

# DRAFT Annual Plan 2023/24



# CARTERTON

A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living.

## What's an Annual Plan?

In 2021 we adopted our 2021-2031 Ten-Year Plan.

2023/24 will be Year 3 of the Ten-Year Plan. This Annual Plan describes any significant or material changes from the 2023/24 year of the Ten-Year Plan. The Annual Plan also includes financial and other information that is required by the Local Government Act.

Because it concentrates on differences from the Ten-Year Plan, the Annual Plan is a smaller document than the Ten-Year Plan. For more details on our activities, please refer to the Ten-Year Plan, which is available on our website at [cdc.govt.nz/tenyearplan](https://cdc.govt.nz/tenyearplan)



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## Mayor and Councillors

Name	Contact Details
Mayor Hon. Ron Mark	mayor@cdc.govt.nz
Deputy Mayor Dale Williams	dale@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Grace Ayling	gracea@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Robyn Cherry-Campbell	robyn@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Steve Cretney	steve@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Brian Deller	briand@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Steve Gallon	steveg@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Steve Laurence	stevel@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Lou Newman	lou@cdc.govt.nz

## What's New in 2023/24?

The 2023/24 Annual Plan is a refresh of what was planned for in the 2031-24 Long-Term Plan. It gives us a chance to review what our planned projects, service delivery, spending and income were when we set the Long-Term Plan, and update for known changes.

A lot has changed since the Long-Term Plan was completed in 2021. We have faced challenges with covid, multiple severe weather events, and we are now facing uncertain and challenging economic times, including extremely high inflation. Despite this, Council still intends to deliver on the key projects and activities planned in the 2023/24 year of the Ten-Year Plan, apart from delaying some projects for further consideration in the next Ten-Year Plan.

Our ongoing projects include our roading, wastewater and waters renewals programmes, and our continued work on climate change initiatives which is directed by the Ruamāhanga Strategy.

The new administration building project was due to start in the 2022/23 year, with a total of \$4.5m to be spent across three years. As part of the 2022/23 Annual Plan, and again for this 2023/24 Annual Plan, Council has decided to delay the start of this project until there is more certainty around the 3 Waters Reform, and the impact this may have on this project. Council can also consider whether other options may be available. At this stage, the project is only delayed, with no decisions having yet been made. This project will be reviewed again as part of the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan, with work already starting on this.

Severe weather events in the 2022/23 year, including cyclones Hale and Gabrielle, have resulted in significant damage to roading infrastructure. At this stage Council expects to spend approximately \$6m to reinstate damaged roading over the next three years. This plan includes \$1.9m operating expenditure to repair roading infrastructure, on top of our usual roading maintenance and renewals programme. The majority of this work will be completed at a higher financial assistance rate from Waka Kotahi, and is in the process of being approved.

We have worked to ensure that we can keep rates increases to a minimum, despite significant pressure from inflation and the additional work on emergency roading, while still delivering all our core services in the community and remaining financially prudent. We have reviewed our activities to confirm that we are delivering services in the most cost-effective

way possible and have sought to offset forecast increases in expenses through reducing some budgets while still delivering the levels of service agreed in the Ten-Year Plan.

Council has decided to reduce the funding of depreciation on our roading and three waters assets given the significant increases in asset values resulting from the 2022 revaluations, and the resulting impact on rates. This means the full depreciation expense will still be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance, but we will not be recovering all of this through rates revenue. Risks relating to this approach are discussed on page 5.

Most fees and charges have been increased to cover the cost of inflation, though some have been increased more significantly where Council is facing higher costs. We have also introduced some new fees and charges in order to recover costs which would otherwise be subsidised by rates. One of these new fees is for e-waste disposal. Disposal of e-waste is currently free at the Carterton Transfer Station, however we have seen an increasing amount of e-waste being received, and higher costs associated with processing and disposing of this waste, which has led to the introduction of the new fee. This will decrease the amount of rates required to fund the disposal of e-waste. Our full Fees and Charges Schedule is from page 64.

Overall, average rates will increase by 6.2 per cent for the 2023/24 year. This is higher than the increase predicted for Year 3 of the Ten-Year Plan, which was 4 per cent. This increase is mainly the result of inflation, emergency roading works, and resourcing required to deliver on the Ten-Year Plan. This is the average increase across all rateable properties. With the highest budget increases for emergency roading, the rates increase will be higher in the rural area and lower in the urban area. See page 41 for more detail on rates increases for different property types.

Council have begun to make provision for the Government's 3 Waters Reforms, and the significant additional workload this brings. The 3 Waters Reforms programme is comprehensive, ongoing, and has become increasingly demanding as we get closer to the proposed mandated transition date of 1 July 2026. Transition funding from DIA has meant Council has been able to create two new roles to assist with the transition work, and are fully funded by this grant.

## Risks

As with all plans there are some risks with the Annual Plan. None of these risks are considered significant. The risks are summarised below.

### **Delivery of 3 Waters**

The government has confirmed it will create ten publicly owned water entities for delivery of the three waters (drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater). These entities are expected to be in place from 1 July 2026, and Council will no longer provide water services, or own the related assets. For the purposes of this plan, we are assuming no changes to our current model, and we continue to deliver three waters services including the continuation of our capital programme.

The only exception is the funding of depreciation on 3 Waters assets. Council has made the decision not to fully fund depreciation on both 3 Waters and Roading assets in the 2023/24 year. This is due to the increase in depreciation resulting from the significant increases in value of these assets from the 2022 infrastructure asset revaluations, and the pressure on rates increases this year from inflation. There is the risk that Council underfunds depreciation so that the amount collected does not cover the cost of waters, and roading renewals. If this were to occur, Council could choose to fund the shortfall in the renewals programme through borrowing (either internal or external). Council will also need to consider when to start fully funding depreciation again, and the impact this will have on rates at the time.

### **Other legislative changes and reviews**

In addition to the 3 Waters Reform, changes to a number of other pieces of legislation have been signalled as well as a number of reviews. These include Resource Management Act reforms, review of the Future of Local Governance, Civil Defence and Emergency Management, as well as our District Plan review. These potential changes are not expected to impact the 2023/24 year.

## Financial Overview

### Capital expenditure

The Council plans to spend \$8.4 million on capital expenditure over the 2023/24 year. \$2.8 million or 34 per cent will be on transport infrastructure, \$3 million or 36 per cent on wastewater facilities, and \$1.2 million or 14 per cent on water supply infrastructure.

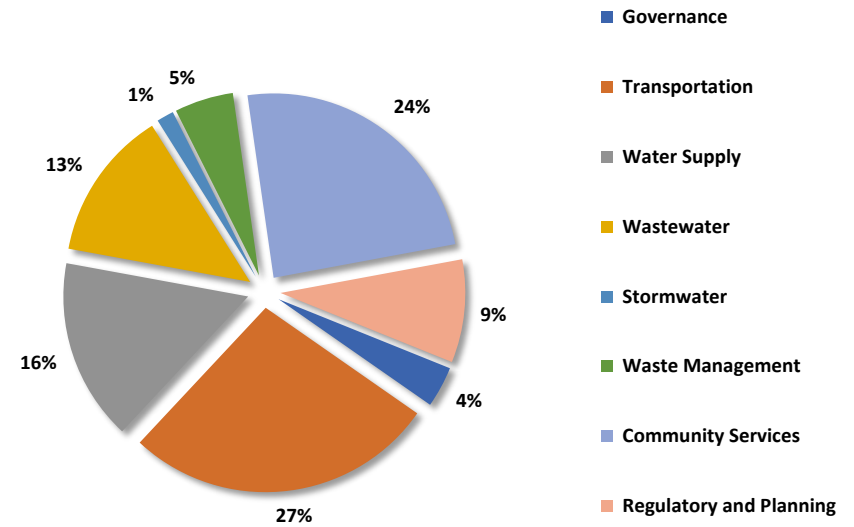
### Operating expenditure

The Council plans to spend \$26.2 million on operating expenditure over the 2023/24 year. \$7 million, or 27 per cent, will be on transportation and \$6.3 million, or 24 per cent, on community services (including community amenities, parks and reserves, and community development).

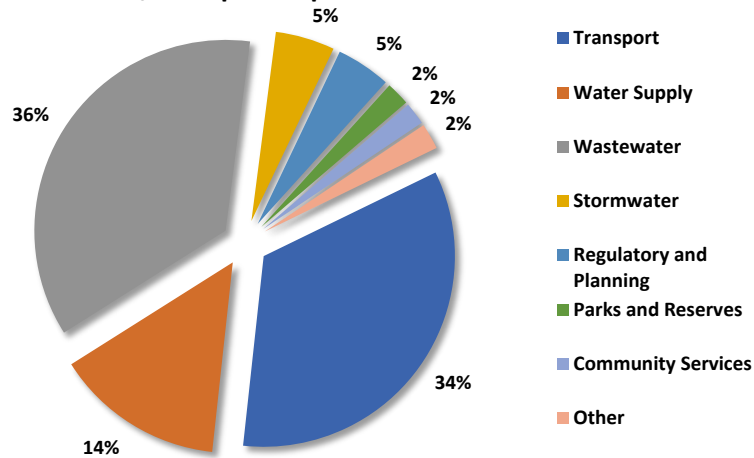
### Funding

There are no changes from the Ten-Year Plan, on how Council funds its operating and capital expenditure requirements. The chart below shows how the Council will fund the services and projects it will deliver to the community.

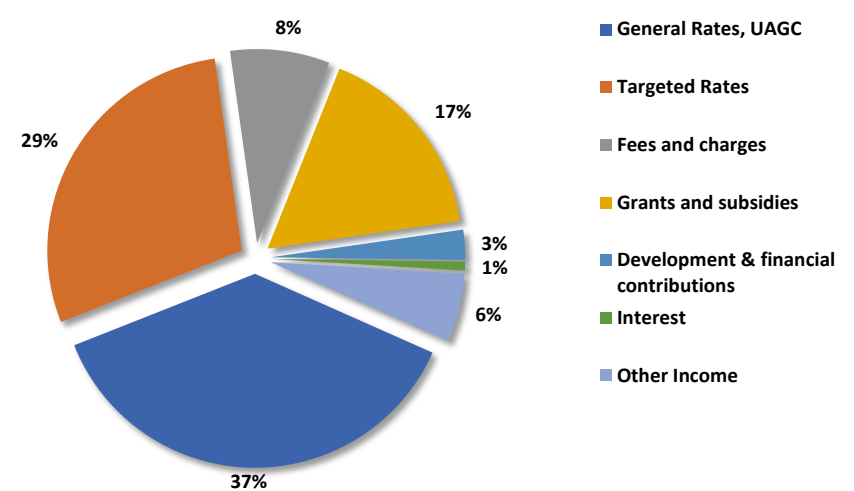
Annual Plan 2023/24 Operating expenditure



Annual Plan 2023/24 Capital expenditure

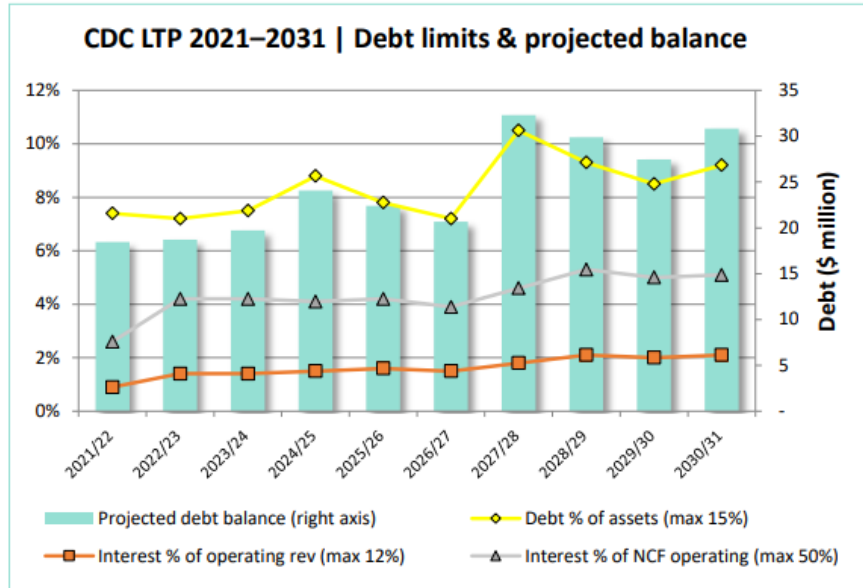


Annual Plan 2023/24 Funding sources



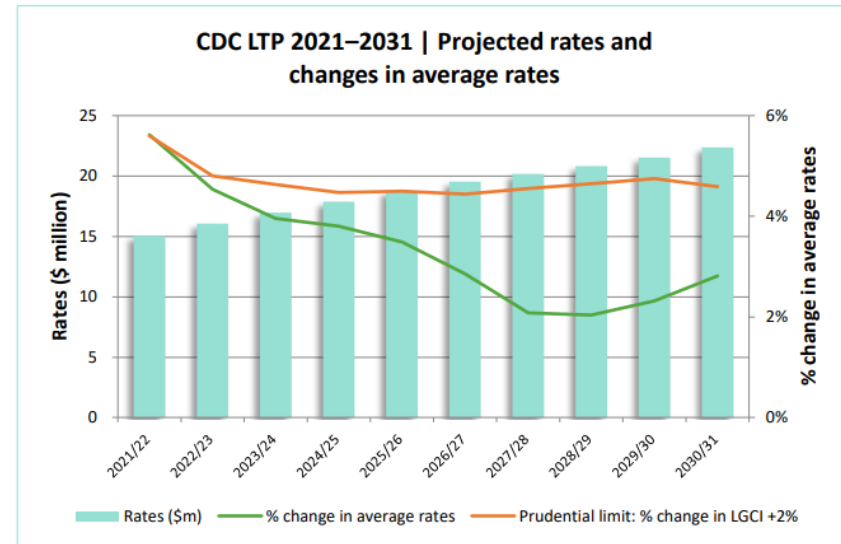
## Borrowing limits

In the Ten-Year Plan the Council set limits on the level of borrowing, shown in the chart below. Planned interest and debt for 2023/24 are well below the limits and the projected balances.



## Rates increase

The Council has agreed to limit the increase in average rates<sup>1</sup> in any one year to the increase in the BERL local government cost index plus 2 percent. The following chart shows the projected rates from the Ten-Year Plan and the percentage increase compared with the self-imposed limit in rates increases.



The limit for 2023/24 is a 9.2 per cent increase in the average rates, as the BERL index was 7.2 per cent. The Ten-Year Plan projection for 2023/24 was 4 per cent, which is within that limit. Overall, the increase in the average rates proposed within this Annual Plan will be 6.2 per cent. This is within the self-imposed limit set by Council in the Ten-Year Plan.

<sup>1</sup> The average rates is the total forecast rates for the year divided by the total number of forecast rateable properties at the beginning of the year.



# Community Outcomes





# Vision

## A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living

### Community outcomes

The following community outcomes relate to social well-being:

- A strong and effective council providing trusted leadership.
- A caring community that is safe, healthy, and connected.
- An empowered community that participates in Council and community-based decision making.
- Awesome public facilities, spaces, and parks.

The following community outcomes relate to environmental well-being:

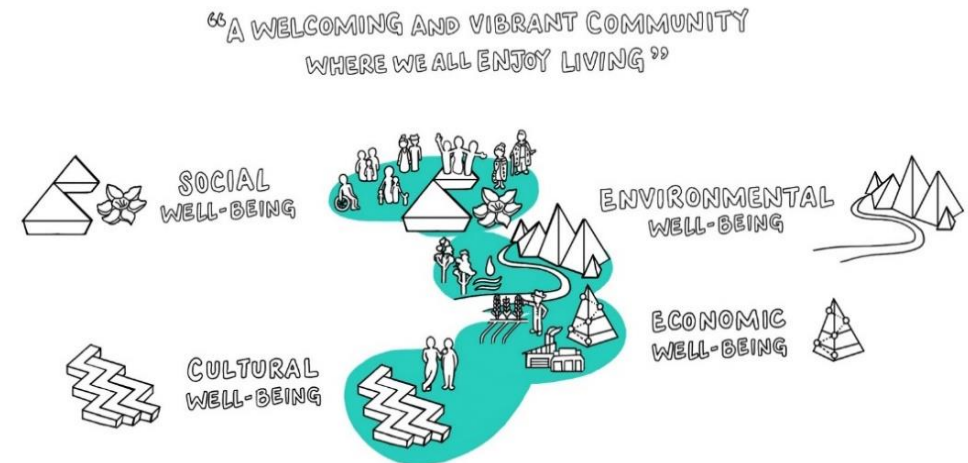
- Safe and resilient water supply, wastewater, and stormwater systems.
- Healthy, sustainable waterways.
- An environmentally responsible community committed to reducing our carbon footprint and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
- A resilient community capable of responding and recovering from environmental shocks.

The following community outcomes relate to economic well-being:

- Quality fit for purpose infrastructure and services that are cost-effective and meet future needs.
- A vibrant and prosperous business and primary sector investing in, and supported by, the community.
- A community that is productively engaged in employment, education, and community service.

The following community outcomes relate to cultural well-being:

- Te Āo Māori/Māori aspirations and partnerships are valued and supported.
- A community that embraces and encourages our cultural diversity and heritage.
- A community that fosters and promotes our quirkiness and creativity.







# Council Activities and Services



## Groups of Activities

Information on Council activities and services is provided in the following eight groups:

- Governance
- Community support
- Regulatory and planning
- Transportation
- Wastewater and the treatment and disposal of sewage
- Stormwater drainage
- Waste management
- Water supply and water rates.

In each group of activities, you will find the following information where applicable:

### **What the group includes**

These sections explain what we do and why we do it, and any legislation that is applicable to the group of activities.

### **Highlights for 2023/24**

This section provides details of notable operating activities and capital investment this coming year and identifies any differences to the Ten-Year Plan.

### **How we will measure what we deliver**

Explains how Council will monitor the group of activities to ensure it is delivering the service sought by the community.

### **Assets and asset valuations**

These sections advise what assets are applicable to the group of activities, and their value if available.

A Funding Impact Statement for each activity is included in the Financial Information section.

A Capital Expenditure Schedule for each activity is included with each group of activities.

**More information about how each activity is funded, assumptions, uncertainties and risks are provided in the Ten-Year Plan.**



## Governance

This group of activities includes the following services and programmes:

- Council and Committees and other democratic processes.
- Public communication, consultation, and information.
- Effective leadership and decision-making.
- Future planning and development.
- Advocacy.

### Highlights for 2023/24

We begin preparing for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan during the year. We are also continuing to deliver on our Ruamāhanga Strategy alongside South Wairarapa District Council.

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Open and transparent conduct of Council business	Agenda is available on website 3 working days before each scheduled Council or Committee meeting	90%	90%	90%	Website log

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Representation of residents by elected members	Residents' satisfaction <sup>2</sup> with the Council's overall governance and reputation	≥65% rate 7-10	≥65% rate 7-10	≥65% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
Effective monitoring of the financial and non-financial performance of the Council	The Annual Report is adopted within statutory timeframes, with an unmodified audit opinion	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	Annual Report
	Net cash flow from operations: actual-planned variance from budgeted	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	Annual Report
Māori engagement	Council engagement plans include specific actions for engagement with Māori	100%	100%	100%	Assessment of engagement plans
Partnerships with mana whenua	Compliance with provisions of Memoranda of Understanding in place with mana whenua	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

<sup>2</sup> Using a 1–10 scale where 1 means 'very poor' and 10 means 'excellent'

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Risk management	Appropriate risk management systems are in place	"Yes"	"Yes"	"Yes"	Assessment by independent chair of Audit and Risk Committee
Responsive to customers	Across all activities service requests are acknowledged within 1 working day	95%	95%	95%	Operational records

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Furniture and office equipment
- ICT equipment.

## Community Services

**This group of activities includes the following services and programmes:**

### Community and Economic Development

- Providing information, advice, and advocacy services to a wide range of people and community groups.
- Providing grants to initiatives that support our strategic objectives.
- Providing and supporting community facilities, amenities, and events.
- Supporting projects that encourage people to develop skills and increase employment opportunities.
- Supporting volunteer networks by providing volunteering opportunities.
- Supporting initiatives and provide a wide range of other services and activities that contribute towards economic development.
- Supporting the Wairarapa Youth 2 work movement through our partnership with MTFJ which aims to have all young people in the Wairarapa in either Employment, Education or Training.

### Parks and Reserves

- The provision and maintenance of playgrounds, sports fields, open spaces, and gardens.

### Community Amenities

- Carterton Events Centre
- Information Centre
- Library
- Clareville Cemetery
- Outdoor swimming complex
- Public toilets
- Carterton Holiday Park
- A number of Council-owned properties, some of which are leased.

### Emergency Management

- Carterton District Council, along with the other eight councils in Wellington and Wairarapa, formed the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO), responsible for providing an integrated Civil Defence Emergency Management service. Its emphasis is on empowering communities to build the resilience and continuity necessary for the region to be prepared to respond to, and recover from, emergencies.

### Highlights for 2023/24

In the Events Centre, we will be focussed on continuing to attract high calibre events to Carterton, and further developing our events spaces and offerings. We will continue to attract ticketed events to enable local audiences to enjoy social and arts experiences.

In the Libraries there has been a noticeable and steady increase in both membership and collection usage. Likewise, an increasing uptake of eBooks and eAudiobooks as people become more aware of and familiar with modern technologies available through their library. Access to the wider group of SMART libraries across the great region has seen people making strong use of the reservation functionality and the ability to access titles Carterton Library may not stock.

In the Community Development space we will be focused on enabling our community to develop projects and assisting with community capacity and capability.

The Town Centre project, including the planned car park and depot move, has been further delayed for a year and will be considered again as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

No other significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.



## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
A range of amenities of a standard satisfactory to residents	Residents' satisfaction <sup>3</sup> with the swimming pool	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction with public toilets	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction with services provided at the library	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
High quality sports fields, parks, reserves, and playgrounds	Residents' satisfaction with the provision of open space, amenities and gardens	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
Events Centre usage	Event Centre hirers' satisfaction with service and experience	≥85% rate 7-10	≥85% rate 7-10	≥85% rate 7-10	Hirers' survey

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Library collection
- Carrington Park
- Howard Booth Park

- Memorial Square
- Millennium Park
- South End Park
- Bird's Park
- Other urban and rural reserves
- Clareville Cemetery
- Outdoor Swimming Complex
- Toilets
- Carterton Holiday Park
- Events Centre
- Halls
- Forestry

### Asset valuations

Valuation of the library collection was last undertaken by IAM Consulting Ltd as at 30 June 2020. Valuation of land and buildings was last undertaken as at 30 June 2022 by Quotable Value Limited.

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT

### Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$
Library - Collection renewal and equipment	82,940
Events Centre - Replacement - Renewals	5,257
Event Centre - Facility	71,025
All Parks - Amenities	140,066
Swimming pool - Amenities	12,617
CBD Security	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326,905</b>

<sup>3</sup> Using a 1–10 scale where 1 means 'very poor' and 10 means 'excellent'

## Regulatory and Planning

### This group of activities includes the following services:

- Carrying out the responsibilities imposed on the Council under the Resource Management Act 1991, the primary focus being the preparation and reviews of the District Plan (the Wairarapa Combined District Plan) to manage the effects of activities on the environment.
- Maintenance and development of the Council's Geographic Information System (GIS), which provides a cadastral mapping database that graphically depicts property and road boundaries, and holds valuable data about each property in the district, e.g. location of Council services, planning zones, natural hazard areas, and resource consents.
- Environmental health.
- Licensing the sale and supply of alcohol.
- Animal and dog control.
- Building control.

### Highlights for 2023/24

Work is continuing on the review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, which is a joint project with Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils. Some funds budgeted to be spent in the 2022/23 year for the District Plan, have been carried over into the 2023/24 year as the review continues.

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Timely processing of applications	LIMs (Land Information Memorandum) processed within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
	Non-notified and notified resource consents processed within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
	PIMs (project Information Memorandum) and building consents processed within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Safe and healthy food premises	Known food premises in the district have food control measures in place	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Licensed liquor outfits	Known liquor outlets in the district have appropriate licences and certificates	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Wairarapa Combined District Plan
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Software and associated equipment
- Animal pound

## REGULATORY

### Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$
Combined District Plan : Direct Costs of Review	381,771
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>381,771</b>



## Transportation

### This group of activities includes:

Roads and footpaths: The management and operation of a safe and efficient roading and footpath network that serves the needs of the Carterton District. The network comprises roads, bridges, footpaths, street lighting and road signs. The Council also contributes funding for the Wairarapa Road Safety Council.

Cycleways and trails: The Council recognises that walking and cycling has many environmental and health benefits for the community including social and economic benefits that come from hosting tourists. Recreation opportunities in the district are supported by well-maintained, reliable, and safe roads to recreation areas and for recreational activity.

### Highlights for 2023/24

This year sees the continuation of Ruamāhanga Roads, a shared service with South Wairarapa District Council for management of the roading contract and delivery of our roading services.

Funds budgeted to be spent in the 2022/23 year on the 5 Towns Trail have been carried forward into 2023/24.

In response to severe weather events in 2022/23, Council plans to spend an additional \$1.9m to reinstate damaged roading infrastructure. The majority of this work will be completed at a higher financial assistance rate from Waka Kotahi, and is in the process of being approved.

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan, aside from the emergency maintenance.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Safe roads	Change from previous year in number of fatal and serious injury crashes on local road network	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	NZTA CAS (Crash Analysis System) reports
Up-to date, 'fit for purpose' network and facilities	Compliance with maintenance contract response times	90%	90%	90%	Monthly contract reports
	Average quality of ride on the sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	% VKT (vehicle kilometres travelled) smooth per NZTA report
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced	≥5%	≥5%	≥5%	NZTA annual achievement report
	Percentage of footpaths compliant with condition standards	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Footpath survey
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's roads	≥55% rate 7-10	≥55% rate 7-10	≥55% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's cycleways	≥55% rate 7-10	≥55% rate 7-10	≥55% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's footpaths and walkways	≥55% rate 7-10	≥55% rate 7-10	≥55% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
Easy-to-see and understood traffic signs and markings	Regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 2 days of advice of a fault	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Contract reports
	Non-regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 21 days of advice of a fault	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	Contract reports
	Road signs and markings found missing or not visible	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%	Contract reports (six-monthly safety inspections)
Response to service requests	Service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 10 days	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	Operational records
Lighting for safety, navigation and security	Street lighting faults are repaired within 2 weeks	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	Contract reports (monthly audits)

## Assets

### Existing assets

Further information can be found in the *Roading Activity Management Plan* – available on our website.

### Asset valuations

Valuation of the road infrastructural assets was last undertaken by WSP as at 30 June 2022. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement cost, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

## Transportation

### Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$
Unsealed Road Metalling	457,776
Sealed Road Resurfacing - Reseals	466,307
Drainage Renewals - Kerb & Channel Replacement	171,666
Pavement Rehabilitation	354,356
Structures Component Replacement	73,756
Traffic Services Renewals	75,331
Footpath renewals	145,656
Minor Improvements	569,606
Signs	210,000
Resilience Planting	25,000
5 Towns Trail	295,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,844,454</b>

## Wastewater

### This group of activities includes:

The management of the urban reticulated wastewater system, pumping stations, wastewater treatment plant, wastewater disposal service for the Waingawa Industrial Zone, and the management of the impact of any discharge into the environment.

### Highlights for 2023/24

Our main focus for 2023/24 will be our planned replacement and upgrade of the reticulated network as part of the renewals programme.

No other significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
System and adequacy	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	≤5	≤5	≤5	Operational records
Management of environmental impacts (compliance with resource consent conditions)	Number of abatement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of infringement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of enforcement orders	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of convictions	0	0	0	Operational records
Response to sewerage system faults	Median attendance time	≤1 hour	≤1 hour	≤1 hour	Operational records
	Median resolution time	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	Operational records

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints received per 1000 connections	≤20	≤20	≤20	Operational records
	Residents' satisfaction with the town's sewerage system	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents

## Assets

### Existing assets

Further information can be found in the *Wastewater Activity Management Plan* – available on our website.

### Asset valuations

Valuation of the wastewater and treatment infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP as at 30 June 2022.

**WASTEWATER & TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER**

**Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure**

	<b>Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$</b>
Wastewater - Reticulation	2,013,688
Wastewater - CCTV and Inspections	52,000
Wastewater - Pumping	35,000
Wastewater - Treatment Plants	602,453
Wastewater Waingawa - Reticulation	15,771
Wastewater - UV Treatment Plant	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,018,912</b>



## Stormwater Drainage

### This group of activities includes:

Managing the urban stormwater system (including street kerb collection and piped and open drains) and identifying flood prone areas, reviewing known trouble areas, and developing cost-effective solutions.

### Highlights for 2023/24

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
System and adequacy	Number of flooding events	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected, per 1000 properties connected	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
Management of environmental impacts (compliance with resource consent conditions)	Number of abatement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of infringement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of enforcement orders	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of convictions	0	0	0	Operational records
Response to stormwater system faults	The median response times to attend a flooding event	≤3 hours	≤3 hours	≤3 hours	Operational records

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints received per 1000 properties connected	≤10	≤10	≤10	Operational records
	Residents' satisfaction with the town's stormwater system	≥60% rate 7-10	≥60% rate 7-10	≥60% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents

## Assets

### Existing assets

Further information can be found in the *Stormwater Activity Management Plan* – available on our website.

### Asset valuations

Valuation of the stormwater infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP as at 30 June 2022.

## STORMWATER

### Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$
Stormwater - Resource Consent	315,424
Stormwater - Reticulation	105,141
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>420,565</b>

## Waste Management

This group of activities includes the following services:

- Management of the Dalefield Road Transfer Station facilities.
- Provision of a weekly kerbside refuse and recycling collection.
- Daily collection of refuse from street refuse bins in the CBD and other public spaces.
- Promotion of waste minimisation and recycling.

### Highlights for 2023/24

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Refuse and recycling services of a satisfactory standard	Residents' satisfaction with waste disposal services	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
Adverse effects of waste on the environment are minimised	Compliance with resource consent conditions including compliance monitoring	100%	100%	100%	Resource consent

## Assets

### Existing assets

The Transfer Station site comprises the following:

- Entry kiosk
- Transfer station for the collection and storage of residual waste prior to export
- Green waste and recycling facilities
- Weighbridges

## Water Supply and Water Races

### This group of activities includes the following services:

- Management of the district’s urban water reticulation and treatment facilities.
- Promotion and education of water conservation methods.
- Provision of potable water to the Waingawa Industrial Zone.
- Management of the Carrington and Taratahi water races for stock use, non-potable domestic and industrial use, rural firefighting and stormwater control.

### Highlights for 2023/24

This year our focus is on continuing to deliver our renewals programme. We also plan to complete the water storage tank pump station on Dalefield Road.

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Safety of drinking water	Compliance with part 4 of DW Standards (bacteriological requirements)	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
	Compliance with part 5 of DW Standards (protozoal requirements)	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
Maintenance of the reticulation network	Real water loss from networked reticulation system	≤45%	≤45%	≤45%	Treatment system and water meter data

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2023 10YP	2024 10YP	2024 Annual Plan	
Fault response times	Median time to attend urgent call-outs	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	Operational records
	Median time to resolve urgent call-outs	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	Operational records
	Median time to attend non-urgent call-outs	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	Operational records
	Median tie to resolve non-urgent call-outs	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Number of complaints received per 1000 connections	≤15	≤15	≤15	Operational records
Customer satisfaction – water races	Water is continuously supplied through the water races	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	Service requests
Demand management	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	Operational records
Urban water system of a satisfactory standard	Residents’ satisfaction with their household water supply	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	Annual survey of residents
Adverse effects on the environment are minimised	Compliance with water resource consent conditions	100%	100%	100%	Resource consent

## Assets

### Existing assets

Further information can be found in the *Water Activity Management Plan* – available on our website.

- Kaipaitangata Dam
- Kaipaitangata Water Supply and Treatment Plant
- Kaipaitangata reservoirs
- Frederick Street Water Supply and Treatment Plant
- Lincoln Road reservoirs
- Water storage tanks at Dalefield Road
- Underground water mains reticulation within Carterton urban area and Waingawa industrial zone
- Carrington and Taratahi water race intake facilities

Valuation of the water supply assets was undertaken by WSP as at 30 June 2022.

### WATER SUPPLY AND WATER RACES Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$
Water Supply - Reticulation	1,073,581
Water Supply - Replacement tank liners	125,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,198,581</b>



## Administration and Support Services Group

Administration and support services provide support and overheads for the groups of activities above. The expenditure related to these services is allocated by way of internal charges and overheads to the groups of activities based on a range of usage factors.

### Highlights for 2023/24

The new administration building project was due to start in the 2022/23 year, with a total of \$4.5m to be spent across three years. As part of the 2022/23 Annual Plan, and again for this 2023/24 Annual Plan, Council has decided to delay the start of this project until there is more certainty around the 3 Waters Reform, and the impact this may have on this project. Council can also consider whether other options may be available. At this stage, the project is only delayed, with no decisions having yet been made. If Council does propose any significant changes to this project, this will be consulted on as part of the next Ten-Year Plan before a final decision is made.

The relocation of the operations yard and depot to Dalefield Road was due to start in 2021/22 and continue into 2022/23. Council has decided to delay this project, and it will be considered again as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Administration offices
- ICT equipment
- Vehicles and plant
- Other property

Valuation of land and buildings was last undertaken as at 30 June 2022 by Quotable Value Limited.

### ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	<b>Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$</b>
Administration - ICT	133,501
Administration - Other equipment	2,103
Operations - Portable equipment	9,988
Operations - Mobile Plant	7,564
Operations - Motor vehicles	35,861
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189,017</b>

# Financial Information



## Carterton District Council

### Prospective Statement Of Financial Performance For the year ending 30 June 2024

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
Rates	16,181	17,492	16,962
Rates penalties	50	60	70
Finance revenue	212	197	43
Fees and charges	2,110	2,189	2,089
Waka Kotahi (NZTA) subsidy	1,950	3,864	2,106
Grants and subsidies	1,863	435	24
Petrol tax	112	112	115
Recoveries	336	789	194
Rental	136	139	135
Event	345	376	-
Forestry	10	5	10
Commissions	64	73	54
Miscellaneous revenue	67	68	25
Development and financial contributions	663	663	609
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>24,099</b>	<b>26,462</b>	<b>22,436</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>			
Governance	974	942	967
Transportation	4,835	7,140	5,416
Water Supply	3,609	4,179	4,040
Wastewater	3,084	3,459	3,614
Stormwater	297	393	330
Waste Management	1,205	1,349	1,372
Community Services	5,781	6,379	4,976
Regulatory And Planning	1,672	2,369	1,483
Bad Debt write off/(recovered)	20	5	40
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	<b>21,477</b>	<b>26,213</b>	<b>22,239</b>
<b>Operating Surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before tax</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>197</b>
Taxation expense	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after tax</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Note:</b> Total expenditure includes -			
Depreciation	6,191	6,954	7,416
Finance	418	834	318
Personnel	6,049	7,151	5,050

## Carterton District Council

### Prospective Statement of Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense For the year ending 30 June 2024

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after tax</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>197</b>
Gain on property, plant & equipment revaluation	9,636	-	2,777
<b>Total other comprehensive revenue and expense</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,777</b>
<b>Total comprehensive revenue and expense</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2,974</b>

## Carterton District Council

### Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ending 30 June 2024

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Equity at start of year</b>	239,149	238,897	238,036
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	12,258	249	2,974
<b>Equity at end of year</b>	251,407	239,146	241,010
<b>Components of equity</b>			
Retained earnings at start of year	124,544	116,741	126,914
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	2,622	249	197
Transfers (to)/from equity for restricted/Council created reserves	(243)	(849)	1,070
Transfers (to)/from equity for other reserves	(2,273)	(672)	-
<b>Retained earnings at end of year</b>	124,649	115,468	128,181
Revaluation reserves at start of year	105,788	105,788	105,030
Asset Revaluation gains	9,636	16	2,777
<b>Revaluation reserves at end of year</b>	115,424	105,804	107,806
Restricted/council created reserves at start of year	6,699	7,302	4,619
Transfers (to)/from reserves	-	-	325
Transfers (to)/from restricted reserves	243	849	-
<b>Restricted reserves at end of year</b>	6,942	8,151	4,945
Other (Council created) reserves at start of year	2,118	9,059	1,473
Transfers (to)/from other reserves	2,273	664	(1,396)
<b>Other (Council created) reserves at end of year</b>	4,391	9,723	77
<b>Equity at end of year</b>	251,407	239,146	241,010

## Carterton District Council

### Prospective Statement of Financial Position For the year ending 30 June 2024

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalent	5,338	3,857	6,831
Debtors and other receivables	2,553	3,286	1,827
Investments	11,910	10,648	4,945
<b>Total current assets</b>	19,802	17,791	13,603
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	250,213	239,124	246,877
Forestry asset	1,107	1,107	1,014
Intangible assets	1,278	1,278	1,571
Investments	318	318	401
Other financial assets:			
Investment in CCOs and section 6(4) entities	24	23	22
Investment in other entities	-	1	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	252,939	241,851	249,884
<b>Total assets</b>	272,741	259,641	263,487
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors and other payables	3,334	3,851	2,081
Employee entitlements	525	525	616
Borrowings	3,543	3,703	1,760
Leases	-	7	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	7,402	8,086	4,457
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee entitlements	50	50	60
Borrowings	13,868	12,345	17,960
Leases	14	14	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	13,932	12,409	18,021
<b>Equity</b>			
Public equity	124,649	115,467	128,181
Restricted reserves	6,942	8,152	4,945
Revaluation reserves	115,424	105,804	107,806
Other reserves	4,391	9,723	77
<b>Total equity</b>	251,407	239,146	241,010
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	272,741	259,641	263,487

## Carterton District Council

### Prospective Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending 30 June 2024

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>			
<b>Cash was received from:</b>			
Receipts from rates revenue	16,231	17,552	17,012
Grants, subsidies and donations	3,813	4,299	2,130
Petrol tax	112	112	115
Receipts from other revenue	3,731	4,271	3,084
Finance revenue	212	197	43
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	(1,125)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in rates debt	(186)	-	-
	22,788	26,432	22,384
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
Payments to suppliers and employees	14,869	18,426	14,433
Finance expenditure	418	834	318
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	(768)	-	-
	14,519	19,259	14,752
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>8,269</b>	<b>7,173</b>	<b>7,632</b>
<b>Cash flows from Investing Activities</b>			
<b>Cash was received from:</b>			
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Term investments, shares & advances	-	-	4,619
Forestry investment	-	-	-
Receipts from term deposits, shares and advances	-	-	-
	-	-	4,619
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9,086	8,380	8,963
Purchase of term deposits, shares and advances	-	-	4,945
Purchase of forestry assets	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in investments	2,517	12,096	-
	11,603	8,380	13,908
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>(11,603)</b>	<b>(8,380)</b>	<b>(9,289)</b>
<b>Cash flows from Financing Activities</b>			
<b>Cash was received from:</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings	5,301	6,152	2,477
	5,301	6,152	2,477
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
Repayment of borrowings	1,306	1,512	1,455
	1,306	1,512	1,455
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>1,022</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	661	-	(635)
Add cash at start of year (1 July)	4,677	3,857	7,466
<b>Balance at end of year (30 June)</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>6,831</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts	5,338	3,857	6,831

## Carterton District Council

### Prospective Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement For the year ending 30 June 2024

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Operating Funding</b>			
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	9,028	9,938	9,732
Targeted rates	7,203	7,614	7,300
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,649	3,011	893
Fees and charges	2,287	2,365	2,089
Interest and dividends from investments	212	197	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	894	1,356	576
	22,272	24,480	20,590
<b>Total operating funding</b>			
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	14,500	18,085	14,048
Finance costs	418	834	318
Other operating funding applications	370	341	457
Internal charges & overheads	-	-	-
	15,287	19,260	14,823
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>			
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>6,986</b>	<b>5,221</b>	<b>5,767</b>
<b>Capital Funding</b>			
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,164	1,287	1,237
Development and financial contributions	663	663	609
Increase / (decrease) in debt	3,995	2,640	1,022
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
	5,822	4,591	2,868
<b>Total capital funding</b>			
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	1,048	432	326
• to improve level of service	1,585	1,598	2,477
• to replace existing assets	6,454	6,351	6,160
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	3,721	1,432	(328)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
	12,807	9,813	8,635
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>			
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(6,986)</b>	<b>(5,221)</b>	<b>(5,767)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Governance**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	924	919	951
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	20	-	14
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>965</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	734	679	757
Finance costs	-	-	6
Internal charges & overheads	237	260	201
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	(20)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	-	-	21
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(22)	(20)	(40)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Community Support**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	4,878	5,482	4,514
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	23	23	24
Fees and charges	198	203	70
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	572	568	224
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>4,832</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,434	2,762	1,994
Finance costs	11	21	33
Internal charges & overheads	2,163	2,470	1,923
Other operating funding applications	297	298	266
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>4,216</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>616</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	220	220	196
Increase / (decrease) in debt	273	32	(177)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	153	-	11
• to improve level of service	-	-	53
• to replace existing assets	429	327	236
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	677	650	336
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(766)</b>	<b>(725)</b>	<b>(616)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Regulatory and Planning**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	226	296	214
Targeted rates	312	478	228
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,169	1,165	1,053
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	1	458	1
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>1,497</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,030	1,591	848
Finance costs	29	74	16
Internal charges & overheads	557	617	492
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>1,356</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	836	236	(54)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>(54)</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	950	-	-
• to improve level of service	9	382	-
• to replace existing assets	(16)	5	4
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(14)	(36)	83
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>(115)</b>	<b>(141)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Transport**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	2,539	2,722	2,984
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	887	2,576	869
Fees and charges	37	37	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	112	160	153
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>5,495</b>	<b>4,006</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,991	3,819	2,171
Finance costs	25	40	13
Internal charges & overheads	395	482	385
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>2,569</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,437</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,064	1,287	1,237
Development and financial contributions	194	194	196
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(100)	(1,200)	(87)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,347</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	295	320	-
• to improve level of service	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	2,086	2,524	2,425
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(60)	(1,410)	359
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>2,784</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(1,163)</b>	<b>(1,154)</b>	<b>(1,437)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Wastewater</b>			
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	219	226	305
Targeted rates	2,745	2,784	2,747
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	466	440	472
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	13
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>3,537</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	969	937	950
Finance costs	258	487	189
Internal charges & overheads	819	935	843
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>1,982</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,555</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	97	97	98
Increase / (decrease) in debt	1,128	(1,848)	(783)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>(1,751)</b>	<b>(685)</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure	-	-	-
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	538	865	6
• to replace existing assets	1,349	2,154	2,018
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	722	(3,679)	(1,154)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>(660)</b>	<b>870</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(1,383)</b>	<b>(1,091)</b>	<b>(1,555)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Stormwater</b>			
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	21	24	32
Targeted rates	264	285	290
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	3
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	78	112	83
Finance costs	-	6	-
Internal charges & overheads	98	111	102
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	24	24	20
Increase / (decrease) in debt	138	387	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure	-	-	-
• to meet additional demand	-	-	315
• to improve level of service	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	-	-	105
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	272	491	(261)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(110)</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(140)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Waste Management**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	58	60	330
Targeted rates	658	681	488
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	362	493	456
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	119	94	82
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,356</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	952	1,095	1,020
Finance costs	5	13	-
Internal charges & overheads	120	136	143
Other operating funding applications	53	38	151
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,313</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	100	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	118	(25)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	234	-	431
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	51	22	(388)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(43)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Water Supply**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	232	252	363
Targeted rates	3,224	3,388	3,547
Subsidies and grants	-	-	-
Fees and charges	52	28	38
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	6
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>3,953</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,576	1,622	1,722
Finance costs	30	97	15
Internal charges & overheads	1,172	1,337	1,200
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>2,937</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,016</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	128	128	98
Increase / (decrease) in debt	865	176	(64)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	600	112	-
• to improve level of service	97	351	-
• to replace existing assets	1,266	1,156	574
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(241)	(704)	476
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,051</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(729)</b>	<b>(612)</b>	<b>(1,016)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carterton District Council**  
**Prospective Funding Impact Statement**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2024**  
**Administration**

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2024 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	(67)	(37)	38
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,740	412	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	6,339	5,289
Interest and dividends from investments	212	197	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	69	75	80
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>5,407</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,736	5,468	4,503
Finance costs	60	96	45
Internal charges & overheads applied	(5,560)	-	-
Other operating funding applications	20	5	40
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>(744)</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>4,588</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>819</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	737	(85)	2,206
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>2,206</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	-	2,418
• to replace existing assets	1,082	184	346
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	2,352	1,149	261
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>3,025</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(2,697)</b>	<b>(1,418)</b>	<b>(819)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



## Statement of Special Funds Reserves

The Council maintains special funds reserves as a sub-part of its equity. Schedule 10, clause 21 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires certain information to be included in the Annual Plan about these 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 Council has a number of specific cash investments that represent monies put aside for a particular purpose as follows:

Recreation and Reserve Account Funds from Recreation Reserve levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for the purchase of Esplanade Reserves and Strips as required under the Resource Management Act or for the purchase or development of new or existing recreation reserves.

Roading Emergency Fund Contingency fund to be used for emergency roading works, eg damage caused by flooding.

Waste Disposal Fund Under the Waste Minimisation Act, a waste levy is charged on all waste disposed of in a landfill. Half the levy money goes to territorial authorities, on a population basis, so that they can improve waste minimisation in their areas.

Creative New Zealand Fund Funds received from Creative New Zealand for the Council to distribute as grants for community arts.

Clareville Grave Maintenance Trust Funds left in trust for the Council to maintain a grave at the Clareville Cemetery.

Memorial Square Fund Established under the Carterton and District Memorial Square Act 1932 to obtain land and erect a memorial (now Memorial Square) and for the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the memorial and of the associated public park or recreation ground.

WWII Memorial Trust Joint Council and Carterton RSA initiative. Grants from interest earned on investment distributed to Carterton district residents undertaking tertiary education.

Election Contingency Fund Funds set aside by Council in non-election years to assist with the costs of elections.

Roading Contributions Fund Funds from Rooding Contribution levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for upgrading and expanding the district's roading network.

Infrastructure Contributions Fund Funds from Infrastructure Contribution levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for upgrading and expanding public water supplies, and the disposal of wastewater and stormwater.

Waingawa Infrastructure Contributions Fund Funds from Waingawa Infrastructure Contribution levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for upgrading and expanding water supply and the disposal of wastewater for the Waingawa industrial area.

## Funding Impact Statement

Clause 20 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires a funding impact statement for the year to which the Annual Plan relates.

All Funding Impact Statements for individual Council activity groups, together with the Whole-of-Council Funding Impact Statement, are presented from page 30 above. They identify:

- The sources of funding to be used by the Council
- The amount of funds expected to be produced from each source
- How the funds are to be applied.

If the sources of funding include a general rate, the funding impact statement must:

- Include particulars of the valuation system on which the general rate is to be assessed, e.g. land, annual, or capital value
- State whether a uniform annual general charge is to be included and, if so, how the charge is to be calculated and the Council's definition of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit if the charge is to be calculated on that basis
- State whether the general rate is to be set differentially and, if so, state the category or categories that will be used for differentiating the general rate within the meaning of Section 14 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the objectives of the differential rate in terms of the total revenue sought from each category of rateable land or the relationship between the rates set on rateable land in each category.

If the sources of funding include a targeted rate, the funding impact statement must:

- Specify the activity or groups of activities for which a targeted rate will be set
- Specify any category or categories of rateable land that will be used to set a targeted rate on a differential basis or determine whether a property will be liable for a targeted rate
- State any factor or factors that will be used to calculate liability for a targeted rate
- State the Council's definition of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit if the rate is to be calculated on that basis

- State the total revenue sought from each category of rateable land or the relationship between the rates set on rateable land in each category if the targeted rate is to be set differentially
- State whether lump sum contributions will be invited in respect of the targeted rate
- State the basis for setting charges for water supply if it is to be by volume of water consumed, e.g. as a fixed charge per unit of water consumed or supplied or according to a scale of charges.

The revenue and financing mechanisms to be used to cover the estimated expenses of the Council are covered in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

The method and impact of both general and targeted rates is covered in the 'Rating System' section that follows.

## Rating System

The rating system comprises either general or targeted rates, or specific charges such as a uniform annual charge or excess water meterage charges. Rates are set each year through the annual planning process.

The principles by which rates are imposed and their variation in nature are a consequence to rating reviews that are conducted from time-to-time. When a rating review is conducted is determined by Council.

### General rates

The Council proposes to set a general rate based on the capital value of each rating unit in the District.

The general rate will be set on a differential basis over three rating categories as follows:

General rates – differential factor	
Residential	1.0
Commercial	2.0
Rural	0.8

Where –

- Residential means:
  - all rating units used primarily for residential purposes within the residential zone of the Carterton District as depicted in the District Plan
  - all rating units located in the commercial and industrial zones of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, that are used primarily for residential purposes
  - all rating units associated with utility services (water, telecommunications, etc.) that are located in the urban area.
- Commercial means:
  - all rating units in the commercial zone of Carterton District, including the Carterton Character Area, as depicted in the District Plan, and all rating units outside the said commercial zone that have existing use rights or resource consent to undertake commercial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 2001
  - all rating units in the industrial zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, and all rating units outside the said industrial zone that have existing use rights or resource consent to carry out industrial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Rural means:
  - all rating units within the rural zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, but excluding those rating units that hold and are exercising existing use rights or resource consent to carry out commercial or industrial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 1991
  - all rating units associated with utility services (water, telecommunications, etc) that are located in the rural area.

## **Uniform Annual General Charge**

The Council proposes to set a Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit in the District to fully fund Governance activities and to fund Community Support activities up to the maximum possible under section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Uniform Annual General Charge is calculated as one fixed amount per rating unit.

## **Targeted rates**

### ***Regulatory and planning service rate***

The Council proposes to set a regulatory and planning service rate for regulatory, resource management, and district planning services on every rating unit in the District, calculated on capital value.

### ***Urban wastewater rate***

The Council proposes to set a differential targeted rate for the Council's urban wastewater and treatment and disposal of wastewater services of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in relation to all land in the district to which the Council's urban wastewater service is provided or available.

The rate applied is as follows:

- A charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is able to be connected
- A charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected

The Council also proposes to set a rate (pan charge) per water closet or urinal within each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit after the first one for rating units with more than one water closet or urinal.

For the purposes of this rate:

- 'Connected' means the rating unit is connected to the Council's urban wastewater service
- 'Able to be connected' means the rating unit is not connected to the Council's urban wastewater drain but is within 30 metres of such a drain
- A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as not having more than one water closet or urinal.

### ***Waingawa wastewater rate***

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is connected to the Waingawa wastewater service.

Additionally, the Council proposes to set a differential targeted rate based on capital value on all properties connected or able to be connected to the Waingawa wastewater service. The rate will be set on a differential basis over two rating categories:

- All rating units located in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, that are used primarily for residential purposes
- All other rating units in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District.

For the purposes of this rate:

- ‘Connected’ means a rating unit that is connected to the reticulated wastewater service
- ‘Able to be connected’ means a rating unit that can be connected to the wastewater service, but it not, and is a property situated within 30 metres of such a drain.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the operation and maintenance of the Waingawa wastewater service.

### ***Stormwater rate***

The Council proposes to set a stormwater rate on all rating units within the urban area and is calculated on land value. For the purposes of this rate the ‘urban area’ includes rating units:

- Within the residential zone of the Carterton District as depicted in the District Plan
- Adjacent to the residential zone where stormwater from the property drains to the Council’s urban stormwater system.

### ***Refuse collection and kerbside recycling rate***

The Council proposes to set a refuse collection and kerbside recycling rate for kerbside refuse and recycling collection on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit to which the Council’s collection service is provided or available.

### ***Urban water rate***

The Council proposes to charge a targeted urban water rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that has been fitted with a water meter or meters and is connected to the Council’s urban water supply system.

Additionally, the Council proposes to charge a targeted metered water rate per cubic metre of water supplied, as measured by meter, for water consumed over 225 cubic metres per year. This rate will be invoiced separately from land rates.

The Council proposes to charge a targeted urban water rate of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit for rating units that are not yet connected but are able to be connected to the urban water supply.

For the purposes of this rate:

- ‘Connected’ means a rating unit to which water is supplied
- ‘Able to be connected’ means a rating unit to which water can be, but is not, supplied being a property situated within 100 metres of the water supply.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the operation and maintenance of the urban water supply.

### ***Rural water race rate***

#### Carterton Water Race Systems

The Council proposes to charge a single targeted rate on a differential basis, calculated on land area, on rating units within both the Carrington and Taratahi water race system classified areas as follows:

Class A land area 200 metres either side of the centreline of the water race

Class B land area from 200 to 500 metres either side of the centreline of the water race

Class C land area able to be irrigated from water drawn from natural watercourses fed from the Water Race System, calculated from conditions of the applicable resource consent.

Additionally, the Council proposes to set a rural water services rate on every rating unit situated in both the Carrington and Taratahi Water Race Classified Areas for provision of the service. The amount is a rate per rating unit. For the purposes of this rate ‘provision of the service’ means the provision of water for stock or domestic use, including where:

- The water race channel passes over the ratepayer’s property
- The water race is piped through the ratepayer’s property
- Water is extracted from the water race on a neighbouring property.

### Waingawa water rate

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that has been fitted with a water meter or meters and is connected to the Waingawa Water Supply service.

Additionally, the Council proposes to charge a targeted rate per cubic meter of water supplied, as measured by meter. This rate will be invoiced separately from other rates.

For the purposes of this rate:

- 'Connected' means a rating unit to which water is supplied.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the operation and maintenance of the Waingawa Water Supply service.

#### Definition of 'separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit'

Any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement.

### Examples

Some examples are provided below of the general and targeted rates for a range of rateable land types and property values.

Example properties		capital value	land value	water over allowance	rates total	rates %	rates \$
rating category	features	\$	\$	cubic metres	\$	increase	increase
Residential	low value	325,000	185,000	-	\$ 3,875.48	4.5%	\$ 165.71
Residential	medium value	530,000	190,000	15	\$ 4,317.42	5.4%	\$ 220.15
Residential	high value	650,000	240,000	50	\$ 4,653.29	5.9%	\$ 258.23
Commercial	2 toilets	600,000	438,000	100	\$ 6,829.39	5.4%	\$ 350.10
Commercial - rural	water and sewerage connected	283,000	na	na	\$ 5,044.03	3.4%	\$ 166.66
Rural 1	no water race	7,160,000	na	na	\$ 12,861.60	14.0%	\$ 1,581.01
Rural 2	no water race	2,070,000	na	na	\$ 4,559.08	12.6%	\$ 511.15
Rural - residential less than 0.75 hectares	no water race	510,000	na	na	\$ 2,014.50	10.0%	\$ 183.26
Rural - lifestyle	no water race	970,000	na	na	\$ 2,764.83	11.3%	\$ 279.94
Rural - Taratahi - single water race	120 hectares serviced by water race	4,410,000	na	na	\$ 13,285.62	7.3%	\$ 906.37
Rural - Carrington - single water race	5.45 hectares serviced by water race	910,000	na	na	\$ 3,426.39	7.7%	\$ 246.18



## Rating Summary 2023/24

The following rates and charges should be read in conjunction with the funding impact statement above.

	GST inclusive	Rates required
	2023/24	\$ incl GST
<b>General rates—differential factor</b>		
Residential	1.00	
Commercial	2.00	
Rural	0.80	
<b>General rates—capital value</b>		
Residential	0.18529 cents in the \$	\$2,473,962
Commercial	0.37058 cents in the \$	\$496,054
Rural	0.14823 cents in the \$	\$3,399,757
<b>Uniform Annual General Charge</b>	\$1,190.37	\$5,653,079
<b>Regulatory and planning services—capital value</b>	0.0146 cents in the \$	\$550,080
<b>Urban wastewater</b>		
Connected	\$956.52	\$2,809,307
Able to be connected (half charge)	\$478.26	\$57,870
Pan charge	\$956.52	\$126,261

<b>Waingawa wastewater—capital value</b>		
Connected	\$203.00	\$7,511
Connected or able to be connected commercial properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	0.3321 cents in the \$	\$129,709
Connected or able to be connected residential properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	0.16605 cents in the \$	-
<b>Stormwater—land value</b>	0.05846 cents in the \$	\$321,763
<b>Refuse collection and kerbside recycling</b>	\$117.35	\$332,115
<b>Urban water</b>		
Connected	\$870.70	\$2,584,236
Able to be connected	\$435.35	\$51,807
Metered water in excess of 225 cubic metres	\$ 1.90/cubic metre	\$70,150
<b>Rural water race</b>		
Rural water services rate	\$475.48	\$245,348
Class A	\$ 57.3381 per ha	\$426,973
Class B	\$ 12.87163 per ha	\$43,352
Class C	\$ 349.35694 per ha	\$134,852
<b>Waingawa water</b>		
Connected	\$128.87	\$8,119
Metered water	\$ 2.73/cubic metre	\$241,500
Metered water - high volume > 50,000 cubic metres per year	\$ 1.75/cubic metre	

## Financial Prudence Disclosure Statement

### What is the purpose of this statement?

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

The Council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations).

Refer to the Regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark	Measure	Ten-Year Plan (LTP) for 2023/24	This Plan
<i>Rates affordability benchmark</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income</li> </ul>	Percentage increase limits are applied cumulatively to the 2022/23 AP rates income and adjusted for the change in the number of forecast rating units. <i>Maximum limit for 2023/24 is 17.7%.</i>	17	17.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases</li> </ul>	Percentage change in average rates must not exceed the increase in the BERL local government cost index plus 2 per cent. <i>Maximum limit for 2023/24 is 9.2%.</i>	4	6.2
<i>Debt affordability benchmark</i>	Total debt as a percentage of total assets must not exceed 15 per cent.	7.5	6.2
<i>Balanced budget benchmark</i>	100%	98.15	98.3
<i>Essential services benchmark</i>	100%	95	162
<i>Debt servicing benchmark</i>	15%	1.5	3.2

### Notes

#### 1. Rates affordability benchmark

- 1) For this benchmark, —
  - a) the council’s planned rates income for the year is compared with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the council’s long-term plan; and
  - b) the council’s planned rates increase for the year are compared with a quantified limit on rates increases for the year contained in the financial strategy included in the council’s long-term plan.
- 2) The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—
  - a) its planned rates income for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
  - b) its planned rates increase for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

#### 2. Debt affordability benchmark

- 1) 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 Ten-Year Plan.
- 2) The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

#### 3. Balanced budget benchmark

- 1) For this benchmark, the Council’s planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluation of property, plant or equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment).
- 2) The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

**4. Essential services benchmark**

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

**5. Debt servicing benchmark**

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

## Accounting Policies

### Reporting entity

Carterton District Council (Council) is a territorial local body governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and is domiciled in New Zealand.

The Council is a separate legal entity and does not have any subsidiaries. The Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice.

The financial forecasts of the Council comply with PBE standards.

The financial forecasts of the Council are for the year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The financial forecasts will be authorised for issue by Council on 28 June 2023. The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures.

### Basis of preparation

The prospective financial statements of the Carterton District Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, section 93 and Part 1 of Schedule 10, and the information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE standards for a Tier 2 entity as the Council does not have public accountability and is not large.

### Statement of prospective financial information

The financial information contained in this document is a forecast for the purposes of PBE Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 42. It has been prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events that the Council reasonably expects to occur, associated with the actions it

reasonably expects to take, as at the date the forecasts were prepared. The purpose for which it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision-making process as to the services to be provided by the Council to the community.

Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to the final presentation of the Annual Plan. It will however update the prospective financial statements relating to the financial year being considered within each subsequent Annual Plan to this Annual Plan.

The Annual Plan is in full compliance with PBE FRS 42.

The actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented. The variation may be material and will be dependent upon circumstances which arise during the forecast period.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these prospective financial statements.

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructure assets, forestry assets and certain financial instruments. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar. The functional currency of the Council is New Zealand dollars.

### Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies in the financial forecasts for this Annual Plan from those used in the 2021-31 Ten-Year Plan.

### Significant accounting policies

#### Revenue

Revenue is estimated at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

### ***Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions***

Revenue from exchange transactions arises where the Council provides goods or services to another entity and directly receives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash in exchange).

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the Council receives value from another party without giving approximately equal value directly in exchange for the value received.

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Many of the services that the Council provides for a fee are charged at below market value as they are subsidised by rates. Other services operate on a cost recovery or breakeven basis and are not considered to reflect a market return. Most of the Council's revenue is therefore categorised as non-exchange.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue are outlined below. The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations, some of which generate revenue, but generally at below market rates. The following categories (except where noted) are classified as transfers, which are non-exchange transactions other than taxes.

### ***Rates revenue***

General rates, targeted rates (excluding water rates by meter), and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due.

The Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Rates are a tax as they are payable under the Local Government Ratings Act 2002 and are therefore defined as non-exchange.

Rates collected on behalf of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements as CDC is acting as an agent for the GWRC.

Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis and are taxes that use a specific charging mechanism to collect the rate and are non-exchange revenue. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

### ***Other revenue***

#### **Government Grants**

Government grants are received from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Various grants are also received from a number of Crown bodies for a range of purposes, such as employment subsidies, assistance with community activities, and grant money for distribution to the community. The grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable.

Other grants and bequests – with or without conditions – are recognised as revenue when they become receivable.

#### **Provision of services**

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

#### **Vested assets**

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 the Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. The fair value of vested assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. Vested asset revenue is recognised as non-exchange revenue when the maintenance period (where the developer is responsible for



addressing maintenance items) ends and the asset is at the required standard to be taken over by Council.

#### **Sale of goods**

The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when products are sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

#### **Agency arrangements**

Where revenue is derived by acting as an agent for another party, the revenue that is recognised is the commission or fee on the transaction.

#### **Interest and dividends**

Interest income is exchange revenue and is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established and are classified as exchange revenue. Dividends are recorded net of imputation credits.

#### **Fines and penalties**

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

#### **Other gains and losses**

Gains include additional earnings on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and movements in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

#### **Development and financial contributions**

Development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as revenue when the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contributions were charged. Otherwise development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

#### **Borrowing costs**

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

### **Grant expenditure**

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

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified of the Council's decision.

### **Leases**

#### *Finance leases*

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

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

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

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

#### *Operating leases*

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

## Debtors and other receivables

Short-term debtors and other receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

Impairment of a receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation, and default in payments are considered indicators that the debt is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due).

## Other financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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

- Fair value through surplus or deficit
- Loans and receivables
- Held to maturity investments
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenses

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

### *Loans and receivables*

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

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

Loans to community organisations made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant.

Council's loans and receivables comprise debtors and other receivables, community and related party loans. Loans and receivables are classified as "debtors and other receivables" in the prospective statement of financial position.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

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

### *Loans and other receivables*

Impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the debt. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instruments carrying amount.

### **Property, plant, and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

*Operational assets*—land, buildings, fixtures and fittings, office equipment, library collections, motor vehicles, plant and equipment, landfill post closure and water races.

*Infrastructure assets*— fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, wastewater reticulation includes reticulation piping and wastewater pump stations.

*Heritage assets*—assets owned by the Council that are of cultural or historical significance to the community and cannot be replaced due to the nature of the assets. Buildings recorded under the Historical Places Act 1993 have been recorded as heritage assets.

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

### *Revaluation*

Land and buildings (operational and restricted), library books, and infrastructure assets (except land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. All other assets are carried at depreciated historical cost.

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

Revaluations of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a class of asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and 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.

### *Additions*

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

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

Property, plant, and equipment is recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

### *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.

### *Disposals*

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

### *Depreciation*

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

Buildings	3 to 100 years	1.00–35.00%
Plant and equipment	10 to 50 years	2.00–10.00%
Motor vehicles	10 years	10.00%
Fixtures and fittings	10 to 50 years	2.00–10.00%
Office equipment	5 to 10 years	10.00–20.00%
Library collections	5 to 6 years	18.90%
Roads, bridges & footpaths*	8 to 65 years	1.60–12.00%
Water systems*	4 to 80 years	1.60–23.00%
Stormwater systems*	20 to 100 years	1.00–5.00%
Wastewater systems*	10 to 80 years	1.5–10.0%
Heritage assets	20 to 50 years	2.00–5.00%

In relation to infrastructure assets marked \* (above), depreciation has been calculated at a componentry level based on the estimated remaining useful lives as assessed by Council's engineers and independent registered valuers. A summary of these lives is detailed above.

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

## **Intangible assets**

### *Software acquisition*

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

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

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

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

### *Easements*

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

### *Resource consents*

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

### *Carbon credits*

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

### *Amortisation*

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

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

Computer software	5 years	20.00%
Resource consents	3–10 years	10.00–33.33%

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

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each balance date. When there is an indicator of impairment the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. 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 value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the assets ability to generate net cash flows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

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

If an asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is 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.

### Forestry assets

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

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

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

### Creditors and other payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

### Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value net of transactions costs incurred. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date or if the borrowings are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date.

### Employee entitlements

#### *Short-term employee entitlements*

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of 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 but not yet taken at balance date, long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within twelve months, and sick leave.

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

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where the Council has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

### *Long-term employee entitlements*

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

A discount rate of 4.63% and an inflation factor of 3.00% were used. The discount rate is based on the weighted average of Government interest rates for stock with terms to maturity similar to those of the relevant liabilities. The inflation factor is based on the expected long-term increase in remuneration for employees.

### *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 balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

## **Superannuation schemes**

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

## **Equity**

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

- Public equity – accumulated funds
- Restricted reserves
- Other reserves – trust funds
- Asset revaluation reserves
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves

### *Restricted reserves*

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

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

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

### *Asset revaluation reserves*

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



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

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenses instruments.

### **Goods and services tax (GST)**

All items in the financial forecasts are stated exclusive of GST, except for debtors and other receivables and creditors and other payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. GST not recoverable as input tax is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

### **Cost allocation**

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

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

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

### **Prospective statement of cash flows**

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which Council invests as part of its day-to-day cash management. GST is disclosed net as disclosing gross amounts does not provide any further meaningful information.

Operating activities include cash received from all income sources and cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Agency transactions (the collection of Regional Council rates) are recognised as receipts and payments in the prospective statement of cash flows because they flow through the Council's main bank account.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt structure of the Council.

### **Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

In preparing these prospective financial statements, the Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These are disclosed in the significant forecasting assumptions section from page 53.

### **Critical judgments in applying Council's accounting policies**

There are no notable critical judgements exercised by management in applying the Council's accounting policies for the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

### **Prospective total surplus/(deficit)**

Council is projecting a surplus for the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

## Significant Forecasting Assumptions

When planning for the Ten-Year Plan 2021-2031 (which is the basis for this Annual Plan), we need to make assumptions about future trends and events that are outside our control. When making assumptions it is important to recognise the possibility that, over time, the assumption may prove to be incorrect. We need to be clear about the potential consequences of assumptions being wrong, and what we will do to mitigate these consequences.

During the development of this Annual Plan the following assumptions were reviewed and either updated or reconfirmed.

### General forecasting assumptions

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<b>1</b>	<b>External factors</b>			
	There will be no unexpected changes to legislation or other external factors that alter the nature or levels of service provided by the Council.	There is unexpected change to legislation that alters the nature or levels of service provided by Council.	Moderate	There are a number of legislative reviews and reforms underway by the Government. This includes the Resource Management Act, Three Waters Reform, drinking water standards and regulations, and review of the scope of services and activities provided by Councils, within the context of the four well-beings and the water services review.  The final outcomes of this work is unknown, and not expected to have an impact on the 2023/24 annual plan.
<b>2</b>	<b>District population trends</b>			
	A district population growth assumption of an average 1.2% per annum from the 2018 Census. In 2021 the population will be 9,987 increasing to 11,358 in 2031. This is a total increase of 1,371 people or 13.7. percent over the ten years.	Population growth across the District is at a significantly different rate (much faster or much slower) than assumed. The projections are highly sensitive to migration in and out of the District, and responses to external factors such as the neighbouring housing market and international migration, all of which is difficult to forecast. The age distribution of the population is significantly different from that assumed, e. g if there were a lesser increase in the younger age groups and an even greater increase in the older age groups. (and vice versa).	Moderate	The population growth assumption is based on a fairly low population growth. If population growth is higher than predicted then demand for services and facilities would increase and could mean that they might need to be replaced or introduced earlier than planned, and expenditure will be higher than forecast. Different age distributions place different demands on the kinds of services, and their quality and location. This is unlikely to be significant and would be managed by the Council reprioritising their spending.

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<b>3.</b>	<b>Number of rateable properties</b>			
	<p>The growth in rateable properties continues to be positive. The number of rateable properties is assumed to reach 5,666 by 2031, which is a growth of 14.3 percent over the ten years of the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021: 4,955 properties</li> <li>• 2022: 5,025 properties</li> <li>• 2023: 5,157 properties</li> <li>• 2024: 5,205 properties</li> <li>• 2025: 5,283 properties</li> <li>• 2026: 5,356 properties</li> <li>• 2027: 5,422 properties</li> <li>• 2028: 5,487 properties</li> <li>• 2029: 5,547 properties</li> <li>• 2030: 5,607 properties</li> <li>• 2031: 5,666 properties</li> </ul>	Growth does not meet this assumption.	Moderate	The growth estimate reflects recent changes in rateable properties and takes into account ongoing development in the district. Should such growth not continue as forecast then some projects responding to demand will be deferred or not go ahead, and expenditure will be lower than forecast. If growth is greater than predicted, then some projects will go ahead earlier than forecast, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.
<b>4</b>	<b>Climate change</b>			
	<p>The intensity and frequency of weather events will increase as a result of climate change, in line with projections made by NIWA based on the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report.</p> <p>The Greater Wellington Regional Council has adopted a Climate Change Strategy<sup>4</sup> for mitigation and adaptation in Wellington and Wairarapa.</p>	The effect of climate change occurs more rapidly than anticipated.	Low	<p>There is uncertainty about how quickly the effects will be felt and where. Predictions are that weather extremes will be more common and of a greater scale.<sup>5,6</sup> In Carterton that will include hotter temperatures, more severe drought, wind, and storm events, and changing weather patterns. Internationally, successive IPCC reports have underestimated the rate and severity of change.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change have been considered in each of the infrastructure asset management plans and in the infrastructure strategy. The Council will keep this subject under review as it will continue to be</p>

<sup>4</sup> Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015. Climate Change Strategy: A strategy to guide the Wellington Regional Council's climate change response.

<sup>5</sup> NIWA's scenarios report, [www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/information-and-resources/clivar/scenarios](http://www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/information-and-resources/clivar/scenarios)

<sup>6</sup> NIWA, 2017. Climate change and variability–Wellington Region.

	<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level of uncertainty</b>	<b>Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty</b>
	<p>Carterton District Council in partnership with South Wairarapa District Council has also prepared a localised climate change response strategy – Ruamāhanga Strategy.</p> <p>Carterton District Council is prepared to respond to climate change effects over the life of the plan but impacts of climate change on Council activities will be more significant long term.</p>			relevant for future ten-year plans. Council plans to continually reassess its risk and capability to deal with significant adverse weather events.
<b>5</b>	<b>Asset condition</b>			
	<p>Asset management plans have been prepared for major infrastructural assets and include renewal and capital programmes. These plans include assessments of asset condition, lifecycle, and demand management. The Council considers that this planning information is reasonable and supportable. There are no unstated asset disposals that will impact significantly on the plan. There are no unstated asset acquisitions that will impact significantly on the plan.</p>	<p>Asset management plans are materially incomplete. Assumptions about condition and lifecycle are materially incorrect.</p>	Low	<p>Asset management plans are updated regularly following ‘best practice’ as prescribed by the New Zealand Infrastructure Asset Management Manual. The asset inventories and condition ratings for roading infrastructure, which are the Council's most significant assets by a considerable margin, are stored and maintained in the RAMM database. It was audited by NZTA in 2019 and found to be adequately maintained.</p>
<b>6</b>	<b>NZTA subsidies</b>			
	<p>Subsidies from the NZTA for maintaining and development of roads will be at the approved rates as follows:</p> <p>53% in 2021/22 52% in 2022/23 and 51% in 2024 - 2031.</p>	<p>Changes in subsidy rate, total subsidy dollars, and variation in criteria for inclusion in subsidised works programmes. The total subsidy dollars may not increase as assumed.</p>	Low	<p>In 2020, the Agency reviewed its subsidy and funding policies. As a result of this review the subsidy rate has been reduced from 53% in 2022 to 51% in 2024. Any further reductions are unlikely but possible if the rate or dollar level of subsidy decreases, roading projects may be reprioritised, or scaled down, or they may be funded through a different source such as increased borrowing or rates.</p>

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<b>7</b>	<b>Resource consents</b>			
	<p>The Council operates its infrastructure under a number of resource consents. It has been assumed that applications for renewal of those expiring over the next ten years will be approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council's resource consent to take water from the Kaipaitangata Stream for the urban water supply expired in 2013. An application has been lodged to renew the consent. The consent for the supplementary bores expires in 2034.</li> <li>The consent for the discharge to air, land, and water in relation to the wastewater treatment plant expires in 2053.</li> <li>Consents to take water for the water race network and to discharge back into a range of natural water courses expire in 2023.</li> <li>The district-wide comprehensive consent for discharges from the stormwater system expired in 2016. In agreement with Greater Wellington Regional Council there are no expectations in the short term that this consent will be renewed until the Natural Resources Plan is finalised. Once the plan is finalised Carterton District Council will include funding in budgets to cover the costs of consent renewal.</li> </ul>	<p>Greater Wellington Regional Council will not approve the Council's application for new or renewed consents. Alternatively, it may place more restrictions on the activity sought, or require substantial monitoring or mitigation work. Consent conditions are likely to be affected by the current review of the Regional Council's Natural Resources Plan.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Some increased costs for securing a resource consent for stormwater and subsequent monitoring have already been included in the Plan. The total final costs of these may be insufficient.</p> <p>The future consent will likely place greater restrictions on water take from the Kaipaitangata Stream during low flow/high demand periods, placing increased demand on bore water source and storage. During this Ten-Year Plan, storage capacity will be increased at the main water treatment plant and at the supplementary facility. Council is also planning to locate and construct an alternative water source before the end of the ten-year period.</p> <p>The Council has worked closely with the Greater Wellington Regional Council to concurrently seek the renewal of resource consent and plan the development work at the wastewater treatment facility and its associated irrigation. This has led to a strong, respectful relationship between the two councils. As a result, there is unlikely to any significant surprises.</p>
<b>8</b>	<b>Insurance</b>			
	<p>Insurance costs have varied significantly over recent years. The Council's broker has advised that the underlying adjustment by reinsurers to risk has levelled off, and increases are likely to continue through the ten years of the Ten-Year Plan in line with</p>	<p>Reinsurance costs escalate beyond forecast budgets. Cover may not be available for certain assets or risks. LAPP may not be able to secure cover for the 40% balance not assured by central government. The central government has been considering removing the 40% it now covers.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Any further significant earthquake events in New Zealand in the next ten years would impact on renewal costs. The cost of insurance may be greater than forecast leading to unbudgeted expenditure. The cost of reinstating LAPP cover would be significant, funded by additional rates. The Council will need to</p>

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	asset price level adjustments. Currently the Council has full cover for above ground assets, while infrastructural assets have limited cover provided by the Local Authority Protection Programme Disaster Fund (LAPP).			consider the trade-off between self-insurance or paying higher insurance premiums, funded by additional rates.
<b>9</b>	<b>Economic Shocks</b>			
	The economy will recover from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic at a mid-scenario rate (i.e. a prolonged but healthy recovery) during the life of this Long-Term Plan.	Economic recovery does not occur at the mid-scenario rate that Council has planned for.	Moderate	The full implications of the impact of Covid-19 are still unclear. Advice to Local Government from Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL) in line with economic forecasts published by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, New Zealand Treasury and BERL suggests that recovery will most likely be a mid-scenario.
<b>10</b>	<b>Natural Disasters</b>			
	Council is prepared to respond to any natural hazards, including floods, storms and earthquakes that occur during the life of this Long-Term Plan.	A natural disaster event occurs that is beyond the Council's ability to respond.	Moderate	A major natural disaster would impact Council by requiring immediate funding. This would reduce Council's financial capacity to be able to meet other unforeseen costs. Council could borrow additional funds, but this could potentially impact on rates.

### Financial forecasting assumptions

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
<b>11</b>	<b>Interest rates</b>				
	The range of interest rates on term debt is assumed to be 4 percent. To allow for anticipated timing of capital expenditure, only half a year's interest expenditure is provided for on new loans. The interest rate on investments is calculated at 2 percent.	Interest rates differ from those used in the calculations.	Moderate	Higher interest rates than anticipated would increase the cost of borrowing and therefore the cost of loan-funded projects. This may make those capital projects and services less affordable. Overall, if the interest rates were 1% more than assumed this would add about \$175,000 to total expenditure in year 3 of the Plan, and would remain at that amount per	



	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
				<p>year if the rate was sustained over the 10 years and the level of debt also remained at the near-same levels over the period</p> <p>Borrowing limits (expressed in terms of debt-to-assets and gross interest costs) are set out in the Liability Management Policy.</p>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Revaluation of non-current assets</b>				
	<p>Revaluation assumptions have been included in the Ten-Year Plan. These have been done following the Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL) forecasts of price level change adjusters.</p> <p>Revaluation movements will be shown in the prospective financial statements in accordance with the revaluation policies of the 'Property, plant, and equipment', 'Revaluation', and 'Impairment' sections of the accounting policies.</p>	Actual revaluation results differ from those in the forecast.	Low	<p>Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the actual revaluation will be different from that forecast.</p> <p>The Ten-Year Plan for each subsequent year is reviewed by way of the annual plan round and a new ten-year plan is produced every three years.</p>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Depreciation</b>				
	<p>Depreciation has been calculated on asset values at their latest revaluation date, and on additions at cost thereafter. The rates applied are listed in the 'Depreciation' section of the accounting policies. It is assumed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• existing depreciation will continue</li> <li>• replacement assets (renewals) affect depreciation as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- asset renewal will equal that of the assets being replaced</li> <li>- new assets' depreciation will be the result of their estimated lives and values</li> <li>- depreciation on new and renewal programmes will impact in the year following the capital programme.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	That more detailed analysis of planned capital works once complete may alter the depreciation expense. That asset lives may alter due to new technology improving asset lives.	Low	The Council has asset management planning and upgrade programmes in place. Asset capacity and condition is monitored with replacement works being planned in accordance with standard asset management and professional practices. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with normal accounting and asset management practices.	

	<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level of uncertainty</b>	<b>Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty</b>	<b>Data Notes</b>
14	<b>Financial contributions</b>				
	<p>The Council assesses financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991. These contributions are used to help fund new capital infrastructure, particularly in response to growth.</p> <p>This Ten-Year Plan assumes that financial contributions will continue at a similar level of revenue, until year 4 when council plans to start receiving increased financial contributions for the planned eastern growth development.</p>	<p>The amount of revenue from financial contributions is significantly different from Council projections.</p> <p>The planned Eastern Growth Area does not proceed.</p>	Moderate	<p>Financial contributions provisions will be reviewed as part of the District Plan review in years 1-3 of this Ten-Year Plan, with the planned eastern growth development a significant consideration.</p> <p>Financial contribution revenue assumes an increased rate for the planned eastern growth development, which is dependent on the District Plan review. The outcome of the District Plan review, will impact on whether the eastern growth development proceeds as planned.</p>	
15	<b>Asset lives</b>				
	<p>Useful lives of assets are based on professional advice and experience captured in the asset management system. These are summarised in the depreciation note within the accounting policies.</p>	<p>Assets wear out earlier than estimated.</p>	Low	<p>Asset life is based on estimates of engineers, valuers, inspections, and asset managers. Capital projects can be brought forward in event of early expiration of assets (this would affect depreciation and interest, of which the amounts are unknown). Conversely, other assets may not need to be replaced until after the estimated useful life.</p>	
16	<b>Sources of funds for future replacement of assets</b>				
	<p>The funding of the replacement of future assets is based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In accordance with the revenue and financing policy and financial strategy, the Council has, over the term of the Ten-Year Plan, set revenue levels sufficient to fully fund depreciation of its assets and loan repayments, with the exception of roading (partially funded by NZTA through subsidy on cap expenditure)</li> </ul>	<p>A planned funding source is unavailable.</p>	Low	<p>As the Council operates a central treasury function, should one source of funding be unavailable for asset replacement, a further option would be available. Local authorities have the power to rate, and that makes them attractive borrowers to private bankers and investors. The Council has the further ability to indirectly borrow through the Local Government Funding Agency. It is likely that alternative sources of borrowing than that planned would be at similar interest expense.</p>	

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The funding for the replacement of any individual asset will be funded from the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from prior year credit depreciation reserve balances</li> <li>from the current year's cash arising from revenue funding of depreciation</li> <li>infrastructure contributions under the development contributions or financial contributions policy</li> <li>loan funding with a loan being the shorter of either a 20-year loan term or the life of the asset</li> <li>special funds set aside for specific purposes identified by the Council.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Existing loan facilities are based on 20-year terms and mature every five years. It is assumed that these loans will be rolled by the bank on maturity for a further five years.</p>				
17	<b>Inflation</b>				
	<p>Expenditure for 2023/24 has been estimated based on 2022/23 estimated out-turn; personnel costs were increased by 5% and other operating costs (excluding interest, depreciation, and some other minor costs) were adjusted by the BERL forecasts of price level change adjusters where appropriate, or by expected increase (e.g. if contract cost increasing by 10%, this has been used). Beyond this, inflation has been factored into the Ten-Year Plan using</p>	<p>That actual inflation differs to that predicted, on which decisions are made.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the cost of projects and expenditure will be different from that forecast. Higher than forecast inflation would likely mean higher operating and capital costs and higher revenue; higher capital expenditure could mean greater borrowing; and there would be pressure on rates to increase to cover these costs.</p> <p>Each subsequent year of the ten-year plan is reviewed by way of the Annual Plan round and</p>	

	<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level of uncertainty</b>	<b>Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty</b>	<b>Data Notes</b>
	<p>the mid-scenario BERL forecast changes in Annex One.</p> <p>Revenue has been estimated using the BERL adjuster for operating costs where an inflationary effect is anticipated, or otherwise by expected increase. This excludes development and financial contributions (see separate assumption above), grants received for distribution, interest, and rates penalties.</p> <p>Capital expenditure has been estimated using the BERL adjuster for capital costs, or by known costs (e.g. contract rates increase).</p>			a new ten-year plan is produced every three years.	
<b>18</b>	<b>Investments and return on investments</b>				
	<p>The Council's Special Funds Reserves will be retained in their present form throughout the term of the Plan. Additions and withdrawals from the Funds have been accounted for each year through the Plan where identified and required. A return on the Special Funds Reserves investment of 1.5 percent has been assumed.</p>	<p>That the actual return on investment differs to that budgeted.</p>	Low	<p>Movement in the investment fund is difficult to predict but best efforts have been used, using past results. The financial effect is unknown but unlikely to be significant.</p>	
<b>19</b>	<b>Delivery of Capital Works Programme</b>				
	<p>Council can successfully deliver the planned capital works programme as outlined in this Plan.</p>	<p>Council is unable to successfully deliver the planned capital works programme as outlined in this Ten-Year Plan. Non-delivery could impact on Council's ability to deliver levels of service and result in financial management challenges.</p>	Moderate	<p>Historically, Council has been able to successfully deliver the majority of its capital programme. However, there is always the possibility that external contractors may become unavailable and this could significantly impact on Council's ability to deliver on its planned works. Lack of contractor personnel would create delays in the programme, unmet expectations and a backload of work. Another possible impact on delivery of the capital programme may arise from the Wairarapa Combined District Plan review. If the review is delayed and suitable land for development is not available when assumed, or if demand for</p>	

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
				<p>new sections is not as strong as forecasted, then the planned capital works programme will occur in later years.</p> <p>Any significant and continued delays in the delivery of renewals and upgrades, may impact on the Council's ability to deliver levels of service, potential increased costs from and long-term risks of assets failing before they can be replaced. Financial risk could also be possible as Council rates, borrows, and charges Financial Contributions to fund a programme of works it may not be able to deliver in the budgeted timeframe.</p> <p>The risk is mitigated by Council's ability to revise the speed of its capital works programme in Annual Plans and Long-Term Plan, and alter rating, financial contributions, and borrowing assumptions at that time. Any funding already collected can be carried forward to a later year to be used at the point of construction.</p>	

# **Appendix A – Schedule of Fees and Charges 2023/24**



## Schedule of Fees and Charges 2023/24

User fees and charges are used to recognise that there is a private benefit from the operation of the variety of services provided by the Council to the community. User fees revenue reduces the rates revenue required to be collected from ratepayers.

	2023/24 fees including GST		
		Saleyards	\$250.00
		Street stall licence	\$30.00 per week
<b>Food Act 2014</b>		Health inspection for events where food will be sold, or inspection on request	\$150.00
Verification of template Food Control Plan. Includes: booking appointments, checking prior history, travel time, actual time on-site, completion of reports, lodging of results to MPI and Council database and follow up on Corrective Action Requests (first 2 hours)	\$390.00	Noise control – recover all reasonable costs associated with second and subsequent noise complaints investigated from the same property	
Additional hours	\$160.00	Noise/health-related complaints under the RMA and Health Act 1956 – recover all reasonable costs associated with investigating/resolving the matter	
Renewal of registration for food premises	\$135.00	Gambling venue applications	\$600.00
Amendment to registration	\$95.00	Removal of abandoned vehicles	Actual cost plus 10%
<b>Public Health (Health Act 1956, Health Registration Regulations 1966)</b>		<b>Compliance and Monitoring (Health Act 1956)</b>	
<b>Annual Registration and Inspection</b>		Complaint-driven investigation resulting in issue of improvement notice by Environmental Health Officer	\$200.00 per hour
Hairdressers	\$200.00	Application for review of issue of improvement notice	\$200.00 per hour
Motels/Boarding Houses	\$200.00	<b>Resource Consent Fees (deposit only)</b>	
Itinerant trader – annual registration including inspection	\$280.00	Controlled activity (other than minor land use)	\$1,200.00
Camping Grounds/Motor Home Parks	\$250.00	Restricted Discretionary – non-notified	\$1,500.00
Hawkers licence	\$150.00	Discretionary activity	\$2,000.00
Hairdressers, beauticians, tattooists, skin piercers	\$250.00	Permitted boundary activity	\$320.00
Funeral directors	\$250.00	Non-complying	\$2,500.00
Offensive trades – septic tank services, waste or refuse cartage	\$250.00	Heritage items	Free

<b>Additional Charges</b>			
Public notification	\$5,000.00	Sewerage	\$2,990.00
Limited notification	\$2,500.00	Water	\$2,990.00
Pre-hearing	\$530.00	Stormwater	\$1,495.00
Post decision – requested changes	\$600.00	Roading Contribution – Residential, Commercial and Industrial Zones	2% of land value + GST
Additional processing time above 5 hours (per hour)	\$200.00	Roading Contribution – Rural Zone	3% of land value + GST
Section 127 variation to consent	\$1,500.00	Reserve Contribution - Residential, Commercial and Industrial Zones	3% of land value + GST
Section 223 RMA certificates	\$500.00	Reserve Contribution – Rural Zone	2% of land value + GST
Section 224 RMA certificates	\$650.00	Monthly building consent lists	\$25.00
Any other certificate	\$650.00	Officer consultation	\$200.00 per hour
Monitoring compliance with resource consents – cost, with maximum of:	\$2,000.00	<b>Service Fees</b>	
District Plan changes – deposit only (applicants are required to meet the full cost of processing applications)	\$20,000.00	Water connection	Actual cost
Land Information Memorandum (LIM)	\$250.00	Sewer connection	Actual cost
*refund less \$50 admin fee, if cancelled within 1-2 working days		Water/Sewer Standover	\$120.00
Land Information Memorandum (LIM) – urgent service	\$450.00	Administration fee	\$95.00
*no refund if cancelled		Combined sewer and water connection	Actual cost
Other external reports, e.g. engineers, commissioners, solicitors, special advisors (indicative charges between \$150-\$300 per hour)	Actual cost	Standard vehicle crossing	Actual cost
Hearing Administration Fee + cost of Commissioners	\$1,500.00	Applications for water race draw off	\$160.00
Infrastructure Contribution:		Applications for piping or relocating water race (plus expenses)	\$160.00
Sewerage	\$2,300.00	Clearing sewers (property owner boundary to main)	Actual cost
Water	\$2,300.00	Damage to road reserve	Actual cost
Stormwater	\$1,150.00	<b>Transfer Station Entry Fees</b>	
Infrastructure Contribution – Waingawa Industrial Zone :		<b>General refuse</b>	
		Car boot or SUV - up to 100kg (incl GST)	\$32.50

Small trailer, van or ute up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.4m high or up to 250kg (incl GST)	\$76.40	Urban – spayed/neutered dogs	\$85.00
Large trailer - up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.8m high or up to 500kg (incl GST)	\$100.20	Over 65 canine companion*	\$75.00
Weigh in/out (minimum \$20.00) per tonne (excl GST)	\$275.00 per tonne	*Over 65 fee is only for Urban dog owners. Owners will have to apply for the Over 65 fee and provide proof of their age.	
<b>Green waste</b>		Rural – non-neutered and neutered dogs – first 2 dogs	\$75.00 per dog
Car boot or SUV - up to 100kg (incl GST)	\$6.30	Rural – non-neutered and neutered dogs – all remaining dogs	\$40.00 per dog
Small trailer, van or ute up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.4m high or up to 250kg (incl GST)	\$15.40	Dog classified as dangerous	\$165.00
Large trailer - up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.8m high or up to 500kg (incl GST)	\$20.50	<b>Other Fees</b>	
Weigh in/out (minimum \$20.00) per tonne (excl GST)	\$67.80 per tonne	Urban – application to keep more than 2 dogs	\$75.00
<b>Tyres</b>		Replacement Tag	\$10.00
Tyres - per tonne (excl GST)	\$670.00	Housing dog at other facilities (if required)	Actual costs
Car and 4WD tyres – up to 4 tyres on rims (each) (incl GST)	\$6.10 each	Rehoming fee – sustenance, administration, registration, microchip (if required) and property suitability inspection	\$50.00
Truck tyres – up to 4 tyres (each) (incl GST)	\$9.10 each	Costs associated with vet treatment/supplementary feeding	Actual costs
<b>E-Waste (electronic waste)</b>		Euthanise dog	Actual cost
Small consumer items (e.g. mobile phones, GPS, digital cameras)	No charge	Voluntary handover (surrender dog)	\$50.00
Small/Medium items (e.g. keyboards, docking stations, modems, routers, stereos, gaming consoles)	\$5.00	<b>Impounding Fees</b>	
Large items (e.g. TV's, computer monitors, printers, scanners, fax machines, microwaves)	\$20.00	Dogs, sheep, goats	\$150.00
Photocopiers	\$50.00	Second time impounding (dogs)	\$200.00
<b>Dog Registration Fees (before 1 August)</b>		Third and subsequent impounding (dogs)	\$250.00
From 1 August – 50% of the fee will be added as penalty. For certified seeing eye or hearing dogs, a fee of 50% of those stated below.		Cattle, deer, horses and all other animals	\$200.00
Urban – entire dogs	\$110.00	Driving charge – calculated on actual cost including labour and plant hire	Actual cost
		Sustenance fee – all animals	\$20.00 per day
		<b>Waingawa water, reticulated supply</b>	
		Connected	\$150.00
		Metered water	\$2.85 per m3

Metered water - high volume > 50,000 cubic metres per year	\$1.99 per m3	Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$335.00
<b>Water Race</b>		Servicemen	\$785.00
Water race - metered - for principally commercial/industrial use - per cubic metre taken	\$2.15 per m3	Out-of-town burial fee	\$1,260.00
Water race - metered - for principally horticultural use - per cubic metre taken	\$1.25 per m3	Saturday burials	\$1,260.00
<b>Outdoor Swimming Complex</b>		Saturday burials – out-of-town	\$1,525.00
Entry fee adult/child – per person	Free	Placenta (interment administration fee)	\$27.00
School groups – per child per season (schools are responsible for lifeguard arrangements and associated costs)	Free	Disinterment	Actual cost
		<i>No burials on Public Holidays</i>	
<b>Cemetery</b>		<b>Natural Burial</b>	
Headstone permit	\$42.00	Plot (2x standard fee)	\$2,300.00
Family back-fill	\$420.00	Interment (as above)	\$790.00
<b>Plots</b>		Costs:	
Lawn	\$1,150.00	Compost (cost includes topping-up within first 3 years)	\$320.00
Lawn - Child under 1 year old	\$205.00	Tree (cost includes planting)	\$160.00
Lawn – Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$360.00	Natural burial fee (at cost)	\$255.00
Cremation	\$265.00	Out of District fee	\$1,260.00
Cremation - Child under 1 year old	\$165.00	<b>Private burial service</b>	
Cremation - Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$260.00	Chapel	\$65.00
Extra depth charge	\$470.00	<b>Park Fees</b>	
<b>Interment</b>		Association Football – per ground	\$595.00
Lawn	\$790.00	Cricket Association	\$105.00
Cremation	\$230.00	Athletic Club	\$595.00
Child under 1 year old	\$135.00	Additional charges may be levied for additional services, including pitch preparation and repairs	
		<b>Library Fees</b>	

<b>Rentals (per issue)</b>		A3 black and white	\$0.40
Fiction books (including re-issues)	Free	A4 black and white	\$0.10
Magazines	Free	Double-sided black and white – add 10 cents per page	
DVDs – children’s (one week)	Free	A3 colour	\$0.60
DVDs – adult (one week)	\$2.00	A4 colour	\$0.40
<b>Fines</b>		Double-sided colour – add 20 cents per page	
Adult book – first week	Nil	<b>Laminating per page</b>	
Per week thereafter	Nil	A4	\$2.20
Children’s books – first week	Nil	Rubbish bags	\$3.50
Per week thereafter	Nil	Replacement/additional recycling bins	\$15.00
Reserves	Nil	Replacement yellow-lid recycling wheelie bin	\$75.00
<b>Inter-loans</b>		Rating information schedule	\$20.00
Per book, article or subject request	\$10	<b>Professional Services Fee</b>	
International inter-loan	\$40USD	For any services provided not listed elsewhere in this schedule	\$200.00 per hour
Charges from other libraries	Actual cost	<b>Official Information Request charges</b>	
<b>Other</b>		<i>(requests under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987)</i>	
Lost library book	Replacement Cost	Staff time (in excess of one hour)	\$60.00 per half hour or part thereof
<b>Administration Fees</b>			
<b>Photocopying – per page</b>			

## Schedule of Fees and Charges – Building consent and PIM fees (all amounts include GST)

Classification	PIM only fee 2023/24	When included with other work (excl. BRANZ and MBIE levies) 2023/24	Total stand-alone fee (excl. BRANZ and MBIE levies) 2023/24
All fees are based on a maximum number of hours for processing. Consents that go over the maximum hours (shown in brackets) will be charged additional processing fees.			
<b>Minor Work</b>			
Solid fuel heater (1)	\$50.00	\$125.00	\$380.00
Minor plumbing and drainage work, e.g. fittings, drain alteration (1)	\$50.00	\$125.00	\$430.00
Minor building work (1)	\$50.00		\$430.00
Drainage work, e.g. new minor subdivision services, and common drains (2)	\$50.00		\$1,150.00
Drainage work, e.g. new effluent disposal system (1)	\$50.00	\$350.00	\$520.00
Wet area shower (tile floor) (1)	\$50.00	\$250.00	\$530.00
Private marquee >100m <sup>2</sup> – professional assembly only (no inspection) (1)	\$50.00		\$180.00
Public marquee > 100m <sup>2</sup> and <50 people – professional assembly (no inspection) (1)	\$50.00		\$185.00
Public marquee >100m <sup>2</sup> and >50 people (with inspection) (2)	\$50.00		\$370.00
Private marquee >100m <sup>2</sup> (with inspection) (2)	\$50.00		\$370.00
<b>Sheds / Garages / Conservatories etc.</b>			
Swimming pool 1200mm above ground and pool fencing (2)	NA		\$155.00
In-ground swimming pools (includes fence) (2)	\$47.78		\$550.00
Garden sheds/retaining walls/carports/conservatories/other minor works (1)	\$47.78		\$630.00
Minor farm buildings (hayshed covered yards 1-6 bays, etc.) (2)	\$95.03		\$885.00



Larger farm buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) – no plumbing or drainage (3)	\$95.03		\$1,260.00
Larger farm buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) – with plumbing or drainage (3)	\$95.03		\$1,600.00
Proprietary garages standard (2)	\$99.75		\$920.00
Proprietary garages with fire wall (2)	\$99.75		\$950.00
Proprietary garages with plumbing and drainage (2)	\$99.75		\$1,155.00
Proprietary garages including sleepout no plumbing or drainage (2)	\$99.75		\$900.00
Proprietary garages including sleepout with plumbing or drainage (2)	\$99.75		\$1,470.00
Garages custom design including plumbing and drainage (3)	\$99.75	\$220.00	\$1,730.00
Garages, simple custom design, single level (3)	\$99.75		\$980.00
Residential re-pile (1)	\$52.50		\$630.00
Residential demolition (1)	\$52.50		\$260.00
<b>Residential Dwellings – New</b> (note: double units charged at single unit rate + 50%)			
Single Storey value <\$500k (4)	\$393.75		\$5,200.00
Complex -Single Storey value >\$500k and Multi storey (6)	\$588.00		\$6,300.00
Transportable dwelling (yard built) (4)	\$99.75		\$3,300.00
Relocated residential dwelling ( <i>if applicable, add alteration fee</i> ) (4)	\$493.50		\$1,900.00
<b>Residential Dwellings—Additions and Alterations</b>			
Alterations (minor) up to 3 inspections plus processing time (2)	\$52.50		\$1,200.00
Alterations (major) up to 8 inspections plus processing time (8)	\$99.75		\$3,300.00
Plumbing and drainage (2)		\$220.00	\$1,250.00
<b>Commercial / Industrial</b>			
Commercial demolition (1)	\$52.50		\$640.00

Single storey shop fitouts (3)	\$99.75		\$1,300.00
Multi-storey shop fitouts (3)	\$99.75		\$1,600.00
Single storey, multi-unit apartments/motels (5)	\$630.00		\$2,400.00 plus \$475.00 per unit
Multi-storey, multi-unit apartments/motels (6)	\$945.00		\$2,900.00 plus \$790.00 per unit
Minor commercial work e.g. signs/shop fronts/minor fitouts (no plumbing or drainage) (2)	\$262.50		\$835.00
Commercial/industrial ≤\$50,000.00 (4)	\$525.00		\$2,520.00
Commercial/industrial \$50,000.01–\$100,000.00 (5)	\$703.50		\$3,500.00
Commercial/industrial \$100,000.01–\$150,000.00 (6)	\$892.50		\$4,500.00
Commercial/industrial \$150,000.01–\$250,000.00 (7)	\$1,155.00		\$5,460.00
Commercial/industrial \$250,000.01–\$350,000.00 (8)	\$1,365.00		\$6,400.00
Commercial/industrial \$350,000.01–\$500,000.00 (9)	\$1,575.00		\$7,500.00
Commercial/industrial \$500,000.01–\$1,000,000.00 (10)	\$1,680.00		\$8,150.00
Commercial/industrial/agricultural >\$1,000,000.00 (10)	\$1,450.58		\$8,150.00 plus \$450.00 per \$100,000 value
<b>Other Charges</b>			
Processing hardcopy certificate applications			\$100.00
Pool inspections			\$150.00 per hour (this includes travel time to the site and any associated research or administration relating to the inspection)
Pool inspections – assessment of independent audit			\$65.00
BRANZ levy for work \$20,000 or more, a stand-alone fee of \$1.00 per \$1,000 for the total project value			\$1.00 per \$1,000
MBIE levy for work \$20,444 or more including GST, a stand-alone fee of \$1.75 per \$1,000 for the total project value			\$1.75 per \$1,000 (for work \$20,444 or more)

Structural engineering or fire engineering assessment/peer review (the building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural or fire engineers' assessments that may be required)			Cost plus 10 per cent
Compliance schedule application (includes inspection and 12A and BWoF administration)			\$200.00 per hour
Inspection hourly rate			\$220.00 per hour
Certificate of acceptance—building consent fee for the applicable building plus actual costs, payable on issue of certificate			\$220.00 per hour for inspections plus applicable building consent fees
Registration of certificates under the Building Act			\$650.00
Reassessment fee (amended plans or specifications)			\$225.00 per hour
Certificate of title			\$50.00
Vehicle crossing bonds will be assessed for each application where required			\$546.00
Street, crossing, footpath, and berm damage bond for buildings moved to/from site			\$1,650.00
Property search fee (includes download, scanning documents, email, or writing to disc)			\$50.00 per file (covers the search and the first file – every file thereafter \$10.00)
Officer consultation			\$200.00 per hour

**Schedule of Fees and Charges – Trade waste (all amounts exclude GST) Under Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019 – Part 9**

Category	Description	2023/24 charges
Connection fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge	At cost
Compliance monitoring	The cost of sampling and analysis of trade waste discharge	At cost
Disconnection fee	Payable following a request for disconnection from sewage system	At cost
Trade waste application fee	Payable on application for a trade waste discharge	Small business (1-5 staff) \$170.00 Medium business (6-15 staff) \$320.00 Large business (16+staff) \$620.00
Re-inspection fee	Payable for each re-inspection visit by the Waste Water Authority where a notice served under the bylaw has not been complied with by the trade waste discharger	\$150.00 per hour
Annual trade waste charges	An annual management fee for a trade waste discharge to cover the Waste Water Authority's costs associated with for example:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Administration</li> <li>b) General compliance monitoring</li> <li>c) General inspection of trade waste premises</li> <li>d) Use of the sewerage system</li> </ul> The charge may vary depending on the trade waste sector or category of the discharger	<b>Small</b> Permitted \$210.00 per annum. Conditional \$420.00 per annum  <b>Medium</b> Permitted \$720.00 per annum Conditional \$1,150.00 per annum  <b>Large</b> Permitted \$1,650.00 per annum Conditional \$2,300.00 per annum
Rebates for trade premises within the District	Reduction in fees provided for in Section 150(2) of the Local Government Act. Section 150(4) states that the fees prescribed by the Council to recover more than the reasonable cost incurred by the Council for the matter for which the fee is charged. In no event shall the resultant charge be less than the Council's sewerage charge for the equivalent period	Discretion of Council  As calculated by Council
New or additional trade premises	Pay the annual fees and a pro rata proportion of the various trade waste charges relative to flows and loads	As per charges outlined below

B1 Volume	Payment based on the volume discharged	\$0.70 per cubic metre
B3 Suspended solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids \$/kg	\$0.70 per kilogram
B4 Organic loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand \$/kg	\$1.70 per kilogram
B5 Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen \$/kg	\$11.10 per kilogram
B6 Phosphorus	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorus \$/kg	\$17.00 per kilogram
B7 Sodium	Payment based on the defined form(s) of sodium \$/kg	\$0.85 per kilogram
C1 Tankered waste	Set as a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on trade waste category	\$80.00 per cubic metre

## Schedule of Fees and Charges – Corridor Access (all amounts exclude GST)

Category	Description	2023/24 Charges
<b>Corridor Access</b>	Corridor Access Request (CAR)	\$180.00
	CAR with Traffic Management Plan (TMP) (4 months)	\$400.00
	CAR with TMP (12 months) and generic	\$1,000.00
	TMP third submission fee	\$500.00
	Work Access Permit (WAP) extension	\$75.00
	CAR/WAP warranty close off	\$50.00
	Temporary Road Closure	\$400.00
<b>Corridor Access Enforcement</b>	Non notification fee	\$350.00
	Issue Stop work notice	\$1,500.00
	Non-conformance notice	\$750.00
<b>Corridor Access Staff Fees</b>	TTM auditors per hour	\$125.00
	Corridor officer per hour	\$115.00
	Engineer per hour	\$185.00
	Travel costs per km	\$1.10
<b>Permits</b>	Generic Overweight Permit	\$100.00
	Individual Overweight Permit	\$100.00
	Vehicle Crossing Application	\$225.00
<b>No Spraying Fees</b>	Install 2 pegs	\$60.00
	Install additional pegs (per peg)	\$25.00
<b>Infringement / Fines</b>	Damage to road reserve	Actual cost
	Damage to road corridor infrastructure	Actual cost
	Trimming of encroaching vegetation	Actual cost
	Tipping of waste within the road corridor	\$2,500.00

## 2023/24 Schedule of Fees and Charges – Events Centre (all amounts include GST)

	Hurunui o rangi meeting room	Maungaraki meeting room	Taratahi Auditorium	Te Mahau Foyer	Civic Plaza	Ron Wakelin Plunket rooms	Divia Rooms	Rangatahi Hub	Library
<b>Commercial Rates</b>									
Full day (8.30am-5pm OR 5pm-12am)	\$380.00	\$380.00	\$800.00	\$380.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$380.00	\$250.00
Half day (4 hr)	\$190.00	\$190.00	\$400.00	\$190.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$190.00	\$125.00
Entire venue full day (8.30am-5pm OR 5pm-12am)	\$2,500.00								
<b>Community Rates</b>									
Full day (8.30am-5pm OR 5pm-12am)	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$300.00	\$150.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$150.00	\$100.00
Half day (4 Hr)	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$50.00
Per hour	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
<b>Staff rates (commercial/community)</b>									
After-hours function (per staff member)	\$35.00 per hour								
Pack-in/out assistance (per staff member)	\$35.00 per hour								
Bar Manager	\$50.00 per hour								
<b>Commercial Rates - equipment</b>									
Social Event Bond (repayable)	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$300.00	\$150.00				\$150.00	\$100.00
Pack in/rehearsal (full day rate)			\$400.00						
Seating block - to erect and dismantle			\$2,000.00						
Easy Lift Scaffold			\$30.00						
Staging and set-up	POA								
Lighting	POA								

Sound System	POA								
AV	POA								
Exclusive use of kitchen	\$150.00								
Tea and coffee facilities	\$2.50 per person (capped at \$250)								
Flip Chart	\$20.00								
Piano	Tuning at hirers cost								
WIFI	No charge								
Electronic White board	No charge								
Round tables	\$22								
Round tablecloths	\$16								
Social functions cleaning fee	\$300								
<b>Community Rates - equipment</b>									
Social Event Bond (repayable)	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$300.00	\$150.00				\$150.00	\$100.00
Pack in/rehearsal (full day rate)			\$150.00						
Seating block - to erect and dismantle			\$1,500.00						
Easy Lift Scaffold			\$20.00						
Staging and set-up	POA								
Lighting	POA								
Sound System	POA								
AV	POA								
Exclusive use of kitchen	\$75.00								
Tea and coffee facilities	\$2.50 per person (capped at \$250)								
Flip Chart	\$15.00								
Piano	Tuning at hirers cost								
WIFI	No charge								
Electronic White board	No charge								



## Executive Leadership Team

### Chief Executive

Geoff Hamilton

### Corporate Services Manager

Kelly Vatselias

### Planning & Regulatory Services Manager

Solitaire Robertson

### Community Services & Facilities Manager

Glenda Seville

### People and Wellbeing Manager

Geri Brooking

### Infrastructure Services Manager

Johannes Ferreira

## Council Directory

### Carterton District Council

Holloway Street

PO Box 9

Carterton

Phone 06 379 4030

[www.cdc.govt.nz](http://www.cdc.govt.nz)

[info@cdc.govt.nz](mailto:info@cdc.govt.nz)

To provide feedback on the Draft Annual Plan, please email

[info@cdc.govt.nz](mailto:info@cdc.govt.nz)

### Auditors

Jacques DuToit

Audit New Zealand (On behalf of the Auditor-General)

### Solicitors

WCM Legal

### Bankers

Bank of New Zealand



