

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood with numerous houses, trees, and streets. A semi-transparent green wavy line runs horizontally across the middle of the image, behind the text.

Carterton District Council

Draft Annual Plan 2022-23



TE KALUNHERA-A-KOHĒ O TARATARI
CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL

CARTERTON

A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living.

What's an Annual Plan?

Last year, we adopted our 2021-2031 Ten-Year Plan. 2022/23 will be Year 2 of the Ten-Year Plan. This Annual Plan describes any significant or material changes from the 2022/23 year of the Ten-Year Plan. The Annual Plan also includes the 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.



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Mayor and Councillors

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What's New in 2022/23?

Council has made no significant changes to the activities in the Annual Plan from what was planned in the 2022/23 year of the Ten-Year Plan. Council is committed to and focussed on delivering the projects agreed to in the 2021-2031 Ten-Year Plan.

These projects include our ongoing work on the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), work on renewing the dog pound, and our continued work on climate change initiatives which is directed by our Climate Change Strategy.

The new administration building project was due to start in the 2022/23 year, with \$1m out of the total \$4.5m planned to be spent in the year. 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 formally consulted on as part of the next Annual Plan, or Ten-Year Plan before a final decision is made.

We have worked to ensure that we can keep rates increases to a minimum, despite significant pressure from inflation, 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.

Overall, average rates will increase by 6.0 per cent for the 2022/23 year. This is higher than the increase predicted for Year 2 of the Ten-Year Plan, which was 4.5 per cent. This increase is mainly the result of inflation, and resourcing required to deliver on the Ten-Year Plan.

With confirmation late last year the Governments Three Waters Reforms will now be mandated, Council have begun to make provision for this significant additional workload. We anticipate the Three Waters Reforms programme will be comprehensive, ongoing, and increasingly demanding as we get closer to the proposed mandated transition date of 1 July 2024.

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.

Effects of Covid-19

Council has not revised its forecasted revenues from the levels in the Ten-Year Plan as a result of Covid-19. Revenue budgets in the 2020/21 Annual Plan were decreased to reflect expected effects of Covid-19, but actual revenue did not see the decrease we had expected.

These forecasts reflect best information as at June 2022, and there is the potential that actual results will differ from that forecast.

Wastewater treatment plant upgrade

The main construction associated with the WWTP has been nearly completed. However, there were issues with the construction of the reservoirs, which resulted in damage that requires repair.

The Council approved unbudgeted expenditure up to \$1.9m in December 2021 to complete the project, and repair the reservoirs. This may not all be required, and Council will also seek recoveries from the contractor. The repair work is not expected to be completed by the end of the 2022 financial year, so has been included as carry-over work, with both operating and capital components, in this Annual Plan.

Delivery of three waters

The government has confirmed it will create four 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 2024, 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.

Changes in drinking water regulations

In December 2019 the Water Services Regulator Bill was introduced to Parliament to establish a new regulatory body – Taumata Arowai – which will be responsible for administering and enforcing a new drinking water regulatory system.

Taumata Arowai is consulting on the regulatory role under the Water Services Act 2021. The document contents are targeted at drinking water suppliers and contain technical content that will guide the way drinking water is supplied.

Other legislative changes and reviews

In addition to the three waters reform and changes in drinking water regulations, 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 2022/23 year.

Financial Overview

Capital expenditure

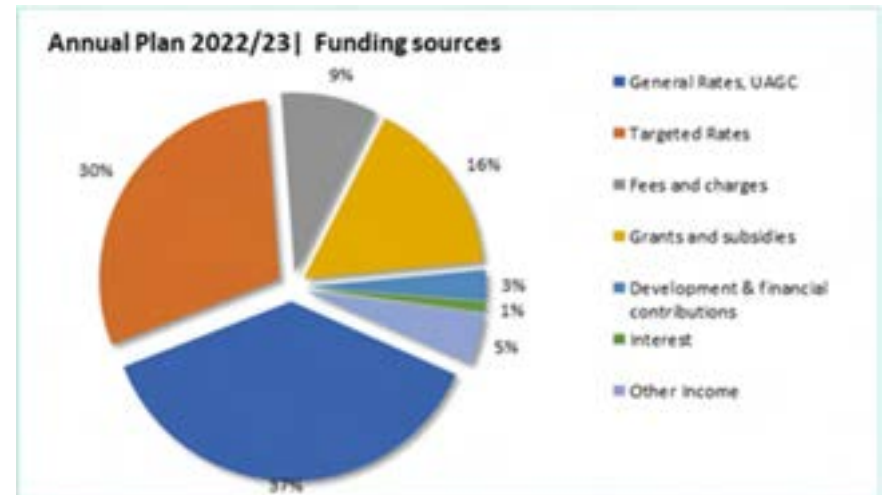
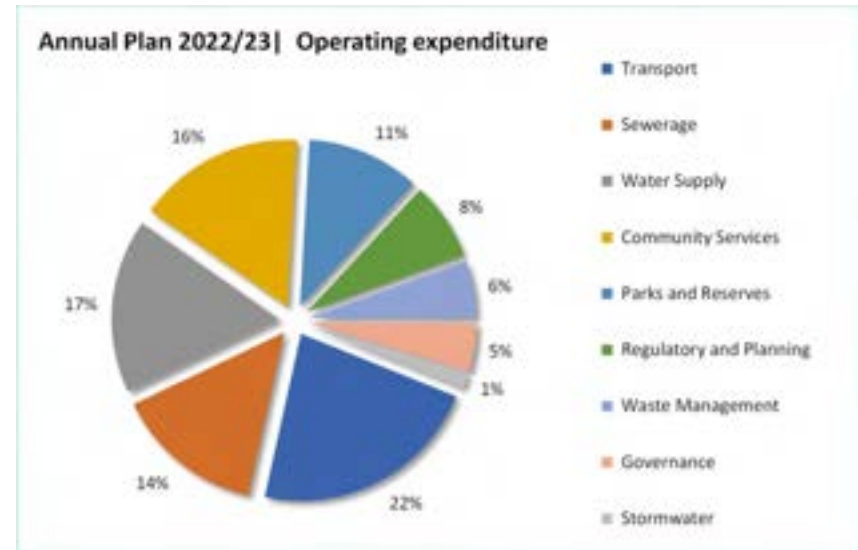
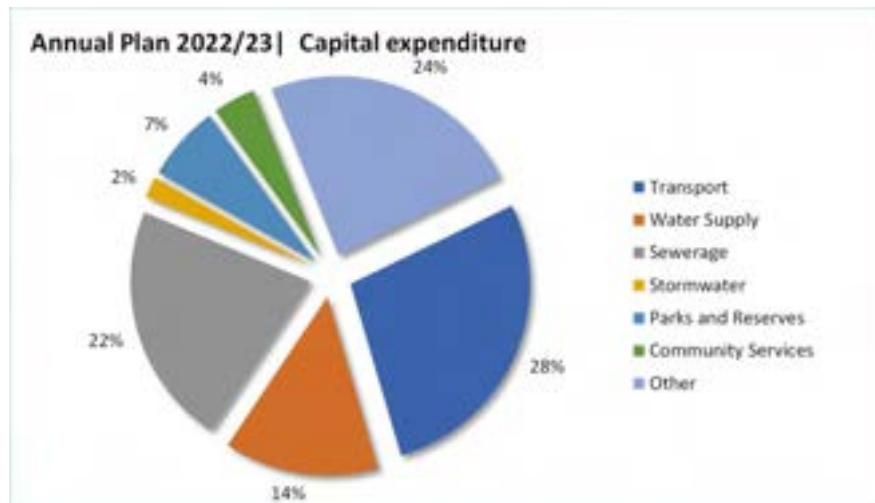
The Council plans to spend \$8.6 million on capital expenditure over the 2022/23 year. Of this, \$2.4 million, or 28 per cent, will be on transport infrastructure, \$1.9 million or 22 per cent on wastewater facilities and \$1.2 million, or 14 per cent, on water supply infrastructure.

Operating expenditure

The Council plans to spend \$21.7 million on operating expenditure over the 2022/23 year. Of this, \$4.8 million or 22 per cent will be on roads and a further \$5.9 million on community services (including community amenities, parks and reserves, and community development).

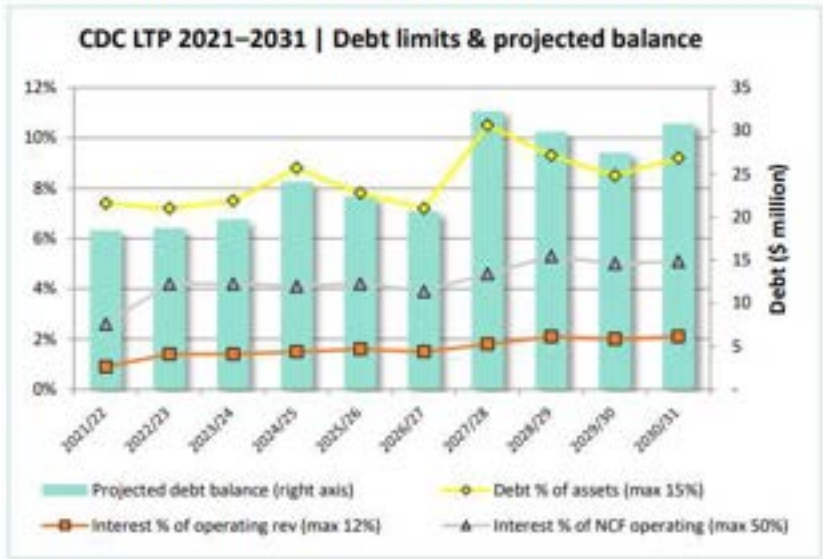
Funding

No changes from the Ten-Year Plan are planned to how the Council will fund 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.



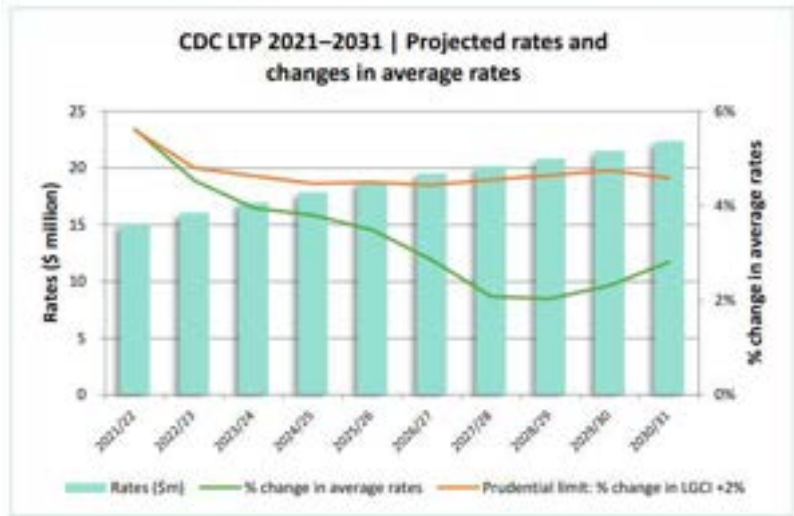
Borrowing limits

In the Ten-Year Plan the Council set limits on the level of borrowing, shown in the chart below. Planned interest and debt for 2022/23 are well below the limits and the projected balances.



Rates increase

The Council has agreed to limit the increase in average rates¹ 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.



¹ 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
- Roads and footpaths
- Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage
- Stormwater drainage
- Waste management
- Water supply and water races.

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 2022/23

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 2022/23

Local authority triennial elections are in October 2022. We will be busy preparing for the election, and then, inducting the new Council. We are also continuing to deliver on our Climate Change 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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
Representation of residents by elected members	Residents' satisfaction ² 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

² 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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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 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 local economy to recover from economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supporting the Wairarapa Youth 2 work movement 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, now leased to an independent operator
- 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 CDEM service. Its emphasis is on developing resilient communities and providing the systems, people, and resources necessary to provide an effective response during an emergency.

Highlights for 2022/23

We are thrilled to working on the new water slide for Carterton Pools. This project was submitted to our Long-Term Plan, by 10-year-old Molly. Molly and the community have successfully raised over \$50,000 to purchase the new slide. We are now looking to install the slide late 2022.

The Community Development Team launched Carterton's very own Youth Council. This group of passionate young people will lead youth events and initiative and advocate for what truly matters to rangatahi in Carterton.

In the Events Centre, we'll be focussed on continuing to attract high calibre events to Carterton. Due to Covid-19 we have many events that have been postponed which are looking to reschedule in 2022/23 as restrictions ease.

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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
A range of amenities of a standard satisfactory to residents	Residents' satisfaction ³ 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

³ 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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
	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 2021 by Quotable Value Limited.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$
Library - Collection renewal and equipment	105,462
Events Centre - Auditorium	25,500
Event Centre - Facility	110,200
Community - Buildings	90,300
All Parks - Amenities	66,300
Rural Reserves - Amenities	25,500
Cemetery - Amenities	10,200
Swimming pool - Amenities	70,380
CBD Security	10,200
Band Rotunda	255,000
Urban Development - Town Centre, incl Car Park at Ops Yard	153,000

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 2022/23

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 2021/22 year for the District Plan, have been carried over into the 2022/23 year as the review continues. Work will also be continuing on the dog pound facility.

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
		2020 10YP	2021 10YP	2021 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.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023
	\$
Combined District Plan : Direct Costs of Review	350,000
Regulatory systems	8,512
Animal Pound Renewal	370,000

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 2022/23

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.

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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
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
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's cycleways,	≥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	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
	Regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 2 days of advice of a fault	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Contract reports

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
	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)

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$
Pavement Rehabilitation	347,408
Sealed Road Resurfacing - Reseals	457,164
Unsealed Road Metalling	448,800
Minor Improvements	275,063
Structures Component Replacement	72,310
Drainage Renewals - Kerb & Channel Replacement	168,300
Traffic Services Renewals	173,854
Footpath renewals	142,800
5 Towns Trailway	295,000

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 Opus as at 30 June 2020. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement cost, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Wastewater

This group of activities includes:

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

Highlights for 2022/23

Our main focus for 2022/23 will be completing all of the works associated with the Waste-Water Treatment Plant and completing our planned replacement and upgrade of the reticulated network

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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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
	Median attendance time	≤1 hour	≤1 hour	≤1 hour	Operational records

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
Response to sewerage system faults	Median resolution time	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	Operational records
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 sewerage and treatment infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP Opus as at 30 June 2019. The next valuation will occur in June 2022.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$
Wastewater - Reticulation	1,318,089
Wastewater - Pumping	30,600
Wastewater - Treatment Plants	537,850

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 2022/23

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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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 Opus as at 30 June 2019. The next valuation will occur in June 2022.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$
Stormwater - Reticulation	163,000

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 2022/23

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan outside of the inclusion of a second weighbridge to the transfer station which is funded from a Ministry for the Environment grant.

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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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
- Weighbridge.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$
Waste - Transfer Station Facility	233,500

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 2022/23

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Ten-Year Plan. Work continues on the investigation of the security and sustainability of our water supply, and we continue the programme of work to increase our water storage capacity.

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
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 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
Fault response times	Median time to attend urgent call-outs	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	Operational records

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			How it will be measured
		2022 10YP	2023 10YP	2023 Annual Plan	
	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 time 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
- 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 Opus as at 30 June 2019. The next valuation will occur in June 2022.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	Annual Plan 30 June 2023
Item	\$
Water Supply - Reticulation	932,166
Water Supply - Treatment	12,240
Rural Water Supply - Resource Consent	255,000

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 2022/23

The new administration building project was due to start in the 2022/23 year, with \$1m out of the total \$4.5m planned to be spent in the year. 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 Annual Plan, or 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. We are currently confirming designs, and plan to carry forward the 2021/22 capex into 2022/23 as we do not expect to spend it in the 2021/22 year.

Assets

Existing assets

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

Valuation of land and buildings was last undertaken as at 30 June 2021 by Quotable Value Limited.

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

Item	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$
Administration - ICT	121,203
Administration - Other equipment	2,040
Depot upgrade/relocation	795,484
Operations - Portable equipment	5,865
Operations - Mobile Plant	124,330
Operations - Motor vehicles	41,412



Carterton District Council

Prospective Statement Of Financial Performance For the year ending 30 June

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Operating Revenue			
Rates	15,070,079	16,395,231	16,046,568
Rates penalties	69,900	49,900	69,900
Finance revenue	38,781	214,260	40,324
Fees and charges	1,853,350	2,109,881	1,939,377
NZTA subsidy	2,359,600	1,950,282	2,146,600
Grants and subsidies	943,900	1,962,500	63,900
Petrol tax	98,000	112,200	112,200
Recoveries	184,844	335,658	208,941
Rentals received	128,994	136,399	131,574
Event Income	-	345,100	-
Forestry harvest	8,500	10,200	10,200
Commissions	51,050	64,000	52,071
Miscellaneous income	22,650	67,213	24,123
Contributions	592,700	663,000	600,800
Total operating income	21,422,347	24,415,825	21,446,578
Operating Expenditure			
Governance	915,176	995,113	1,033,535
Roads & footpaths	4,894,208	4,851,574	5,085,682
Water Supply	3,494,627	3,651,334	3,791,227
Sewerage	3,055,495	3,129,492	3,454,066
Stormwater	299,832	302,718	319,633
Waste management	1,170,800	1,208,617	1,235,378
Community support	4,762,480	5,881,094	4,807,215
Resource Management And Planning	1,345,014	1,648,201	1,443,859
Debt	40,000	20,000	40,000
Total operating expenditure	19,977,632	21,688,143	21,210,594
Operating Surplus/(deficit)	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Revaluation gains	-	-	-
Fair value change	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Taxation expense	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Note: Total expenditure includes -			
Depreciation	6,168,429	6,187,876	6,909,765
Finance	201,324	417,500	297,384
Personnel	4,836,098	6,170,801	4,932,820

Carterton District Council

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

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	1,988,946	9,636,238	9,458,626
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	1,988,946	9,636,238	9,458,626
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	3,433,661	12,363,921	9,694,610

Carterton District Council

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

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Equity at start of year	224,907,249	239,149,448	228,340,911
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	3,433,661	12,363,921	9,694,610
Equity at end of year	228,340,911	251,513,368	238,035,521
Components of equity			
Retained earnings at start of year	117,653,133	121,772,066	124,392,855
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Adjustment for reversed retentions	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from restricted/council created reserves	5,295,007	-	2,284,819
Retained earnings at end of year	124,392,855	124,499,748	126,913,658
Revaluation reserves at start of year	93,581,997	105,788,227	95,570,942
Transfers (to)/from Equity	-	-	-
Financial asset revaluation gains	-	-	-
Asset Revaluation gains	1,988,946	9,636,238	9,458,626
Revaluation reserves at end of year	95,570,942	115,424,466	105,029,568
Restricted/council created reserves at start of year	5,500,007	5,400,313	4,381,238
Transfers (to)/from reserves	(1,118,769)	-	238,144
Transfers (to)/from Earnings for restricted/council created	(4,176,237)	2,148,090	(2,522,963)
Restricted reserves at end of year	205,000	7,548,402	2,096,419
Other (Council created) reserves at start of year	8,172,113	2,118,108	3,995,875
Transfers (to)/from Earnings for other reserves	-	1,922,644	-
Other (Council created) reserves at end of year	8,172,113	4,040,752	3,995,875
Equity at end of year	228,340,911	251,513,369	238,035,521

Carterton District Council

Prospective Statement of Financial Position For the year ending 30 June

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	9,162,662	5,432,157	7,465,756
Debtors and other receivables	1,738,589	2,004,644	1,775,016
Rates Receivable	-	582,665	-
Investments - current	4,381,238	2,000,000	4,619,382
Depreciation funds held	-	3,943,159	-
Special funds held	-	6,222,431	-
Inventory	-	-	-
Total current assets	15,282,490	20,185,056	13,860,154
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	230,854,222	249,733,640	242,421,792
Forestry asset	1,013,800	1,107,200	1,013,800
Intangible assets	1,847,196	1,278,075	1,701,451
Investments - term	423,021	341,247	423,021
Total non-current assets	234,138,239	252,460,162	245,560,063
Total assets	249,420,728	272,645,218	259,420,218
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Creditors and other payables	1,984,862	3,361,908	2,024,559
Employee entitlements	589,916	525,294	601,714
Borrowings - current	1,331,220	3,521,990	1,455,077
Provisions	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	3,905,998	7,409,193	4,081,350
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions - term	-	-	-
Employee entitlements - term	60,340	49,966	60,340
Borrowings - term	17,113,480	13,658,370	17,243,006
Leases - term	-	14,321	-
Total non-current liabilities	17,173,820	13,722,657	17,303,346
Equity			
Public equity	124,392,855	124,499,748	126,913,658
Restricted reserves	4,381,238	7,548,402	4,619,382
Revaluation reserves	95,570,942	115,424,466	105,029,568
Other reserves	3,995,875	4,040,752	1,472,912
Total equity	228,340,911	251,513,369	238,035,521
Total liabilities and equity	249,420,728	272,645,218	259,420,218

Carterton District Council

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ending 30 June

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Cash was received from:			
Receipts from rates revenue	15,139,979	16,445,131	16,102,242
Grants, subsidies and donations	3,303,500	3,912,782	2,210,500
Petrol tax	98,000	112,200	112,200
Receipts from other revenue	2,842,088	3,731,451	2,944,885
Finance revenue	38,781	214,260	40,324
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	-	(1,142,570)	-
(Increase)/decrease in rates debt	-	(202,427)	-
	21,422,347	23,070,829	21,410,151
Cash was applied to:			
Payments to suppliers and employees	13,607,878	15,082,768	13,951,949
Finance expenditure	201,324	417,500	297,384
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	-	(795,590)	-
	13,809,202	14,704,678	14,249,333
Net cash flow from operating activities	7,613,145	8,366,151	7,160,819
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Cash was received from:			
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Term investments, shares & advances	7,520,522	-	4,381,238
	7,520,522	-	4,381,238
Cash was applied to:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13,829,331	8,604,031	8,872,964
Purchase of term deposits, shares and advances	4,781,238	-	4,619,382
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	2,771,947	-
	18,610,569	11,375,978	13,492,346
Net cash flow from investing activities	(11,090,047)	(11,375,978)	(9,111,108)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Cash was received from:			
Proceeds from borrowings	12,490,088	5,070,772	1,584,604
	12,490,088	5,070,772	1,584,604
Cash was applied to:			
Repayment of borrowings	1,257,874	1,305,945	1,331,220
	1,257,874	1,305,945	1,331,220
Net cash flow from financing activities	11,232,214	3,764,827	253,383
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	7,755,312	755,000	(1,696,906)
Add cash at start of year (1 July)	1,407,350	4,677,157	9,162,662
Balance at end of year (30 June)	9,162,662	5,432,157	7,465,756
Represented by:			
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts	9,162,662	5,432,157	7,465,756

Carterton District Council

Prospective Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Operating Activities

For the year ending 30 June

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Add/(Less) non cash expenses			
Revaluation (gains)/losses	-	-	-
Depreciation	6,168,429	6,187,876	6,909,765
Bad debts	-	-	-
Share revaluation	-	-	-
Gifted assets	-	-	-
Assets vesting in council	-	-	-
	7,613,145	8,915,558	7,145,750
Add/(Less) items classified as investing or financing activities			
(Gains)/losses on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
(Gains)/losses in fair value of forestry assets	-	-	-
(Gains)/losses in fair value of investment properties	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Plus/(less) movements in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in rates debt	-	(202,427)	-
Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest income	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	-	(1,142,570)	(36,427)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	-	795,590	39,697
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	-	-	11,798
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	-	-
	-	(549,407)	15,069
Net cashflow from operating activities	7,613,145	8,366,151	7,160,819

Carterton District Council

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the year ending 30 June

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	8,879,870	9,183,563	9,210,516
Targeted rates	6,260,108	7,261,569	6,905,953
Subsidies and grants - operating	900,140	2,749,076	925,769
Fees and charges	1,853,350	2,287,000	1,939,377
Interest and dividends from investments	-	214,260	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	532,819	893,651	579,433
Total operating funding	18,426,287	22,589,119	19,561,048
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	13,242,192	14,713,008	13,608,016
Finance costs	201,324	417,500	297,384
Other operating funding applications	365,950	369,760	395,702
Total applications of operating funding	13,809,466	15,500,267	14,301,102
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	4,616,821	7,088,852	5,259,946
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	1,498,360	1,163,706	1,284,731
Development and financial contributions	592,700	663,000	600,800
Increase / (decrease) in debt	11,232,214	3,764,827	253,383
Lump sum contributions	905,000	-	-
Total capital funding	14,228,273	5,591,534	2,138,914
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	2,250,150	448,000	402,900
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	3,708,533	1,609,550	1,584,604
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	7,870,648	6,546,481	6,885,461
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(1,922,644)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	4,615,764	15,635,236	(1,474,104)
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	(9,636,238)	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	400,000	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	18,845,095	12,680,385	7,398,860
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(4,616,821)	(7,088,851)	(5,259,946)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Carterton District Council

Prospective Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Council Funding Impact Statement For the year ending 30 June

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Surplus/(deficit) after tax per Statement of Financial Performance	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
add Proceeds from sale of assets not included in the FIS	-	-	-
less Vested assets and interest on internal borrowing not included in the FIS	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) before vested assets and internal interest	1,444,716	2,727,682	235,985
Less Capital grants, subsidies and grants	(2,403,624)	(1,163,706)	(1,285,004)
Less Development and financial contributions	(592,700)	(663,000)	(600,800)
Less Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Less Gain in revaluations/fair value	-	-	-
Add Loss on sale/gifting of assets	-	-	-
Add depreciation not included in the FIS dedicated capital funding	6,168,429	6,187,876	6,909,765
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	4,616,821	7,088,852	5,259,946
Balance as per Council FIS surplus/(deficit) of funding	4,616,821	7,088,852	5,259,946

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

	LTP 30 June 2022	Annual Plan 30 June 2023	LTP 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	903,576	944,875	993,827
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants - operating	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	4,000	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	13,205	20,400	33,869
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	916,781	969,275	1,027,696
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	723,797	751,954	832,113
Finance costs	3,088	-	6,000
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	185,780	239,407	192,910
Total applications of operating funding	912,665	991,361	1,031,023
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	4,116	(22,087)	(3,327)
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	374,116	-	(20,000)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	374,116	-	(20,000)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(3,752)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(21,767)	(18,335)	(23,327)
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	400,000	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	378,233	(22,087)	(23,327)
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(4,116)	22,087	3,327
Funding balance	-	-	-

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

	LTP 30 June 2022	Annual Plan 30 June 2023	LTP 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	4,332,595	4,977,312	4,346,596
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants - operating	23,900	22,500	23,900
Fees and charges	67,050	198,107	68,391
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	211,231	572,300	218,006
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	4,634,776	5,770,219	4,656,893
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,960,592	2,512,222	1,938,604
Finance costs	36,839	10,982	34,696
Other operating funding applications	266,350	297,260	266,350
Internal charges & overheads	1,788,246	2,184,751	1,845,338
Total applications of operating funding	4,052,028	5,005,215	4,084,988
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	582,749	765,004	571,905
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	191,200	220,000	193,800
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(219,407)	273,321	(74,057)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	(28,207)	493,321	119,743
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	75,000	153,000	265,200
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	255,000	153,000
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	672,184	514,042	252,842
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(507,451)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(192,643)	861,767	20,606
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	(18,032)	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	554,541	1,258,325	691,648
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(582,749)	(765,004)	(571,905)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Carterton District Council

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

Regulatory and Planning

	LTP 30 June 2022	Annual Plan 30 June 2023	LTP 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	195,132	231,197	205,981
Targeted rates	165,229	283,567	224,056
Subsidies and grants - operating	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,004,300	1,168,610	1,024,386
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	1,050	1,071	1,071
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	1,365,711	1,684,445	1,455,494
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	811,011	1,032,437	827,231
Finance costs	8,100	28,522	16,200
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	457,814	530,884	473,636
Total applications of operating funding	1,276,925	1,591,842	1,317,066
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	88,786	92,603	138,427
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	1,026,000	605,911	(54,000)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	1,026,000	605,911	(54,000)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	1,080,000	720,000	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	19,602	8,512	3,412
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(16,468)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	15,184	(13,530)	81,015
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	1,114,786	698,514	84,427
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(88,786)	(92,603)	(138,427)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Carterton District Council

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

Transport

	LTP 30 June 2022	Annual Plan 30 June 2023	LTP 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	2,543,925	2,554,873	2,672,237
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants - operating	861,240	886,576	861,869
Fees and charges	-	36,720	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	134,000	112,200	148,920
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	3,539,165	3,590,369	3,683,026
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,071,145	2,001,175	2,163,568
Finance costs	12,984	25,082	14,120
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	355,908	401,054	370,389
Total applications of operating funding	2,440,037	2,427,311	2,548,077
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,099,128	1,163,058	1,134,950
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	1,498,360	1,063,706	1,284,731
Development and financial contributions	191,200	193,800	193,800
Increase / (decrease) in debt	208,438	(99,662)	(86,562)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	1,897,998	1,157,844	1,391,969
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	52,150	295,000	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	295,000	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	2,827,094	2,085,699	2,470,636
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(168,545)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(177,118)	9,726,955	56,283
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	(9,618,207)	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	2,997,126	2,320,902	2,526,919
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(1,099,128)	(1,163,058)	(1,134,950)
Funding balance	-	-	-

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

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	253,753	223,180	290,203
Targeted rates	2,283,775	2,785,787	2,611,828
Subsidies and grants - operating	-	-	-
Fees and charges	450,000	465,683	459,000
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	12,151	-	12,505
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	2,999,678	3,474,651	3,373,536
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	906,827	977,368	924,964
Finance costs	127,795	258,187	193,967
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	771,699	855,925	807,886
Total applications of operating funding	1,806,321	2,091,480	1,926,817
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,193,357	1,383,171	1,446,719
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	95,600	96,900	96,900
Increase / (decrease) in debt	8,660,480	1,128,452	(782,760)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	256,250	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	9,012,330	1,225,352	(685,860)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	1,770,000	537,850	6,120
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	1,359,652	1,348,689	1,773,069
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(714,312)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	7,076,035	1,436,296	(1,018,331)
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	10,205,688	2,608,523	760,859
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(1,193,357)	(1,383,171)	(1,446,719)
Funding balance	-	-	-

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

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	29,381	21,927	31,164
Targeted rates	264,425	269,259	280,478
Subsidies and grants - operating	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	2,799	-	2,911
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	296,605	291,186	314,553
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	79,590	78,710	81,182
Finance costs	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	93,803	102,688	98,191
Total applications of operating funding	173,393	181,398	179,373
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	123,212	109,787	135,180
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	19,100	24,400	19,400
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	137,500	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	19,100	161,900	19,400
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	102,000
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	363,750	-	102,000
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(92,287)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(221,438)	363,974	(49,420)
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	142,312	271,687	154,580
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(123,212)	(109,787)	(135,180)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Carterton District Council

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

Waste Management

	LTP 30 June 2022	Annual Plan 30 June 2023	LTP 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	315,000	58,027	321,300
Targeted rates	470,033	661,221	468,196
Subsidies and grants - operating	-	-	-
Fees and charges	296,000	361,880	350,880
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	78,000	118,680	79,560
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	1,159,033	1,199,808	1,219,936
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	920,808	936,757	956,564
Finance costs	-	4,596	-
Other operating funding applications	59,600	52,500	89,352
Internal charges & overheads	130,402	139,073	136,128
Total applications of operating funding	1,110,810	1,132,926	1,182,044
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	48,223	66,882	37,891
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	100,000	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	117,614	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	-	217,614	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	21,000	233,500	76,500
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(66,438)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	27,223	117,434	(38,609)
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	48,223	284,496	37,891
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(48,223)	(66,882)	(37,891)
Funding balance	-	-	-

Carterton District Council

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

Water Supply

	LTP 30 June 2022	Annual Plan 30 June 2023	LTP 30 June 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	311,739	235,910	338,331
Targeted rates	3,076,647	3,261,734	3,321,395
Subsidies and grants - operating	-	-	-
Fees and charges	36,000	52,000	36,720
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	5,599	-	5,822
Internal charges	-	-	-
Total operating funding	3,429,984	3,549,644	3,702,268
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,543,476	1,588,949	1,574,346
Finance costs	9,536	30,062	15,747
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	1,098,372	1,211,522	1,149,614
Total applications of operating funding	2,651,384	2,830,533	2,739,707
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	778,600	719,110	962,561
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	95,600	127,900	96,900
Increase / (decrease) in debt	804,930	864,712	(63,570)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	648,750	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	1,549,280	992,612	33,330
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	2,123,000	-	35,700
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	166,000	96,700	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	1,610,800	1,265,706	1,747,546
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	(481,362)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(1,571,920)	830,678	(787,355)
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	2,327,880	1,711,722	995,890
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(778,600)	(719,110)	(962,561)
Funding balance	-	-	-

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

	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	Annual Plan 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$
Operating Funding			
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	(5,230)	(63,737)	10,876
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants - operating	15,000	1,840,000	40,000
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	214,260	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and oth	74,784	69,000	76,770
Internal charges	4,882,023	-	5,074,094
Total operating funding	4,966,577	2,059,523	5,201,740
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,224,946	4,833,436	4,309,445
Finance costs	2,981	60,069	16,654
Other operating funding applications	40,000	20,000	40,000
Internal charges & overheads	-	(5,665,304)	-
Total applications of operating funding	4,267,928	(751,800)	4,366,099
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	698,650	2,811,322	835,640
Capital Funding			
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants - capital	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	377,656	736,980	1,334,333
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total capital funding	377,656	736,980	1,334,333
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	397,533	-	1,425,484
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	996,566	1,090,334	459,456
Increase / (decrease) in depreciation reserves	-	127,972	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(317,793)	2,329,997	285,033
Increase / (decrease) in revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	1,076,306	3,548,302	2,169,973
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(698,650)	(2,811,322)	(835,640)
Funding balance	-	-	-

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:

Equipment Purchase and Renewal Fund—Funds predominantly used for the purchase of plant, equipment vehicles and IT equipment.

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. A contribution of 0.5 percent of general rates to be made to the fund annually.

Rural Water Contingency Fund—Contingency fund to be used to upgrade or replace the water race intakes. An annual contribution of \$5,000 is to be made to the fund from the water race targeted rates.

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—Monies 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.

Longbush Domain, Belvedere Hall, and West Taratahi Hall—Monies held by the respective community organisations for activities in association with the community halls and property in their communities owned by the Council.

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

Workshop Depot Upgrade Fund—Monies set aside by Council for the upgrade of the garage workshop in the Council Operations Depot.

Combined District Plan Fund—Monies set aside by Council to help meet the costs of the five-yearly review of the Combined District Plan.

Roading Contributions Fund—Monies from Roothing 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—Monies 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 sewage and stormwater.

Waingawa Infrastructure Contributions Fund—Monies 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 sewage for the Waingawa industrial area.

Waingawa Industrial Zone Services Deficit Fund—Monies set aside by Council to smooth out deficits and surpluses from the provision of services during the development of the Waingawa Industrial Zone.

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 33 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 sewerage rate

The Council proposes to set a differential targeted rate for the Council's urban sewerage and treatment and disposal of sewage 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 sewerage 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 sewerage service
- 'Able to be connected' means the rating unit is not connected to the Council's urban sewerage 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 sewerage 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 sewerage 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 sewerage 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 sewerage service
- ‘Able to be connected’ means a rating unit that can be connected to the sewerage 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 sewerage 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.

Examples

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

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.

Rating Summary 2022/23

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

	GST inclusive	Rates required
	2022/23	\$ incl GST
General rates—differential factor		
Residential	1.00	
Commercial	2.00	
Rural	0.80	
General rates—capital value		
Residential	0.16915 cents in the \$	\$2,209,647
Commercial	0.33829 cents in the \$	\$441,779
Rural	0.13532 cents in the \$	\$3,055,568
Uniform Annual General Charge	\$1,143.04	\$5,265,973
Regulatory and planning services—capital value	0.00881 cents in the \$	\$326,102
Urban sewerage		
Connected	\$1,003.26	\$2,899,435
Able to be connected (half charge)	\$501.63	\$49,662
Pan charge	\$1,003.26	\$134,437
Waingawa sewerage—capital value		
Connected	\$257.50	\$4,120
Connected or able to be connected commercial properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	0.31065 cents in the \$	\$116,002

Connected or able to be connected residential properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	0.15532 cents in the \$	-
Stormwater—land value	0.05731 cents in the \$	\$309,648
Refuse collection and kerbside recycling	\$105.45	\$291,148
Urban water		
Connected	\$849.93	\$2,481,792
Able to be connected	\$424.96	\$41,222
Metered water in excess of 225 cubic metres	\$ 1.70/cubic metre	\$70,150
Rural water rate		
Rural water services rate	\$503.00	\$256,528
Class A	\$ 59.26263 per ha	\$446,430
Class B	\$ 13.60122 per ha	\$45,327
Class C	\$ 365.27736 per ha	\$140,997
Waingawa water		
Connected	\$188.18	\$10,350
Metered water	\$ 2.73/cubic metre	\$241,500

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 2022/23	This Plan
<i>Rates affordability benchmark</i>			
• Income	Percentage increase limits are applied cumulatively to the 2021/22 LTP rates income and adjusted for the change in the number of forecast rating units.	16	16.4
• Increases	Percentage change in average rates must not exceed the increase in the BERL local government cost index plus 2 per cent.	4.8	6.0
<i>Debt affordability benchmark</i>	Total debt as a percentage of total assets must not exceed 15 per cent.	7.2	6.3
<i>Balanced budget benchmark</i>	100%	98.2	109.5
<i>Essential services benchmark</i>	100%	119	195
<i>Debt servicing benchmark</i>	15%	1.4	1.8

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, plan 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 ten financial years from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2031. The financial forecasts were authorised for issue by Council on 29 June 2022. 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.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences and differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Council expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses or directly in equity.

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).

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Council does not engage in the use of derivative financial instruments and hedging activities.

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, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer 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%
Sewerage 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value, even if a payment under the guarantee is not considered probable. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a standalone arm's-length transaction to an unrelated party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received. When no consideration is received, a liability is recognised based on the probability that the Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred discounted to present value. The portion of the guarantee that remains unrecognised, prior to discounting to fair value, is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount less any amortisation. However, if it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle a guarantee, then the provision for the guarantee is measured at the present value for the future expenditure.

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 61.

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 ten financial years ending 30 June 2022 to 30 June 2031.

Prospective total surplus/(deficit)

Council is projecting a surplus for the ten financial years ending 30 June 2022 to 30 June 2031.

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
1	External factors			
	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 2022/23 annual plan.
2	District population trends			
	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
3.	Number of rateable properties			
	<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"> • 2021: 4,955 properties • 2022: 5,025 properties • 2023: 5,157 properties • 2024: 5,205 properties • 2025: 5,283 properties • 2026: 5,356 properties • 2027: 5,422 properties • 2028: 5,487 properties • 2029: 5,547 properties • 2030: 5,607 properties • 2031: 5,666 properties 	Growth does not meet this assumption.	Moderate	<p>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.</p>
4	Climate change			
	<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 Strategy⁴ 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.^{5,6} 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>

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

⁵ NIWA's scenarios report, www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/information-and-resources/clivar/scenarios

⁶ NIWA, 2017. Climate change and variability–Wellington Region.

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<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.
5	Asset condition			
	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.	Asset management plans are materially incomplete. Assumptions about condition and lifecycle are materially incorrect.	Low	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 2016 and found to be adequately maintained.
6	NZTA subsidies			
	Subsidies from the NZTA for maintaining and development of roads will be at the approved rates as follows: 53% in 2021/22 52% in 2022/23 and 51% in 2024 - 2031.	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.	Low	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.
7	Resource consents			

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<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"> • 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. • The consent for the discharge to air, land, and water in relation to the sewage treatment plant expires in 2053. • Consents to take water for the water race network and to discharge back into a range of natural water courses expire in 2023. • 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 	<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>	Low	<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 sewage 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>
8	Insurance			
	<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 asset price level adjustments. Currently the Council has full cover for above ground</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>	Moderate	<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 consider the trade-off between self-insurance or</p>

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	assets, while infrastructural assets have limited cover provided by the Local Authority Protection Programme Disaster Fund (LAPP).			paying higher insurance premiums, funded by additional rates.
9	Economic Shocks			
	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.	Significant	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.
10	Natural Disasters			
	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
11	Interest rates				
	The range of interest rates on term debt is assumed to be 2.5 percent, in line with existing loan facilities and current long-term rates on offer and allowing a slight increase in long-term interest rates. 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 2 of the Plan, and would remain at that amount per 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	

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
				Borrowing limits (expressed in terms of debt-to-assets and gross interest costs) are set out in the Liability Management Policy.	
12	Revaluation of non-current assets				
	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. 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.	Actual revaluation results differ from those in the forecast.	Low	Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the actual revaluation will be different from that forecast. 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.	
13	Depreciation				
	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing depreciation will continue replacement assets (renewals) affect depreciation as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asset renewal will equal that of the assets being replaced new assets' depreciation will be the result of their estimated lives and values depreciation on new and renewal programmes will impact in the year following the capital programme. 	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.	
14	Financial contributions				

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
	<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>	The amount of revenue from financial contributions is significantly different from Council projections.	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> <p>Note: The Council has the option under the Local Government Act to collect Development Contributions under a Development Contributions Policy. The council may consider collecting Development Contributions under such a policy, rather than financial contributions under the RMA, during the review of the District Plan. However due to uncertainties around this, at this time and for the purposes of the LTP, council will continue to rely on financial contributions to address growth impacts on infrastructure.</p>	
15	Asset lives				
	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.	Assets wear out earlier than estimated.	Low	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.	
16	Sources of funds for future replacement of assets				
	The funding of the replacement of future assets is based on the following assumptions:	A planned funding source is unavailable.	Low	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	

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) The funding for the replacement of any individual asset will be funded from the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from prior year credit depreciation reserve balances from the current year's cash arising from revenue funding of depreciation infrastructure contributions under the development contributions or financial contributions policy loan funding with a loan being the shorter of either a 20-year loan term or the life of the asset special funds set aside for specific purposes identified by the Council. <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>			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.	
17	Inflation				
	Expenditure for 2022/23 has been estimated based on 2021/22 estimated out-turn; personnel costs were increased by 2%	That actual inflation differs to that predicted, on which decisions are made.	Medium	Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the cost of projects and expenditure will be different from that	

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
	<p>and other operating costs (excluding interest, depreciation, and some other minor costs) were adjusted by the BERL forecasts of price level change adjusters. Beyond this, inflation has been factored into the Plan using 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. 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.</p>			<p>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 a new ten-year plan is produced every three years.</p>	
18	Investments and return on investments				
	<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>	
19	Delivery of Capital Works Programme				
	<p>Council can successfully deliver the planned capital works programme as outlined in this Ten-Year 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</p>	

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Data Notes
				<p>delayed and suitable land for development is not available when assumed, or if demand for 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 2022/23

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2022/23

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.

The following schedules of fees and charges are for the 2022/23 year.

	2022/23 fees including GST		
Food Act 2014		Street stall licence	\$25.00 per week
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.	\$370.00 for first 2.5 hours then \$150 for every additional hour	Health inspection for events where food will be sold, or inspection on request	\$130.00
Renewal of registration for food premises	\$130.00	Noise control – recover all reasonable costs associated with second and subsequent noise complaints investigated from the same property	
Amendment to registration	\$90.00	Noise/health-related complaints under the RMA and Health Act 1956 – recover all reasonable costs associated with investigating/resolving the matter	
Public Health (Health Act 1956, Health Registration Regulations 1966)		Gambling venue applications	\$300.00
Annual Registration and Inspection		Removal of abandoned vehicles	Actual cost plus 10%
Hairdressers	\$190.00	Compliance and Monitoring (Health Act 1956)	
Motels/Boarding Houses	\$190.00	Complaint-driven investigation resulting in issue of improvement notice by Environmental Health Officer	\$120.00 per hour
Itinerant trader – annual registration including inspection	\$270.00	Application for review of issue of improvement notice	\$120.00 per hour
Camping Grounds/Motor Home Parks	\$210.00	Resource Consent Fees (deposit only)	
Hawkers licence	\$120.00	Controlled activity (other than minor land use)	\$1,000.00
Hairdressers, beauticians, tattooists, skin piercers	\$190.00	Restricted Discretionary – non-notified	\$1,000.00
Funeral directors	\$190.00	Restricted Discretionary – limited notification	\$1,500.00
Offensive trades – septic tank services, waste or refuse cartage	\$190.00	Discretionary activity	\$1,500.00
Saleyards	\$190.00	Permitted boundary activity	\$300.00
		Non-complying	\$2,000.00
		Heritage items	Free

Additional Charges		Water	\$2,990.00
Public notification	\$800.00	Stormwater	\$1,495.00
Limited notification (excluding restricted discretionary)	\$500.00	Roading Contribution – Residential, Commercial and Industrial Zones	2% of land value + GST
Pre-hearing	\$500.00	Roading Contribution – Rural Zone	3% of land value + GST
Post decision – requested changes	\$500.00	Reserve Contribution - Residential, Commercial and Industrial Zones	3% of land value + GST
Post decision – minor changes	\$300.00	Reserve Contribution – Rural Zone	2% of land value + GST
Additional processing time above 5 hours	\$120.00 per hour	Monthly building consent lists	\$20.00
Section 127 variation to consent	\$1,000.00	Officer consultation (first half hour free)	\$120.00 per hour
Section 223 RMA certificates	\$250.00	Service Fees	
Section 224 RMA certificates	\$350.00	Water connection	Actual cost
Any other certificate	\$500.00	Sewer connection	Actual cost
Monitoring compliance with resource consents – cost, with maximum of:	\$1,000.00	Administration fee	\$90.00
District Plan changes – deposit only (applicants are required to meet the full cost of processing applications)	\$5,100.00	Combined sewer and water connection	Actual cost
Land Information Memorandum (LIM)	\$250.00	Standard vehicle crossing	Actual cost
Land Information Memorandum (LIM) – urgent service	\$450.00	Applications for water race draw off	\$150.00
Other external reports, e.g. engineers, commissioners, solicitors, special advisors (indicative charges between \$150-\$300 per hour)	Actual cost	Applications for piping or relocating water race	\$150.00 plus expenses
Infrastructure Contribution:		Clearing sewers (property owner boundary to main)	Actual cost
Sewerage	\$2,300.00	Damage to road reserve	Actual cost
Water	\$2,300.00	Transfer Station Entry Fees	
Stormwater	\$1,150.00	General refuse	
Infrastructure Contribution – Waingawa Industrial Zone :		Car boot or SUV (up to 100kg)	\$17.00
Sewerage	\$2,990.00	Small trailer, van or ute up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.4m high or up to 250kg	\$36.00

Large trailer (up to 500kg)/medium truck (less than 2 tonne)	\$66.00	Cattle, deer, horses and all other animals	\$80.00
Weigh in/out (minimum \$20.00)	\$200.00 per tonne	Droving charge – calculated on actual cost including labour and plant hire	Actual cost
Green waste		Sustenance fee – all animals	\$15.00 per day
Car boot or SUV (up to 100kg)	\$5.00	Waingawa water	
Small trailer, van or ute up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.4m high or up to 250kg)	\$10.00	Connected	\$145.00
Large trailer (up to 500kg)/medium truck (less than 2 tonne)	\$20.00	Metered water	\$3.30 per m3
Weigh in/out (minimum \$20.00)	\$42.00 per tonne	Outdoor Swimming Complex	
Tyres		Entry fee adult/child – per person	Free
Tyres (per tonne)	\$510.00	School groups – per child per season (schools are responsible for lifeguard arrangements and associated costs)	Free
Car and 4WD tyres – up to 4 tyres on rims	\$3.50 each	Cemetery	
Truck tyres – up to 4 tyres	\$5.50 each	Headstone permit	\$40.00
Tractor or earthmover tyres, more than 4 tyres/load (any type) or mixed load containing tyres	\$510.00 per tonne	Family back-fill	\$400.00
Dog Registration Fees (before 1 August)		Plots	
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.		Lawn	\$1,100.00
Urban – entire dogs	\$100.00	Lawn - Child under 1 year old	\$200.00
Urban – spayed/neutered dogs	\$75.00	Lawn - Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$350.00
Rural – non-neutered and neutered dogs – first 2 dogs	\$75.00 per dog	Cremation	\$250.00
Rural – non-neutered and neutered dogs – all remaining dogs	\$40.00 per dog	Cremation - Child under 1 year old	\$160.00
Dog classified as dangerous	\$160.00	Cremation - Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$250.00
Urban – application to keep more than 2 dogs	\$70.00	Extra depth charge	\$450.00
Impounding Fees		Interment	
Dogs, sheep, goats	\$70.00	Lawn	\$750.00
Second time impounding (dogs)	\$150.00	Cremation	\$220.00
Third and subsequent impounding (dogs)	\$200.00	Child under 1 year old	\$130.00

Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$320.00	Use of the Community Notice Board – community groups	Free
Servicemen	\$750.00	Use of the Community Notice Board – commercial and private	\$10.00 per day
Out-of-town burial fee	\$1,200.00	Library Fees	
Saturday burials	\$1,200.00	Rentals (per issue)	
Saturday burials – out-of-town	\$1,450.00	Fiction books (including re-issues)	Free
Placenta (interment administration fee)	\$25.00	Magazines	Free
Disinterment	Actual cost	DVDs – children's (one week)	Free
No burials on Public Holidays		DVDs – adult (one week)	\$2.00
Natural Burial		Fines	
Plot (2x standard fee)	\$2,200.00	Adult book – first week	Nil
Interment (as above)	\$750.00	Per week thereafter	Nil
Costs:		Children's books – first week	Nil
Compost (cost includes topping-up within first 3 years)	\$300.00	Per week thereafter	Nil
Tree (cost includes planting)	\$150.00	Reserves	Nil
Natural burial fee (at cost)	\$250.00	Inter-loans	
Out of District fee	\$1,200.00	Per book, article or subject request	\$10
Private burial service		International inter-loan	\$30USD
Chapel	\$60.00	Charges from other libraries	Actual cost
Park Fees		Other	
Association Football – per ground	\$572.00	Lost library book	Replacement Cost
Cricket Association	\$100.00	Administration Fees	
Athletic Club	\$572.00	Photocopying – per page	
Additional charges may be levied for additional services, including pitch preparation and repairs		A3 black and white	\$0.40
Community Notice Board Fees		A4 black and white	\$0.10

Double-sided black and white – add 10 cents per page		Rating information schedule	\$15.00
A3 colour	\$0.60	Professional Services Fee	
A4 colour	\$0.40	For any services provided not listed elsewhere in this schedule	\$120.00 per hour
Double-sided colour – add 20 cents per page		Official Information Request charges	
Laminating per page		<i>(requests under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987)</i>	
A4	\$2.20	Staff time (in excess of one hour)	\$60.00 per half hour or part thereof
Rubbish bags	\$2.80		
Replacement/additional recycling bins	\$11.50		
Replacement yellow-lid recycling wheelie bin	\$65.00		

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

Classification	PIM only fee 2022/23	When included with other work (excl. BRANZ and MBIE levies) 2022/23	Total stand-alone fee (excl. BRANZ and MBIE levies) 2022/23
Minor Work			
Solid fuel heater	\$50.00	\$125.00	\$365.00
Minor plumbing and drainage work, e.g. fittings, drain alteration	\$50.00	\$125.00	\$410.00
Minor building work	\$50.00		\$410.00
Drainage work, e.g. new minor subdivision services, and common drains	\$50.00		\$1,100.00
Drainage work, e.g. new effluent disposal system	\$50.00	\$350.00	\$490.00
Wet area shower (tile floor)	\$50.00	\$250.00	\$500.00
Private marquee >100m ² – professional assembly only (no inspection)	\$50.00		\$175.00
Public marquee > 100m ² and <50 people – professional assembly (no inspection)	\$50.00		\$175.00
Public marquee >100m ² and >50 people (with inspection)	\$50.00		\$350.00
Private marquee >100m ² (with inspection)	\$50.00		\$350.00
Sheds / Garages / Conservatories etc.			
Swimming pool 1200mm above ground and pool fencing	NA		\$145.00
In-ground swimming pools (includes fence)	\$45.50		\$520.00
Garden sheds/retaining walls/carports/conservatories/other minor works	\$45.50		\$595.00
Minor farm buildings (hayshed covered yards 1-6 bays, etc.)	\$90.50		\$840.00
Larger farm buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) – no plumbing or drainage	\$90.50		\$1,200.00

Larger farm buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) – with plumbing or drainage			\$1,550.00
Proprietary garages standard	\$95.00		\$870.00
Proprietary garages with fire wall	\$95.00		\$910.00
Proprietary garages with plumbing and drainage	\$95.00		\$1,100.00
Proprietary garages including sleepout no plumbing or drainage	\$95.00		\$850.00
Proprietary garages including sleepout with plumbing or drainage	\$95.00		\$1,400.00
Classification	PIM only fee 2022/23	When included with other work (excl. BRANZ and MBIE levies) 2022/23	Total stand-alone fee (excl. BRANZ and MBIE levies) 2022/23
Garages custom design including plumbing and drainage	\$95.00	\$220.00	\$1,650.00
Garages, simple custom design, single level	\$95.00		\$930.00
Residential re-pile	\$50.00		\$600.00
Residential demolition	\$50.00		\$250.00
Residential Dwellings – New (note: double units charged at single unit rate + 50%)			
Single Storey value <\$500k	\$375.00		\$4,950.00
Complex -Single Storey value >\$500k and Multi storey	\$560.00		\$6,000.00
Transportable dwelling (yard built)	\$95.00		\$3,100.00
Relocated residential dwelling (<i>if applicable, add alteration fee</i>)	\$470.00		\$1,850.00
Residential Dwellings—Additions and Alterations			
Alterations (minor) <i>up to 3 inspections plus processing time</i>	\$50.00		\$1,150.00
Alterations (major) <i>up to 8 inspections plus processing time</i>	\$95.00		\$3,150.00
Plumbing and drainage		\$220.00	\$1,200.00
Commercial / Industrial			

Commercial demolition	\$50.00		\$610.00
Single storey shop fitouts	\$95.00		\$1,250.00
Multi-storey shop fitouts	\$95.00		\$1,550.00
Single storey, multi-unit apartments/motels	\$600.00		\$2,300.00 plus \$450.00 per unit
Multi-storey, multi-unit apartments/motels	\$900.00		\$2,750.00 plus \$750.00 per unit
Minor commercial work e.g. signs/shop fronts/minor fitouts (no plumbing or drainage)	\$250.00		\$795.00
Commercial/industrial ≤\$50,000.00	\$500.00		\$2,400.00
Commercial/industrial \$50,000.01–\$100,000.00	\$670.00		\$3,300.00
Commercial/industrial \$100,000.01–\$150,000.00	\$850.00		\$4,300.00
Commercial/industrial \$150,000.01–\$250,000.00	\$1,100.00		\$5,200.00
Commercial/industrial \$250,000.01–\$350,000.00	\$1,300.00		\$6,100.00
Commercial/industrial \$350,000.01–\$500,000.00	\$1,500.00		\$7,100.00
Commercial/industrial \$500,000.01–\$1,000,000.00	\$1,600.00		\$7,600.00
Commercial/industrial/agricultural >\$1,000,000.00	\$1,381.50		\$7,750.00 plus \$450.00 per \$100,000 value
Other Charges			
Processing hardcopy certificate applications			\$100.00
Pool inspections—initial inspection			Free
Pool inspections—re-inspection			\$175.00
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)			\$160.00 per hour
Inspection hourly rate			\$210.00 per hour
Certificate of acceptance—building consent fee for the applicable building plus actual costs, payable on issue of certificate			\$210.00 per hour for inspections plus applicable building consent fees
Reassessment fee (amended plans or specifications)			\$210.00 per hour
Certificate of title			\$30.00
Vehicle crossing bonds will be assessed for each application where required			\$520.00
Street, crossing, footpath, and berm damage bond for buildings moved to/from site			\$1,570.00
Property search fee (includes download, scanning documents, email, or writing to disc)			\$30.00 per file

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

Category	Description	2022/23 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) \$160.00 Medium business (6-15 staff) \$300.00 Large business (16+ staff) \$590.00
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	\$90.00 per hour
Annual trade waste charges	<p>An annual management fee for a trade waste discharge to cover the Waste Water Authority's costs associated with for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Administration b) General compliance monitoring c) General inspection of trade waste premises d) Use of the sewerage system <p>The charge may vary depending on the trade waste sector or category of the discharger</p>	<p>Small</p> <p>Permitted \$200.00 per annum. Conditional \$400.00 per annum</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Permitted \$680.00 per annum Conditional \$1,080.00 per annum</p> <p>Large</p> <p>Permitted \$1,500.00 per annum</p> <p>Conditional \$2,200.00 per annum</p>
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	<p>Discretion of Council</p> <p>As calculated by Council</p>
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	\$0.65 per cubic metre
B3 Suspended solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids \$/kg	\$0.65 per kilogram
B4 Organic loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand \$/kg	\$1.60 per kilogram
B5 Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen \$/kg	\$10.50 per kilogram
B6 Phosphorus	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorus \$/kg	\$16.00 per kilogram
B7 Sodium	Payment based on the defined form(s) of sodium \$/kg	\$0.80 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	\$75.00 per cubic metre

2022/23 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	Diva Rooms	Rangatahi Hub	Library
Commercial Rates									
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								
Community Rates									
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
Staff rates (commercial/community)									
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								
Commercial Rates - equipment									
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	\$25.00
WIFI	No charge
Electronic White board	No charge

Executive Leadership Team

Chief Executive

Geoff Hamilton

Corporate Services Manager

Kelly Vatselias

Infrastructure Services and Planning and Regulatory Manager

David Gittings

Community Services Manager

Glenda Seville

People and Wellbeing Manager

Gerry Brooking

Council Directory

Carterton District Council

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Carterton

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Auditors

Jacques DuToit

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

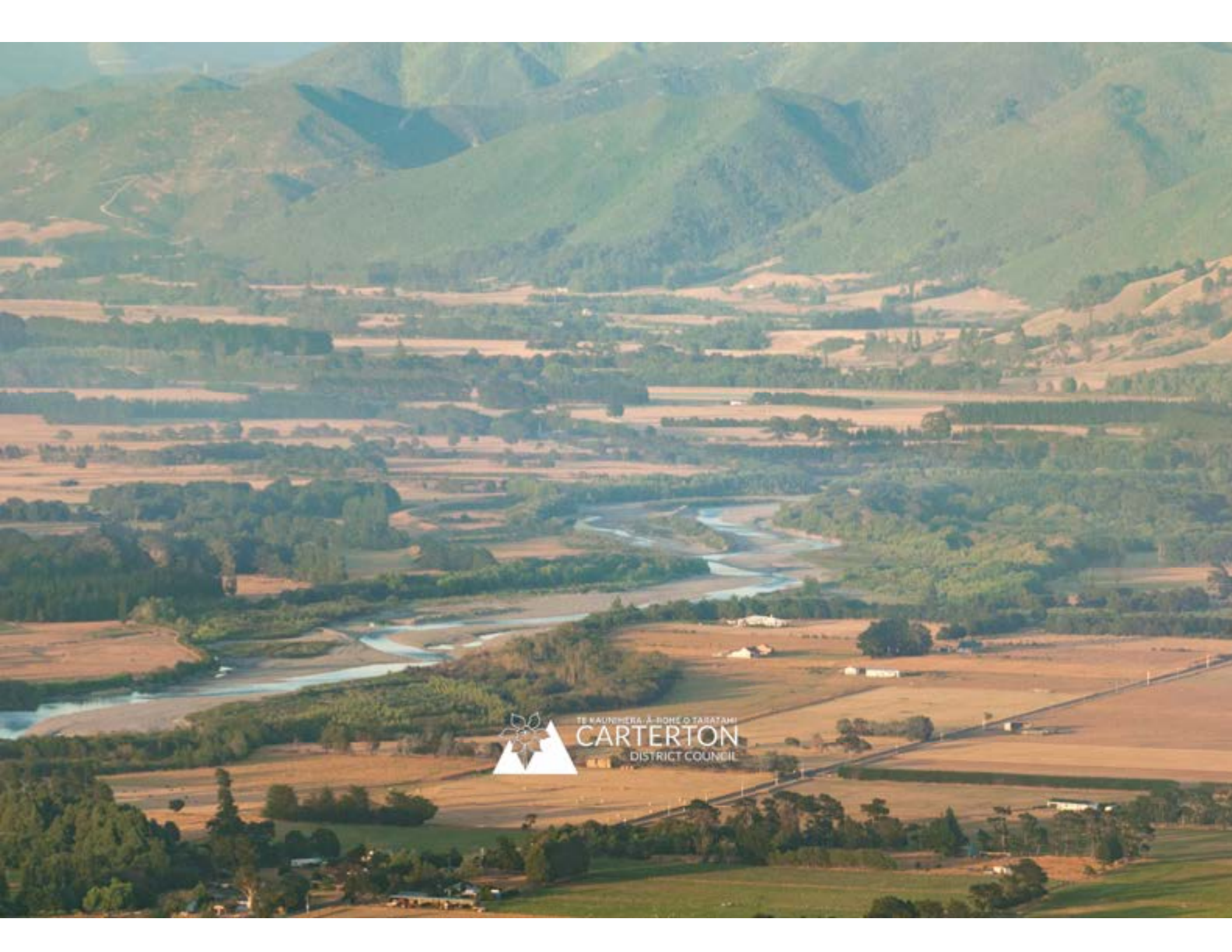
Solicitors

Mark Hinton

WCM Legal

Bankers

Bank of New Zealand



TE KAUINHERA, Ā-ROHE O TARATARI
CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL