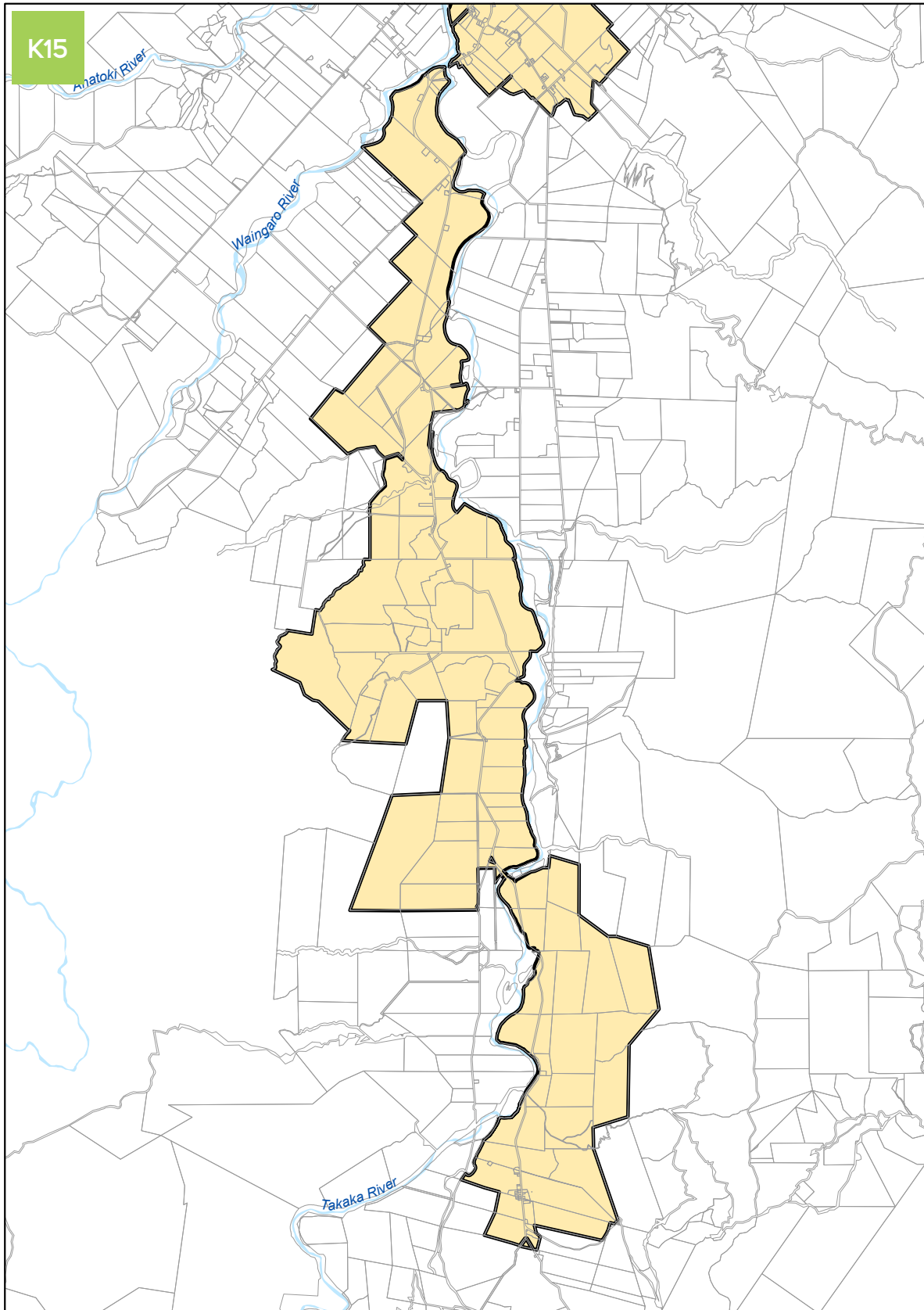
RATING MAPS



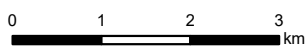
Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Tapawera



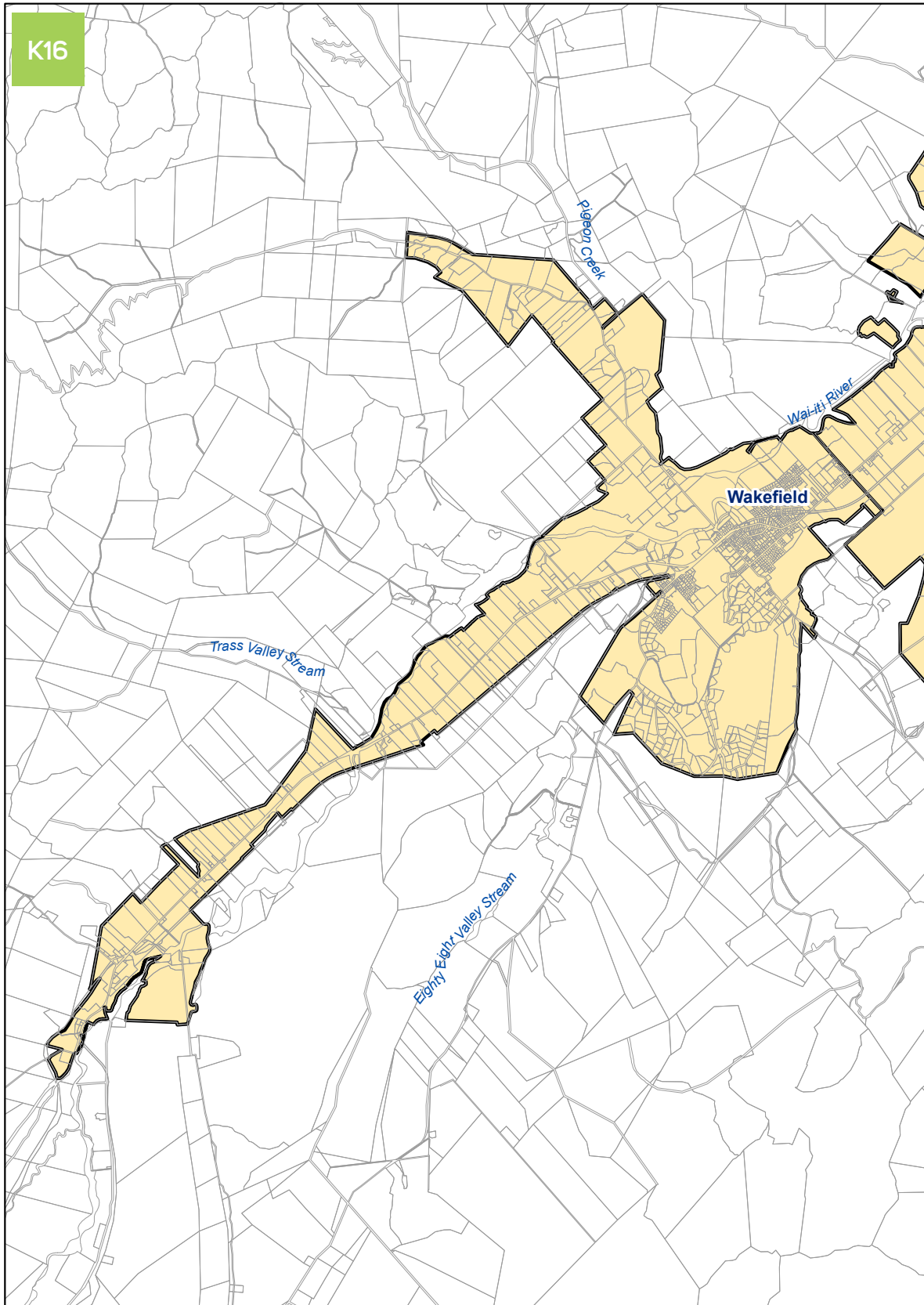
RATING MAPS



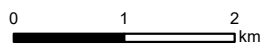
Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Upper Tākaka



RATING MAPS

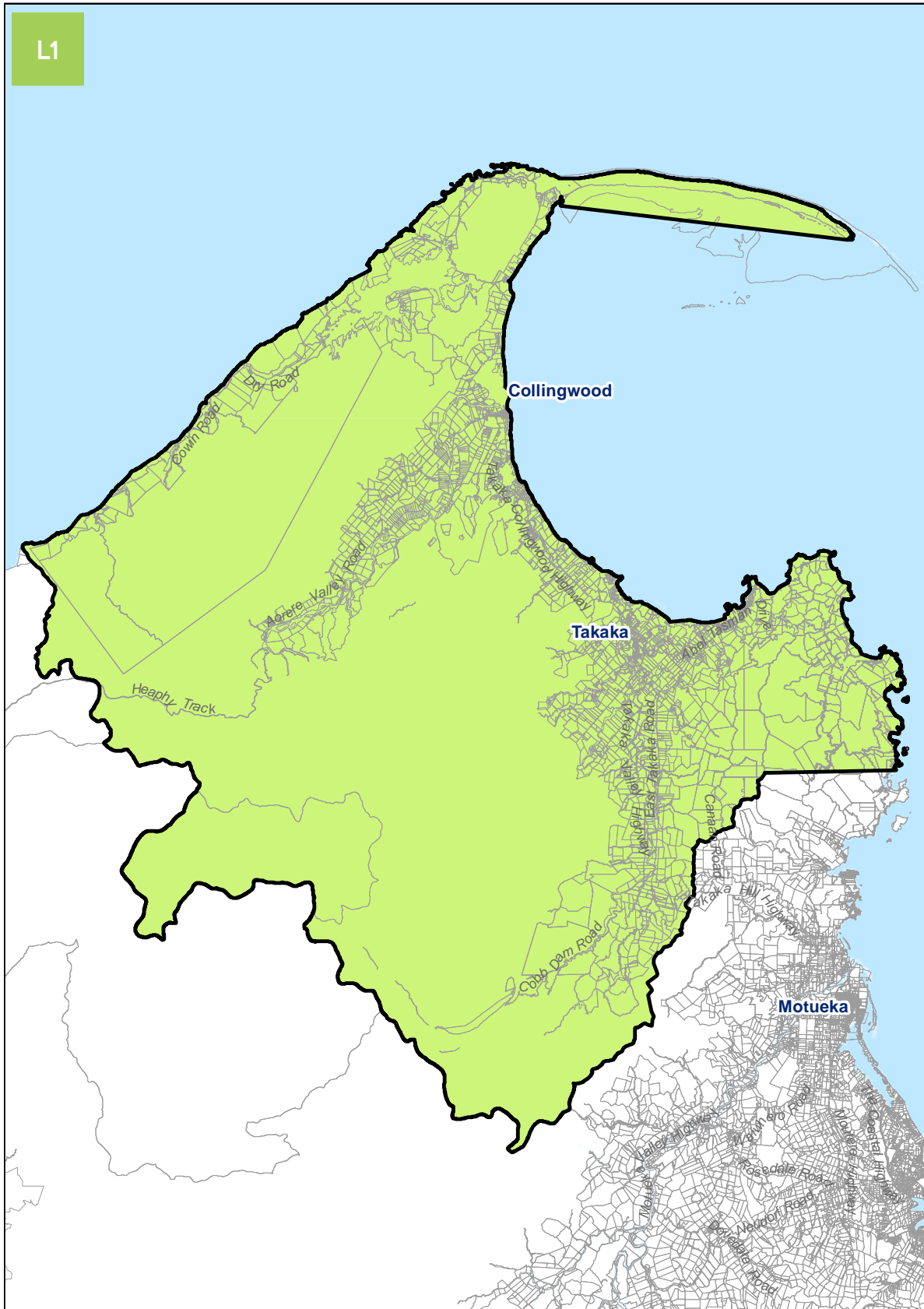


Refuse - Recycling Rating Area
Wakefield



1:57,000

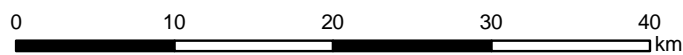
RATING MAPS



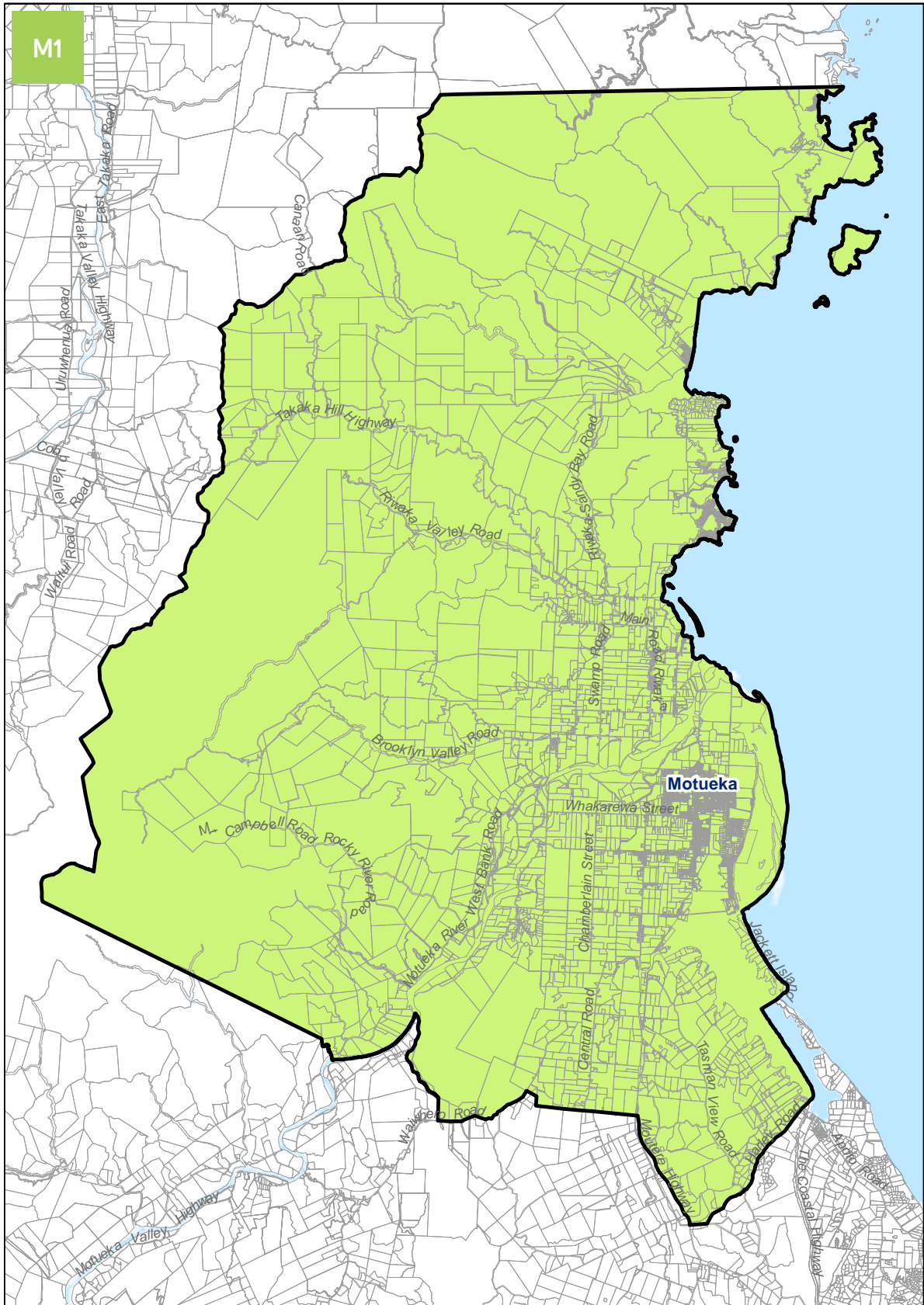
L1



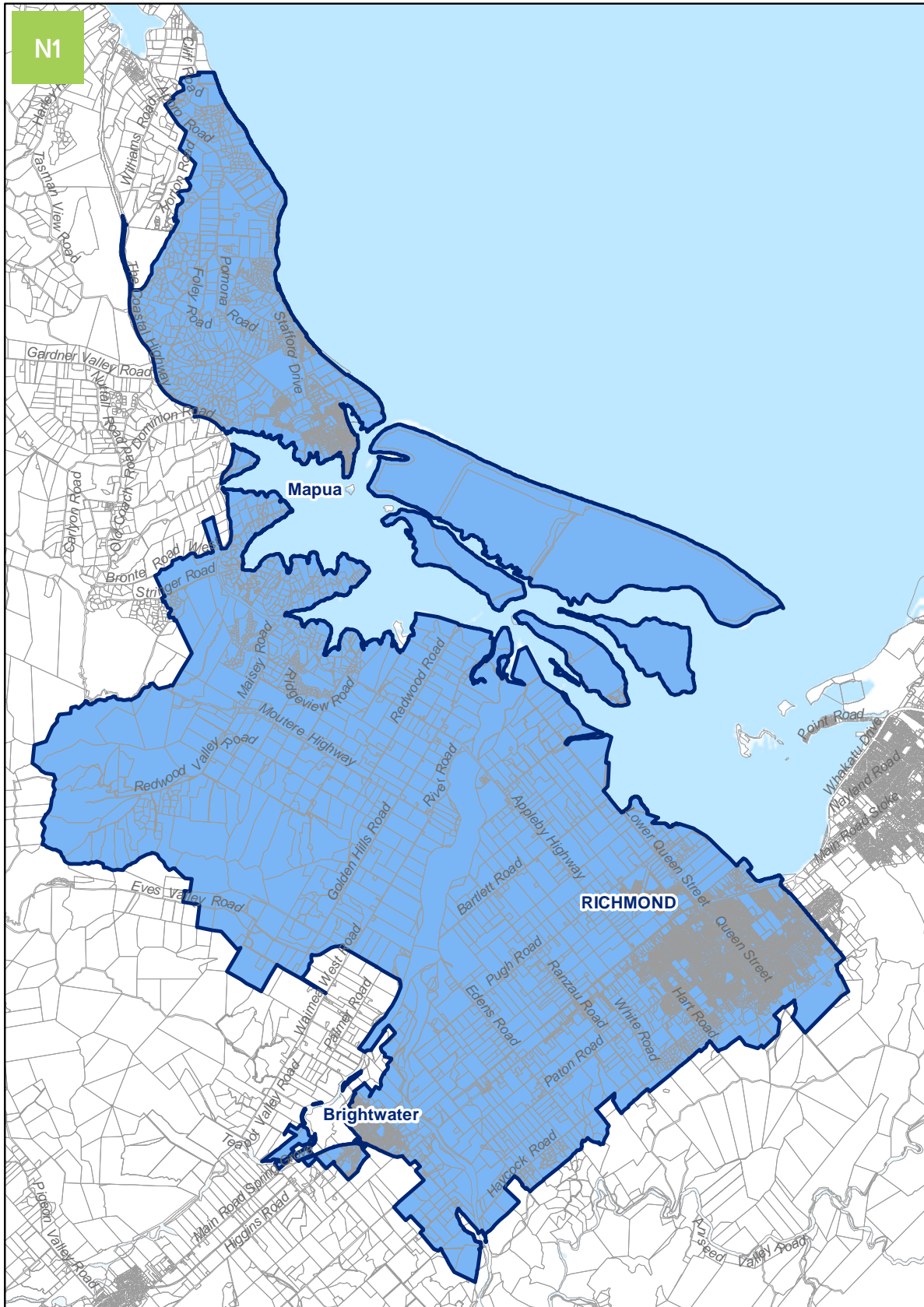
Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area



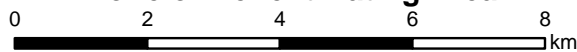
RATING MAPS



RATING MAPS



Waimea Community Dam
Zone of Benefit Rating Area



APPENDIX ONE: 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 ONE: 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.

APPENDIX TWO: FUNDING FOR EXTERNAL GROUPS

Council decided to fund the following:

KOHATINGA MO TE TAIPIO ALLIANCE

We have increased funding from \$20,000 per annum to \$40,000 per annum for two years. By increasing funding to the Alliance we can leverage higher levels of funding to the region. The funding also helps to maintain the Alliance of the Te Tau Ihu Councils, iwi, DOC and fisheries which by working together have greater impact than operating separately.

TASMAN BAYS HERITAGE TRUST.

We will make a small increase to the inflationary adjustment that we apply to the Trust's funding from 3.2% to 3.5%.

NELSON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NRDA)

We will adjust our funding to the NRDA by an inflationary adjustment of 3.5%. In recent years we have not applied an inflationary adjustment to NRDA's funding and in the current high-inflation environment not making any allowance for higher costs threatens the Agency's ability to continue with long-term economic development initiatives.

Council decided not to provide funding/ additional funding for the following:

Whilst there is merit in all the projects being undertaken by the external organisations that applied for funding, we need to avoid the rates revenue increase getting higher.

ABBNEYFIELD MOTUEKA AND GOLDEN BAY

The Council can only offer rates remissions consistent with its rates remission policy. Currently, the Rates Remission Policy does not provide for remissions for community housing providers. The Council will consider whether to introduce a policy of this nature through its Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034 process.

NELSON TASMAN CLIMATE FORUM

The Council already provides some minor funding to support administration of the Climate Forum. With the current financial pressures the Council did not feel able to provide funding for some non-specific climate change initiatives. Some funding for specific projects could potentially be available if the Climate Forum applies to our community grants fund.

MOTUEKA ARTS COUNCIL AND GOLDEN BAY ARTS COUNCIL

The Council currently provides funding to both of these arts councils. It will reconsider the level and purpose of funding in its Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034.

BIKE HUB

The Council acknowledges the value of the services provided by Bike Hub to address poverty, reduce congestion, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and prevent bikes from ending up in landfill. However, we feel that there are potential other funding sources including commercial sponsorship for this initiative.

TE TAUHU IWI

Staff are in discussions with Te Taihu iwi to support their participation in work on the National Policy Statement Freshwater Management, Te Mana o te Wai through operating budgets included elsewhere in the Annual Plan.

SUTER ART GALLERY

The request from the Suter Art Gallery was not to reduce the Council's funding. This funding has been retained at its existing level in the Annual Plan 2023/2024.



Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere