



ANNUAL PLAN

2020/21



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

OUR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK | BUILDING A LIFESTYLE CAPITAL

He Whakatūtū Haupū Rawa Hei Āhua Noho



Putting people first
Aroha ki te Tangata



Caring for our place
Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua



Supporting a prosperous community
Awahi mai, Awahi atu, tātou katoa

30 -Year District Blueprint **Key Directions** *Ngā Aronga Matua*



COMMUNITIES
Ngā Hapori Whānui



ENVIRONMENT
Te Taiao



GROWTH
Te Whakatipuranga



TALENT
He Tangata Pūmanawa



CITIZENS
Ngā Kirirarau



DESTINATION
Te Wāhi Mutunga



CENTRAL CITY
Te Pokapū Tāone



INDUSTRY
Te Rāngai Ahumahi

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This Annual Plan outlines NPDC's work programme for the year ahead, including any changes from the Long-Term Plan 2018-2028 (LTP), reasons for the changes and the impact on rates.

You may find it helpful to read this Annual Plan alongside the LTP which contains a more detailed explanation of NPDC's work programme.

Mayor and Chief Executive's Message

The last few months have been extraordinary. We can't set out our plans for the year ahead in our Annual Plan without looking back at what we've all lived through. The Covid-19 crisis we're facing has reshaped the world. It's taken a massive toll with so many people losing their lives and the economic impacts will take years to overcome. We live in a very different world now than when we started planning for 2020-21 several months ago.

Crises and emergencies bring out the best in people and that's been so true for Taranaki and the New Plymouth District. Our residents demonstrated that we live in a community; a place where people care about each other, a place where the people are resilient and a place where we have a can-do attitude, even when faced with the stress and anxieties we've all had to live with over the last few months. Here at NPDC, we feel humbled and incredibly proud of the response from our residents.

That response since we went into the National State of Emergency enabled our country to quickly move down the Alert Levels and we won plaudits from across the world where the virus has had a devastating impact. Worthy of special mention are the emergency workers who couldn't stay home because they had a job to do. We're especially proud of all the NPDC staff members who did an amazing job keeping water flowing to your taps, taking away the wastewater, collecting the rubbish each week and keeping our residents informed by managing thousands of queries each week.

Our vision is to Build a Lifestyle Capital and we do that by focusing on People/He Tangata, Place/Tiakina and Prosperity/Āwhina. This yearly budget continues to do that with additional investment in our core infrastructure while providing extra funding to help our residents and local businesses get Back On Our Feet after the economic shock of Covid-19.

The first steps were to look to provide immediate help for residents hit-hard by Covid-19. We put together an \$8 million rates relief package which was approved in April and gave those impacted by the economic downturn a rates deferment.

We've looked at how we can help local businesses too and in early May we sought your views on Back On Our Feet measures including 'buying local' and continuing to give Taranaki firms an advantage when tendering for NPDC jobs, expanding our Home Insulation Scheme to keep tradies in work making homes warmer and drier, slashing fees for businesses such as cafes, hairdressers and builders and topping up property owners to help enhance main street buildings. We also asked for feedback on giving an extra \$450,000 to grassroots groups.

We're also helping central city cafes, restaurants and shops with an hour of free parking from 1 July to 30 September and providing rent relief for our commercial and community group tenants.

We received over 1,000 pieces of public feedback and it was overwhelmingly supportive and, all told, that means our Back On Our Feet measures are worth about \$20m. That's a sizeable investment in our community and we think that will make a tangible difference to local businesses as we look to rebuild and get back to the 'new' normal. We'll be doing more as well as we look to the medium and long-term and we'll be talking to you again as we seek your feedback ahead of the 2021-2031 10-Year Plan.

As well as looking to how we can rebuild and recover from Covid-19, we'll continue to invest in our core infrastructure and in making us New Zealand's Lifestyle Capital.

Please take the time to read through this plan or the summary on the next couple of pages. As always, we value your feedback on everything we do and your ideas about how we can make our place an even better place to live.



A blue ink signature of Neil Holdom, written in a cursive style.

NEIL HOLDOM
New Plymouth Mayor



A blue ink signature of Craig Stevenson, written in a cursive style.

CRAIG STEVENSON
NPDC Chief Executive

Covid-19 Implications for Council Revenue

NPDC expects a significant decline in revenue from user charges, sponsorship and fines as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and economic downturn. We have used information from Treasury and economic forecasters Infometrics to help inform this Annual Plan.

The impact on revenue is dependent on the levels of restrictions throughout 2020/21. It is therefore difficult to predict the full impact of Covid-19 on user charges.

At the time of the Annual Plan adoption, the country had entered alert level 1 with strong border restrictions, and the Annual Plan assumes this approach will likely continue through 2020/21. However, national Gross Domestic Product had already shrunk, with forecasts for considerable further contraction.

The table below outlines the net impact by different services.

Activity	Net Impact	Comment
Building consents	\$2.0m	Reduced building consent activity.
Resource consents	\$0.7m	Reduced resource consent activity.
Parking	\$1.0m	Reduced CBD activity due to lower retail activity.
Venues	\$0.9m	Likely to see reduced revenue through border closures for international acts and social distancing concerns.
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	\$0.4m	Reduced international and domestic tourism sees fewer entry fees, cafe visits and shop purchases.
Puke Ariki	\$0.1m	i-SITE bookings and purchases down.
Environmental Health	\$0.3m	Reduced food, alcohol and other applications.
TOTAL	\$5.4m	

If the country sees activity restrictions occur again, particularly alert level 3 or 4, then the Council would expect to see a significantly large impact on net non-rates revenue. Similarly, if economic conditions improve faster than forecast (or do not decline to such a degree as forecast) then the net non-rates revenue may be higher than forecast in the table above.

How is this being funded?

The Council has determined not to rates fund this revenue impact. Instead the Council will find cost savings throughout 2020/21 and borrow the difference.

Covid-19 Implications for Council Revenue

What assumptions underpin the main forecast?

The Council has revised its Long-Term Plan assumptions, and made a range of new assumptions below. These have been used to make informed decisions on the likely reduction in revenue. These assumptions have also informed reprioritisation decisions within the Council's capital works programme and other financial forecasts.

Long-Term Plan 2018-2028 assumptions	Revised Annual Plan 2020/21 assumptions
Population growth of 940	Lower population growth due to lower net migration, with natural increase remaining static.
Dwelling growth of 387 new dwellings	Lower dwelling growth due to lower population pressure for further houses and lower investment horizons.
Tourism – around 600,000 guest nights	International guest nights around 40 per cent of normal levels (Australian tourism only), increase in domestic tourism of additional 15 per cent.
Economic growth of 2.3 per cent	Economic decline of around 8.5 per cent.
Unemployment rate will have minimal changes	Unemployment to grow up to 10 per cent.
Inflation – LGCI Capex 2.2 per cent, Opex 2.2 per cent	LGCI Capex and Opex both remain at 2.2 per cent but expectation for inflation to vary significantly over the year and across different goods and services.
Interest rates vary from 5.25 to 6.00 per cent per annum	Interest rates at 3.25 per cent per annum.

New Annual Plan 2020/21 assumptions

- Restrictions, but not Level 3 or 4 lockdowns, to occur in 2020/21.
- New Plymouth CBD retail to reduce.
- Commercial and industrial investment to decline.
- CBD office space utilisation to decline.
- Hospitality sector to reduce.
- Food production sector to show modest growth.
- Infrastructure investment from Government to use fast-track resource consent process that does not enable Council cost recovery.
- House prices and sales volume decline 10 per cent, while there is a larger decline in commercial prices and sales volumes. There is no decline in rural prices or volumes. Waitara freeholding rates drops by around 10 per cent, and land values remain at December 2018 levels.

back on our feet

The Council has adopted the following initiatives for its “Back On Our Feet” Plan

Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme

This scheme enables the Council to lend money to homeowners to undertake a range of sustainability improvements to their homes and repay that money through their rates.

Fee waivers for temporary use of Council-owned land and road reserve

This enables businesses and community groups to organise events on Council land to encourage use of public spaces to support local recovery.

Earthquake prone buildings and main street package

This package is aimed at supporting our district’s CBDs. This is through pausing some earthquake prone building work, providing additional CBD enhancement funds and working with building owners.

Fee reduction for hospitality industry

Fees for food and health licences will be reduced to \$1 per annum to reduce business costs.

Building consents discount and resource consent reductions

The first \$1,000 of any building consent is waived, although Government costs are still payable. Resource consent fees are lowered or waived.

Development contribution flexibility

Developers can seek a time extension for paying development contributions.

Winter-boost for CBD

No parking fee for first hour of parking stay from 1 July to 30 September 2020.

Further community funding

Strategic partnerships are extended, and an extra \$300,000 will be made available to other community groups to apply for.

Procurement Recovery Plan

This plan will favour local suppliers and provide greater flexibility.

Tenant relief

The Council’s commercial and community group tenants will have rent reductions negotiated reflecting their inability to access their premises during lockdowns.

Rates Remissions and Postponements

Greater flexibility in paying rates, with up to a 3-year postponement for some ratepayers.

Expediting payments

Council suppliers and contractors are being paid quicker.

The Council has established the Covid-19 and Economic Development Reserve to fund these initiatives. This Reserve is made up of part of the 2018/19 general rates surplus, part of the Agility Fund, and any general rates surplus from 2019/20. Once that Reserve has been used then the Council will fund the operation of these schemes through borrowing. Note that loan funding from the Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu is debt funded and only the administrative costs of that scheme will potentially come from the Reserve.

The Council has lowered its capital works programme for the Annual Plan 2020/21 in order to enable these initiatives to occur and to provide ability for the Council to undertake any Government stimulus initiatives.

Debt funding of operating expenses

As noted above, both the reduction in user charges and the Back On Our Feet plan involve debt funding of operating expenses. The Council has resolved, in accordance with section 100(2) of the Local Government Act 2002, to fund operating expenses through debt funding. The Council has considered the matters outlined in section 100(2) as follows:

Matter	Consideration
Estimated expense of achieving and maintaining LTP levels of service.	The estimated expense of achieving and maintaining LTP levels of services are largely unchanged although inflationary pressures are difficult to forecast due to uncertainty.
Projected revenue available to fund estimated expenses.	Projected revenue from user charges could fall by \$5.4 million. There is likely an increase in late and non-payment of rates due to the economic circumstances and the rates remission and postponement scheme. The Council has also established a Covid-19 and Economic Development Reserve that will first bear the operating costs of the Back On Our Feet plan.
Equitable allocation of responsibility for funding provision and maintenance of assets and facilities throughout their useful life.	<p>There may be an increase in costs within future rate strikes to maintain assets and facilities that should have been funded or undertaken in the next financial year. This is offset through two factors.</p> <p>Firstly, the Council has applied to the Government for funding to address renewal backlogs as part of the Government's stimulus package.</p> <p>Secondly, the response programme should help a faster and/or stronger recovery from the pandemic's economic impact, thus improving cashflow for future ratepayers to fund the work.</p>
Funding and financial policies	The Revenue and Financing Policy provides that operating expenditure is not to be funded by borrowing.

The Council also resolved, in accordance with section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002, to funding operating expenditure through borrowing despite being inconsistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy. The Council determined that it would not amend the Revenue and Financing Policy to accommodate this decision.

Areas where this Annual Plan's work programme has changed from our Long-Term Plan 2018-2028

NEW PROJECTS

- Bromley Place stormwater upgrade - **\$0.48m**
- Thermal Dryer urgent component replacement - **\$2.45m**

PROJECTS WITH CHANGED SCOPE

- Ōākura Water Treatment Plant upgrade - **\$0.66m**
- Water resilience - **\$1.21m**
- Mountain and Henwood roads reservoirs - **\$3.58m**

1 COMPLETED PROJECT

- Coastal Walkway rail safety improvements - **\$2.1m**

3 PROJECTS BROUGHT INTO 2020/21

- Ahititi stock effluent disposal facility - **\$0.68m**
- Wastewater network modelling - **\$1.24m**
- Airport Drive realignment - **\$3.22m**

5 PROJECTS DEFERRED FOR RECONSIDERATION IN THE LTP

- Duplicate Water Treatment Plant outlet and central feeder
- Huatoki Valley sewer main upgrade
- Mangaotuku stormwater upgrades
- Stormwater masterplan
- Thermal Dryer replacement
- Wastewater Treatment Plant administration and workshop refurbishment
- District Library redevelopment and replacement
- Downtown Carpark works
- Commercial and industrial material recovery facility
- Kawaroa to Belt Road cliff erosion and seawall
- Wastewater Treatment Plant influent buffer lagoon
- Upper Carrington growth area water pump station
- Pumped water extension to Dudley Road



Council Services



Community Partnerships

The community partnerships service works alongside community organisations, educational institutions, iwi, and business and government agencies to build a strong and connected community.

We offer advice and support to our partners to help them plan for the future and respond to the changing needs of the community. We also fund some key partnerships.

Community partnerships manages the Council's community grants funding scheme, offering contestable funding to organisations and groups whose projects align with our strategic vision and meet funding criteria.

We also provide affordable housing for eligible elderly people in the district. As part of this service, a Council Housing Officer makes regular visits to monitor the wellbeing of our tenants.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We build strategic relationships that support collaboration, capability and capacity in the community sector.	The percentage of partners satisfied with the Council's advice and involvement in community initiatives.	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the Council's assistance and support to community groups (NRB survey*).	Exceeds peer group average
We provide a 'start-up' fund to support creativity and collaboration in new community initiatives.	The number of initiatives receiving 'start-up' financial support.	3
We provide effective funding support for community organisations and initiatives.	The percentage of key performance indicators achieved by recipients of the Council's grants (as set out in funding contracts).	95%
We effectively coordinate and administer the housing for the elderly service.	The percentage of tenants satisfied with the service.	90%

* All NRB survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	3.48	3.34	3.71
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.06	0.06	0.06
Fees and charges	1.06	1.12	1.12
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	4.60	4.51	4.88
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.41)	(3.38)	(3.68)
Finance costs	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.84)	(0.59)	(0.74)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(4.26)	(4.00)	(4.43)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.35	0.51	0.45
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.11)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.23)	(0.38)	(0.32)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.33)	(0.48)	(0.43)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.35)	(0.51)	(0.45)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.31	0.33	0.21
less deferred/unfunded	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.03)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.14	0.18	0.18

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

The first point of contact for the Council's regulatory services is our Customer Services Team, who assist customers by telephone, email or in person at the Civic Centre. Enquiries that need further input are recorded as service requests and forwarded to the relevant teams in the organisation.

Our regulatory teams process building, land use and subdivision consents, food, alcohol, health and encroachment licences and issue dog licences. We monitor and enforce legislation and bylaws for all of these functions as well as parking control, and health and noise nuisances. We develop the District Plan and other policies that guide the future development of the district. We also provide case management for projects and events that require involvement of multiple Council teams.

The Central City Facilitator is included within this service, with responsibility for facilitating and enabling projects and policy across Council to ensure a coordinated and prioritised delivery of outcomes that support a vibrant and prosperous New Plymouth Central Business District (CBD).

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
Our animal control processes contribute to a safe and healthy community.	The percentage of animal control emergency situations* responded to within two hours.	100%
	The percentage of known dogs registered.	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with animal control activities (NRB survey**).	Exceeds peer group average
We respond to formal complaints in a timely manner.	The percentage of formal complaints that receive an interim reply or are resolved within five working days.	90%
We process requests for official information within timeframes set under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (1987).	The percentage of requests for official information completed within statutory timeframe.	100%
We conduct licensing inspections in accordance with statutory requirements.	All businesses required to be licensed are inspected in accordance with statutory requirements.	100%
We process consent applications within statutory timeframes.	The percentage of building applications processed within statutory timeframes (consents and code compliance certificates).	100%
	The percentage of non-notified resource management consents processed within statutory timeframes.	100%

* Animal control emergency situations: assisting emergency services, attacks by dogs, stock on the roads and injured animals.

** All NRB survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.69	4.26	4.59
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	8.58	8.61	4.99
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.76	0.72	0.32
Total operating funding (A)	14.03	13.59	9.91
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(8.46)	(7.38)	(7.84)
Finance costs		(0.04)	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(4.84)	(5.44)	(5.34)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(13.29)	(12.86)	(13.18)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.74	0.73	(3.27)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(0.02)	(0.03)	3.97
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.02)	(0.03)	3.97
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(0.62)	(0.54)	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.09)	(0.15)	(0.70)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.71)	(0.69)	(0.70)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.74)	(0.73)	3.27
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.40	0.42	0.66
less deferred/unfunded	0.31	0.27	0.04
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.71	0.70	0.70

Economic Development

We work collaboratively with the Taranaki councils, central government and other agencies in the region to develop and improve the local economy. This includes directly funding and overseeing Venture Taranaki Trust, the Council-controlled organisation responsible for economic development and tourism industry support services in the district. Venture Taranaki Trust also has agreements with South Taranaki District Council and Stratford District Council to deliver similar services in those districts.

The Council's priorities for economic development are set out in *Tapuae Roa: Make Way for Taranaki* – the Regional Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan adopted in February 2018. The Strategy takes a cross-regional approach, focusing on unlocking opportunities for economic growth in the region. The Strategy's mission statement: *Taranaki, where talent becomes enterprise – Kia eke panuku*, captures the regional vision for Taranaki as a place that offers an attractive lifestyle for talented people, in a high value economy.

In April 2018, the Government announced a ban on any new offshore oil and gas exploration permits. This was followed in 2019 with the announcement of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act to be fully enacted by 2021. Recognising the significant potential economic impact of the announcements, Venture Taranaki responded quickly in developing the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap in 2019. In late 2019 Government also released the Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, with potential for further economic impact of the Taranaki agricultural sector. The change in Government policy will continue to be a focus for Venture Taranaki in 2020/21 in relation to the future of the Taranaki economy.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to live, work and visit.	The number of major events attracted or retained.	4 major events
We facilitate, promote, and support sustainable business growth, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki.	The level of annual investment in regional businesses (subject to central government policy).	\$1,000,000
	The annual percentage of clients satisfied with Venture Taranaki business support services.	>85%
	The level of annual investment in the management capability of Taranaki's small and medium sized businesses.	\$240,000

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	3.79	3.99	3.93
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	3.79	3.99	3.93
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.33)	(3.38)	(3.40)
Finance costs	-	(0.02)	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.41)	(0.51)	(0.62)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(3.74)	(3.90)	(4.02)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.05	0.09	(0.09)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(0.01)	(0.01)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.04)	(0.07)	0.09
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.04)	(0.07)	0.09
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.05)	(0.09)	0.09
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.08	0.09	-
less deferred/unfunded	(0.05)	(0.02)	0.07
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.04	0.07	0.07

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

As a member of the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, the Council works with the other Taranaki councils, the community and other agencies to plan for and manage the response to emergency events scaling from isolated incidents and business continuity events to wide-scale multi agency events. These activities include disaster risk reduction to reduce the impact of emergencies, readiness to train and prepare to respond to events, and the implementation of strategic recovery from emergencies. This includes ensuring the Council can continue to operate as well as possible during an emergency event, both major and minor.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We plan for emergency events.	Emergency processes and plans are up to date.	Emergency plans are reviewed

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	1.04	1.17	1.17
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1.21	1.26	1.45
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2.25	2.44	2.62
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1.62)	(1.67)	(2.02)
Finance costs	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.56)	(0.62)	(0.51)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(2.18)	(2.32)	(2.58)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.07	0.12	0.04
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	0.11	(0.05)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	0.11	(0.05)
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.06)	(0.20)	(0.05)
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.05
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.07)	(0.23)	0.01
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.04)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.11	0.05	0.03
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.01	0.03	0.03

Flood Protection and Control Works

The Council's flood protection and control works service provides flood protection systems to urban areas in the district. We monitor and maintain three flood protection dams, three diversion tunnels, several bunded ponding areas and a weir.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We effectively maintain the Council's flood protection and control works.	Major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired and renewed in accordance with the Asset Management Plan and annual works programme.	Achieved

Flood Protection and Control Works

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	0.17	0.11	0.30
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	0.17	0.11	0.30
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.10)
Finance costs	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.15)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.26)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.04	0.04	0.04
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	-	(0.01)	-
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.13	0.14	0.12
less deferred/unfunded	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.09)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.03	0.03	0.03

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/ Len Lye Centre

The Govett-Brewster Art Gallery is Aotearoa's leading contemporary art museum. Recognised nationally and internationally for its dedication to contemporary art and commitment to art from the Pacific, the gallery offers a wide range of dynamic exhibitions, community events and education programmes.

In 2015, the Len Lye Centre opened as an extension to the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery. New Zealand's first institution dedicated to a single artist, it is a facility of local, national and international significance. The Len Lye Centre provides a continuous, accessible and stimulating programme that explores the art and ideas of this pioneering filmmaker and kinetic sculptor.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide access to an engaging range of contemporary art from NZ and around the world.	The annual number of exhibitions on offer.	7
	The annual number of visitor entries.**	50,000
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the service (NRB survey*).	Meets or exceeds peer group average
	The percentage of customers satisfied with their overall experience at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery and Len Lye Centre (in-house surveys).	82%

* All NRB survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

** Operational target for 2020/21, following reduction in likely tourist numbers as a result of Covid-19. The target set in the LTP 2018-2028 was for 116,000 visitor entries.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.47	4.75	4.27
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.26	0.38	0.25
Fees and charges	0.73	0.72	0.31
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	5.47	5.85	4.83
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.77)	(4.03)	(3.46)
Finance costs	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.45)	(1.51)	(1.49)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(5.23)	(5.56)	(4.96)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.24	0.29	(0.13)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	0.03	0.02	0.44
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.03	0.02	0.44
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
- to replace existing assets	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.17)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.10)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.31)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.24)	(0.29)	0.13
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.59	0.62	0.53
less deferred/unfunded	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.27)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.23	0.26	0.26

Governance

The governance service supports the Mayor, councillors and community board members to be effective, representative and accountable decision-makers. We facilitate and administer Council, committee and community board meetings and coordinate a range of civic functions. We also manage local authority elections.

We make sure that people have easy access to the information they need to be involved in Council decision-making.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We effectively manage local elections in accordance with statutory requirements.	Elections and polls comply with the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and are without successful petitions for inquiry into the conduct of elections.	*
Council processes comply with statutory requirements.	The Long-Term Plan, Annual Plan and Annual Report are each adopted within statutory timeframes.	Full compliance
	Meeting agendas are available as specified by legislation.	Full compliance

* No triennial elections in this year.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.04	4.63	4.38
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.01	0.01	0.01
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	3.98	4.64	4.39
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1.99)	(2.25)	(2.02)
Finance costs	-	(0.01)	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.16)	(2.31)	(2.37)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(4.14)	(4.58)	(4.38)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(0.09)	0.06	0.01
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(0.01)	(0.01)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	0.09	(0.05)	(0.01)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	0.09	(0.05)	(0.01)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	0.09	(0.06)	(0.01)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.13	0.13	-
less deferred/unfunded	(0.10)	(0.08)	0.05
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.03	0.05	0.05

Management of Investments and Funding

This service manages all Council-owned investments, all income not assigned to other Council activities and all of Council's borrowing. This includes:

- The Council's Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF), managed by the New Plymouth PIF Guardians Ltd.
- One hundred per cent ownership of Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, the Council-Controlled Organisation that runs the New Plymouth Airport.
- Administration of 1,500 property leases and agreements.
- Production forestry on Council-owned land and two joint venture forestry investments.
- Minor equity investments in Civic Assurance Limited and the Local Government Funding Agency.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We manage the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) to provide sustainable Council revenue.	The annual return from the PIF received by the Council.	3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs
We manage the Council's borrowing programme in accordance with the Liability Management Policy.	Debt levels comply with limits set by policy.	All measures met

Management of Investments and Funding

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	(9.59)	(9.98)	(9.62)
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2.03	2.52	1.68
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	11.88	12.80	12.46
Total operating funding (A)	4.32	5.35	4.52
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(2.04)	(1.55)	(19.92)
Finance costs	(0.23)	(1.31)	(0.40)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.73)	(0.34)	(0.76)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(3.00)	(3.19)	(21.09)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1.32	2.15	(16.57)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(0.25)	(0.14)	(0.88)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	19.30	-	17.40
Lump sum contributions	(7.90)	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	11.15	(0.14)	16.52
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(12.48)	(2.02)	0.06
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(12.48)	(2.02)	0.06
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1.33)	(2.15)	16.57
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.04	0.04	-
less deferred/unfunded	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.03
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.02	0.03	0.03

Parks and Open Spaces

New Plymouth District has a reputation for the quality of its public parks and open spaces. The places, spaces and assets we manage and maintain include:

- 1,600ha of park and reserve land.
- 82km of walkways, including 12.7km of Coastal Walkway.
- Forty-eight playgrounds.
- Nine skate park sites.
- Twenty-four sports parks for use by residents and visitors.
- The regional crematorium and administer 15 operational cemeteries.
- Brooklands Zoo.
- Public art and monuments.
- Forty-seven public toilets.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We maintain quality district parks, reserves and open spaces.	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's parks and reserves, including the Coastal Walkway and Pukekura Park (NRB survey*).	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's urban landscapes and streets (NRB survey*).	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's sports parks (NRB survey*).	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's playgrounds (NRB survey*).	95%
	The percentage of Brooklands Zoo visitors satisfied with the zoo (in-house survey).	90%
We maintain access to the district's parks, reserves and open spaces.	The percentage of households in the district that are within 500 metres of a park, reserve or neighbourhood open space.	71%
We provide quality public toilets across the district.	The percentage of the community satisfied with the quality of the district's public toilets (NRB survey*).	80%

* All NRB survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	14.38	15.60	15.09
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fees and charges	2.02	2.03	2.10
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	16.41	17.64	17.20
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(13.38)	(11.14)	(11.19)
Finance costs	(0.56)	(0.90)	(0.59)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.80)	(2.76)	(2.68)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(16.74)	(14.80)	(14.45)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(0.33)	2.84	2.74
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	0.07	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.81	0.92	0.58
Increase (decrease) in debt	4.43	2.74	0.64
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5.31	3.65	1.22
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	(0.84)	(0.43)	-
- to improve the level of service	(1.52)	(3.82)	(0.80)
- to replace existing assets	(1.60)	(1.73)	(1.52)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(1.02)	(0.51)	(1.64)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(4.98)	(6.49)	(3.96)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	0.33	(2.84)	(2.74)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	3.00	3.14	2.55
less deferred/unfunded	(0.85)	(0.90)	(0.31)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.14	2.24	2.24

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Puke Ariki's central library, five community libraries, mobile library, museum and visitor information centre connect Taranaki residents and out-of-region visitors to a wealth of knowledge, exhibitions, experiences and resources. We are a dynamic people-orientated centre, protecting and promoting access to the heritage of the district and our country. We provide an accessible mix of print and digital lending and reference resources to meet the changing needs of our community.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide an accessible and informative point of contact and booking service for visitors to New Plymouth District.	The percentage of customers satisfied with the i-SITE Visitor Information Centre (in-house survey).	95%
We provide an accessible mix of lending and reference resources that meet the changing needs of the community.	The percentage of customers who are satisfied with the library collections (in-house surveys).	95%
	The number of library members.	29,000
	The annual number of library items loaned.	795,000
We offer widely accessible and engaging education programmes.	The annual number of programmed learning opportunities on offer.	1,200 programmes
	The number of participants attending.	29,000
	The percentage of participants satisfied with programmes (in-house).	95%
We provide 24/7 online access to the heritage collection.	The number of digital heritage records created or improved annually.	11,000

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	11.25	11.00	12.01
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.40	0.40	0.30
Fees and charges	0.51	0.42	0.30
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	12.16	11.83	12.62
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(6.38)	(6.01)	(6.54)
Finance costs	(0.07)	(0.16)	(0.07)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.74)	(3.61)	(3.75)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(10.19)	(9.78)	(10.36)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1.96	2.05	2.26
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.23	0.25	0.16
Increase (decrease) in debt	0.24	1.16	0.22
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.47	1.41	0.38
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	(0.24)	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.29)	(1.24)	-
- to replace existing assets	(1.51)	(2.03)	(0.94)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.64)	0.05	(1.69)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(2.43)	(3.46)	(2.63)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1.96)	(2.05)	(2.26)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	1.73	1.82	2.08
less deferred/unfunded	0.18	0.16	(0.10)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	1.92	1.98	1.98

Stormwater Management

Stormwater is rainwater that flows from surfaces like roofs, gardens, footpaths and roads. The Council's stormwater drainage schemes collect, manage and dispose of stormwater run-off from around 6,600 hectares of urban area in the district, covering New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood, Urenui, Onaero, Lepperton, Egmont Village, Ōākura and Okato.

We operate and maintain 296 kilometres of stormwater pipes and a number of detention areas and engineered wetlands to help manage stormwater in the district.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide a stormwater management system that protects people and property.	The number of flooding events in the district per financial year.	0
	The number of habitable floors affected in each flooding event (per 1,000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system)	1 or less
We comply with all resource consents for discharges from our stormwater system.	The number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions received.	0
We respond to service requests in a timely manner.	The median response time to a flooding event (from the time that the Council receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site).	one hour
Customers are satisfied with the performance of our stormwater system.	The number of complaints received about the performance of the Council's stormwater system (per 1,000 properties connected).	7 or less

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	1.63	1.82	1.81
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.01	0.01	0.01
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	1.64	1.83	1.82
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(0.56)	(0.76)	(0.74)
Finance costs	(0.16)	(0.48)	(0.18)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.55)	(0.17)	(0.48)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(1.27)	(1.42)	(1.40)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.37	0.42	0.42
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.32	0.36	0.23
Increase (decrease) in debt	0.70	5.70	1.62
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1.02	6.06	1.85
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	(0.07)	(1.55)	(0.09)
- to improve the level of service	(0.75)	(4.66)	(1.54)
- to replace existing assets	(0.22)	(0.33)	(0.33)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.37)	0.06	(0.30)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(1.40)	(6.48)	(2.27)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(0.37)	(0.42)	(0.42)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	2.65	2.78	3.65
less deferred/unfunded	(2.38)	(2.50)	(3.38)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.27	0.27	0.27

Transportation

The Council's transportation service manages a safe and efficient transport network that enables effective movement of people, goods and services around the district. We operate and maintain the district's existing transport network and plan for the future growth and development of the network.

Transportation activities are influenced by a complex mix of policy, legislation and national and regional strategies. We work within this framework to develop, maintain and renew assets in the network and conduct traffic management on all roads, except state highways. Our service covers:

- 1,278km of roads.
- 272 bridges.
- 8,039 street lights.
- 11,178 traffic signs.
- Five tunnels.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide a local roading network that is safe for all road users.	The change from the previous financial year ¹ in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the district's local roading network, expressed as a number.	Reducing
We provide good quality district roads.	The average quality of ride on the district's sealed local road network, as measured by smooth travel exposure.	88%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the overall quality of the district's roads (NRB survey*).	85%
We appropriately maintain the district's sealed roads.	The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced (target based on reseal cycle of 16.5 years).	5.7%
We provide a high quality and safe footpath network.	The percentage of footpaths that meet the levels of service and service standards in current condition surveys, as set out in the Transportation Asset Management Plan.	More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition Less than 1% of footpath length recorded as failed
We respond to service requests in a timely manner.	The percentage of roading and footpath related customer service requests responded to within target timeframes. ²	95%
We provide a quality and safe cycle network.	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's cycle network (NRB Survey*).	85%

¹ Measured 1 April to 31 March to reflect the delay in data processing.

² Service request timeframes:

- one day for an electrical fault with traffic signals, flooding, diesel spills, chemical spills or a slip to be cleared;
- three days for street lighting faults and potholes;
- five days for traffic counts, bus shelter repairs, road marking enquiries, culvert maintenance, rubbish bins, reinstatement of footpaths and debris in the roadside channel;
- ten days for road surface faults, kerb and channel repairs, new kerb and channel, missing road signs and vegetation clearing.

* All NRB survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	9.63	10.10	9.63
Targeted rates	4.23	4.37	4.39
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3.87	4.27	4.11
Fees and charges	0.35	0.35	0.35
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.53	0.53	0.53
Total operating funding (A)	18.60	19.62	19.02
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(9.11)	(9.89)	(9.32)
Finance costs	(1.20)	(1.11)	(1.01)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.45)	(2.46)	(2.44)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(12.76)	(13.45)	(12.77)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	5.85	6.16	6.25
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6.04	8.41	8.63
Development and financial contributions	0.46	0.51	0.32
Increase (decrease) in debt	1.59	0.88	3.03
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8.08	9.80	11.98
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	(0.42)	(0.47)	(1.44)
- to improve the level of service	(3.31)	(2.90)	(4.66)
- to replace existing assets	(9.87)	(15.50)	(16.62)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.34)	2.91	4.48
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(13.93)	(15.97)	(18.23)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(5.85)	(6.16)	(6.25)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	12.55	13.17	11.30
less deferred/unfunded	(7.51)	(7.98)	(6.10)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	5.05	5.19	5.19

Venues and Events

The venues and events service comprises a broad group of activities, including attracting and managing a diverse programme of events at the TSB Bowl of Brooklands, TSB Showplace, TSB Stadium and Yarrow Stadium.

Our events include the annual TSB Festival of Lights, the Home and Lifestyle Expo, local Waitangi Day celebrations and other civic events. We also support other local events such as WOMAD.

The Todd Energy Aquatic Centre caters for a range of ages and activities, including learn to swim and fitness classes. The district's four community pools operate seasonally, over the summer months. The Council provides financial support to the Bell Block Community Pool Society Incorporated for the Bell Block Community Pool.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide high quality community pools that encourage community participation in aquatic activities.	The percentage of residents satisfied with the Council's swimming facilities (NRB survey*).	94%
	The number of pool patrons per year.	390,000
We provide a range of appealing events at high quality venues.	The percentage of residents satisfied with Council's events (NRB survey*).	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the Council's events venues (NRB survey*).	95%
We provide a network of high quality venues that create opportunities for the community to attend arts, cultural, sporting and recreation activities.	The number of attendees and events/bookings across all venues. ¹	300,000 attendees 1,100 events

¹ The Council has reduced the expected number of attendees and events/bookings as a result of the closure of Yarrow Stadium's east and west stands.

* All NRB survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	8.79	9.10	9.44
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.73	0.76	0.71
Fees and charges	3.25	3.56	2.13
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	12.76	13.43	12.28
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.87)	(8.58)	(8.02)
Finance costs	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.08)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.19)	(3.02)	(3.49)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(11.15)	(11.71)	(11.59)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1.61	1.72	0.69
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	0.25	(0.02)	0.95
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.25	(0.02)	0.95
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.32)	(0.06)	(0.01)
- to replace existing assets	(1.43)	(1.28)	(0.61)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.12)	(0.36)	(1.02)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(1.87)	(1.70)	(1.64)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1.61)	(1.72)	(0.69)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	1.91	2.00	1.38
less deferred/unfunded	(0.36)	(0.36)	0.25
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	1.55	1.64	1.64

Waste Management and Minimisation

The waste management and minimisation service includes waste and recycling collection from households and schools within defined areas of the district. Our kerbside collection includes mixed recyclables, glass and solid waste. We also operate four transfer stations, the Colson Road Regional Landfill and the New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility (which includes a transfer station run by a private operator).

The service collects around 6,700 tonnes of solid waste and 5,800 tonnes of recyclable materials from more than 28,100 residential premises each year. Our transfer stations and the Resource Recovery Facility handle non-hazardous solid waste, including around 950 tonnes of green waste, 1,000 tonnes of recyclable materials and 17,500 tonnes of solid waste per year. The Resource Recovery Facility also accepts 2,500 tonnes of recycling from the Stratford and South Taranaki districts.

The Colson Road Regional Landfill takes around 42,000 tonnes of waste from the New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki districts annually, disposing of it to an environmentally acceptable standard. We also promote waste minimisation, delivering educational programmes to businesses and schools across the district.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We encourage district wide waste minimisation.	The reduction in landfill waste generated per household (measured as a year on year percentage).	1%
We comply with all resource consents related to solid waste collection and management.	The number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions received.	0
Customers are satisfied with our solid waste collection and management service.	The number of complaints about the Council's solid waste service received (per 1,000 customers).	3 or less

Waste Management and Minimisation

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	2.69	3.13	2.83
Targeted rates	5.05	5.25	4.94
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2.00	6.27	2.52
Internal charges and overheads recovered	0.42	0.60	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	10.16	15.24	10.30
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(8.12)	(10.75)	(8.80)
Finance costs	(0.06)	(0.26)	(0.12)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.24)	(2.57)	(1.32)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(10.42)	(13.58)	(10.25)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(0.26)	1.66	0.05
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(0.04)	3.54	0.05
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.04)	3.54	0.05
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(1.54)	(3.60)	(0.05)
- to replace existing assets	(1.05)	(0.13)	(0.13)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	2.90	(1.48)	0.08
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	0.31	(5.20)	(0.10)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	0.26	(1.66)	(0.05)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	1.01	1.06	0.44
less deferred/unfunded	(0.62)	(0.39)	0.23
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.40	0.67	0.67

Wastewater Treatment

The wastewater treatment service provides a network of infrastructure to manage domestic and industrial wastewater in the district. We collect and treat sewage from the urban areas of New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood and Ōākura and return clean water to the environment

Our activities include operating and maintaining a centralised treatment plant, 37 pump stations and 737 kilometres of sewer network. We also monitor the flow of trade waste into the network. On average, we handle 22 million litres of wastewater each day, servicing around 27,000 properties.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide an effective wastewater treatment and disposal system.	The number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1,000 connections to the wastewater system.	1 or less
We comply with all resource consents for wastewater discharge from our system.	The number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions received.	0
We respond to customer and maintenance requests in a timely manner.	The median response time to sewerage overflow callouts (from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).	1 hour or less
	The median resolution time for sewerage overflow callouts (from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	4 hours or less for sewers < 250 dia 8 hours or less for sewers ≥ 250 dia
Customers are satisfied with the wastewater treatment and disposal service.	The total number of complaints received about sewerage odour; system faults or blockages, or the Council's response to issues with the sewerage system (per 1,000 connected properties).	13 or less

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	14.35	14.76	14.38
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2.10	2.15	2.15
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	16.45	16.91	16.53
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(5.25)	(5.58)	(5.50)
Finance costs	(3.02)	(2.89)	(2.53)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.54)	(3.35)	(3.46)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(11.82)	(11.82)	(11.48)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	4.63	5.09	5.04
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	1.05	1.18	0.75
Increase (decrease) in debt	0.95	0.49	0.16
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2.00	1.67	0.90
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	(1.70)	(3.25)	(1.11)
- to improve the level of service	(1.51)	(1.23)	(1.37)
- to replace existing assets	(5.75)	(9.88)	(4.81)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	2.31	7.60	1.34
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(6.64)	(6.76)	(5.95)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(4.63)	(5.09)	(5.04)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	5.97	6.27	9.23
less deferred/unfunded	(3.59)	(3.99)	(6.95)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.38	2.28	2.28

Water Supply

The Council's water supply service treats and distributes water that we source from groundwater bores and rivers in the district. We develop, operate and maintain water treatment plants to meet water quality standards. We also manage pump stations, pipe networks and storage facilities such as reservoirs, to ensure our community has a reliable and sustainable supply of fresh water.

There are four separate water supplies in the district: New Plymouth (includes Omata, Bell Block, Waitara and Urenui), Inglewood, Ōākura and Okato. Combined, these facilities supply approximately 33 million litres of water per day to just over 31,000 households and businesses in defined urban and rural areas.

We ensure our water supply complies with the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards and that it is used sustainably, particularly when demand is high. We also make sure there is water available for firefighting in urban areas.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2020/21
We provide water that is safe to drink.	Our level of compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking-water Standards (bacteria compliance criteria).	Full compliance
	Our level of compliance with Part 5 of the Drinking-water Standards (protozoal compliance criteria).	Full compliance
We maintain the reticulated water network in good condition.	The percentage of real water loss from the Council's networked reticulation system. ¹	25% or less
We respond to faults and unplanned interruptions to the water supply network in a timely manner.	The median response time to urgent callouts (from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).	1 hour or less
	The median resolution time for urgent callouts (from the time the Council receives notification, to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	4 hours or less for mains < 250 dia
		8 hours or less for mains ≥ 250 dia
	The median response time to non-urgent callouts (from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).	24 hours or less
The median resolution time for non-urgent callouts (from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	48 hours or less	
Customers are satisfied with our water supply service.	The total number of complaints (per 1,000 connections) received about any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drinking water clarity, taste, or odour; drinking water pressure or flow; continuity of supply; and the Council's response to any of these issues. 	10 or less
We manage demand to minimise the impact of water supply activities on the environment.	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within New Plymouth District.	315 litres per day
	The number of abatement notices, infringement notices enforcement orders, and convictions received.	0

¹ We calculate water loss following the method contained within Water New Zealand's Benchmarking of Water Losses in New Zealand Manual.

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	11.97	13.26	12.79
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.23	0.23	0.23
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	12.20	13.49	13.02
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(4.40)	(4.30)	(4.21)
Finance costs	(1.59)	(2.16)	(1.51)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.18)	(2.84)	(3.06)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(9.17)	(9.30)	(8.78)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	3.02	4.18	4.24
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.46	0.52	0.33
Increase (decrease) in debt	8.43	6.10	4.33
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8.90	6.62	4.66
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	(3.54)	(4.25)	(3.21)
- to improve the level of service	(6.00)	(4.18)	(2.74)
- to replace existing assets	(3.38)	(4.37)	(4.41)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	1.01	2.00	1.47
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(11.92)	(10.80)	(8.90)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(3.02)	(4.18)	(4.24)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	4.77	5.06	6.54
less deferred/unfunded	(2.16)	(2.37)	(3.85)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.61	2.69	2.69

Projects 2020/21

The tables below set out the significant projects that will be undertaken in Year 3 of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Stormwater Management

	Year 3 2020/21 (\$m)
Bromley Place stormwater upgrades	0.48
Waitara stormwater upgrades	1.05

Transportation

	Year 3 2020/21 (\$m)
Ahititi stock effluent disposal facility	0.68
Airport Drive realignment	3.22
Extension of the Coastal Walkway to Waitara	6.87

Wastewater Treatment

	Year 3 2020/21 (\$m)
Elimination of use of Waitara marine outfall	0.11
Wastewater resilience	0.32
Wastewater pump station overflow prevention	0.53
Wastewater network modelling	1.24
Thermal dryer urgent component replacement	2.45

Water Supply

	Year 3 2020/21 (\$m)
Backflow prevention and laterals	0.51
Ōākura Water Treatment Plant upgrade	0.66
Water resilience	1.21
Mountain and Henwood roads reservoirs	3.58

Financial Information and Statements



Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

New Plymouth District Council (the Council) is a territorial authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LG(R)A).

The Group consists of the ultimate parent, New Plymouth District Council and its Council Controlled Entities (CCOs) and Joint Ventures:

- Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (100% owned).
- New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited (100% owned).
- Venture Taranaki Trust (100% owned).
- Tasmanian Land Company Limited (100% owned).
- McKay Family Joint Venture (56.5% owned).
- Duthie Joint Venture (54.82% owned).
-

Statement of Compliance

The Prospective Financial Statements (financial statements) of the Council and Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

The Council's primary objective is to provide goods or services and benefit for the community, rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council designates itself and the Group as public benefit entities (PBEs) and applies tier 1 PBE Accounting Standards. These standards are based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with amendments for the New Zealand Environment.

The financial information contained within these policies and documents is prospective financial information in terms of PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements.

For the purposes of the plan, the financial statements cover all the activities of the Council as a separate legal entity. The Group prospective financial statements have not been presented as the Council believes that parent statements are more relevant to users.

The main purpose of these statements is to provide users with information about the core services that the Council intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services and the consequent requirement for rate funding. The level of rate funding required is not affected by subsidiaries except to the extent that the Council obtains distributions from, borrows money on behalf of, or further invests in, those subsidiaries and such effects are included in these parent prospective financial statements.

The financial statements include a Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense, a Prospective Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity, a Prospective Statement of Financial Position and a Prospective Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements of the Council are for the years ending 30 June. The Prospective Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Council on the date the Plan was adopted. Whilst there is no current intent to update these Prospective Financial Statements, the Council reserves the right to update this plan in the future.

The information in the Prospective Financial Statements is uncertain and the preparation requires the exercise of judgement. Actual financial results achieved for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material. Events and circumstances may not occur as expected or may not have been predicted or Council may subsequently take actions that differ from the proposed courses of action on which the Prospective Financial Statements are based.

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

The information contained within these Prospective Financial Statements may not be suitable for use in another capacity.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Prospective Financial Statements.

Measurement base

The Prospective Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment which have been subsequently measured at fair value.

The Prospective Financial Statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (functional and reporting currency) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), unless otherwise stated.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses on a line-by-line basis. Significant transactions and balances between the Council and its CCOs are eliminated in preparing the group statements.

The Council's investment in the following subsidiaries are carried at cost in the parent entity financial statements: Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited and Venture Taranaki Trust.

The Council's investment in Tasmanian Land Company Limited has been classified as a financial asset at fair value through surplus or deficit.

b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Financial statement preparation requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations or future events that are considered. The significant estimates and assumptions that have the greatest risk of causing a material adjustment to the reported amounts are:

- Estimating the fair value of infrastructural assets.
- Estimating the fair value of buildings.
- Estimating the fair value of forestry assets.
- Estimating the landfill aftercare provision.

c) Property, plant and equipment

The Council has the following classes of property, plant and equipment:

- Operational assets.
- Restricted assets.
- Infrastructural assets.

Operational assets include land, buildings (including any improvements), vehicles, furniture, fittings and equipment and library books.

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

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. They usually display some or all of the following characteristics: part of a system or network, specialised in nature and usually do not have alternative uses, immovable and they may be subject to constraints on disposal. Examples are road networks, sewer systems and water systems.

Additions

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

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or a nominal cost (e.g. vested asset), it is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition.

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

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Revaluation

All property, plant and equipment except for operational motor vehicles, furniture, fittings and equipment and work-in-progress are re-valued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value, at least every three years.

Fair value is determined by reference to the depreciated replacement cost or market value on an asset class basis. The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values.

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

Revaluation movements are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and restricted assets, at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation rates and useful lives are reviewed annually. Depreciation on assets is charged to the surplus and deficit. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

	Years	Depreciation
Infrastructural assets		
Roading	5 - 100	1% - 20%
Laboratory	8 - 30	3.3% - 12.5%
Waste management and minimisation	35 - 100	1% - 2.9%
Stormwater	50 - 140	0.7% - 2%
Flood protection	50 - 200	0.5% - 2%
Water	10 - 120	0.8% - 10%
Wastewater	10 - 140	0.7% - 10%
New Plymouth Airport runway/services	5 - 100	1% - 20%
Work in progress		Not depreciated
Operational assets		
Land		Not depreciated
Buildings/improvements	20 to 100 years	1% - 5%
Vehicles	3 to 20 years	5% - 33.3%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	3 to 10 years	10% - 33.3%
Puke Ariki book collection (general in-use)	2 to 15 years	6.7% - 50%
Work in progress		Not depreciated
Restricted assets		
Parks and reserves		Not depreciated
Waitara Lands Act land		Not depreciated
Puke Ariki museum collection		Not depreciated
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre collection		Not depreciated

d) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets held for sale are separately disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. They are not depreciated or amortised.

Any impairment losses for write-downs are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

e) Equity

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

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

- Accumulated Funds.
- Ordinary Reserves.
- Restricted Reserves.
- Property Revaluation Reserves.

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

Accumulated funds

Accumulated funds are the capital fund made up of accumulated surpluses and deficits. A surplus in any year is added to the fund and a deficit in any year and deducted from the fund. Ordinary reserves are reserves created by Council decision. The Council may alter the purpose of a reserve without reference to a third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves is at the discretion of the Council.

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are those reserves 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. Transfer from these reserves can be made by certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Asset revaluation reserves

Asset revaluation reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

f) Rates

General rates and uniform annual general charges (UAC) are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the Council rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. The Council considers the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Revenue from late payment penalties is recognised when rates become overdue.

Revenue from water by meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis. Revenue is based on the actual usage as a result of meter reading. Unbilled usage as a result of unread meters at year end is accrued on an average usage basis.

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

Rates collected on behalf of the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) are not recognised in the financial statements as the Council is acting as an agent for TRC.

g) Subsidies and grants

The Council receives funding assistance from the NZTA, which subsidises part of the maintenance costs and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The NZTA roading claim payments (reimbursements) are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable. When there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

h) Other revenue

Fines and levies, which mostly relate to traffic and parking infringements, are recognised when the infringement notice is issued.

User fees and charges are recognised on the basis of actual services provided. Any fees and charges received in advance are recognised as unearned income in advance.

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

i) Vested assets

For assets received for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised when the Council obtains control of the asset. The fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property developments, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (for example, land that must be used as a recreation reserve), the Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue.

Financial/development contributions are recognised as revenue when received. If the service for which the contribution is charged is not undertaken in the same year it's received, the contribution is allocated to the appropriate reserve until such time that the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

j) Forestry assets

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

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

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

k) Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly attributable to 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, maintenance and web related costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

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 the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each financial year is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of computer software, the major class of intangible assets, is three to five years (20% to 33.3%).

l) Joint ventures

A joint venture is a binding arrangement whereby two or more parties are committed to undertake an activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity. For jointly controlled operations, the Council recognises in its financial statements the assets it controls, the liabilities and expenses it incurs and the share of revenue it earns from the joint venture.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are made up of cash on hand, on-demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments, net of bank overdrafts classified under current liabilities. The carrying value of cash at bank and short-term deposits with original maturities less than three months approximates their fair value.

n) Trade and other receivables

Debtors short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due less any provision for uncollectability.

Provision for uncollectability

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

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

The Council does not provide for any provision for uncollectability on rates receivable as it has various powers under the LG(R)A to recover any outstanding debts.

Provision has been made in respect of all other receivables where there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect the amounts as per the original terms of the receivables.

Fair value

Receivables are generally short-term and non-interest bearing and receipt is normally on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of receivables approximates their fair value.

o) Creditors and other payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of trade and other payables approximates their fair value. All amounts in trade and other payables are assessed as exchange as these balances arose from transactions carried out on normal business terms.

p) Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received plus transaction costs.

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred and are calculated using effective interest method.

q) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the contract is entered into. They are subsequently re-measured to fair value each month with the associated gains or losses recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Derivative financial instruments that are settled within 12 months are treated as current.

The Council does not designate any derivatives as hedging instruments.

r) Other financial assets

Financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) 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 surplus or deficit.

The Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- fair value through surplus or deficit, or
- loans and receivables, or
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short term profit taking. Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or part of a portfolio classified as held-for-trading are classified as a current asset. After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Included in this category is the Council's investment in Tasmanian Land Company Limited and the Perpetual Investment Fund.

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

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 rate method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit. These loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate 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 interest. The Council's loans and receivables comprise debtors and other receivables, LGFA borrower notes, term deposits, related party loans and community loans.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category of initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above.

They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date.

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenditure is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

The Council includes in this category:

- investments that it intends to hold long term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- bonds and shareholdings in NZ Local Government Funding Agency (NZ LGFA) and shareholdings in Civic Financial Services Limited.

Impairment

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

s) Impairment of assets

At each balance date the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists (including indefinite life intangibles) the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, estimates are made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of market value less costs to sell and value-in-use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount with the expense being recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For non-revalued assets impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

For revalued assets, other than investment property, the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent it reverses previously accumulated revaluation increments for that asset class.

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

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

Value in use for non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, a restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use cash-generating assets

Cash generating assets are those assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. The value in use for cash-generating assets and cash-generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

t) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation as a result of a past event, a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation and it is probable that the Council will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at balance date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

u) Employee benefits

Provision is made in respect of the Council's liability for retiring gratuity allowances, annual and long service leave and sick leave.

The retirement gratuity liability and long service leave liability is assessed on an actuarial basis using current rates of pay taking into account years of service, years to entitlement and the likelihood staff will reach the point of entitlement.

Liabilities for accumulating short-term compensated absences (e.g. annual and sick leave) are measured as the additional amount of unused entitlement accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Sick leave, annual leave, vested long service leave and non-vested long service leave and retirement gratuities that are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are classified as current.

v) Income tax

Income tax expense includes components relating to current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year and any adjustments in respect of prior years.

w) Deferred tax

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 are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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 or liability in a transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Current tax and deferred tax are measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Statement of Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

x) Cost allocation

The costs of providing support services for the Council are accumulated and are allocated to each Council activity using appropriate allocation bases which reflect the usage and/or capacity for each.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities.

Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner with a specific significant activity. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers, and floor area.

y) Dividends

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

z) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into NZD (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchanges gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

aa) Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except billed receivables and payables, which include GST where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it 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.

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.

ab) Budget figures

The Annual Plan 2019/20 figures are those approved by the Council on adoption of this plan. The plan figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are, or will be, consistent with those adopted by the Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There has been no change in accounting policies since adoption of the Annual Report 2018/19.

Prospective Financial Statements

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

	Notes	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
OPERATING REVENUE				
Revenue from exchange transactions				
Finance revenue		2.19	2.69	2.26
Investment revenue		15.01	14.83	14.91
Other revenue		23.91	28.63	27.30
Revenue from non-exchange transactions				
Rates	1	94.25	99.00	97.91
Subsidies and grants		12.17	15.05	14.77
Development and financial contributions		3.33	3.74	2.36
Vested assets		4.12	4.21	4.21
Fines and levies		1.47	1.48	1.02
Total operating revenue		156.44	169.63	164.73
OPERATING EXPENDITURE				
Personnel costs		45.48	44.41	45.23
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2	36.74	38.54	41.28
Finance costs		7.43	9.51	7.00
Other expenses		64.72	65.45	81.62
Total operating expenditure		154.37	157.91	175.12
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		2.06	11.71	(10.39)
Taxation refund/(expense)		-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation		2.06	11.71	(10.39)
<i>Comprising surplus/(deficit) attributable to:</i>				
New Plymouth District Council		2.06	11.71	(10.39)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE				
Gain/(loss) on property, plant and equipment and equipment revaluations		-	-	-
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense		-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE		2.06	11.71	(10.39)
<i>Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:</i>				
New Plymouth District Council		2.06	11.71	(10.39)

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
EQUITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,535.95	2,539.45	2,535.95
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	2.06	11.71	(10.39)
Equity adjustment	-	-	-
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR	2,538.02	2,551.16	2,525.56
<i>Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:</i>			
New Plymouth District Council	2.06	11.71	(10.39)

Prospective Financial Statements

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	2,334.35	2,391.91	2,910.66
Intangible assets	5.67	5.13	2.80
Forestry assets	3.57	3.70	5.06
Investments in CCOs and similar entities	10.00	10.00	43.32
Other financial assets	25.30	24.55	54.81
Derivative financial assets	0.64	0.64	0.76
Total non-current assets	2,379.52	2,435.92	3,017.41
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.03	3.21	18.75
Debtors and other receivables	15.75	16.43	34.42
Non-current assets held for sale	1.26	1.29	0.09
Investments in CCOs and similar entities	-	-	4.15
Other financial assets	327.51	321.51	298.79
Intangible assets	0.62	0.62	0.63
Inventory	0.14	0.14	0.15
Total current assets	350.31	343.19	356.96
TOTAL ASSETS	2,729.83	2,779.11	3,374.37
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	158.87	184.94	169.35
Derivative financial liabilities	5.91	5.91	15.18
Other provisions	1.73	1.75	1.77
Employee entitlements	0.63	0.63	0.52
Total non-current liabilities	167.13	193.23	186.81
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditor and other payables	12.90	13.50	34.82
Revenue in advance	3.62	3.62	-
Borrowings	11.40	12.99	55.40
Provisions	0.79	0.79	1.02
Employee entitlements	3.54	3.61	3.73
Derivative financial liabilities	0.20	0.20	0.30
Total current liabilities	32.45	34.72	95.26
TOTAL LIABILITIES	199.59	227.95	282.07
PUBLIC EQUITY			
Other reserves	81.09	70.50	58.96
Asset revaluation reserve	910.11	910.11	1,456.47
Retained earnings	1,539.04	1,570.56	1,576.88
Total public equity	2,530.25	2,551.16	3,092.30
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	2,729.83	2,779.11	3,374.37

Prospective Financial Statements

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from rates revenue	94.25	99.00	89.78
Interest received	2.19	2.69	2.26
Other revenue received	40.87	48.90	37.60
Payments to suppliers and employees	(110.20)	(109.96)	(108.43)
Distributions related to Waitara Lands Act	-	-	(8.45)
Interest paid	(7.43)	(9.51)	(7.00)
Net cash flows from operating activities	19.67	31.11	5.76
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	12.73	1.26	18.67
PIF release to Council	9.89	10.20	10.28
Receipts from sale of other financial assets	0.25	0.75	0.75
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(51.31)	(71.45)	(49.76)
Purchase of other financial assets	(10.63)	-	(9.97)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(39.07)	(59.24)	(30.03)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	24.69	39.52	45.71
Repayment of borrowings	(8.72)	(11.40)	(10.10)
Net cash flows from financing activities	15.98	28.13	35.61
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3.42)	0.00	11.34
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8.45	3.19	7.40
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	5.03	3.19	18.75

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Revenue from targeted rates for metered water supply

	LTP 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
Targeted rates for metered water supply	4.18	4.49	4.36

2. Group of activities combined depreciation and amortisation expense

	LTP 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
Community Partnerships	0.32	0.21	0.33
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	0.41	0.42	0.66
Economic Development	0.09	-	0.09
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	0.05	0.05	0.03
Flood Protection and Control Works	0.13	0.12	0.14
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	0.61	0.53	0.62
Governance	0.13	-	0.13
Management of Investments and Funding	0.04	-	0.04
Parks and Open Spaces	3.06	2.55	3.14
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	1.77	2.08	1.82
Stormwater Management	2.70	3.65	2.78
Transportation	12.81	11.30	13.17
Venues and Events	1.95	1.38	2.00
Waste Management and Minimisation	1.03	0.44	1.06
Wastewater Treatment	6.10	9.23	6.27
Water Supply	4.87	6.54	5.06
Other	1.38	2.56	1.42
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	37.45	41.28	38.54

3. This plan provides for funds and distributions calculated in accordance with 'The New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018 (the Act)' and based on Council assumptions for the demand to freehold properties.

	LTP 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
a) Funds assumed to be received by the Council include:			
Leasehold income	1.5	1.0	1.0
Freehold income	19.3	17.4	17.4
b) Expenditure assumed to be received by the Council include:			
Reimburse NPDC expenditure	1.5	1.0	1.0
Distributed to the Hapu Land Fund	5.5	5.0	5.0
Distributed to the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund	5.5	5.0	5.0
Distributed to the Taranaki Regional Council River Fund	8.3	7.4	7.4
c) The Council's investment policy for the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund can be found on the Council's website.			

Statement of Reserve Funds

The Council maintains reserve funds as a sub-part of its equity – refer to statement of accounting policies earlier in this section. Schedule 10 Clause 16 requires certain information to be included pertaining to these reserve funds. The following presents a summary of reserve funds over the period of this plan and is followed by a breakdown into the various reserve fund types giving a brief explanation of the types of funds under each category and a table giving the opening balances, movements and closing balances.

Summary of Reserve Funds

The following is a summary of the Council's expected reserve funds over the life of this plan.

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
Opening balances	75.65	76.07	72.83
Deposits to reserves	32.29	26.11	19.63
Withdrawals from reserves	(26.85)	(31.68)	(33.44)
Closing balances	81.09	70.50	59.01

Note. Opening balances for Budget 2018/19 have been adjusted to reflect the actual opening position at 1 July 2017 and impacts of carry-forwards from 2017/18.

- 1. Operating reserve funds.** These are set aside to fund short-term operational matters, such as some loan repayments, or to hold short-term surpluses arising from operations. If not required can be transferred to renewal reserves.

Opening balances	12.42	10.66	16.04
Deposits to reserves	(0.26)	0.00	0.00
Withdrawals from reserves	(1.58)	(0.43)	(1.50)
Closing balances	10.59	10.23	14.54

- 2. Restricted reserves, trust and bequest funds.** These are funds subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council, such as bequests or operations in trust under specific acts, and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the courts or third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met. These include the Waitara Harbour Trust, heritage funds, proceeds from sale of Junction Road leases, solid waste development fund, Central Landfill development fund, Ngamotu Masonic Lodge Bursary Fund, and certain bequest funds: Monica Brewster, Molly Morpeth Canaday, JT Gibson. These funds are applied to infrastructural asset activities, Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery.

Opening balances	17.15	17.84	21.25
Deposits to reserves	13.63	4.25	0.45
Withdrawals from reserves	(4.11)	(3.59)	(0.22)
Closing balances	26.67	18.50	21.48

- 3. Development funds.** These include from Development and Financial Contributions levied by the Council for capital works and are intended to contribute to the growth related capital expenditure in the infrastructural asset activities of Roads, Water Supply, Wastewater Management, Stormwater Drainage, Flood Protection and Control Works, Parks, Venues and Events, Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery.

Opening balances	1.08	1.08	1.33
Deposits to reserves	-	-	-
Withdrawals from reserves	-	-	-
Closing balances	1.08	1.08	1.33

Statement of Reserve Funds

- 4. Renewal and disaster funds.** The Council sets aside funding to meet the renewal of its infrastructural and operating assets to ensure the continued ability of the Council to provide services. In addition the Council maintains a disaster fund as a part of its insurance strategies. The renewal funds are applied to all activities throughout the Council.

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
Opening balances	45.00	43.03	34.20
Deposits to reserves	18.92	19.71	19.18
Withdrawals from reserves	(21.16)	(27.67)	(31.72)
Closing balances	42.76	35.07	21.66

Disclosure Statement

for the period commencing 1 July 2020

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	Planned	Met
Rates increases affordability benchmark \leq the prior year rates income plus 5%	3.95%	Yes
Rates income affordability benchmark \leq the prior year rates income plus 5%	\$100.1m	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark:		
- Annual interest expense on external borrowings \leq 12.5% of rates income	7.7%	Yes
- Net external debt to be \leq 135% of total revenue	103.9%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark \geq 100%	90.3%	No
Essential services benchmark \geq 100%	154.6%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark \leq 10%	4.4%	Yes

Rates increases affordability benchmark

The Council's planned rates increases for the year are compared with a quantified limit on rates contained in the Financial Strategy included in the Council's LTP. The quantified limit is set at the prior year rates income plus five per cent.

Rates income affordability benchmark

For this benchmark, the Council's planned rates for the year are compared with a quantified limit on rates contained in the Financial Strategy included in the Council's LTP. The quantified limit is set at the prior year rates income plus five per cent.

Debt affordability benchmark

For this benchmark, the Council's proposed borrowing is compared with quantified limits on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's LTP.

Benchmark One - debt (expense) affordability

The quantified limit on this benchmark is proposed annual interest expense on external borrowings cannot exceed 12.5 per cent of rates income and is measured as a percentage.

Benchmark Two - debt affordability

The quantified limit on this benchmark is net debt to be no more than 135 per cent of total revenue and is measured as a percentage.

Balanced budget benchmark

For this benchmark, the Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, 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).

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

Essential services benchmark

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

Essential services benchmark

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

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

Debt servicing benchmark

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

Because Statistics New Zealand projects the Council's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs are equal or less than 10 per cent of its revenue.

Rating System and Information

RATING POLICIES, SYSTEM AND INDICATIVE RATES

This section complies with the requirements under Schedule 10 clauses 15(3)-(5) and 15A of the Local Government Act 2002. It should be read in conjunction with the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. Figures quoted are exclusive of GST unless otherwise stated.

Definition of Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP)

A SUIP is defined as a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and includes any part of a rating unit that is used or occupied by any person, other than the ratepayer, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any part or parts of a rating unit that are used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use. Separately used or inhabited parts include:

- A residential, small holding, or farmland property that contains two or more separately occupiable units, flats or houses each of which is separately inhabited or is capable of separate habitation i.e. has independent kitchen facilities.
- A commercial premise that contains separate shops, kiosks, other retail or wholesale outlets, or offices, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business.

1. General rates

The Council will set a general rate based on the land value of rateable land in the district together with a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) applied to all separately used or inhabited parts (SUIPs) of a rating unit.

Differential land value categories

The Council differentiates the general rate based on land use (Schedule 2 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002). The differential categories and percentages of total general rate requirement that apply to each group are:

	2019/20	2020/21
Group 1: Commercial/industrial. All rating units that are used primarily for any commercial or industrial purpose.	27.00%	26.90%
Group 2: Residential. All rating units with a land area of one hectare or less, not being rating units in Group 1, used for residential and related purposes.	54.00%	54.00%
Group 3: Small holdings. All rating units, not being rating units included in Groups 1 or 2, having a land area of more than one hectare but no greater than four hectares.	3.40%	3.60%
Group 4: Farmland. All rating units, not being rating units included in Group 1, 2 or 3, having a land area in excess of four hectares.	15.60%	15.50%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

Note. The figures for 2019/20 and 2020/21 will be confirmed and set as part of the relevant annual plan processes.

Differential Category	Rate cents/\$	Differential factor
Commercial/Industrial	1.2962	4.17
Residential	0.3109	1.00
Small holdings	0.2536	0.82
Farmland	0.2556	0.82

Rating System and Information

Application of differential calculation

The differential percentages are applied to the total general rate required. The UAGC component is then deducted and the balance is allocated based on individual land values within each category. Refer to the example below:

Residential calculation	(\$)
Total general rates	63,724,532
Residential differential 54.0%	34,411,247
less UAGC 30,951 @ \$381.69	(11,739,258)
Residential requirement from land value calculation	22,671,990

2. Uniform annual general charge

The Council will set a UAGC which is a fixed amount assessed on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit. The amount per SUIP (excluding GST) is set in the table below.

	2019/20	2020/21
UAGC (excluding GST)	\$373.48	\$381.69

Both the general rate and the UAGC will be used to fund, or assist with funding, all Council activities other than those funded by way of targeted rates for roading, water supply, sewage treatment and disposal, refuse collection and kerbside recycling, swimming pool compliance and voluntary targeted rate for the New Plymouth Home Energy Scheme.

3. Targeted roading rate

The Council will set a targeted rate - the Uniform Annual Roading Charge (UARC) to partially fund the roading activity on all rateable land in the district of a fixed amount per SUIP. The amount per SUIP (excluding GST) is set in the table below.

	2019/20	2020/21
UARC (excluding GST)	\$113.04	\$115.53

4. Targeted service charge rates

The Council will charge the following targeted rates:

- Water supply (non metered and metered).
- Sewage treatment and disposal.
- Refuse collection and disposal.
- Swimming pool compliance.
- Voluntary targeted rate - Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme.

Unless otherwise noted, only those properties that actually receive the service are liable for these charges, irrespective of differential category.

5. Water supply (non metered and metered)

The Council has three mechanisms of payment for water supply. These are:

- a) **Annual water charge** is made up of two rates:
 - i) Network fixed charge targeted rate being a targeted amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is connected to an urban water supply but not metered. The amount per SUIP is \$32.00 for 2020/21.
 - ii) Consumption charge targeted rate (standardised per unmetered household) being a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is connected to an urban water supply but not metered. The amount per SUIP is \$271.00 for 2020/21.

Rating System and Information

b) On demand supplies of water by meter is made up of two rates:

- i) A supply charge targeted rate per connection of \$32.00 for 2020/21 (except bypass meters) for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is metered and connected to an urban or rural water supply.
- ii) A rate per cubic metre of water supplied to each connection which is metered and connected to an urban or rural water supply. A scale of charges is applied as follows for supplies excluding Waitara industrial supply:
 - Standard rate for consumption up to or equal to 50,000m³ per annum \$1.20 (per cubic metre) for 2020/21.
 - Rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m³ per annum \$1.22 (per cubic metre) for 2020/21.
 - Waitara industrial - untreated supply \$0.82 (per cubic metre) for 2020/21.

c) Restricted flow targeted rate

A restricted flow targeted rate is determined by the (user-nominated) volume of water able to be supplied within a fixed time period to a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit for properties that are not metered and are connected to a rural water supply (in accordance with the Council's Bylaw Part 14 - Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Services). For 2020/21, the amount per 1m³ unit is \$192.62.

For properties that are not connected to an urban or rural water supply, a targeted rate is not assessed.

6. Sewage treatment and disposal

All rating units other than commercial/industrial and schools

The Council will set a targeted rate for sewage treatment and disposal as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in respect of rating units (other than commercial/industrial rating units and schools) connected either directly or through a private drain to a public sewerage drain.

The amount per SUIP is \$453.91 for 2020/21.

Commercial/industrial and schools

The Council will set a targeted rate per water closet or urinal connected either directly or through a private drain to a public sewerage drain or commercial/industrial properties and schools as per the following scale per water closet or urinal.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| • One to two | \$453.91 |
| • Three | \$380.00 |
| • Four | \$332.17 |
| • Five | \$288.70 |
| • Six to 10 | \$258.26 |
| • 11 to 15 | \$240.87 |
| • 16 to 20 | \$232.17 |
| • 21 or more | \$227.83 |

Ōākura sewerage scheme

For rating units in the area to which the Ōākura sewerage scheme is available where an agreement to connect was obtained but the rating unit has not yet connected, a targeted rate per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit will be set as a fixed amount (which is half the full amount). The amount per SUIP for 2020/21 is \$236.52. Once connected the full amount will apply in the next financial year.

All rating units in the district which are neither connected to the sewerage system or are not serviceable are not liable for these rates.

7. Refuse collection and disposal including kerbside recycling

The Council will set a targeted rate for refuse collection and disposal (including kerbside recycling and food waste) as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit used as a household unit situated in defined areas¹ of the district in which the Council provides the service for which the charge is assessed. The amount per SUIP is \$165.11 for 2020/21.

8. Swimming pool compliance (registration and audit inspection pursuant to the Building Act 2004)

The Council will set a targeted rate for swimming pool compliance as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which have a swimming pool/spa pool on the rating unit. The amount per SUIP is \$42.19 for 2020/21.

9. Voluntary Targeted Rate - Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme

The Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme rate is a targeted rate set on properties that have benefited from funding by New Plymouth District Council in respect of the property for a range of household sustainability initiatives. The rate is calculated at either 11.1 per cent (for those who opted for a nine year repayment period) or 20.0 per cent (for those who opted for a five year repayment period) of the service amount (the cost of the borrowed amount) until the service amount and the costs of servicing the service amount are recovered and is charged on a rating unit basis. For the avoidance of doubt, this rate includes ratepayers who used the New Plymouth District Council's Voluntary Targeted Rate for Home Energy Scheme prior to its expansion as the Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme.

Due dates and penalties

The Council's rates (excluding metered water rates) for the 2020/21 year (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021) will become due and payable by four equal instalments on the following dates:

Instalment 1: 1 August 2020

Instalment 2: 1 November 2020

Instalment 3: 1 February 2021

Instalment 4: 1 May 2021

The Council will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any part of each respective instalment (for rates excluding metered water rates) that remains unpaid after the due dates listed above. The date that the penalty will be applied is:

Instalment 1 (penalty date): 26 August 2020

Instalment 2 (penalty date): 25 November 2020

Instalment 3 (penalty date): 24 February 2021

Instalment 4 (penalty date): 26 May 2021

In addition, the Council will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any portion of rates (for rates excluding metered water rates) that were assessed or levied in any previous financial years prior to 1 July 2020 and which remain unpaid on 1 July 2020. The penalty will be applied on 30 September 2020 and a further additional penalty of 10 per cent on any portion of rates that were assessed or levied in any previous financial years and which remain unpaid on 31 March 2021.

Metered water rates for the 2020/21 year (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021) will generally be invoiced on a quarterly basis. However, rating units may be invoiced monthly if the unit has previously been invoiced monthly or the Council has been notified before 30 June 2020 to be invoiced monthly.

¹ Defined areas shown on page 75, to be extended subject to consultation with community.

Rating System and Information

Invoices for metered water invoiced quarterly will become due and payable on the following dates:

- Instalment 1: 25 November 2020
- Instalment 2: 24 February 2021
- Instalment 3: 26 May 2021
- Instalment 4: 25 August 2021

Invoices for metered water invoiced monthly will become due and payable on the following dates:

- Instalment 1: 20 August 2020
- Instalment 2: 21 September 2020
- Instalment 3: 20 October 2020
- Instalment 4: 20 November 2020
- Instalment 5: 21 December 2020
- Instalment 6: 20 January 2021
- Instalment 7: 22 February 2021
- Instalment 8: 22 March 2021
- Instalment 9: 20 April 2021
- Instalment 10: 20 May 2021
- Instalment 11: 21 June 2021
- Instalment 12: 20 July 2021

Rating base information

	2019/20*	2020/21
Projected number of rating units	35,766	36,024
Projected total capital value of rating units (\$m)	20,419	23,408
Projected total land value of rating units (\$m)	10,581	12,605

* These are the actual rates strike figures.

Lump sum contributions

The Council may accept lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rate.

Examples of the impact of the rating proposals (GST inclusive)

The following examples show the impact of the rating proposals on low, medium and high valued properties for each differential. They are required to be provided under clause 15(5) of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 and are indicative only. (Plus, approximate average case for each group based on average land value and pans for commercial/industrial.) The examples exclude the swimming pool compliance targeted rate and the voluntary Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme targeted rate. More information about these rates can be found on page 69.

Rating System and Information

Residential

* Average land value percentage increase for residential category 25%, individual properties will vary.

Land Value (LV) \$111,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$91,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	393.69	396.86
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	522.00	522.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
Uniform annual refuse charge	188.00	189.88
	1,995.74	2,028.99

Residential LV \$285,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$230,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	995.05	1,018.97
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	522.00	522.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
Uniform annual refuse charge	188.00	189.88
	2,597.09	2,651.10

LV \$165,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$130,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	562.42	589.93
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	522.00	522.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
Uniform annual refuse charge	188.00	189.88
	2,164.46	2,222.06

LV \$500,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$400,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	1,730.52	1,787.68
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	522.00	522.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
Uniform annual refuse charge	188.00	189.88
	3,332.56	3,419.80

LV \$215,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$170,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	735.47	768.70
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	522.00	522.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
Uniform annual refuse charge	188.00	189.88
	2,337.51	2,400.83

Rating System and Information

Commercial/Industrial

* Average land value percentage increase for commercial/industrial category 24%, individual properties will vary.

LV \$42,000 *GST inclusive (2019/20: \$32,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	589.54	626.06
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	522.00	522.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
	2,003.58	2,068.31

LV \$720,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$570,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	10,501.11	10,732.54
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	1,660.03	1,660.03
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
	13,053.18	13,312.82

LV \$205,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$160,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	2,947.68	3,055.79
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	332.01	332.01
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
	4,171.73	4,308.05

LV \$1,930,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$1,540,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	28,371.42	28,769.16
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	2,970.00	2,970.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
	32,233.46	32,659.41

LV \$380,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$305,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	5,619.02	5,664.39
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
Uniform annual sewage charge	1,485.00	1,485.00
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	36.80	36.80
- Standardised consumption charge	295.75	311.65
	7,996.06	8,069.64

Rating System and Information

Small Holdings

* Average land value percentage increase for small holdings category 13%, individual properties will vary.

LV \$170,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$150,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	454.19	495.79
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	1,013.69	1,067.59

LV \$425,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$390,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	1,180.90	1,239.47
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	1,740.40	1,811.27

LV \$280,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$260,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	787.27	816.59
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	1,346.77	1,388.40

LV \$640,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$560,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	1,695.65	1,866.50
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	2,255.15	2,438.30

LV \$335,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$310,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	938.66	976.99
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	1,498.16	1,548.80

Rating System and Information

Farmlands

* Average land value percentage increase for farmlands category 3%, individual properties will vary.

LV \$150,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$66,300)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	193.28	440.91
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	752.78	1,012.71

LV \$1,200,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$1,250,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	3,644.06	3,527.28
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	4,203.56	4,099.08

LV \$395,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$380,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	1,107.80	1,161.06
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	1,667.29	1,732.87

LV \$4,020,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$4,000,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	11,661.00	11,816.39
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	12,220.50	12,388.19

LV \$570,000* GST inclusive (2019/20: \$560,000)

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rate	1,632.54	1,675.46
Uniform annual general charge	429.50	438.94
Targeted rates		
Uniform annual roading charge	130.00	132.86
	2,192.04	2,247.26

Rating System and Information

TOTAL RATES

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$)
Uniform annual general charge (UAGC)	13,982,344	14,457,272
General rate	47,029,292	49,267,260
Sub total (general rates)	61,011,637	63,724,532
Uniform annual roading charge (UARC)	4,228,617	4,369,939
Uniform annual sewage charge (UADC)	14,351,450	14,381,106
Uniform annual water charge (UAWC)	8,033,111	8,438,575
Water by meter charges	3,938,889	4,358,052
Uniform annual refuse charge (UARC)	4,785,708	4,885,121
Swimming pool compliance charge (UAPC)	-	-
Sub total (targeted rates/charges)	35,337,775	36,432,793
Total	96,349,412	100,157,325

The figures above do not include GST. GST will be added at applicable rates.

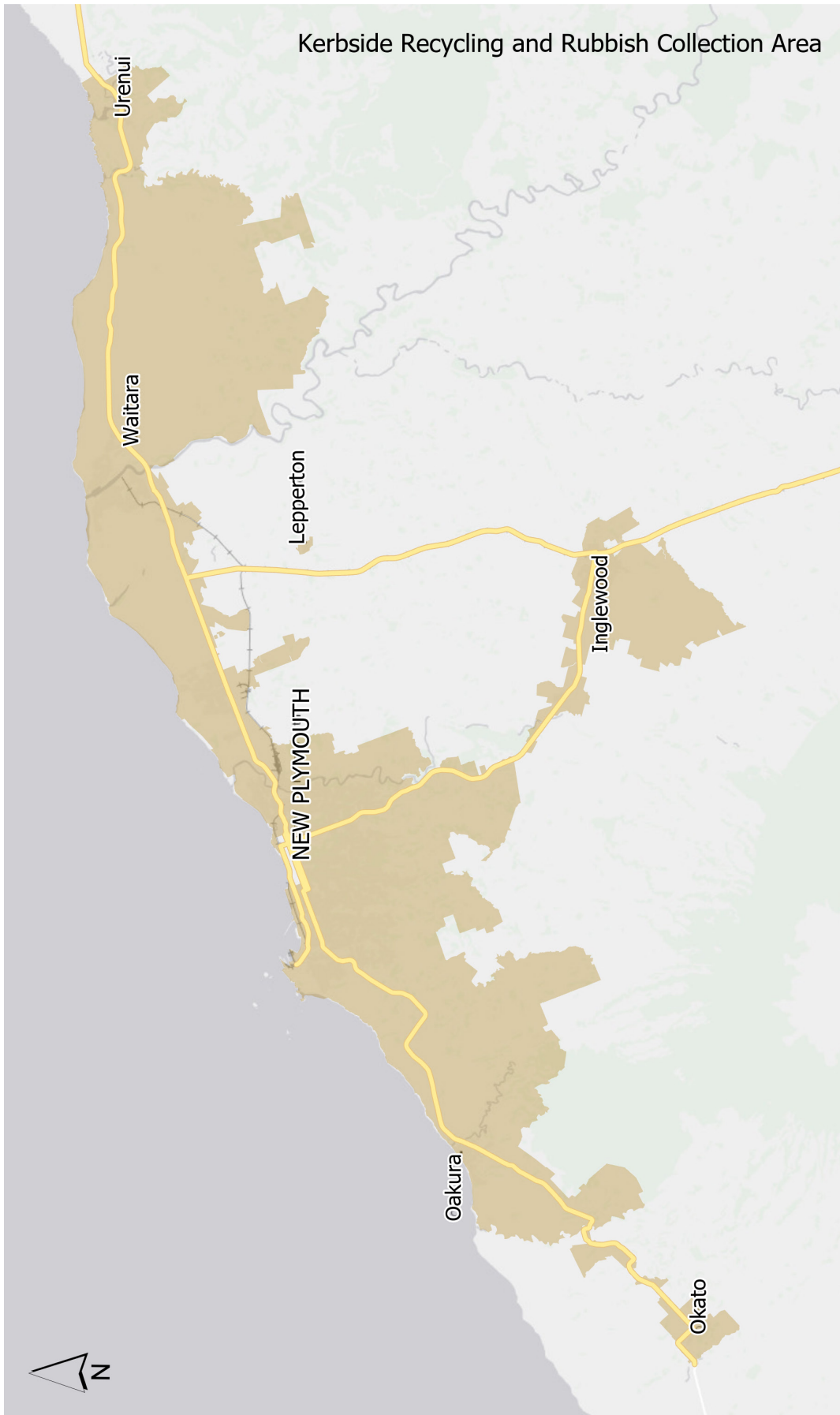
Rating System and Information

Rates and Charges

The figures below do not include GST. GST will be added at applicable rates.

	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
General rates		
Uniform annual general charge	373.48	381.69
Differential rates (cents per \$ of rateable value)		
- Group 1 (Commercial/Industrial)	1.6020c	1.2962c
- Group 2 (Residential)	0.3762c	0.3109c
- Group 3 (Small Holdings)	0.2633c	0.2536c
- Group 4 (Farmland)	0.2535c	0.2556c
Targeted rates/charges		
Uniform annual roading charge	113.04	115.53
Uniform annual refuse charge per serviced household	163.48	165.11
Uniform annual sewage charge - all rating units other than commercial/industrial	453.91	453.91
Uniform annual sewage charge - commercial/industrial (including schools) (scale of charges per water closet or urinal):		
- One to two	453.91	453.91
- Three	380.00	380.00
- Four	332.17	332.17
- Five	288.70	288.70
- Six to 10	258.26	258.26
- 11 to 15	240.87	240.87
- 16 to 20	232.17	232.17
- 21 or more	227.83	227.83
Ōākura part charge	236.52	236.52
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	32.00	32.00
- Consumption variable charge	257.17	271.00
Swimming pool compliance charge	41.36	42.19
Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme - funding assistance depending on each funding arrangement		
Water charges		
- On demand supplies by water by meter (WBM):		
: Supply charge (for all metered customers)	32.00	32.00
: Standard rate for consumption up to 50,000m ³ (per cubic metre)	1.138	1.2
: Industrial rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m ³ per annum (per cubic metre)*	1.158	1.22
- Waitara industrial - untreated supply (per cubic metre)	0.82	0.82
- Restricted flow connections (per water unit as defined by Water Supply Bylaw (Part 15))	182.67	192.62

* large users are charged the standard WBM rate to 50,000m³ and the industrial rate for amounts in excess of 50,000m³



Funding Impact Statement

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	58.46	61.37	61.92
Targeted rates	35.89	37.63	36.04
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6.09	6.64	6.61
Fees and charges	27.67	28.63	18.24
Interest and dividends from investments	12.60	12.88	12.54
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1.48	1.48	0.85
Total operating funding (A)	142.20	148.63	136.20
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(110.17)	(109.96)	(131.41)
Finance costs	(8.43)	(9.54)	(7.04)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(118.61)	(119.50)	(138.46)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	23.60	29.13	(2.25)
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6.66	8.41	8.63
Development and financial contributions	3.33	3.74	2.36
Increase (decrease) in debt	15.37	28.13	12.33
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	1.33	1.26	17.40
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	26.68	41.55	40.72
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	(7.80)	(10.19)	(5.61)
- to improve the level of service	(13.97)	(22.35)	(12.42)
- to replace existing assets	(28.07)	(38.91)	(31.74)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.44)	0.77	11.30
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(50.28)	(70.68)	(38.46)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(23.60)	(29.13)	2.25
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	37.44	38.54	36.74
less deferred/unfunded	(18.99)	(19.36)	(18.30)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	18.45	19.18	18.45

Reconciliation Summary

Reconciliation of prospective financial plan, summary funding impact statement and prospective financial statements

PBE FRS 42: Prospective Financial Statements (specifically paragraph 40) requires reconciliation or narrative explaining differences in presentation of prospective financial information. Earlier in this section, the Council presented its prospective financial plan, prospective financial statements and summary funding impact statement. The following reconciliation explains the differences in accounting treatment of the operating sections of each of the prospective financial statements.

	A/Plan 2019/20 (\$m)	LTP 2020/21 (\$m)	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Total operating funding (A)	142.20	148.63	136.20
<i>add</i> sources of capital funding:			
- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6.66	8.41	8.63
- Development and financial contributions	3.33	3.74	2.36
<i>add</i> Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense			
Unrealised gain/(loss) on PIF	5.12	4.63	4.63
Disposals gain/(loss) from sale of assets	-	-	8.70
Vested assets	4.12	4.21	4.21
Total operating revenue as per statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	161.42	169.63	164.73
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	118.61	119.50	138.46
<i>add</i> Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	37.44	38.54	36.74
Revaluation (gain)/loss on forestry	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)
Total operating expenditure as per statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	155.93	157.91	175.08

