

Annual Report | 2018/19





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A message from your Mayor and Chief Executive

Welcome to our Annual Report for the 2018/19 year.

This report outlines the services, key projects and initiatives we undertook over the past 12 months, where money was spent, and how we performed as an organisation.

This reporting period has been an intense time for the organisation. On top of the normal projects, services and activities that we undertake, there have been several emergency events that have required a quick response from many parts of council.

One of the largest of these was Waiora House. Asbestos was discovered during a building inspection and after a full assessment was carried out the decision was made to demolish the building. Waiora House had been home to a number of social service and community groups and new homes had to be found for these, while their staff and members needed to be provided with ongoing support and access to health monitoring. The removal of asbestos and demolition of the building was carried out under controlled conditions to ensure any associated health and safety issues were completely eliminated, and testing of the site has now shown no contamination remains.

Another event requiring swift action was our response to a sizeable water main break in Arrowsmith Avenue. This break, caused by a sinkhole, washed out a large section of the road and significant work was required to reinstate the roadway and repair the broken water main.

Equally important has been an extensive programme of works addressing some of the district's aging water and wastewater infrastructure. Approximately \$3 million has been spent on water and wastewater pipe work throughout the district during the year, including 5.4km of water mains, rider mains, fire hydrants, valves and property connections in Tūrangi and Tokaanu, and a further 2.1km of new wastewater rising main in Tokaanu.

This year also saw the revitalisation of the Otumuheke Hot Stream reserve. This project included the creation of a toilet block and viewing deck and extensive landscaping of a location that is very popular with locals and tourists alike. The design and execution of the revitalisation required balancing support for the tourist destination with preserving the cultural and environmental heritage of the site while partnering with all stakeholders. The outcome has proven to be very popular with visitors and has been recognised with a national award for excellence.

Another major and ongoing project is the provision of a new council administration building. Council's decision to build a new building on 61-67 Tūwharetoa Street heralded the end of two years of work exploring the best options for the organisation's future, and the next phase, following the amendment of the Long-term Plan to reflect the council's chosen site and additional carparking, will be getting detailed planning, design and procurement underway.

Despite the many challenges facing us in the 2018/19 year, council has performed well financially. Credit rating agency Standard and Poor's revised our credit rating upwards to AA with a positive outlook, and we finished the year with a surplus of \$1.6 million. At the same time, net debt has been reduced from \$23 million in the 2017/18 year to \$14 million in 2018/19.

David Trewavas JP Mayor

Gareth Green Chief Executive

Statement of Compliance

Council and management of Taupō District Council confirm that all the statutory requirements of Part 6 and Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 have been complied with.

Council and management of Taupō District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and service performance reporting and the judgements used in them.

Council and management of Taupō District Council accept

responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of Council and management of Taupō District Council, the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Taupō District Council.

David Trewavas JP Mayor 24 September 2019

Gareth Green Chief Executive 24 September 2019

A J Menhennet Head of Finance and Strategy 24 September 2019

Brian Fox Head of Regulatory and Risk 24 September 2019

John Ridd Head of Economic Development and Business Transformation 24 September 2019

Kevin Strongman Head of Operations 24 September 2019

Tina Jakes Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

24 September 2019

In Name

Lisa Nairne Head of Communications and Customer Relations 24 September 2019

Dylan Tahau

Head of Community, Culture and Heritage 24 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Taupō District Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Taupō District Council (the District Council) and its subsidiaries and controlled entities (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Clarence Susan, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to report on the information in the District Council's annual report that we are required to audit under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the District Council has complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the District Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

We completed our work on 24 September 2019. This is the date on which we give our report.

Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 72 to 138:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the District Council and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019;
 - the results of the operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards;
- the funding impact statement on page 17, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's Long-term plan;
- the Service Performance Reporting on pages 18 to 71:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, the levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2019, including:

- the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved;
- the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
- o complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 25 to 71, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the District Council's Long-term plan; and
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 24 to 71, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's Long-term plan.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the District Council has:

- complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- made the disclosures about performance against benchmarks as required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 on pages 8 to 12, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the District Council and Group's audited information and, where applicable, the District Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We describe our responsibilities under those standards further in the "Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information" section of this report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the audited information.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information

The Council is responsible for meeting all legal requirements that apply to its annual report.

The Council's responsibilities arise under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the information we audit that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information we audit the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to amalgamate or cease all of the functions of the District Council and the Group or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the District Council's Long term plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Council and Group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We determine the appropriateness of the reported intended levels of service in the Service Performance Reporting, as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the District Council.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the District Council and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the audited information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the District Council and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated audited information.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 2 to 3, 13 to 16 and 139 to 166, but does not include the audited information and the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the District Council in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to our audit and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have carried out engagements in the areas of the long term plan amendment, debenture trust deed and an assurance engagement in relation to the new headquarters building, which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements we have no relationship with or interests in the District Council or its subsidiaries and controlled entities.

Clarence Susan Audit New Zealand On behalf of the Auditor General Tauranga, New Zealand

Disclosure statement

What is the purpose of this statement?

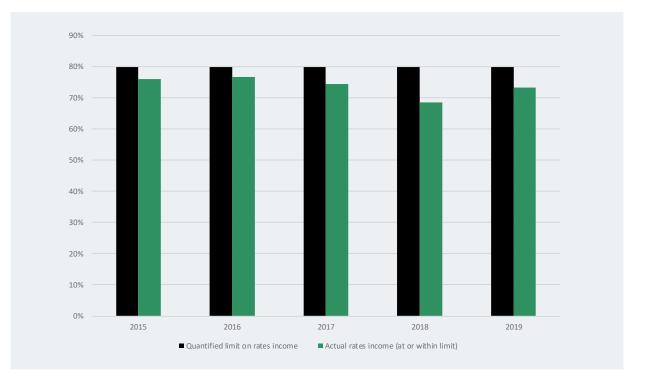
The purpose of this statement is to disclose Council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings. Council is required to include this statement in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

Rates (income) affordability

Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

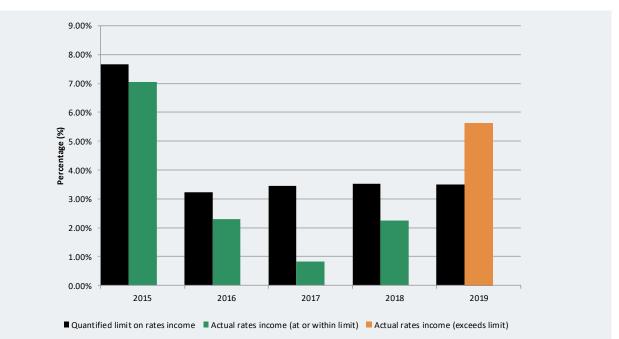
- its actual rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- its actual rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rate increases.

The following graph compares the council's actual rates income with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is that total rates revenue must not exceed 80% of operating revenues.



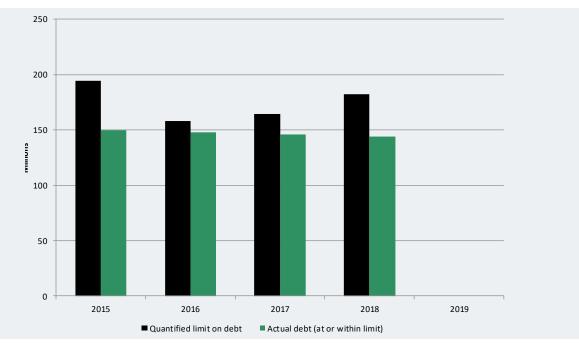
Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares the council's actual rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases included in the financial strategy included in the council's Long-term Plan. The quantified limit in the 2012-22 LTP is that rates increases may not exceed LGCI + 4.5% in 2013-2015. The quantified limit in the 2015-25 LTP is that rate increases may not exceed LGCI + 1%. The quantified limit in the 2018-28 LTP is that rate increases may not exceed LGCI + 1.5%. The 2019 result exceeds the limit due to a larger than normal growth in rateable properties which have contributed more rates revenue for 2019.

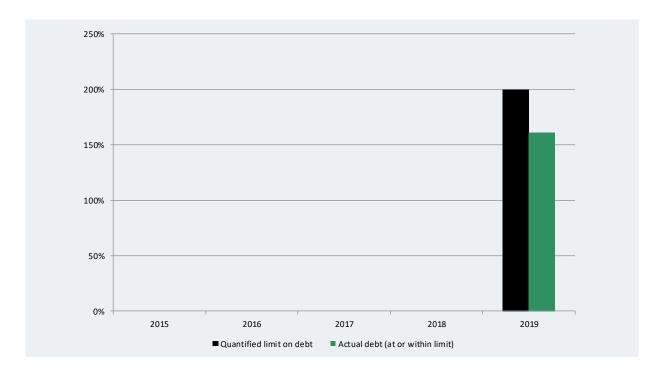


Debt affordability benchmark

The following graph compares the council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan. The quantified limit in the 2012-22 LTP was that gross external borrowing may not be more than 250% of annual operating income. The quantified limit in the 2015-25 LTP was that gross external borrowing may not be more than 200% of annual operating income. The unit of measure used in the 2012-22 & 2015-25 LTP was \$ as opposed to % used in the 2018-28 LTP's.

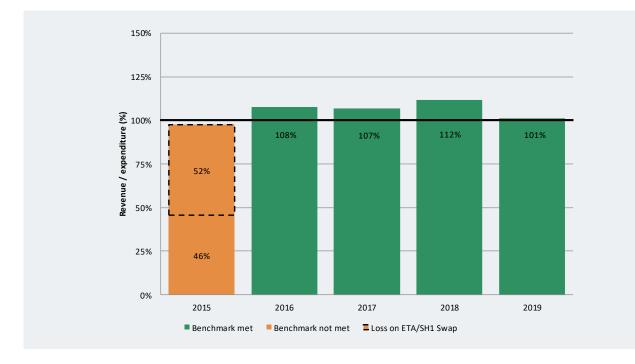


The following graph compares the council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan. The quantified limit in the 2018-28 LTP was that gross external borrowing may not be more than 200% of annual operating income. The unit of measure used in the 2018-28 LTP was % as opposed to \$ in prior LTP's.



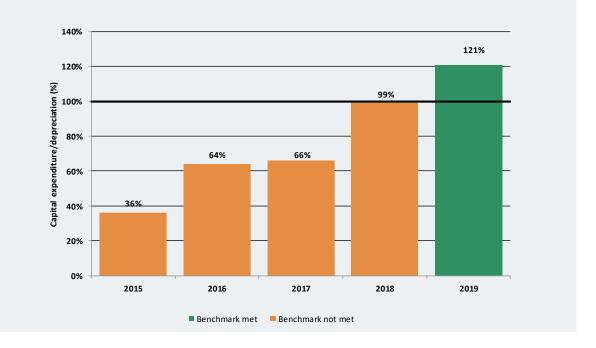
Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph displays the council's revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment). The council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.



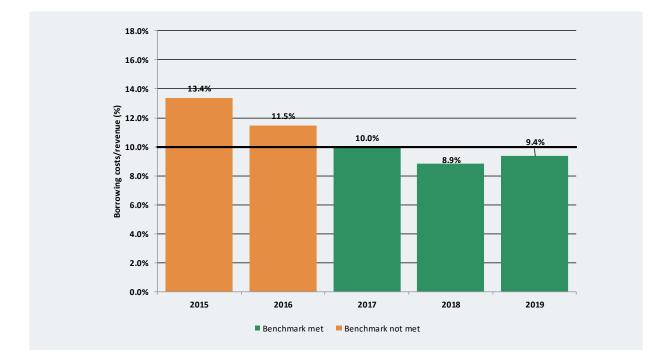
Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services. The council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services.



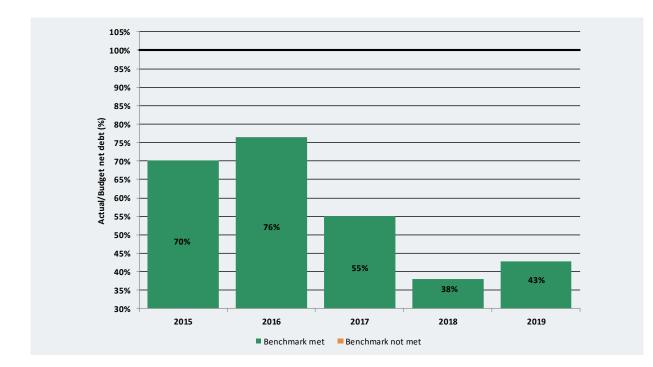
Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue. Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, therefore it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



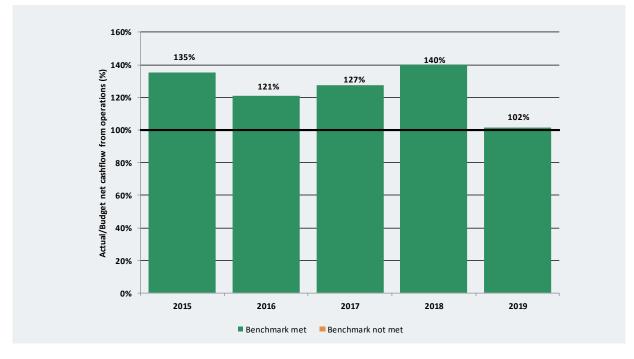
Debt control benchmark

The following graph displays the council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities less financial assets. The council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.



Operations control benchmark

This graph displays the council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flow from operations. The council meets the operations control benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations equals or is greater than its planned net cash flow from operations.



Our Long-term District Strategy

Taupō District Council's vision is 'To be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022'.

We want our district to be known for its charm, to be vibrant, and to also offer a quality experience for both residents and visitors, while creating real value in what we offer and by the way we do things.

We will work closely and collaboratively with our partners to ensure the best possible outcomes are achieved for our community, including iwi, and to maximise any opportunities.

To help guide our strategy we have used a core set of values to underpin our decision-making when it comes to the services and activities we carry out as a Council. These are:



World Class

The work we do will maintain - and build on - our international reputation as a destination of choice. We will promote an excellent quality of life for our residents while protecting the natural environment that makes our district so special.



Our district's reputation will be built on the attractiveness of our towns, the diversity of the experiences we offer, and the friendliness of our people.



We will be open and transparent in the way we carry out our business and offer an experience that is genuine and real.



Our plans, infrastructure and work programmes will be designed to ensure we are prepared to withstand or recover quickly from disasters and/or difficult situations. We will be flexible and respond quickly to change.



Vibrant

The vibrancy of our district will be created by wellconnected communities who work together to create a positive, fun environment people want to call home.



We enable people to prosper by working to keep unemployment low, housing affordable and ensuring whatever we do is the best it can be.



We will retain and attract residents and businesses by ensuring the district remains affordable and ensuring the work we do creates a better life for people and their families.

Counting the assets

Council has \$1.2 billion in assets including land, infrastructure and buildings as at 30 June 2019. These include:





New Projects This Year

Not Included in the Long-term Plan 2018-28

Community Services

• Taupō Airport generator installation

Water

• Repairs to the water main at Arrowsmith Street, Taupō

Community Facilities

- Dreamer of World Peace installation
- Tunneller sculpture installation
- Responsible Camping infrastructure Hipapatua Recreation reserve (Reids farm)

Wastewater

- We completed flood protection works at Kinloch including a construction of a new access to the site.
- We installed an additional sludge storage tank at the Kinloch Wastewater Treatment Plant utilising existing budgets.
- Added backflow preventors to all wastewater pump stations
- Wharewaka wastewater rising main diversion

Investments

• Waiora House power and alarm services reroute and connection

Surveys

Council regularly undertakes a Residents and Ratepayers Satisfaction Survey. The last survey was undertaken in June/July 2019.

Council uses surveys to learn more about the wishes of the district's residents and ratepayers, and to monitor the performance of Council's various business units. Survey results are also used in long-term planning and a range of other district initiatives.

Residents and ratepayers satisfaction survey

The Residents and Ratepayers Satisfaction Survey is Council's most comprehensive survey. It is conducted by Versus Research and measures how satisfied residents and non-resident ratepayers are with Council services.

Other surveys

Council also uses a wide range of methods and other surveys to collect information on its plans and services. These include:

- Event management surveys to compile data on events in the district.
- Visitor surveys to allow Destination Great Lake Taupō and the visitor industry to better understand visitor behaviour, preferences, and expectations.

Service Performance Reporting

Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement

	2018	2018 Long-	2019	2019
	Annual	term Plan	Annual	Actual
	Plan	(\$000)	Plan	(\$000)
	(\$000)		(\$000)	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	39,692	39,998	41.404	41,811
Targeted rates	22,773	22,576	24,166	24.214
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,952	2,571	2,326	2,511
Fees and charges	9,706	13,954	11.071	12,040
Interest and dividends from investments	3,130	4,099	3,790	4,716
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	990	2,120	1,121	1,136
Total operating funding (A)	78,243	85,318	83,878	86,428
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	51,174	53,772	54,140	58,313
Finance costs	8,642	8,611	8,510	8,851
Other operating funding applications	-	_		-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	59,816	62,383	62,650	67,164
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	18,427	22,935	21,228	19,264
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4,572	2,917	2,257	3,278
Development and financial contributions	1,274	2,467	1,900	3,617
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,541)	(2,100)	(1,929)	1,002
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	2,023	2,721	6,773	6,821
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		2,127	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,328	8,132	9,001	14,718
Application of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
 to meet additional demand 	3,206	1,248	2,495	920
 to improve the level of service 	10,017	10,342	14,211	14,880
 to replace existing assets 	10,112	9,489	13,983	12,065
Increase (decrease) in reserves	420	9,988	(460)	6,117
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	23,755	31,067	30,229	33,982
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(18,427)	(22,935)	(21,228)	(19,264)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	•	-	-	-



Groups of Activities

Over the past year Council delivered a range of services on behalf of the community. This section reports on the services Council provided and the projects that were planned and/ or delivered, as well as those not completed.

Each service is also measured against the performance targets that were set in the Long-term Plan and the budget for the year – what Council planned to spend, and how much was actually spent.

Council has 10 groups of activities:

- Community services
- Water
- Transport
- Community facilities
- Wastewater
- Solid waste
- Stormwater
- Democracy and planning
- Investments
- Economic development.

These groups of activities reflect the core services Council undertakes as required by the Local Government Act 2002. It also reflects the local public services that the community has signalled support for Council to provide.

Council has achieved 53 of its 81 performance measures in the Long-term Plan 2018-28, which it reports against monthly and annually. The performance measures address factors such as quantity of service provided (or volume), quality of service, and customer satisfaction.

Community outcomes

Council reviewed the outcomes for the district in 2011. They are:

- Economy our communities prosper in a thriving local economy with a diverse range of rewarding employment opportunities.
- Environment a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.
- Engagement Council is connected with its communities, advocating for their social and cultural well-being.

Community well-beings

We are required to report how each activity contributes towards the four well-beings:

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental
- Cultural

This assessment has been made under the relevant activity.

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Community Services

What we do

The activities in this group are community engagement, regulatory services and emergency management.

Community outcomes

The community services group of activities contribute to the following outcomes:

- Environment a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.
- Engagement Council is connected with its communities, advocating for their social and cultural well-being.

Contribution to the well-beings

The community services group of activities contributes to the social, cultural and economic well-beings. Our communities are supported socially and culturally through community engagement, civil defence and emergency management. Our environment is protected through our regulatory services.

Community Engagement

We work to develop district neighbourhoods and communities by working directly with and alongside them. We work with community groups, organisations and central government agencies to promote co-operation and collaboration. Council's "Our Neighbourhood, Our Future" programme focuses on regenerating the social and physical aspects of our communities and their neighbourhoods. We will continue this programme, focusing on the contribution of young people as emerging leaders for local decision-making.

We work alongside Māori to inform them about council issues and engage them in our decision-making processes. We also encourage our staff to improve their knowledge of the Māori community, Te Reo Māori and the tikanga of our local iwi where needed.

Community grants are a part of the Council's overall support function within the community. The total amount of annual funding for community grants is decided upon through the Long-term Plan and subsequently distributed in accordance with the Grants and Partnerships Policy 2015. This is done via a partnership agreement or through independent distributing agencies including the Tūrangi-Tongariro Community Board and the Mangakino-Pouākani Representative Group.

We are a World Health Organisation (WHO) accredited safe community which means that we work with our community partners on four key issues – reducing alcohol related harm, intentional and unintentional injury, road safety and crime prevention.

We are an Age Friendly District which means we work alongside a community steering group who have adopted Age Friendly concepts. We support youth through various programmes including our Youth Leadership programme (Leader in You), the Youth Awards, and Youth Week.

We engage with groups from our community on a range of issues. This partnership approach is in support of our community outcome 'Engagement - Council is connected with its communities, advocating for their social and cultural well-being.' The groups we work with include education and health providers.

What we did this year

Our Neighbourhood, Our Future events.

- We supported community-led neighbourhood events organised by White Ribbon and Tu Tangata,
- We delivered the Our Neighbourhood, Our Future events throughout the district.

We were involved with the following Community events:

- We undertook presentations with various community groups on the Long-term Plan 2018-28, including facilitating youth participation
- Waikato Institute of Leisure and Sport for Tūrangi Rangatahi Hub
- OSCAR and holiday programme development Tūrangi
- Kinloch community-led development workshop .
- Strategic Planning (Inspiring Communities).
- Love Week 2019 •
- Facilitate community supports including volunteer mobilisation, planning, process, resources, programme delivery
- Facilitating community-led change
- Support workshop facilitating change, engagement, process, authentic culture, resources New Approach Hui
- Facilitated support Tu Tangata presentation hui including engagement, planning, delivery, resources
- EasterFest Family Fun Day 2019
- Facilitated support workshops including planning, engagement, facilitation, delivery, resources Age-Friendly District
- Co-facilitated presentation/workshops on the Age-friendly Community Strategy
- Community Ambassadors
- Volcanic Forum 2019
- Facilitated forum support of regional presentations/ workshop – Housing-Tangata Whenua View, Civil Defence Welfare, Collective Impact, Church & State, Police/Church Partnerships.

Regulatory Services

Regulatory services are provided to ensure we protect the community from the harm of alcohol, have safe food, reduce dog attacks, minimise noise nuisance, provide safe buildings and our amenities are enhanced through robust planning decisions.

What we did this year

- Registered, enforced and ensured compliance with regulatory functions relating to food premises, liquor outlets, gaming, animal control and other bylaws and statutes.
- Enforced limited time parking spaces in the Taupō Central Business District (CBD).
- Processed resource consent applications and ensured compliance with the District Plan and consent conditions.
- Processed building consent applications, inspected buildings, and monitored and enforced the Building Act 2004.

MADE:

2016/17

472

159

2016/17

302

This year, Council:

ISSUED:





Emergency Management

We provide emergency management for community wellbeing and safety, including development. This includes:

- Maintaining district-wide emergency management plans and promoting community preparedness for emergencies.
- Maintaining an Emergency Operating Centre and providing a Civil Defence capability. This includes Civil Defence staff training, the development and on-going review of Civil Defence plans and operating procedures. Council also has the ability to set up welfare centres in Taupō, Mangakino and Tūrangi in the event of an emergency.
- Provide support and recovery with our Response Team (NZ-RT6).

What we did this year

- Community led centre training for Ōmori and Kuratau.
- Undertook marae preparedness training in conjunction with FENZ and Waihereora Ltd.
- Attended community neighbourhood events promoting Civil Defence.
- Emergency Operation Centre desktop exercise held at Waiouru Military Camp.
- Assisted with the Emergency Operation Centre desktop exercise held in the Ruapehu District.
- Added two rescue vehicles (unimogs) to the Civil Defence fleet.

Levels of service, performance measures and targets

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
We continue to support the social and cultural wellbeing of the district.	Promote community led principles with events being community led.	At least 13 community led events.	2017/18 – Achieved (39 community-led events). 2018/19 – Achieved (18 community-led events).	We supported 18 community- led events which included: Children's Day, Neighbours Day, Youth Week, Matariki, - Children's Day. These events are led by community groups, with assistance from Council.
We provide community grants.	Percentage of distributing agencies that report annually to Council on the distribution of grants and costs of service for the distribution.		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (100 per cent).	All agencies reported to Council.
We process resource consents consistently, efficiently and to a high standard, ensuring that	Percentage of resource consents processed within statutory timeframes as specified under the Resource Management Act 1991.		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19 – Not achieved (99.3 per cent).	In 2018/19 we processed 300 resource consent applications. Two applications were processed over time.
property developments are in line with District Plan policy goals.	Percentage of resource consents monitored to ensure they comply with the conditions of consent. If consent holders are not complying with the conditions, then appropriate enforcement actions are undertaken expressed as a percentage.		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (100 per cent).	All resource consents were monitored.
We provide an efficient and reliable building consent and inspection service.	Percentage of all building consents applications processed within 20 working days as specified under the Building Act 2004 Section 48(1).		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19- Not achieved (99.9 per cent).	We processed 1,308 building consents in 2018/19. There was one building consent that went over processing timeframes by one working day.
	Percentage of Building Warrants of Fitness audited yearly to ensure the information is correct.	At least 20 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (90 per cent) 2018/19 – Achieved (85 per cent)	There were 535 inspections completed out of 620 buildings.
We register and enforce regulatory functions for animal control.	Percentage of known dogs that are registered each year.	At least 99 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (99.5 per cent) 2018/19- Achieved (99.2 per cent)	7,306 dogs were registered from a total of 7,365 dogs in the district.

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
We respond efficiently to requests for service.	Percentage of noise complaints that are responded to within two hours.	At least 99 per cent.	2017/18 – Not achieved (99.7 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (99.45 per cent).	1,121 noise complaints responded to within two hours.
	Food safety – Percentage of food complaints responded to within two working days.	At least 80 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19- Achieved (90 per cent).	We received 20 complaints and 18 of these were responded to within two working days. The reason two complaints that were not responded to within the specified timeframe because of the timing of when the complaints were received.
	Dog control – percentage of initial response within 24 hours for dog control complaints.		2017/18- Not achieved (98.7 per cent). 2018/19- Not achieved (97.68 per cent).	We received 1,206 animal control requests. There were 1,178 requests that were responded to on time.
We inspect premises regularly.	Percentage of health (funeral homes, camping grounds, hairdressers) premises that are registered and inspected annually to ensure they meet minimum legislative standards.		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (100 per cent).	All health (funeral homes, camping grounds, hairdressers and offensive trade) premises were inspected in 2018/19. This includes 16 campgrounds, 5 offensive trades, 1 funeral home and 46 hairdressing premises.
	Percentage of food premises that are registered and inspected/ audited as required to ensure they meet minimum legislative standards.		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19- Achieved (100 per cent).	There were 569 food premises who required an inspection. All of these premises were inspected.
	Percentage of liquor premises that are registered and inspected annually to ensure they meet the legislative minimum standards.	100	2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19- Achieved (100 per cent).	All 160 liquor premises were registered and inspected.
We educate our communities on preparing for emergencies.	Maintain a work programme that specifically meets Council's individual and shared obligations in the Waikato CDEM Group Plan 2016-21. Measured by the percentage of actions completed within the specified timeframe.		2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19- Achieved (100 per cent).	The actions completed included: engaging with the community, providing community response plans within our communities, working alongside Marae and training council staff to operate within the EOC.

Community Services Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long- term Plan	2019 Long- term Plan	2019 Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
	(\$000)	(3000)	(3000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	5,499	4,673	4,532
Targeted rates	-	-	.,
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	16	13	11
Fees and charges	1,985	2,283	3.047
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-		10
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	497	440	472
Total operating funding (A)	7,997	7,409	8,072
Applications of operating funding		-	
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,693	7,183	7,728
Finance costs	89	53	52
Internal charges and overheads applied	2	-	3
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,784	7,236	7,783
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	213	173	289
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-		-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(101)	(88)	(69)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	· · ·	-	9
Lump sum contributions		-	
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(101)	(88)	(60)
Annita of annital funding			
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure to meet additional demand 			
to meet additional demand to improve the level of service	- 16	17	- 42
to replace existing assets	105	130	188
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(9)	(62)	(1)
Increase (decrease) of investments	- 112	- 85	- 229
Total applications of capital funding (D)			
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C – D)	(213)	(173)	(289)
Funding balance ((A – B) + (C – D))	-	-	•

Community Services Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)
Civil Defence District	Base set radio	ILOS	А	2	2	(0)
Civil Defence District	Generator inverter	ILOS	A	2	2	(0)
Parking Control	Body worn cameras	ILOS	A	13	5	(8)
Safer Communities	CCTV system additional hard drive	ILOS	A	6	8	2
Community Services - District	Renewals	Renewal	A	188	130	(58)
Total Community Services				211	147	(64)

Key

A M MY Achieved

Deliberate move into future years Multi-year project

S

Slippage Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out х

ILOS Increased Level of Service



Water

What we do and why we do it

Water is essential for life, health, recreation and the environment. In our district water is also essential for economic development, if industry has access to water, they are more likely to develop or start up here.

Council treats, stores and distributes water for residential, commercial and industrial properties in Taupō, Tūrangi, Mangakino and 16 other settlements in the district. That water is supplied continuously, and we have strict requirements for our water contractors to fix any breaks quickly and cost-effectively. We also supply water for firefighting in urban areas.

The Waikato Regional Council allocates water from our lakes and rivers for household, commercial and industrial uses. Council currently has 27 resource consents to take water from lakes, rivers, bores and other sources in the district.

For water schemes that do not yet meet the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand, Council investment is focused on ensuring security of supply so that communities can be confident that the supply of potable water is maintained.

Community Outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcomes:

- Environment a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.
- Economy- our communities prosper in a thriving local economy with a diverse range of rewarding employment opportunities.

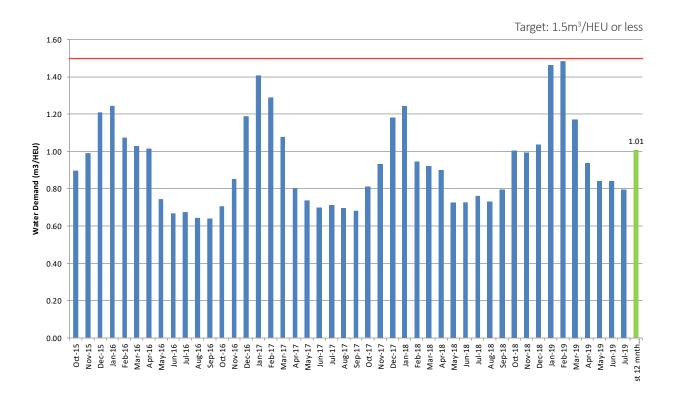
Contribution to the well-beings

The water activity contributes to the social, economic and environmental well-beings. The provision of safe drinking water helps residents and business to achieve their social and economic aspirations. We aim to protect our environmental by using our water responsibly.

What we did this year

- Completed the connection of Waitahanui to the Taupō water scheme including construction of a new reservoir, pump station and more than 10km of pipework.
- We completed 90 per cent of the Kinloch water supply security of supply project. This project included access track stabilisation works and the construction of a new 2000m³ reservoir in Kinloch.
- We completed 90 per cent of the security of supply upgrade for the Motuoapa water supply, including construction of two new reservoirs.
- We developed a network hydraulic model for Taupō, Acacia Bay and Māpara. This model will be utilised in the design phases of the connection of Acacia Bay to the Taupō water scheme.
- We developed a network hydraulic model to be utilised in the design for the new Kinloch water treatment plant. (This is a multi-year project). This is part of the work that we are doing to ensure that Kinloch complies with the DWSNZ.
- Completed the construction of a new water supply reservoir for the River Road supply.

- We tendered, awarded and started construction of the capacity upgrade for the Taupō Water Treatment Plant.
- We completed optioneering, designed and constructed a pilot trial plant for the Ömori water pretreatment project.
- Completed water main criticality and prioritisation studies to support network renewal planning.
- Tendered, awarded and started construction of 4.5 km of water network renewals in Tūrangi.
- Completed a number of minor water main renewals including: Kahu Street, Mangakino Scheme; Miro Street and Riverbank Road, Taupō Scheme; King Road, Grant Road and Māpara Road, Whakaroa Scheme.
- Completed data quality improvements across all of our water intake sites.
- We tendered and awarded a contract to provide three water reporting services to Water Outlook.
- We undertook public consultation on the Draft Water Supply Strategy.



Urban water consumption per household



Levels of service, performance measures and targets

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
Safety of Drinking water. These are new	The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with:	All schemes compliant with Part 4 of the	2017/18- Not achieved. Please note that these	Provisional result is compliance achieved at all sites excluding:
performance measures set in the LTP with no baseline.	Part 4 of the Drinking- water Standards for New Zealand (Bacteria and compliance criteria) • All schemes.	DWSNZ.	results were provisional at the time the Annual Report 2017/18 was published. This result was finalised prior to publication. 2018/19 – Not achieved (provisional result only).	 Kinloch due to E. coli transgression. Centennial Drive supply failed due to landslip on Contact Energy property that entered the Waikato River. River Road supply failed due to flood that washed out intake pipeline Ōmori and Motuoapa due to sample timings. Automatic plant shutdown project in 2019/20 will reduce the likelihood of The Centennial Drive and River Road failures in the future.
	The extent to which Council's drinking water supply complies with: Part 5 of the Drinking water Standards for New Zealand (Protozoal compliance criteria). • All schemes.	Taupō, Tūrangi, and Mangakino schemes are compliance with Part 5 of DWSNZ.	2017/18 – Achieved Please note that these results were provisional at the time the Annual Report was 2017/18 was published. This result was finalised prior to publication. 2018/19 – Achieved (provisional result only).	Provisional result is compliance achieved at Taupō and Tūrangi. Data loss affected some results at Mangakino but provisional result remains achieved due to corrective actions completed.

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
	The extent to which Council's drinking water supply complies with: Part 8 of the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand (chemical compliance criteria). • All schemes.	Taupō, Tūrangi, Mangakino, Atiamuri, Waihaha, Tirohanga, River Road, Whareroa and Whakamaru Are compliant with Part 8 of the DWSNZ.	2017/18 – Not reported on 2018/19 – Achieved (provisional result only).	Provisional result is that all sites listed have achieved chemical compliance for 2018/19. Note: Compliance is not achieved at Kinloch, Acacia Bay, Motuoapa, Ōmori and Pūkawa due to lack of arsenic removal.
Maintenance of the reticulation network.	Percentage of real water loss from the Council's networks reticulation system. Methodology in line with Water NZ "Water Loss guidelines".	No target until water loss percentage determined.	We were unable to report on this measure. We are working to resolve some issues with accuracy of our water measurement and reporting to enable meaningful water loss calculation. These improvements are in progress and likely to be finalised in the next three years. We expect to have a measure determined for inclusion in the Long-term Plan 2021-31.	In 2018/19 a water loss strategy was completed which proposes water loss targets for Council. It is planned to have these targets adopted by Council as part of the Water Supply Strategy in 2019.
Fault response times.	Median time for attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that Council receives notification to the time that the service personnel reach the site.	Less than 1 hour.	2017/18 – Achieved (0.22hr). 2018/19 – Achieved (0.44hr).	In 2018/19 the median time for attendance for urgent call-outs was 0.44 hours.
	Median time for attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that Council receives notification to the time that the service personnel reach the site.	Less than 6 days.	2017/18 – Achieved (0.27 day). 2018/19- Achieved (0.94day).	In 2018/19 the median time for attendance for non-urgent call- outs was 0.94 days.

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
Fault resolution times.	Median time for resolution of urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority	Less than 4 hours.	2017/18 – Achieved (3.07hr). 2018/19- Achieved	In 2018/19 the median time for resolution of urgent call-outs was 2.22 hours.
	receives notification to the time that the service personnel confirms resolution of the fault or interruption.		(2.22hr).	Please note that the attendance and resolution are reported by the service provider, this includes travel time. The categories are reported by the service provider, Downer as par of their contract responsibilities The accuracy of these has not been and cannot be independently verified.
	Median time for resolution of non-urgent call-outs:	Less than 7 days.	2017/18 – Achieved (0.92 days).	In 2018/19 the median time for resolution of non-urgent cal
	from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that the service personnel		2018/19- Achieved (1.32 days).	outs was 1.32 days. The attendance and resolution are reported by the service provider, this includes travel
	confirms resolution of the fault or interruption.			time. The categories are reported by the service provide Downer as part of their contract responsibilities. The accuracy o these has not been and cannot be independently verified.
Customer satisfaction.	The number of complaints received by Council on	Less than 8 complaints per 1000 connections.	2017/18 – Achieved (4.1 complaints per 1000 connections).	In 2018/19 we received 182 complaints. As at 30 June 2019 there were 18,502 connections
	 (a) Drinking water clarity. (b) Drinking water taste. (c) Drinking water odour. (d) Drinking water pressure or flow. (e) Continuity of supply. 		connections.	2018/19 – Not achieved (9.8 complaints per 1000 connections).
	(f) Council response to these issues. The number of complaints is expressed per 1000 connections to Council networked reticulation.			
Sustainable use of	The average consumption of drinking water per day per	Less than or equal to	2017/18 – Achieved (0.87m³/day/HEU).	In 2018/19 the average consumption of drinking water
potable water.	resident within the district expressed as m ³ /day/HEU.	1.5m ³ /day/ HEU.	2018/19 – Achieved (1.01m³/day/HEU).	per day per resident was 1.01m³/day/HEU.
Adequate water for fire	Percentage of hydrants tested annually to	At least 5 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent).	We are unable to verify the results of these tests, therefore
fighting in urban areas	ensure water pressure in urban areas meets FW2 firefighting code of practice standards.		2018/19 – Not able to be reported on.	this performance measure is unable to be reported on.

Water Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
	(+••••)	(+)	(+)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	10,047	9,586	9,659
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees and charges	84	111	93
Internal charges and overheads recovered	403	271	324
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	10,534	9,968	10,076
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,552	4,305	4,526
Finance costs	2,185	1,961	1,899
Internal charges and overheads applied	55	53	101
Other operating funding applications		<u>.</u>	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,792	6,319	6,526
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	3,742	3,649	3,550
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			475
Development and financial contributions	293	484	0.5 250.005
			1,128
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,582	2,434	2,242
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	
Other dedicated capital funding		-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,875	2,918	3,845
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
 to meet additional demand 	997	1,750	881
 to improve the level of service 	4,318	1,320	3,780
 to replace existing assets 	1,843	3,651	3,037
Increase (decrease) in reserves	459	(154)	(303)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,617	6,567	7,395
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(3,742)	(3,649)	(3,550)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))			-

Water Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Water Supply Acacia Bay	Acacia Bay water DWSNZ upgrade	ILOS	MY	45	300	255	1
Water Supply Kinloch	Kinloch water DWSNZ upgrade	ILOS	MY	76	150	74	2
Water Supply Kinloch	Kinloch water security of supply	ILOS	x	-	500	500	3
Water Supply Omori	Omori water pretreatment	ILOS	MY	33	50	17	
Water Supply River Road	River Road water additional storage tank	ILOS	A	21	20	(1)	
Water Supply Taupo	Taupo water Tamatea reservoir burst control valve	ILOS	x	1	75	74	4
Water Supply Taupo	Taupo water Tauhara reservoir burst control valve	ILOS	x	3	75	72	5
Water Supply Taupo	Taupo water treatment plant capacity upgrade to 30 MLD	Growth	x	586	1,750	1,164	6
Water Supply Taupo	Taupo water Titoki reservoir burst control valve	ILOS	x	29	75	46	
Water Supply Tirohanga	Tirohanga water intake structure improvments	ILOS	x	6	75	69	
Water - District	Renewals	Renewal	x	3,026	3,651	626	7
Total Water				3,824	6,721	2,898	

Key

А Achieved

М Deliberate move into future years Multi-year project

MY

s Slippage х

Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Explanation of major variances against 2018/19 Annual Plan

1. Multi-year project. Hydraulic model completed with design to commence 2019/20. Due for completion June 2021. 2. Multi-year project. Hydraulic model completed with design to commence 2019/20. Due for completion June 2023.

3. Multi-year project. Reservoir construction complete with pipework, drainage and site reinstatement works underway. Due for completion October 2019.

4. Project relies on hydraulic model (expected August 2019) to enable design to proceed. Expected completion June 2020

5. Lack of resource available resulting in delayed start. Due for completion December 2019 6. Contract awarded October 2018 and major equipment ordered. Delay in production of membranes from India. Construction on site begins June 2019 due for completion October

7. \$188k saving with \$438k carried forward. Continuing Turangi reticulation renewals (\$77k) with completion expected December, awaiting vehicle delivery (\$31k) expected July, district wide telemetry (330k) experiencing delivery delays with expected completion December

Transport



Transport

What we do and why we do it

Our transport network provides for the efficient movement of people and goods which is essential for the economic and social wellbeing of the community.

We encourage and support people to use footpaths, cycleways and passenger transport. In particular, we work with Waikato Regional Council and the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), and advocate for district projects, especially those that focus on road safety, or economic development. We also have a disproportionately high number of road traffic crashes that result in death or serious injury, mostly on state highways, which are managed by NZTA.

The aging population of Taupō means an increase in the use of alternative modes especially the number of mobility scooters. These require wider footpaths and appropriate crossing points.

Passenger transport including the Total Mobility Scheme within the district is funded by NZTA and Council and administered by Waikato Regional Council. We currently fund two bus services, one which covers Wharewaka to Wairākei Village and the Mangakino service. The main users of the service are students and Supergold card users.

Community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

- Economy our communities prosper in a thriving local economy with a diverse range of rewarding employment opportunities
- Environment a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.

Contribution to the well-beings

The transport activity contributes to the social, and economic well-beings. Having a safe, efficient roading network is essential for people and businesses to carry out their daily activities.

What we did this year

- The LED streetlight conversion project is 90 percent completed.
- Completed seal extension on Wereta Road.
- Continued to widen Poihipi Road from Oruanui Road to Māpara Road.
- Commenced construction of the Awanui Street retaining wall.
- Completed the intersection changes at Ōmori/ Pihanga Road/Te Puke Road.
- Commenced a review of the public bus service with Waikato Regional Council.
- The road maintenance contract was let and began on 1 October 2018.
- Completed Speed Limit Bylaw Review.
- Commenced the construction of the footpath on Kinloch Road.
- Northern Corridor improvement project including signals at Norman Smith Street and Wairākei Drive intersection completed in July 2019.
- Undertook minor safety improvements.
- Accessibility audits were undertaken in Tūrangi and Mangakino.

Levels of service, performance measures and targets

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
The number of serious and fatal crashes on district roads is falling.	Reduction from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network.	Reduction of 1.	2017/18 – Not achieved (17 deaths). 2018/19 –Not achieved (24 deaths).	There was an increase of 7 deaths from the previous year.
That our roading network is maintained and in good condition.	The average quality of ride on a sealed road network, measured by smooth travel exposure. Methodology in line with NZTA Smooth Travel Exposure (STE) Index for sealed roads.	At least 90 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (92 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (92 cent).	These results are as per NZTA reports run in July 2019. These reports are based on traffic counts, These counts were last undertaken in 2017/18.
	The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced (measured in m ²).	At least 3 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (3.5 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (3.1 per cent).	In 2018/19, 181,973.2 m ² of the local road network was surfaced.
Footpaths are maintained and in good condition.	Percentage of footpaths in the district that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the Territorial Local Authorities (TLA's) Asset Management Plans (AMPs) (maintenance intervention when displacement greater than 10mm for Taupō CBD, Taupō urban areas and Tūrangi and other urban areas).	80 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (91 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (91 per cent).	
Fix problems on the network promptly, or tell you why there are delays	Percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths that are responded to within five working days.	At least 90 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (92 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (93 per cent).	In 2018/19 we received 1,429 customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths.

Transport Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	7,057	6,644	6.644
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,790	2,051	1,758
Fees and charges	83	142	196
Internal charges and overheads recovered	519	425	380
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	384	450	451
Total operating funding (A)	9,833	9,712	9,429
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,734	5,333	5,194
Finance costs	1,533	1,172	1,278
Internal charges and overheads applied	519	425	380
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,786	6,930	6,852
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	3,047	2,782	2,577
	0,011	_,. •_	_,
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,531	2,257	2,729
Development and financial contributions	232	575	818
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,464)	(2,408)	(887)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	0.00	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	299	424	2,660
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
to meet additional demand	24	150	34
 to improve the level of service 	1,353	3,077	3,948
to replace existing assets	2,355	2,687	2,563
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(386)	(2,708)	(1,308)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	_	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,346	3,206	5,237
	(0.047)	(0 700)	(0 577)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C – D)	(3,047)	(2,782)	(2,577)

Transport Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Transport	518 Lake Terrace footpath	Growth	x	34	150	116	1
Transport	Acacia Bay Road / Wylie Terrace handrail	ILOS	x	-	50	50	
Transport	Bus infrastructure	ILOS	A	-	3	3	
Transport	Cycle facilities	ILOS	A	80	80		
Transport	Huka Falls Road footpath	ILOS	x	14	150	136	2
Transport	Huka Falls Lookout carpark	ILOS	x	-	200	200	3
Transport	Kinloch footpath construction	ILOS	MY	47	250	203	4
Transport	Lacebark Drive extension	ILOS	x	17	100	83	5
Transport	Mangakino streets - upgrade program	ILOS	A	-	40	40	
Transport	Minor improvements - District	ILOS	S	3	193	190	6
Transport	New signs & road marking	ILOS	A	73	40	(33)	
Transport	Norman Smith Street traffic lights	ILOS	S	277	479	202	7
Transport	Northern Access Phase 1 - 50km sign Wairakei Drive	ILOS	A	127	127		
Transport	On street parking	ILOS	x	-	25	25	
Transport	Pedestrian facilities - new footpaths	ILOS	x	128	190	62	
Transport	Poihipi Road seal widening	ILOS	A	300	300	-	
Transport	Retaining wall construction - Wily Terrace	ILOS	MY	1	100	99	8
Transport	Seal extension	ILOS	MY	323	400	77	9
Transport	Tirohanga Road widening	ILOS	MY	202	300	98	10
Transport	Transport survey equipment - new	ILOS	x	-	50	50	
Transport	District-wide renewals	Renewal	x	2,287	2,687	400	11
Total Transport				3,912	5,914	2,002	

Key

Achieved A

М Deliberate move into future years

MY Multi-year project S

Slippage

Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out х

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Explanation of major variances against 2018/19 Annual Plan

1. Lake Terrace footpath completed. \$116k balance to be reassigned to the Mapara Road footpath to enable completion expected May 2020

2. Delayed as road closure required for project completion. Northern corridor had to have been completed to allow this to happen. Due for completion December 2019

3. Project was to be 100% funded by NZTA. Approval was not granted but NZTA did approve \$200k of additional funding (100%) to go toward the Huka Falls Road footath project 4. Due for completion September 2018. Any remaing budget to be reassigned to the Mapara Road footpath to enable completion expected May 2020 5. Delayed awaiting contractor availability. Due for completion November 2019

6. New traffic island installations Lake Terrace, Ruapehu Street, Napier and Puataata Roads. Due for completion August 2019

7. Due for completion August 2019

8. Multi-year project, investigition complete with a number of sections identified which have now been prioritised. Due for completion June 2020

9. Balance insuficient to undertake Te Toke Road extension (currently out for tender). Due for completion March 2020

10. Project to commence once Poihipi Road seal widening completed. Fog added to delays now pushed to spring. Due for completion October 2019

11. \$34k saving with \$366k to be carried forward. Lake Terrace pavement resurfacing (\$169k) with completion expected October, kerb & channel works in Turangi continuing (\$97k) awaiting tree removal, Tirohanga & Poihipi associated imprvements (\$40k) expected completion September, Mangakino streets upgrade (16k) design in advance of construction in 2020/21, footpath renewal throughout district (\$34k) delayed due to lack of contractor availabiliity, completion hopeful for December



Community Facilities

What we do and why we do it

Our district offers a wide range of leisure and recreation opportunities and we encourage our residents and visitors to use them. Our strategy is to maintain our community facilities so that we can continue to enjoy them.

We manage and service parks, reserves, playgrounds, open spaces, multi-purpose sports, entertainment and event venues, as well as pools, gyms and sports grounds throughout the district. This ensures there are sporting, aquatic and recreational opportunities for the community, as well as exercise facilities for the physical and mental well-being of everyone who spends time in the district, including visiting children and their families. We also support the learn-to-swim lessons sponsored by Contact Energy at all our pools.

Community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcomes:

- Engagement Council is connected with its communities, advocating for their social and cultural well-being.
- Economy our communities prosper in a thriving local economy with a diverse range of rewarding employment opportunities.
- Environment a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.

Contribution to the well-beings

The community facilities group of activities contributes to the social and cultural well-beings. Our communities are supported socially and culturally through parks and reserves, museums and libraries.

What we did this year

- Completed Otumuheke Stream upgrade (recognised with national award).
- Renewed Arthur Crescent playground.
- Upgraded the training lights at Hickling Park.
- Completed nine new or renewed 'licences to occupy' for reserves.
- As a member of the Bay of Plenty (BOP) Regional Library Group, we collaborated for the group purchasing of library collections. The successful tender sought to deliver cost reductions and provide a wide range of shelf-ready material available within the shortest timeframe possible. The contract was awarded to Wheelers Book Club Ltd, and Ulverscroft Large Print Books.
- The contract for the supply of Radio Frequency Identification technology for the Taupō District Libraries was successfully awarded to Bibliotheca. The technology will enable customers to be independent users in line with changing user preferences; improve efficiency in library processes; free up staff for customer facing engagement and bring the Taupō District Libraries into line with peer libraries around the country.
- Taupō Museum hosted the "Suzhou, from the Tang to Song Dynasty, 679 1289 AD exhibition. The

exhibition part of the ten-year sister city anniversary celebrations showcased priceless artefacts from this very important period in the history of Suzhou and attracted 7,587 participants in the exhibition and related events and activities.

- The Friends of the Taupō Museum and Art Gallery hosted a 40th birthday celebration for the Taupō Museum and Art Gallery and paid fitting tribute to the people involved in its establishment and development.
- The Lottery Grants Board awarded the Taupō District Council \$26,346 to assist with the restoration of the waka tiwai located in the Taupō Museum. Stage one of a three stage restoration process has been completed and Stage two will commence in late July 2019.
- The Taupō District Libraries and Museum provided a wide variety of events, activities and programmes across the district. Key activities and events that contributed positively to the social, educational, cultural and mental wellbeing of the community include but are not limited to: the sister city ten-year anniversary exhibition, the Latin American & Spanish Film Festival, the waka restoration, the museum's 40th birthday celebration, Winterfest, library and museum school visits, museum exhibitions and the combined library and museum holiday programmes.

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
The library is accessible and offers a range of services for the community.	Percentage of the users/ visitors that are satisfied with the range of services and variety of the collection.	At least 75 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Achieved (89 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 89 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the range of services and variety of the collection. In addition, there were 8 percent of respondents who were somewhat satisfied.
The Great Lake Centre and Taupō Events Centre are accessible and provide the	The Great Lake Centre retains its Qualmark New Zealand four star rating.	★★★★ Four star rating.	2017/18- Achieved. 2018/19- Achieved.	The four star rating was retained.
community with a range of services.	y with a Percentage of the		2017/18– Achieved (86 per cent). 2018/19– Not achieved (85 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 85 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the Taupō Events Centre. In addition, 11 per cent of respondents are somewhat satisfied.

Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
	Percentage of the users/visitors that are satisfied with the Great Lake Centre.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (91 per cent). 2018/19 – Not Achieved (81 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 81 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the Great Lake Centre. In addition, 14 per cent of respondents are somewhat satisfied.
Residents and visitors are satisfied with the exhibitions at the Taupō Museum and Art Gallery.	Percentage of the visitors to the museum that are satisfied.	At least 55 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable. 2018/19 – Achieved (73 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 73 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the Taupō Museum and Art Gallery. In addition, there were 19 per cent who were somewhat satisfied.
We provide a range of public open spaces that are accessible and enjoyed by our users.	Percentage of residential dwellings in urban areas that are within 400 metres of a publicly owned open space.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – No results as this is a new performance measure. 2018/19 – Not measured this year.	We were unable to calculate whether or not we have achieved this measure.
	Percentage of users that are satisfied with the current availability of Council open spaces.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – No results as this is a new performance measure. 2018/19 – Not achieved (82 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 82 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with availability of Council open spaces. In addition, 13 per cent of residents said that they were somewhat satisfied.
	Percentage of users that are satisfied with Council-owned parks and open space.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (78 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 78 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with Council-owned parks and open space. In addition, there were 16 per cent who said that they were somewhat satisfied.
	Percentage of users that are satisfied with Council playgrounds.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (63 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 63 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with Council playgrounds. In addition, 26 per cent of respondents said that they were somewhat satisfied.
	Percentage of sportsgrounds users that are satisfied with Council's sportsgrounds.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (83 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 83 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with Council's sportsgrounds. In addition, 12 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.

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Level of service	Performance measures	Target	Results	Explanation
Our pools are safe, well-maintained, and attractive for users.	We maintain Pool Safe accreditation at AC Baths and Turtle Pools (formally Genesis Energy Tūrangi Aquatic Centre- GETAC).	Pool safe accreditation maintained.	2017/18- Achieved. 2018/19- Achieved.	We maintained our pool safe accreditation.
	Percentage of users that are satisfied with the range of facilities at the AC Baths, the Turtle Pools (formally GETAC) and the Mangakino Pool.	At least 75 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable– survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Achieved (80 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 80 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the range of facilities at AC Baths, Turtle Pools and Mangakino Pools. In addition, 14 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.
Public conveniences are clean, safe and fit for purpose.	Percentage of users that are satisfied with Council's public conveniences.	At least 80 per cent.	2017/18 – Not measured- survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (72 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 72 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with Council's public conveniences. In addition, 21 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.
Council provides well-maintained and accessible cemeteries.	Percentage of users that are satisfied with the appearance and accessibility of Council's cemeteries.	At least 85 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (84 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 84 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with Council's cemeteries. In addition, 10 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.

Community Facilities Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long- term Plan (\$000)	2019 Long- term Plan (\$000)	2019 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	16,318	17,760	17,515
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	106	142	234
Fees and charges	2,845	2,930	3,006
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	251
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	18	18	101
Total operating funding (A)	19,287	20,850	21,107
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	13.002	13,909	14,223
Finance costs	1,643	1,516	1,525
Internal charges and overheads applied	433	425	450
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	15,078	15,850	16,198
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	4,209	5,000	4,909
	.,		
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	73
Development and financial contributions	283	226	235
Increase (decrease) in debt	(772)	1,526	380
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-		127
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(489)	1,752	815
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
to meet additional demand	258	595	4
to improve the level of service	818	2,973	2,421
to replace existing assets	2,047	3,368	2,542
Increase (decrease) in reserves	597	(184)	757
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	_
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,720	6,752	5,724
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C – D)	(4,209)	(5,000)	(4,909)
Funding balance ((A – B) + (C – D))	•		-

Community Facilities Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Parks & Reserves - District	Walkway upgrade - widen and improve surface	Growth	х	4	350	346	1
Parks Development Contribution	New neighbourhood reserves	Growth	Х	-	245	245	2
AC Baths - Pools	Hydro slide tube replacement	ILOS	S	822	1,060	238	3
AC Baths - Pools	Permanent umbrellas - Lifeguards	ILOS	A	11	10	(1)	
AC Baths - Pools	Bridge to bombing island	ILOS	A	-	15	15	
AC Baths - Pools	Antislip trackside - Learn to swim pool	ILOS	A	21	22	1	
Cemeteries - District	Cemeteries interment infrastructure	ILOS	A	5	8	3	
Cemeteries - District	Cemetery improvements	ILOS	A	7	25	18	
Cemeteries - District	Historic grave improvements	ILOS	A	-	25	25	
GLC / Events Logistics Management	Round conference tables	ILOS	A	14	15	1	
GLC / Events Logistics Management	External intercom system install	ILOS	A	1	8	6	
Housing for the Elderly - District	Heating system - Konini Street	ILOS	A	122	100	(22)	
Libraries - District	Library books	ILOS	A	307	310	3	
Museum - Taupo	Barry Brickell sculpture renewal & preservation	ILOS	Х	0	25	25	
Museum - Taupo	Wifi installation - public	ILOS	х	-	3	3	
Museum - Taupo	Digital scanner with feeder	ILOS	A	-	1	1	
Museum - Taupo	Altar Stone installation (movable)	ILOS	S	0	10	10	
Museum - Taupo	Building alarm upgrade	ILOS	A	9	8	(1)	
Parks & Reserves - District	CBD intersection upgrades	ILOS	х	12	200	188	4
Parks & Reserves - District	Lock rationalisation	ILOS	MY	0	20	20	
Parks & Reserves - District	Taupo Market relocation	ILOS	MY	-	25	25	
Parks & Reserves - District	Fencing contributions (Fencing Act requirement)	ILOS	A	9	20	11	
Parks & Reserves - District	Public Art	ILOS	A	28	25	(3)	
Parks & Reserves - District	Playground equipment improvements	ILOS	MY	12	50	38	
Parks & Reserves - District	Playground softfall improvements-bark to rubberised	ILOS	MY	-	20	20	
Parks & Reserves - District	Accessibility Improvements - Otumuheke	ILOS	A	10	10	(0)	
Parks & Reserves - District	Atiamuri basket swing	ILOS	A	8	13	5	
Parks & Reserves - District	Omori / Kuratau shade sail	ILOS	A	30	20	(10)	
Parks & Reserves - District	Turangi parks equipment rationalisation	ILOS	х	1	15	14	
Parks Operations Management	Mangakino Depot - alarm system upgrade & server provider change	ILOS	A	3	12	9	
Project Watershed	Erosion control - Kuratau Foreshore	ILOS	MY	42	110	68	
Project Watershed	Erosion control - Taupo Bay inc Lake Terrace Cliffs	ILOS	х	38	130	92	5
Sportsgrounds - District	Hickling Park sports improvements	ILOS	S	30	75	45	
Public Conveniences - District	Public convenience reticulation	ILOS	MY	-	15	15	
Sportsgrounds - District	Turangi open space upgrades	ILOS	А	38	100	62	
Sportsgrounds - District	Mangakino open space upgrades	ILOS	х	2	200	198	6
Superloo Taupo	Install 3 phase plug for Civil Defence	ILOS	A	4	2	(2)	
Taupo Events Centre - Stadium	Upgrade reception area	ILOS	S	11	14	4	
Taupo Events Centre - Stadium	Steps from deck to plant room (Health & Safety)	ILOS	Ā	17	20	3	
Taupo Events Centre - Stadium	Sun shades over deck	ILOS	A	4	3	(1)	
Taupo Events Centre - Stadium	Fitness deck conservatory	ILOS	A	184	200	16	
Turangi Turtle Pools	Play equipment	ILOS	S	0	30	30	
Community Facilities	Renewals	Renewal	x	1,445	3,368	1,923	7
Total Community Facilities			~	3,251	6,936	3.685	

Key

A Achieved

M Deliberate move into future years MY Multi-vear project

MY Multi-year project S Slippage

X Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Explanation of major variances against 2018/19 Annual Plan

1. Project reworked into 2019/20 Annual Plan (option 1 council resolution TDC201907/12)

2. Savings - No suitable projects identified within the 2018/19 year

3. Due for completion August 2019

4. Street furniture & irrigation upgrades ordered awaiting manufacture (\$34k). Balance of budget released as 2019/20 Annual Plan provides for the balance of the project

5. Project will be undertaken in line with the great lake walkway which has been reworked into the 2019/20 Annual Plan

6. Scope agreed with additional funding of \$200k approved under council resolution MP201907/01

7. \$68k saving with \$1,855k to be carried forward. Including \$262k RFID tender signed April 2019 with implementation due to be completed October 2019, \$250k Turangi Gym reroof/clad awaiting TTCB decision to go ahead or release and investigate new gym, AC Baths - \$103k geothermal bore pump delayed awaiting international delivery, \$75k private pools design/renewal multi-year project, \$45k Outdoor 25m pool repaint and traxite/antisilp flooring expected September completion due to weather, \$42k continuing HVAC renewal expected September, TEC - \$105k entrance road delayed due to changes proposed in reception area, \$73k HVAC units delayed delivery (now expected November), \$34k carpet ordered in advance of reception upgrade, \$138k Velodrome - practical completion not granted due to track surface issues, expected resolution by November, \$135k Tongariro Domain playspace upgrade multi-year project underway due for completion April 2020, \$52k delayed Lakewood Drive reserve playgound renewal, \$93k sportsgrounds tractor awaiting delivery, GLC - \$87k HVAC units delayed delivery (now expected November), \$54k foyer and hall lights renewal currently underway



Wastewater

What we do and why we do it

Council collects, treats and disposes of wastewater from residential, commercial and industrial properties within designated drainage areas of the district, safeguarding the environment and protecting public health.

We provide sufficient capacity to serve communities within current designated drainage areas of the district, on a continuous basis. Our wastewater services support our environment outcome.

Council treats and disposes of wastewater in an environmentally responsible way, meeting Waikato Regional Council consent conditions, including odour control at our treatment facilities. We are also responsible for reducing nitrogen discharge from our wastewater treatment plants into the Lake Taupō catchment by at least 20 per cent of 2005 levels by 2020, as part of the Lake Taupō Protection project.

Fats, oils and grease from commercial kitchens can cause sewer blockages and when they are discharged into the sewer they reduce the performance of the treatment plant. In 2010, Council introduced a trade waste bylaw to control this discharge which was reviewed in 2016.

We have a proactive approach to maintenance and condition assessment in place. This requires an increase in operational expenditure to collect data which will enable accurate forecasting of renewal requirements. It is anticipated that this will result in a reduction of blockages in the wastewater network and reduce overflows into Lake Taupō or waterways. We are also moving to enforce the trade waste bylaw more stringently to reduce the likelihood of blockages in the sewer network or mechanical equipment failure.

Community Outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

• Environment – a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.

Contribution to the well-beings

The wastewater activity contributes to the environmental well-being. Making sure that our wastewater is treated appropriately is essential to protecting our environment. If our wastewater isn't treated safely, it can harm our environment.

What we did this year

- Completed the upgrade of the Whakamaru Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Completed work to improve the Pūkawa wastewater pump station and pipeline.
- Completed construction of a new site access and flood protection works at Kinloch Wastewater Treatment Plant.

- Completed construction of an effluent holding tank at Kinloch Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Gained resource consent for Whareroa wastewater discharge.
- Gained resource consent for Ōmori/Kurutau/Pūkawa wastewater discharge.
- Awarded a contract for construction of the Kinloch wastewater irrigation system.
- Continued the project to reduce sewer overflows in Taupō and Acacia Bay. This included sewer cleaning and condition assessments.
- Inspected 830 wastewater mains using SLRAT (sewer line rapid assessment tool) to assess.

- Inspected and condition assessed 751 wastewater mains using CCTV (largely in Taupō, Acacia Bay, Tūrangi).
- Inspected further 166 wastewater mains using CCTV only.
- Formed a steering group with Ngāti Tūrangitukua, Ngāti Kurauia, Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to develop options for future wastewater disposal at Tūrangi WWTP
- We awarded a contract for the demolition of the Waitahanui wastewater treatment plant and reinstatement of grounds.

Level of service	Performance measures	Targets	Results	Explanation
Compliance with resource consents for discharge from the sewage	Number of abatement notices received by Council in relation to sewerage system resource consents.	≤ 1 abatement notices received.	2017/18 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	1 abatement notice received in relating to overloading at the Taupō land disposal system.
systems.	Number of infringement notices received by Council in relation to sewerage system resource consents.	0 infringements.	2017/18 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	No infringement notices were received.
	Number of enforcement orders received by Council in relation to sewerage system resource consents.	0 enforcement orders.	2017/18 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	No enforcement orders were received.
	Number of successful convictions received by Council in relation to sewerage system resource consents.	onvictions received by convictions. Council in relation to ewerage system resource		No convictions were received.
Reduction in nitrogen discharged from Wastewater treatment plants into Lake Taupō.	Reduce the total nitrogen discharged from wastewater treatment plants within the Lake Taupō catchment by at least 20 per cent of the benchmark average (10,310 kg/year) by 2020. From 2020 onwards maintain this reduction.	Reduction of at least 20 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (22 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (24.6 per cent).	The nitrogen discharge is monitored from all wastewater treatment plants in the Taupō Catchment. The reduction of N is 24.6 per cent comparative to benchmarking period.
System and adequacy.	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows across the district that are expressed per 1000 connections.	Less than 3.	2017/18 –Achieved (1.94 dry weather overflows per thousand connections).	There are 18,371 active sewer connections.

Level of service	Performance measures	Targets	Results	Explanation
System and adequacy.	The weather description is reported by the service provider, Downer as part of their contract responsibilities. The accuracy of these has not been and cannot be independently verified.		2018/19 – Achieved (0.87 dry weather overflows per thousand connections).	Total overflows =16. We have had fewer dry weather overflows because we have undertaken an intensive programme of investigating the wastewater pipes.
Fault response times.	Median attendance times: from the time that Council receives notification of a sewerage overflow resulting from a blockage or other fault in Council's sewerage system to the time that service personnel reach the site of the overflow or other fault.	Less than 1 hour.	2017/18 – Achieved (23 minutes). 2018/19 – Not achieved.	While it is highly likely this measure has been achieved, our data logs show errors in recording significant enough that we could not demonstrate the measure has been achieved.
Fault resolution times.	Median resolution time: from the time that Council receives notification of a sewerage overflow resulting from a blockage or other fault in Council's sewerage system to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the overflow or other fault.	Less than 4 hours.	2017/18 – Achieved (2 hours and 19 minutes). 2018/19 – Achieved.	The median response time was 1.6 hours. The attendance and resolution are reported by the service provider, this includes travel time. The categories are reported by the service provider, Downer as part of their contract responsibilities. The accuracy of these has not been and cannot be independently verified.
Customer satisfaction.	The number of complaints received by Council on: (a) Sewerage odour, (b) Sewerage system faults, (c) Sewerage system blockages; and (d) Council's response to issues with the sewerage system. This is expressed per 1000 connections to the sewage system.	Less than 8.	2017/18 – Not achieved (8.7 complaints per 1000 connections). 2018/19 – Achieved.	 Between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 Council was notified of 116 issues. There are 18,371 active connections to our sewage systems. 6.3 complaints received per 1000 connections. We have undertaken an intensive programme of wastewater pipe investigations, which has mean that we have been able to prevent problems arising. This has likely contributed to fewer complaints in 2018/19.

Please note that there are 5 resource consents for wastewater where we are operating under a consent which has lapsed. Applications for resource consent has been applied for, however the consent application has not yet been granted. Therefore, we are technically operating under a consent which has lapsed.

Wastewater Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties			-
Targeted rates	13,374	13,111	13,087
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	10,014	-	10,001
Fees and charges	1,560	1,370	1,594
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,000	1,570	119
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			115
Total operating funding (A)	14,934	14,481	14,800
	14,004	14,401	14,000
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,759	6,778	7,937
Finance costs	2,869	2,587	2,422
Internal charges and overheads applied	163	203	175
Other operating funding applications	100	200	175
Total applications of operating funding (B)	9,791	9,568	10,534
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	5,143	4,913	4,266
Surplus (dencit) of operating funding (A - B)	5,145	4,313	4,200
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	362	616	1,418
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,066)	952	(677)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,704)	1,568	741
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
to meet additional demand	54	-	
to improve the level of service	1,496	4,255	1,904
 to replace existing assets 	2,378	2,839	2,790
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(489)	(613)	313
Increase (decrease) of investments	(100)	(0.0)	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3.439	6,481	5.007
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(5,143)	(4,913)	(4,266)
Funding balance ((A – B) + (C – D))	-	-	(1,200)

Wastewater Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Wastewater Kinloch	Kinloch land disposal system	ILOS	x		2,200	2,200	1
Wastewater Kinloch	Kinloch wastewater treatment plant balance tank	ILOS	MY	50	100	50	
Wastewater Omori	Omori (Pukawa) wastewater oxidation pond fencing	ILOS	A	-	25	25	
Wastewater Motutere	Motutere wastewater treatment plant capacity upgrade	ILOS	x	66	100	34	
Wastewater Turangi	WWTP treatment/balance pond	ILOS	x	-	1,800	1,800	2
Wastewater - District	District wide water compliance reporting software	ILOS	A	-	30	30	
Wastewater - District	Renewals	Renewal	x	1,659	2,839	1,180	3
Total Wastewater				1,774	7,094	5,320	

Key

A M Achieved

Deliberate move into future years

MY Multi-year project

S X Slippage

Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Explanation of major variances against 2018/19 Annual Plan

- Multi-year project with construction about to begin. Expected completion April 2020
 Pond construction on hold pending mitigation agreement with Iwi. Carbon dosing progressing due to be completed December
- 3. Turangi/Tokaanu sewer rising main contract awarded February 2019 due for completion October



Solid waste

What we do and why we do it

We provide a solid waste system for refuse and recyclables.

Waste services include a landfill and resource recovery centre at Broadlands Road, five transfer stations and street litter and recycling bins. We manage solid waste to reduce the likelihood of harm to people and the environment, and to retain the districts' attractive appearance for residents and visitors. Solid waste services contribute to the environment and economic community outcomes.

Council has now adopted the new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 which sets out a number of new initiatives to be implemented for the district:

- E-Waste recycling.
- Waste reduction educational support for district marae.
- Waste minimisation grants to support community waste minimisation activities.

- Increase the number of warranted litter offices within Council's existing staff.
- Investigate ways to reduce construction and demolition waste going to landfill.
- Support local schools to divert food waste.
- Supporting district schools through support for composting and worm farming.
- Work with the local farming sector to provide waste reduction options.
- Investigating reducing farm waste.
- Education support for local event organisers.
- Implementation of a targeted litter reduction programme.
- Support and facilitate the reduction of single use plastic bags.

The Broadlands Road Landfill is operated with individual "cells" with its own liner and reticulation system for leachate. When a cell is full, it is capped with soil so that decomposition does not cause adverse environmental effects (bad smells, methane, uncontrolled toxic leachate etc.).

Council also manages three closed landfill sites at Taupō, Mangakino and Tūrangi. Closed landfills have closure consents which requires Council to monitor them to ensure that there are no adverse environmental effects from these sites.

Solid waste

Refuse collection is funded through fees and charges, while disposal is funded through a combination of fees and charges and a targeted rate applied to those areas where the service is available. Litter control is funded through the general rate.

Community Outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

Environment – a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.

Contribution to the well-beings

The solid waste group of activities contributes environmental well-being. Disposing of our waste safely and encouraging waste reduction is critical in protecting our environment.

What we did this year

- Achieved 'Most beautiful large town in New Zealand' status.
- Ran a plastic free July programme.
- Supported the community to stop using single use plastic bags.
- Ran home composting workshops in Tūrangi and Taupō.
- Ran waste free parenting workshops.

- Ran 'Love food, hate waste' workshops.
- Supported district schools with composting programmes.
- Supported district marae by supporting Para Kore waste minimisation programme.
- Supported Enviroschools programme.
- Renewed the capping on the closed Tūrangi landfill.
- Provided a water supply to the Kinloch Transfer station.
- Upgraded the Kinloch Transfer station.
- Installed five new street recycling bins.
- Installed 15 new street litter bins.
- Installed four new Big Belly street refuse compactor bins.
- Renewed the district bulk waste haulage contract
- Renewed the Taupō street litter and recycling bin collection contract.
- Supported local prisons in recycling bicycles.
- Undertook environmental monitoring for the three closed landfills and the Broadlands Road Landfill.
- Achieved 'fully compliant' status on all solid waste consents

Level of service	Performance measure	Targets	Result s	Explanation
Managing solid waste disposal within the district and increasing diversion from landfill.	The quantity of material (tonnes) diverted from landfill as a percentage of the total waste stream.	At least 46 per cent.	This is a new measure so there are no results from previous financial years. 2018/19 – Achieved (47 per cent).	There were 24,573 tonnes of waste disposed to landfill and 21,965 tonnes of waste was diverted from landfill.
The district has a high level of satisfaction with their waste and recycling services.	Percentage of surveyed users that are satisfied with our recycling and refuse services.	At least 85 per cent.	This is a new measure so there are no results from previous financial years. 2018/19 –Not achieved (79 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 79 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with Council's waste and recycling services. In addition, 10 per cent of respondents are somewhat satisfied.
	Compliance with resource consent conditions for our landfills.	100 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19 – Achieved (100 per cent).	We received full resource consent compliance (reported as at June 2019).

Solid Waste Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Courses of an anting funding			
Sources of operating funding	828	781	781
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties			
Targeted rates	1,365 121	1,226 120	1,224
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		1.1	159
Fees and charges	2,290	2,821	3,008
Internal charges and overheads recovered	₹.		64
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	4,604	4,948	5,236
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,900	4,209	4,268
Finance costs	254	212	202
Internal charges and overheads applied	10	9	27
Other operating funding applications			-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,164	4,430	4,497
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	440	518	739
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2	100	100
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(344)	(135)	(215)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	(344)	(100)	(210)
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(344)	(135)	(215)
10 1747 807. 802. 102311702 149		\	
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
 to meet additional demand 	2	-	-
 to improve the level of service 	11	230	229
 to replace existing assets 	37	136	125
Increase (decrease) in reserves	48	17	170
Increase (decrease) of investments		<u> </u>	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	96	383	524
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(440)	(518)	(739)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	1 - 6	8.

Solid Waste Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)
Litter Control - Taupo	Belly - purchase rented bins from contractor	ILOS	А	111	112	1
Litter Control - Taupo	New street recycling bins	ILOS	A	11	10	(1)
Kinloch Solid Waste Disposal	Kinloch site upgrade	ILOS	A	66	45	(21)
Kinloch Solid Waste Disposal	Kinloch water supply	ILOS	A	25	30	5
Turangi Solid Waste Disposal	Turangi landfill capping	ILOS	A	15	15	(0)
Turangi Solid Waste Disposal	Turangi wood recovery pad / wall	ILOS	x	1	18	17
Solid Waste - District	Renewals	Renewal	A	125	136	11
Total Solid Waste				355	366	11

Key

Achieved

Deliberate move into future years Multi-year project Slippage

A M MY S

х Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Stormwater

What we do and why we do it

Council provides a stormwater system to manage the surface water runoff from the district's urban catchments.

Waikato Regional Council increasingly require Council to improve the quality of the stormwater particularly where it goes into lakes and rivers (as it does in the Taupō district) to reduce the adverse effects on the environment.

Council owns and maintains a number of gullies that transport stormwater to the lake, which need to be maintained to avoid sedimentation and enable stormwater quality to improve as it passes through the gullies. We monitor stormwater quality, testing for pollution for a range of contaminants, because we are committed to improving the quality of stormwater going into Lake Taupō. We also seek to minimise erosion damage from stormwater to roads, reserves, gullies and outfalls.

The discharge quality of stormwater is governed by the framework set down in the conditions of our comprehensive stormwater discharge consent.

Maintenance programmes are mainly reactive in nature although additional planting is planned to further protect gully walls from erosion. Other proactive measures include the removal of silt around lake outfalls which occurs with high lake levels.

In general providing stormwater services to the community has public health and environmental effects in providing this service; the cost of providing the service on ratepayers, especially with smaller communities; the cost of keeping up with ever increasing environmental standards requiring significant capital investment and the long-term renewal cost of aging infrastructure.

Community Outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

• Environment – a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.

Contribution to the well-beings

The stormwater activity contributes to the social, cultural and environmental well-beings. Disposing of stormwater safely helps to protect, homes, businesses and environment.



What we did this year

- Installed new pipes in Kahu Street, Mangakino.
- Undertook overland flow path modelling.
- Purchased new stormwater monitoring equipment.
- Undertook a district wide stormwater monitoring programme.
- Installed five Enviropods into the stormwater network.
- Installed a quality improvement device into the Kohineheke Reserve in Tūrangi.

- Undertook initial design works for a Brentwood Gully culvert under Acacia Bay Road.
- Undertook consultation regarding stormwater impacts on Paenoa Road
- Installed pipes into Kohatu Parade.
- Completed a CCTV inspection and condition assessment for Ōmori and Kuratau.
- Liaised with developers on stormwater designs for new subdivisions.
- Maintained and emptied quality improvement devices, with visual quality of discharges significantly improved.

Level of service	Performance measures and targets	Target	Results	Explanation
We manage the stormwater network to protect public health and property without compromising the environment.	The number of flooding events that occur in a territorial authority district.	0	This measure was not reported on in previous financial	There were no flooding events.
	A 'flooding event' means an overflow of stormwater from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor.		years. 2018/19 – Achieved (0 flooding events).	
	Number of properties for the year affected by flooding inside	0	2016/17 – Achieved.	No properties were affected by flooding from
	the habitable dwelling (one		2017/18 – Achieved.	stormwater inside the
	habitable floor) as a result of a flooding event (expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system).		2018/19 – Achieved (0 flooding events).	habitable dwelling (one habitable floor).
	The median response time	Less than	2016/17 – Achieved.	There were no flooding
	to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	one hour.	2017/18 – Achieved.2018/19 – Achieved.	events.
	The Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2013 require the Council to report on the following measure:	Not applicable.	Not applicable	There will be no reporting on this performance measure. Council's stormwater network
	• The number of complaints received by a territorial authority about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system.			drains the roading network so there are no properties who connect to the stormwater network. However, in 2018/19 we received 142 complaints in relation to our stormwater network.



Level of service	Performance measures and targets	Target	Results	Explanation
Compliance with our Resource Consent for discharge from our stormwater system.	Number of abatement notices received by Council in relation to Resource Consents for discharge from our stormwater system.	0	2017/18 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	In 2018/19, Council did not receive any abatement notices in relation to the discharge from our stormwater network.
	Number of infringement notices received by Council in relation to Resource Consents for discharge from our stormwater system.	0	2016/17 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	In 2018/19, Council did not receive any infringement notices in relation to the discharge from our stormwater network.
	Number of enforcement orders received by Council in relation to Resource Consents for discharge from our stormwater system.	0	2017/18 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	In 2018/19, Council did not receive any enforcement orders in relation to the discharge from our stormwater network.
	Number of convictions received by Council in relation to Resource Consents for discharge from our stormwater system.	0	2017/18 – Achieved. 2018/19 – Achieved.	In 2018/19, Council did not receive any convictions in relation to the discharge from our stormwater network.

Stormwater Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,815	1,769	1,769
Targeted rates	1,010	-	1,700
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	2
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	_	2
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	1,815	1,769	1,769
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	713	744	793
Finance costs	94	51	67
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	807	795	860
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B)	1,008	974	909
	.,		
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	81	110	463
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	81	110	463
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
 to meet additional demand 	-	-	-
to improve the level of service	156	253	517
to replace existing assets	119	138	97
Increase (decrease) in reserves	814	693	758
Increase (decrease) of investments			_
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,089	1,084	1,372
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C – D)	(1,008)	(974)	(909)

Stormwater Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Stormwater	Gully culvert	ILOS	А	14	15	1	
Stormwater	Enviropod protection	ILOS	A	5	5	0	
Stormwater	Overland flow paths / flood model	ILOS	A	21	20	(1)	
Stormwater	Kohineheke Cresent Reserve improvement device	ILOS	A	241	133	(108)	1
Stormwater	Kahu Street Mangakino reticulation	ILOS	A	85	80	(5)	
Stormwater - District	Renewals	Renewal	x	97	138	41	
Total Stormwater				463	391	(72)	

Key

A M Achieved

- Deliberate move into future years MY Multi-year project
- S

Slippage Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out х

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Explanation of major variances against 2018/19 Annual Plan

1. Additional funding of \$108k approved via Council resolution TDC201902/13



Democracy and Planning

Democracy - What we do and why we do it

Council provides democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, our district's many communities.

We are focused on meeting the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses. Democracy contributes to the engagement and community wellbeing outcomes.

Council acts as the district's advocate with regional and national governments to ensure that the needs of our communities are considered when policies and plans are being developed. We have a major programme of engagement with residents and ratepayers that includes a wide range of committee work and a communications programme. Council works collaboratively with a wide range of other governing bodies, including central government, other councils (such as Waikato Regional Council), our mana whenua iwi and local hapū, district health boards, and many others.

Council continues to develop the relationship with both iwi and hapū using central government tools, as highlighted by the Joint Management Agreements entered into with Raukawa, Te Arawa and Tūwharetoa.

Council meetings are webcast, with Council agendas available prior to meetings, to promote transparency and accountability of decision-making.



Planning – what we do and why we do it

A major role for Council is planning for the district's future to meet the needs of our communities.

Council uses a wide range of strategic and spatial planning tools to achieve these goals and meet its various obligations under the legislation such as the Local Government Act and the Resource Management Act. This group of activities contributes to the environment, economic and engagement community outcomes.

We plan for and manage the effects of population change, economic trends and land use change through long term planning, spatial planning (structure plans, district planning), and policy work for all the other services of Council. We use two major planning processes to establish and advocate for the long-term wellbeing of the District: the Long-term Plan, and the District Plan.

In addition to planning for the future, we also control a wide range of activities such as how reserves are used and when and how people can connect to Council services. Through this variety of policies, plans and bylaws we help to guide the day to day management of many activities to provide a safe and enjoyable environment.

Advocacy and leadership are essential for Council to ensure that the special qualities and particular needs of

our district are considered when national and regional plans are being developed. We contribute to regional planning and coordination, and work with a wide range of community partners to advocate for our communities.

This group of activities contributes to the environment, economic and engagement community outcomes.

Community outcomes

The Democracy and Planning group of activities contributes to the following community outcomes:

- Environment a shared responsibility for places we are proud of.
- Engagement Council is connected with its communities, advocating for their social and cultural well-being.

Contribution to the well-beings

The democracy and planning group of activities social contributes to the cultural, economic and environmental well-beings. Having well functioning democratic services contributes to social and cultural well-beings. Planning contributes to all of the well-beings.

Opportunities for Māori to contribute to decisionmaking processes

Our relationships with local Iwi and taura here or Māori from other areas are important to Council.

The Local Government Act places responsibilities on councils to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi. The act established baseline principles on how Council should maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making.

Council has entered into forums, collectives and agreements alongside Iwi and Māori, to assist in Māori Land Court matters, Treaty of Waitangi settlements, specific legislation discussions or negotiated agreements between our district iwi and Council recognising the leadership provided by Te Ariki, Tā Tumu te Heuheu.

There are a number of forums, collectives and agreements where Council collaborates with both Iwi and Māori generally around key instruments like our long-term and annual plans, hosting Council meetings and also special interest matters.

These special interest matters are;

- Engagement with Ngāti Te Rangiita regarding the Motutere Recreation Reserve
- Management Protocol guiding regular engagement with the Chief Executive of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

Collaboration with our iwi partners will be a focus for the next 12 months, adding to what we must do as part of their respective legislations including the recently completed Ngāti Tūwharetoa Comprehensive Settlement Act.

Formal engagements for Council are;

- Te Kõpua Kānapanapa Formal Councillor representation on Joint Statutory Committee with Waikato Regional Council and Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa
- Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa has completed its Comprehensive Claims Settlement process and has a number of obligations for Council
- Lake Taupō Protection Project Formal Councillor representation on the Joint Committee with Waikato Regional Council, Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and the Crown
- C75 Waipāhīhī Māori Foreshore Reservation Trust – Formal Councillor representation on the Māori Land Court Trust with Waipāhīhī Marae Trustees
- Tutemohuta Reservation Trust Formal Councillor representation on the Māori Land Court Trust with Tauhara Middle 14 Trustees
- Ngāti Tūwharetoa Gallery Governance Group

 Support for the Museum's management by
 Ngāti Tūwharetoa





- Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board has a Joint Management agreement with Council for the 2009 agreement giving joint decision-making powers to iwi on resource consents and private plan changes on Māori multiply owned freehold land
- Waikato River Co-governance obligations as a Waikato River Iwi.
- **Te Arawa River Iwi Trust** has a Joint Management Agreement with Council for the Waikato River
- **Raukawa Charitable Trust** has a Joint Management Agreement with Council for the Waikato River
- **Ngāti Tūrangitukua Council** is currently negotiating a Mana Whakahoho ā-Rohe with Ngāti Tūrangitukua. The aim is to pull together the multiple legislative obligations that Council has within the Ngāti Tūrangitukua rohe and work through how best we work in partnership. These obligations also include that which was agreed within their settlement in 1998.

The joint management agreements include:

Ngāti Tūwharetoa – Signed in 2009, the agreement was the first of its kind and has received a number of awards. The agreement outlines decision making powers under the Resource Management Act between Council and Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Raukawa – The Ngāti Tūwharetoa. Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 provided for joint management agreements. Council signed an agreement with Raukawa in 2013, which marked a new and important stage in the relationship between Council and Raukawa, outlining the arrangements on the restoration and protection of the Waikato River.

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust – Council and the Te Arawa River Iwi Trust signed a joint management agreement on May 19, 2017. The agreement is very similar to the one that Council and Raukawa share, creating a formalised set of arrangements for the partners to work together on the restoration and protection of the Waikato River.

The Tūrangi Reserves Management Plan Committee – The Ngāti Tūrangitukua Claims Settlement Act 1999 provided for the return of land, including some existing reserves vested in Taupō District Council, to the Tūrangitukua Charitable Trust. Council is working collaboratively with Ngāti Tūrangitukua to prepare a reserve management plan for these reserves. The new committee, with members comprising of three from Ngāti Tūrangitukua and three from Council, had its first meeting in June 2016.

Rangitāiki River Forum – Established under the Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012. Ngāti Hineuru, Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Taupō District Council each appoint a member on the joint committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Whakatāne District Council. The forum's purpose is the protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural, and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and its resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The forum is guided by Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki which contains a vision, objectives and desired outcomes to improve the rivers health and guide future management.



Ngāti Hineuru, Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Taupō District Council are part of seven iwi, two district Councils and a regional council that each appoint a member on the joint committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Whakatāne District Council.

What we did this year

- Council has made significant changes in how it engages with iwi as part of the district community. A team of staff are working hard to understand our co-governance obligations. The Strategic Relationship Manager role maintains the liaison function in support of staff to engage with iwi partners and Māori in general. We have developed NauMai Place, a learning opportunity held on our district marae alongside hapū, we receive presentations by our iwi leaders and seek better understanding for sites of significance throughout the district.
- We completed the process of reviewing our representation arrangements. This determined the number of Councillors and ward structure that we will have for the local government elections in 2019 and 2022.
- Worked in partnership with Pūkawa Marae to deliver the 2019 Waitangi Tūwharetoa ki Pūkawa Festival.
- We have prepared an overall project plan for the District Plan review and begun the process of more specific work plans for the different programmes of work. We have also begun preparation of an issues report that pulls together the range of issues that might need to be addressed through the review. There has been engagement with a range of community groups and commercial entities with

broader community engagement planned for prior to the end of 2019.

- Council has also looked to bring together our lwi partners to understand how best we can receive their guidance on the review of the District Plan.
 While there are obligations in the Joint Management Agreements, not every lwi has one of these with Council.
- We adopted a new version of Taupō District 2050 which reflects the updated information from Statistics New Zealand.
- The Flood Hazard Plan Change was made operative.
- We commenced the development of a Transport Strategy that will provide a strategic overview of our transport strategy for the next 30 years. We have engaged with stakeholders and are now preparing a draft strategy. We will consult with the wider community during the 2019/20 year.
- We adopted an amendment to the Long-term Plan 2018-28 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002. The amendment was in relation to the future site for the civic administration building. This plan was consulted on and adopted by Council in June 2019.
- We joined together with the other district councils in the Waikato Region to present a joint case at the Plan Change 1 (Healthy Rivers) hearings. The final block of hearings will be held in 19/20 and we expect that Waikato Regional Council will announce the decisions on Plan Change 1 during that year too.
- The Speed Bylaw was adopted in July 2018.

Level of service	Performance measures and targets	Target	Results	Explanation
Council performance is rated as very or fairly good.	Percentage of the district that rates the performance of the Mayor and Councillors as very good or fairly good.	At least 55 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (40 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 40 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the performance of the Mayor and Councillors. In addition, 27 per cent of respondents were neutral.
	Percentage of Tūrangi/ Tongariro ward respondents that rate the performance of the community board members as very good or fairly good.	At least 55 per cent.	2017/18- Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (20 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 25 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the performance of the community board. In addition, 32 per cent of respondents were neutral.
	Percentage of residents and non- resident ratepayers that rate the performance of Council staff as very good or fairly good.	At least 69 per cent.	2017/18- Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Achieved.	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 77 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the performance of Council staff. In addition, 13 per cent of respondents were neutral.
Council is on the right track.	Percentage of the district that feel informed about Council's long-term vision for the district.	At least 49 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (29 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 26 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied that they felt informed about Council's long-term vision for the district. In addition, 32 per cent of respondents somewhat agreed.
	Percentage of ratepayers feel they are getting value from Council.	At least 65 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (44 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 44 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied that they felt they were getting value from Council. In addition, 27 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.
Council consults widely with District communities, including Māori before making decisions.	Percentage of the District that is satisfied with the way Council involves the public in its decision-making.	At least 55 per cent.	2017/18- Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (37 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 37 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the way Council involves the public in its decision-making. In addition, 30 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.

Level of service	Performance measures and targets	Target	Results	Explanation
	Percentage of Māori residents are satisfied with their involvement in Council's decision- making.	At least 58 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (37 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 37 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the way Council involves Māori in its decision- making. In addition, 31 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.
Council operates an open and honest decision- making process that generates confidence and trust in the democratic	Percentage of residents and non- resident ratepayers say they know how and where to find information on Council activities and services.	At least 80 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 –Not achieved (58 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 58 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied they know how and where to find information on Council activities and services. In addition, 27 per cent of respondents somewhat agreed.
system.	Percentage of residents and non- resident ratepayers that are satisfied with the way Council provides information on Council services and facilities.	At least 75 per cent.	2017/18 – Not applicable – survey not undertaken this year. 2018/19 – Not achieved (51 per cent).	In the 2019 Resident and Ratepayer Satisfaction Survey, 51 percent of respondents said that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the way Council provides information on Council services and facilities. In addition, 30 per cent of respondents were somewhat satisfied.
	Percentage of requests for official information that are responded to within 20 working days.	100 per cent.	2017/18 – Achieved (100 per cent). 2018/19 – Not achieved (99 per cent).	In 2018/19, we received 117 official information requests and responded to 116 of these within 20 working days.
	Percentage of existing bylaws that are reviewed within legislative time frames to ensure they remain relevant.	100 per cent.	This is a new measure so there are no results from previous financial years. 2018/19- Achieved.	The reviews of the Speed, Traffic and Solid Waste Bylaws were completed within their statutory review period.

Democracy and Planning Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,951	7,586	7,586
Targeted rates	84	80	80
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1	1	2
Internal charges and overheads recovered		2	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	2	
Total operating funding (A)	7,036	7,667	7,668
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.,	.,	.,
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	7.026	7.655	8,270
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	354	<u>_</u>	4
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7.026	7.655	8,274
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10	12	(606)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	18 - 1	<u>1</u>	2 <u>4</u> 0
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	2. 2
Lump sum contributions	3343	<u>1</u>	2 <u>-</u> 0
Other dedicated capital funding			5. 5
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1 •		
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
 to meet additional demand 	1.4	<u>12</u>	3 <u>-</u> 3
 to improve the level of service 	-	-	5 .5 0
 to replace existing assets 	1- <u>-</u> -	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	10	12	(606)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	2	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	10	12	(606)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10)	(12)	606
Funding balance ((A – B) + (C – D))			-



Investments

What we do and why we do it

Council generates income through investments and development of a range of assets that it owns. Income generated from assets is an important income stream for Council as it offsets some of the costs of providing services.

Income is also used to pay off debt due to the East Taupō Arterial and the construction of other community infrastructure. This group of activities contributes to the economic community outcome.

We aim to maximise return from residential and commercial land development, property, the TEL fund, forestry and our general reserve funds. Most of the costs associated with the property component of this activity (including motor camps, residential and commercial land and property) are covered by those who use the properties and are recovered through fees and charges.

Taupō District Council and the Crown, represented by the Ministry of Transport, own the Taupō Airport Authority (TAA) equally. The Taupō Airport Authority is a council-controlled organisation as defined by the Local Government Act 2002. Taupō District Council, under agreement with the Crown, manages the Taupō Airport Authority. The governance of the airport operations is provided by a Committee of Council. The committee consists of Council and business representatives.

Community outcomes

The Investments group of activities contributes to the following community outcomes:

 Economy – our communities prosper in a thriving local economy with a diverse range of rewarding employment opportunities.

Contribution to the well-beings

The investment activity contributes positively economic well-being. Using our investments wisely generates returns which can help to support the running of our district.

Level of service	Performance measures	Targets	Results	Explanation		
We manage investment assets in accordance with	The value of the TEL Fund is maintained relative to inflation.	Baseline plus 2017/18 inflation plus 2018/19 inflation.	This is a new measure so there are no results from previous financial years.	The TEL Fund increase over the 2018/19 period was in excess of		
the Treasury Management			2018/19 – Achieved	the forecast 1.8% CPI increase for the		
Policy.			(The TEL Fund value increased from the baseline of \$60.0m at 1 July 2018 to \$60.9m at 30 June 2019).	same period in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.		
	The percentage yield on the TEL fund is greater	>1 per cent above the sum of:	This is a new measure so there are no	The yield achieved was in excess of the		
	than the minimum target set in the treasury	 50% of the average of the 90-day bill 	results from previous financial years.	minimum target for 2018/19 of 2.74%.		
	management policy being >1 per cent above the 90 day bill rate.	rate each day for the	2018/19 – Achieved			
		month of June 19, and	(the yield on the TEL			
		• 50% of the average of the 90-day bill rate each day for the month of March 19.	fund for 2018/19 was 3.81%).			
	The percentage yield	The sum of:	2017/18 – Not	The yield achieved		
	on general and special reserve funds is greater	 50.0 per cent of the 6-month BKBM mid- 	measured. 2018/19 – Achieved	was in excess of the minimum target for		
	than the minimum	rate (average of June	(the yield on General	2018/19 of 2.4%.		
	target set in the treasury management policy being 50.0 per cent	19 reporting month), and	and Special Reserve Funds for 2018/19			
	6-month BKBM mid-rate (average of reporting month) 50.0 per cent 6-month BLBM mid-rate, six months ago (average of month).	• 50.0 per cent of the 6-month BKBM mid- rate, six months ago (average of December 2018 month).	was 3.08%).			

Investments Funding Impact Statement

2018 Lor Sources of operating funding General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties (2,668) Targeted rates - Subsidies and grants for operating purposes - Fees and charges 760 Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding 3,798 Applications of operating funding - Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other operating funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding	an term Plan	2019
(\$000) Sources of operating funding General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties (2,668) Targeted rates Subsidies and grants for operating purposes Fees and charges and overheads recovered Correct authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure Development and financial contributions Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding Capital expenditure + to meet additional demand -		2013
Sources of operating funding	(\$000)	Actual
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties (2,668) Targeted rates - Subsidies and grants for operating purposes - Fees and charges 760 Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding 3,798 Applications of operating funding - Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Other dedicated capital funding - Other dedicated capital funding - </td <td>(5000)</td> <td>(\$000)</td>	(5000)	(\$000)
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties (2,668) Targeted rates - Subsidies and grants for operating purposes - Fees and charges 760 Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding 3,798 Applications of operating funding (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Other dedicated capital funding - Application of capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Cher dedicated capital funding -		
Targeted rates - Subsidies and grants for operating purposes - Fees and charges 760 Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding (A) 3,798 Applications of operating funding - Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Charles of capital funding - Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding (C) </td <td>(4.004)</td> <td>(000)</td>	(4.004)	(000)
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes - Fees and charges 760 Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding (A) 3,798 Applications of operating funding 3,798 Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surces of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Application of capital funding - Capital sexpenditure - - - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,601)	(809)
Fees and charges 760 Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding (A) 3,798 Applications of operating funding 3,798 Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A – B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Increase (decrease) in debt - Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Other dedicated capital fu	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered 627 Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding (A) 3,798 Applications of operating funding Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding (C) - Application of capital funding (C) - Application of capital funding - to meet additional demand -		245
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts 5,079 Total operating funding (A) 3,798 Applications of operating funding 9 Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Bevelopment and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Upplication of capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Capital expe	1,414	1,072
Total operating funding (A) 3,798 Applications of operating funding (342) Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding - Capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	632	185
Applications of operating funding (342) Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding - Capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	4,003	4,827
Payments to staff and suppliers (342) Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding - Application of capital funding - Capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	4,448	5,520
Finance costs 1,314 Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102		
Internal charges and overheads applied 365 Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding - capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	89	1,312
Other operating funding applications - Total applications of operating funding (B) 1,337 Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) 2,461 Sources of capital funding - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding - Capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	954	1,402
Total applications of operating funding (B)1,337Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)2,461Sources of capital funding-Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure-Development and financial contributions-Increase (decrease) in debt(1,085)Gross proceeds from sale of assets3,187Lump sum contributions-Other dedicated capital funding-Total sources of capital funding (C)2,102Application of capital funding-· to meet additional demand-	213	194
Total applications of operating funding (B)1,337Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)2,461Sources of capital funding-Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure-Development and financial contributions-Increase (decrease) in debt(1,085)Gross proceeds from sale of assets3,187Lump sum contributions-Other dedicated capital funding-Total sources of capital funding (C)2,102Application of capital funding-· to meet additional demand-	10-	-
Sources of capital funding Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure Development and financial contributions Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions Other dedicated capital funding Total sources of capital funding Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand	1,256	2,908
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding 2,102 Application of capital funding - · to meet additional demand -	3,192	2,612
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure - Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding 2,102 Application of capital funding - · to meet additional demand -	2850	
Development and financial contributions - Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding 2,102 Application of capital funding - · to meet additional demand -		
Increase (decrease) in debt (1,085) Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand -	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets 3,187 Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand -	-	17
Lump sum contributions - Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding - Capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	(4,313)	(229)
Other dedicated capital funding - Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding - Capital expenditure - • to meet additional demand -	6,773	6,685
Total sources of capital funding (C) 2,102 Application of capital funding Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand -	-	-
Application of capital funding Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand	N#2	-
Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand -	2,460	6,473
Capital expenditure • to meet additional demand -		
	-	<u>_</u>
to improve the level of service 526	2,086	2,039
to replace existing assets 865	1,030	720
Increase (decrease) in reserves 3,172	2,536	6,326
Increase (decrease) of investments	-,	-,
Total applications of capital funding (D) 4,563	5,652	9,085
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C – D) (2,461)	(3,192)	(2,612)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D)) -		-

Investments Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activity/Scheme	Project	eason for cquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Property - Land	Commercial and residential land development	.os	MY	288	815	527	1
Property - Council Administration	TDC Civic Building project IL	.OS	A	220	250	30	
Business Innovation	New software and technology projects IL	OS	MY	919	830	(89)	2
Information Systems & Technology	New software and technology projects IL	.OS	x	129	191	62	
Support Services	Software, network development, building, vehicle & equipment renewal Lt	OS/ Renewa	I X	625	1,030	404	3
Total Investments				2,182	3,116	934	

Key

Achieved

Deliberate move into future years м Multi-year project

MY S Slippage

x Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out

ILOS Increased Level of Service

Explanation of major variances against 2018/19 Annual Plan

1. Multi-year project(s). Moa Lane extension finalisation and Airport Road extension works 2. Multi-year project. Variance due to timings

3. \$148k saving with \$256k carried forward. Includes \$160k Turangi iSite roof renewal awarded, to be completed in summer, \$35k Turangi CBD CCTV camera renewal awaiting install due for completion December, \$23k continuing server storage to be completed January 2020

The Taupō Electricity Limited (TEL) Investment Fund

On September 5, 1995, Council sold its investments in Taupō Electricity Ltd (TEL) and Taupō Generation Ltd (TGL), providing a net investment fund of \$61.3 million.

The policies regarding the use of the capital and investment income are included in the treasury management Policy. Amongst other requirements, policies stipulate the investment income earned on the sale proceeds be available for distribution each year, with the distribution determined during the Long Term Plan

/ Annual Plan process. Income distribution in 2018/19 was \$377,104 to subsidise rates (budget \$377,104), and \$1,000,000 to fund the demolition of Waiora House (budget \$nil).

Investment income has been used for debt repayment (\$10.9 million) funding of projects, rates subsidies and to fund growth. The total impact of these activities is shown in the reconciliation below.

	\$
Initial proceeds on sale, September 1995	61,273,557.00
Cumulative Investment Gains/Losses	83,781,070,.29
Cumulative Rates Subsidies/Project Funding/Debt Repayment	(84,966,003.76)
Balance of TEL Investment as at 30 June 2019	60,088,623.53
Comparative: value of TEL Investment Fund at 30 June 2018	58,971,768.00



Economic Development

What we do and why we do it

The economic base of the Taupō District is intrinsically linked with the unique characteristics of Lake Taupō and its surrounding geography. Tourism, forestry, energy generation (hydro and geothermal) and agriculture therefore largely drive the Taupō economy. There is significant potential for investment to gain added value from these industries.

Council has signalled that economic development is to be a key focus for the District so that we can continue to live in a thriving and vibrant place where others want to live, invest, work and play.

We invest in economic development within our district so that we can focus on meeting the current and future needs of the community. A growing district can provide services more cost-effectively than a declining one – and without a growing economy there is a risk that our industries will shrink, our businesses will struggle, and people will move out of the district due to a lack of employment opportunities.

As a Council we undertake leadership (including partnership and facilitation), spatial planning and infrastructure, quality regulation, services (including three waters), business and industry development and social and community services, supporting economic development. Specifically:

- An in-house events function that supports event organisers to run both commercial and community events. This support includes advice, relationship management, promotion, equipment, venues, hosting, funding and monitoring. Council also provides infrastructure, services and regulatory functions to enable events. Supporting events provides economic impact, gives the district a positive profile, creates vibrancy and diversity, delivers social benefits and provides opportunities for business.
- Promoting Taupō as a holiday and visitor destination through a Council-controlled organisation, Destination Great Lake Taupō (DGLT), and i-SITEs in Taupō, Tūrangi and an information desk in Mangakino. Tourism

is estimated to be worth over \$600 million to our economy annually and accounts for a significant proportion of employment within the district. DGLT's key activities are destination management, destination consumer marketing, business events marketing, trade marketing, special interest.

- Contracting Enterprise Great Lake Taupō (EGLT), an independent trust, to provide business development services throughout the district. Their mandate is to enrich our community through the creation of wealth and jobs for our region and their services include district wide business growth support; entrepreneur and youth development; and new business attraction.
- Supporting the activities of Town Centre Taupō- a member based organisation focused on enhancing and developing the social and economic wellbeing of the Taupō Central Business District by developing a vibrant, well managed and innovative town centre.

Community outcomes

The economic development group of activities contributes to the following community outcomes:

• Economy – our communities prosper in a thriving local economy with a diverse range of rewarding employment opportunities.

Contribution to the well-beings

The economic development group of activities contributes positively to economic well-being. By supporting our businesses, this leads to economic benefits for our district.



Level of service	Performance measures	Targets	Results	Explanation
We facilitate and support economic development in the district.	Enterprise Great Lake Taupō, Destination Great Lake Taupō and Town Centre report at least half-yearly to Taupō District Council on the manner of distribution of the grant as well as performance measures in line with their contracts for service and statements of intent.	100 per cent report at least half yearly.	This is a new measure so there are no results from previous financial years. 2018/19 – Achieved.	EGLT, DGLT and TCT all presented their annual reports to council in October 2018. DGLT and EGLT then presented their 6 monthly reports to TDC in April 2019.
We attract, support and encourage sporting, cultural and other events around the District.	The district's overall events portfolio is maintained with at least three events in Tūrangi and Mangakino each year. Reporting to Council will consist of narratives on actual events including location and economic impact figures.	At least 3 events Mangakino. At least 3 events Tūrangi.	This is a new measure so there are no results from previous financial years. 2018/19 – Achieved.	There were 8 events held in Mangakino events and 7 events held in Tūrangi.

Economic Development Funding Impact Statement

	2018 Long-	2019 Long-	2019
	term Plan	term Plan	Actual
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	3,630	3,793	3,793
Targeted rates	173	163	164
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	104
Fees and charges	-	-	22
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	1
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	3,803	3,956	4,084
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,746	3,939	4,059
Finance costs	37	3	3
nternal charges and overheads applied		-	1
Other operating funding applications		-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,783	3,942	4,063
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	20	14	21
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(55)	(6)	(6)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	(55)	(0)	(6)
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
		-	-
Other dedicated capital funding Total sources of capital funding (C)	(55)	(6)	(6)
	(00)	(0)	(0)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
to meet additional demand	-	-	-
to improve the level of service	4	-	-
to replace existing assets	43	4	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(82)	4	12
increase (decrease) of investments		-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(35)	8	15
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C – D)	(20)	(14)	(21)
Funding balance ((A – B) + (C – D))			-

Economic Development Schedule of Capital Expenditure

Activi	ty/Scheme	Project	Reason for Acquisition	Project Status (refer key)	Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	Notes
Event	s Management	Event & equipment renewals	Renewal	s	3	4	1	
Total	Economic Developme	nt			3	4	1	
Key	/							
A	Achieved							
м	Deliberate move into f	uture years						
MY	Multi-year project	0						
S	Slinnage							

X Not achieved - major slippage (project will not be complete by 30 September 2019) or project will no longer be carried out

ILOS Increased Level of Service

FinancialStatements

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2019

			Council		Group	
		Actual	Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual
	Note	2019 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000
Revenue	Note	φυυυ	φυυυ	ΨΟΟΟ	φυυυ	Φ 000φ
Rates	4	66,026	65,570	62,505	66,011	62,486
Subsidies and grants	6	5,876	4,582	5,501	5,876	5,501
Development and financial contributions		2,101	1,900	2,480	2,101	2,480
Fees and charges	5	12,151	11,071	11,691	12,755	12,383
Finance revenue	7	4,276	3,790	3,818	4,289	3,824
Other revenue	8	16,112	9,147	27,295	16,307	27,497
Total revenue		106,542	96,060	113,290	107,339	114,171
Expenses						
Personnel costs	9	22,750	21,748	21,882	23,997	23,094
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	23,644	22,905	22,086	23,964	22,354
Finance costs	7	8,850	8,510	8,611	8,850	8,613
Other expenses	10	49,635	32,392	36,214	49,052	35,837
Total expenses		104,879	85,555	88,793	105,863	89,898
Surplus/(deficit) before tax		1,663	10,505	24,497	1,476	24,273
Income tax (expense)/credit	11	-	-	-	86	133
Surplus/(deficit) after tax		1,663	10,505	24,497	1,562	24,406
Other comprehensive revenue						
Property, plant & equipment revaluations	28	108,146	26,782	10,087	108,021	10,087
Available for sale financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue	28	7	-	(93)	7	(93)
Tax on equity items	28		-	-	(15)	-
Total comprehensive income		108,153	26,782	9,994	108,013	9,994
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses		109,816	37,287	34,491	109,575	34,400
Net surplus/(deficit) after taxation is attributable to:						
Taupo District Council		1,663	10,505	24,497	1,673	24,476
Minority interest	29	-	-	-	(111)	(70)
	-	1,663	10,505	24,497	1,562	24,406
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses attributable to:						<u> </u>
Taupo District Council		109,816	37,287	34,491	109,686	34,470
Minority interest	29	-			(111)	(70)
	-	109,816	37,287	34,491	109,575	34,400

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 33.

Statement of changes in net assets/equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

			Council	Group		
	Note	Actual 2019 \$000	Budget 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Net Assets/Equity at start of the year		1,093,968	1,077,615	1,059,477	1,101,494	1,067,094
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year		109,816	37,287	34,491	109,575	34,400
Balance at 30 June	28	1,203,784	1,114,902	1,093,968	1,211,069	1,101,494
Total recognised revenue and expenses are attributable to:						
Taupo District Council		109,816	37,287	34,491	109,686	34,470
Minority interest		-	-	-	(111)	(70)
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses		109,816	37,287	34,491	109,575	34,400

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 33.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2019

AS at 50 Julie 2019		Council			Group		
		Actual	Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	
	NLata	2019	2019 ©000	2018	2019 ©000	2018	
ASSETS	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	12	8,242	6,831	12,761	8,485	13,329	
Other financial assets	15	108,468	43,840	87,005	108,718	87,255	
Trade and other receivables	13	5,548	5,282	6,275	5,631	6,228	
Inventories	14	686	1,453	720	715	744	
Prepayments		951	929	1,076	983	1,106	
Non-current assets held for sale	16	10,024	8,914	13,682	10,024	13,682	
Total current assets		133,919	67,249	121,519	134,556	122,344	
Non-current assets							
Other financial assets	15	14,775	59,761	21,763	14,775	21,763	
Investment in CCO and other similar entities	15	3,332	3,460	3,332	109	109	
Intangible assets	18	1,738	722	739	1,862	742	
Investment property	21	12,196	13,719	12,332	12,196	12,332	
Biological assets - forestry	20	7,848	5,804	9,141	7,848	9,141	
Property, plant and equipment	17	1,226,644	1,141,575	1,106,549	1,237,756	1,118,054	
Total non-current assets		1,266,533	1,225,041	1,153,856	1,274,546	1,162,141	
Total assets		1,400,452	1,292,290	1,275,375	1,409,102	1,284,485	
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities							
Trade and other payables	22	12,697	9,929	10,031	12,989	10,424	
Employee entitlements	23	2,717	2,241	2,668	2,840	2,839	
Borrowings	24	30,103	17,165	49,102	30,103	49,102	
Total current liabilities		45,517	29,335	61,801	45,932	62,365	
Non-current liabilities							
Provisions	26	99	92	92	99	92	
Derivative financial instruments	25	35,672	22,443	24,083	35,672	24,083	
Borrowings	24	115,035	125,142	95,036	115,035	95,036	
Employee entitlements	23	345	376	395	353	403	
Deferred tax liabilities	11	-	-	-	942	1,012	
Total non-current liabilities		151,151	148,053	119,606	152,101	120,626	
Total liabilities		196,668	177,388	181,407	198,033	182,991	
Net assets (assets minus liabilities)		1,203,784	1,114,902	1,093,968	1,211,069	1,101,494	
EQUITY							
Accumulated funds	28	792,612	799,335	798,202	793,943	799,524	
Other reserves	28	411,172	315,567	295,766	413,902	298,655	
Minority interest	29	-	-	-	3,224	3,315	
Total equity		1,203,784	1,114,902	1,093,968	1,211,069	1,101,494	

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 33.

Statement of cashflows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

For the year ended 30 June 2019			Council		Group		
		Actual	Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	
N	lote	2019 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	
Cash flows from operating activities							
Rates		65,924	65,570	62,491	65,909	62,472	
Subsidies and grants		2,572	2,326	2,286	2,572	2,286	
Development and financial contributions		2,212	1,900	2,248	2,212	2,248	
Fees and charges		11,790	11,071	11,771	12,333	12,451	
Finance revenue		4,594	3,790	3,715	4,607	3,716	
Dividends or similar distributions		369	-	281	369	281	
Other revenue		3,328	1,121	7,033	3,522	7,234	
Net GST received		-	-	389	-	390	
Payments to suppliers		(35,624)	(32,392)	(32,408)	(35,149)	(31,836)	
Payments to employees		(22,473)	(21,748)	(21,169)	(23,768)	(22,353)	
Interest paid		(8,824)	(8,503)	(8,578)	(8,824)	(8,580)	
Net GST paid		(377)	-	-	(362)	-	
Net cash flow from operating activities		23,491	23,135	28,059	23,421	28,309	
Cash flows from investing activities							
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6,853	6,773	2,407	6,853	2,442	
Capital subsidies		4,389	2,257	1,846	4,389	1,846	
Net decrease in investments		-	-	-	-	-	
Purchase and development of property, plant and equipment		(25,161)	(30,689)	(20,109)	(25,416)	(20,454)	
Net increase in investments		(15,091)	(6,000)	(5,638)	(15,091)	(5,883)	
Net cash flow from investing activities		(29,010)	(27,659)	(21,494)	(29,265)	(22,049)	
Cash flows from financing activities							
Loans raised		41,992	17,114	9,731	41,992	9,731	
Net raising of finance lease liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	
Repayment of loans		(40,992)	(19,043)	(11,731)	(40,992)	(11,731)	
Net repayment of finance lease liability		-	-	(98)	-	(98)	
Net cash flow from financing activities		1,000	(1,929)	(2,098)	1,000	(2,098)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(4,519)	(6,453)	4,467	(4,844)	4,162	
Add cash at start of year		12,761	13,284	8,294	13,329	9,167	
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	12	8,242	6,831	12,761	8,485	13,329	

The net GST item in the operating activity cashflows reflects the net GST paid or received with the Inland Revenue Department. The GST item is disclosed on a net basis as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial reporting purposes.

The net investment item in the investment activity cashflows reflects the net investment activity with banks and corporates.

The investment item is disclosed on a net basis as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial reporting purposes.

Statement of cashflows continued

	Cou	ncil	Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	1,663	24,497	1,562	24,406
Add/(less) non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation	23,644	22,075	23,964	22,343
Vested and first time recognition assets	(8,397)	(13,598)	(8,397)	(13,598)
Unrealised (gains)/losses in fair value of biological assets	(610)	(3,026)	(610)	(3,026)
Unrealised (gains)/ losses in fair value of corporate bonds	330	17	330	17
Unrealised (gains)/losses in fair value of non-hedge accounted derivatives	11,589	1,640	11,589	1,640
Unrealised (gains)/losses in fair value of investment properties and assets held for sale	(1,285)	(1,078)	(1,285)	(1,078)
Unrealised (gains)/losses on equities	305	(1,329)	305	(1,329)
Asset impairment and write-off	-	698	-	698
Add/(less) items classified as investing activity				
Net (gain)/loss on sale/write-offs	(6)	571	(6)	574
Capital Subsidies	(4,389)	(1,846)	(4,389)	(1,846)
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable for capital disposals	(32)	311	(32)	311
Non-operating movement in deferred tax	-	-	(70)	58
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable for capital expenditure	(2,810)	998	(2,810)	581
Non-operating cash movements	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	852	(1,126)	720	(997)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	34	37	29	46
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	2,603	(782)	2,521	(491)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	23,491	28,059	23,421	28,309



1 Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2019

1.1 Reporting entity

Taupō District Council is a territorial local 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. The financial statements of Taupō District Council and Group have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 98(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.

The Group consists of the Taupō District Council and its controlled entities, Taupō Airport Authority (50% owned), Destination Lake Taupō Trust (100% owned), Data Capture Systems Limited (100% owned) and Destination Lake Taupō Limited (100% owned). All of the entities mentioned are domiciled in New Zealand.

The primary objective of Taupō District Council and Group is to provide goods and services to the community for social benefit rather than for making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council has designated itself and the Group as a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities (PBE's) for the purpose of complying with generally accepted accounting practice.

The financial statements of Taupō District Council are for the year ended 30 June 2019. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 24 September 2019.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate.

Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Council and Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZGAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards.

These financial statements comply with PBE standards.

Measurement base

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, investment property, forestry assets and financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand



dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000), other than the remuneration disclosures in note 9 which are rounded to the nearest dollar. The functional currency of Taupō District Council and Group is New Zealand dollars.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations, and amendments issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to Taupō District Council include:

 In January 2017, the XRB issued new standards for interests in other entities (PBE IPSAS 34-38). These new standards replace the existing standards for interest in other entities (PBE IPSAS 6-8). The new standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

The Council plans to apply the new standards in preparing the 30 June 2020 financial statements. The Council and group has not yet assessed the effects of the new standards.

 In November 2017, the XRB issued a new standard, Service Performance Reporting (PBE FRS 48). There has been no PBE Standard dealing solely with service performance reporting. This Standard establishes new requirements for public benefit entities (PBEs) to select and present service performance information. The new standard is Mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing it 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council and group has not yet assessed the effects of the new standard.

- In January 2017, the XRB issued PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. PBE IFRS 9 replaces PBE IPSAS 29
 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.
 PBE IFRS9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. The main changes under PBE IFRS 9 are:
- New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost
- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected losses, which may result in the earlier recognition of impaired assets.
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing it 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council and group has not yet assessed the effects of the new standard.

- PBE IPSAS 16 Investment Property-The amendments mirror IASB and IPSASB changes. These amendments relate to the change in use used to determine whether there has been for a property a transfer to or from an investment property
- 2018 Omnibus Amendments to PBE standards-Applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The following standards are amended by this document:
- PBE IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7), issued by the IASB in January 2016, amended IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities to provide



disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financial assets. The IPSASB subsequently amended IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements in Improvements to IPSAS, 2018 and the NZASB amended PBE IPSAS 2 in 2018 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards.

The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing it 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council and group has not yet assessed the effects of the new standard.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses on a line-by-line basis. All significant intragroup balances, transactions, revenue and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Controlled entities

Controlled entities include special purpose entities and are those over which Taupō District Council and Group has the power to govern financial and operating policies, generally arising from a shareholding of at least half of the voting rights.

Potential exercisable or convertible voting rights are considered when assessing whether Taupō District Council and Group controls another entity.

Controlled entities are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to Taupō District Council and Group, and de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of controlled entity.

The Council's financial statements show the investment in controlled entities at cost.

The following entities are treated as controlled entities in Council's consolidated financial statements:

• Taupō Airport Authority (50% owned but in substance Council exercises control)

- Destination Lake Taupō Trust (Council is the settler of the Trust)
- Data Capture Systems Limited (100% owned)
- Destination Lake Taupō Limited (100% owned)

2.3 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those subject to forward foreign exchange contracts) are translated into NZ dollars (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency 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.

2.4 GST

The financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables that have been shown inclusive of GST. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net GST recoverable from, or payable to the IRD, is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

2.5 Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council in the 2018-28 Long-term Plan. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial statements.



2.6 Cost allocation

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

Direct costs, are costs directly attributable to a significant activity, and are charged directly to that significant activity; and

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

2.7 Third party transfer payment agencies

Taupō District Council and Group collect monies for many organisations. Where collections are processed through Taupō District Council and Group's books, any monies held are shown as trade payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Amounts collected on behalf of third parties are not recognised as revenue, but commissions earned from acting as agent are recognised in revenue.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Note 17 provides information about the estimates and assumptions exercised in the measurement of revalued land, buildings, and infrastructure.

(b) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies: note 17 provides information about the classification of property.

4 Rates

Accounting policy

Revenue is measured at fair value.

Rates revenue

- General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-bymeter), and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.
- Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.
- Revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on

an accrual basis based on usage. 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 Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.
- Rates collected on behalf of Bay of Plenty Regional Council are not recognised in the financial statements, as the Council is acting as their agent.

		ıncil	Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
General rates	42,711	40,851	42,711	40,851
Total general rates	42,711	40,851	42,711	40,851
Targeted rates				
Refuse disposal	1,232	1,040	1,232	1,040
Sewage disposal	13,164	12,348	13,164	12,348
Water supply	8,203	7,793	8,203	7,793
Water by meter	1,777	1,528	1,777	1,528
Taupo Town Centre	164	162	164	162
Turangi/Tongariro community board	80	80	80	80
Whakamaru fire protection	4	4	4	4
Total targeted rates	24,624	22,955	24,624	22,955
Penalties revenue				
Rates penalties	504	458	504	458
Total penalties revenue	504	458	504	458
Total rates	67,839	64,264	67,839	64,264
Less - Rates remissions	(991)	(950)	(991)	(950)
Less - Internal rates on Council/Group properties	(822)	(809)	(837)	(828)
Total rates, excluding targeted water supply rates	66,026	62,505	66,011	62,486



Rating Base Information

As at 30 June 2018 there were 23,488 rating units in the District with a total capital value of \$15.460 billion and a total land value of \$7.528 billion (30 June 2017 23,065 rating units, \$15.235b capital value, \$7.462b land value).

The Council is required by the LGFA Guarantee and Indemnity Deed to disclose in its financial statements (or notes) its annual rates revenue. That Deed defines annual rates revenue as an amount equal to the total revenue from any funding mechanism authorised by the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 together with any revenue received by the Council from other local authorities for services provided by that Council for which those other Local Authorities rate.

The annual rates revenue of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2019 for the purposes of the LGFA

Guarantee and Indemnity Deed disclosure are as per the table above.

Rates remissions

Under Council's remissions policies, remissions are allowed for Lake Taupō lakebed and lakeshore reserve; community, sporting, and other organisations; nonincome producing, unoccupied Māori freehold land in multiple ownership and in undeveloped state; and penalties in certain circumstances and at Council's discretion.

In accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, certain properties cannot be rated for general rates. This includes schools, places of worship, public gardens and reserves. These non-rateable properties, where applicable, may be subject to targeted rates in respect of water supply, sewage disposal and refuse disposal.

5 Fees and charges

Accounting policy

Development and financial contributions

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

Building and resource consent revenue

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

Entrance fees

Entrance fees are fees charged to users of Council's local facilities, such as pools, museum, and Superloo. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

Landfill fees

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

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

Rental Revenue

Rental revenue from investment property is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental revenue.

Dividends

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

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018		2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Landfill charges	3,008	3,029	3,008	3,029
Building and resource consent charges	2,214	1,652	2,214	1,652
Other regulatory revenue	1,129	1,080	1,129	1,080
Swimming pools revenue	1,267	1,384	1,267	1,384
Rendering of services	321	306	321	306
Sale of goods	2,208	2,179	2,678	2,651
User charges	1,538	1,581	1,356	1,431
Facility membership fees	466	480	466	480
Taupo Airport landing fees	-	-	190	181
Destination Great Lake Taupo marketing fees	-	-	126	189
Total fees and charges	12,151	11,691	12,755	12,383

6 Subsidies and Grants

Accounting policy

New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidies

Council receives funding assistance from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants and bequests

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

	Council		Group	
	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Operational subsidies and grants				
NZ Transport Agency subsidy	1,758	1,949	1,758	1,949
Other government grants	539	193	539	193
Other grants and donations	147	158	147	158
Capital subsidies and grants				
NZ Transport Agency capital subsidy	2,729	1,469	2,729	1,469
Other government capital grants	493	1,645	493	1,645
Non-government capital grants	210	87	210	87
Total subsidies and grants	5,876	5,501	5,876	5,501

Government Grants

There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to any recognised government grants.

7 Finance revenue and finance costs

Accounting policy

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

	Со	Council		oup
	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	2019	Actual 2018 \$000
Finance revenue				
Interest revenue - term deposits	4,074	3,486	4,087	3,492
Interest revenue - bonds	79	229	79	229
Interest revenue - community and other loans	74	55	74	55
Interest revenue - borrower notes	49	48	49	48
Total finance revenue	4,276	3,818	4,289	3,824
Less finance costs				
Interest on borrowings	(8,846)	(8,601)	(8,846)	(8,603)
Finance charges on leased assets	(4)	(10)	(4)	(10)
Total finance costs	(8,850)	(8,611)	(8,850)	(8,613)
Net finance costs	(4,574)	(4,793)	(4,561)	(4,789)

8 Other revenue

Accounting Policy

Vested or donated physical assets

For assets received for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised at its fair value when 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. For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (for example, land that must be used as a recreation reserve), Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if Council expects that it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

Rental Revenue

Rental revenue from investment property is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental revenue.

Dividends

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

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000
Vested land and infrastructure from property development	7,682	13,329	7,682	13,329
Other vested assets	58	106	58	106
First time recognition of assets	657	163	657	163
Petrol tax	450	452	450	452
Infringements and fines	485	534	485	534
Gain on sale of properties intended for resale	1,466	-	1,466	-
Gain on sale of property, plant, equipment and forestry	459	560	459	570
Dividends or similar distributions	439	281	439	281
Change in fair value of forestry assets	610	3,026	610	3,026
Change in fair value of investment properties and non- current assets held for sale	1,285	1,078	1,285	1,078
Realised gain on sale of shares & corporate bonds	695	16	695	16
Realised Gain on bond investments	17	-	17	-
Unrealised gain on shares	-	1,048	-	1,048
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on shares	33	299	33	299
Rental revenue from investment properties	116	120	311	312
Other revenue	113	1,116	113	1,116
Foreign exchange gains (net)	32	-	32	-
Insurance recoveries	-	7	-	7
Revenue from developer agreements	1,515	2,114	1,515	2,114
Section sales	-	3,046	-	3,046
Total other revenue	16,112	27,295	16,307	27,497

Operating leases as lessor

Investment property is leased under operating leases. The leases have various non-cancellable terms depending on the nature of the lease and the terms negotiated. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Council		Gro	pup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	606	479	802	461
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,116	1,066	1,790	1,066
Later than five years	2,368	2,382	2,768	2,382
Total non-cancellable operating leases	4,090	3,927	5,360	3,909

No contingent rents have been recognised during the period.

9 Personnel costs

Accounting policy

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution superannuation schemes

Employer contributions to KiwiSaver are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

	Council		Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual		Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Employee benefit expenses				
Salaries and wages	22,150	20,914	23,411	22,070
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements/liabilities	-	445	(48)	470
Severance	26	10	26	10
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	574	513	608	544
Total personnel costs	22,750	21,882	23,997	23,094

Severance payments

In 2018/19 the Group made severance payments to two employees one of \$4,546 and one of \$21,466 (2017/18: 2 employees, \$3,615 & \$6,197).

Chief Executive

The total remuneration (including any non-financial benefits) paid or payable for the year to the Chief Executive was

\$312,593 (2018 \$310,709).

The Chief Executive Officer of the Taupō District Council is appointed under Section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002.

	Co	uncil
	2019	
Elected representatives remuneration	\$000	\$000
Mayor - David Trewavas	119,706	114,830
Boddy, John	35,372	34,073
Harvey, Rosie	42,448	40,888
Hickling, Barry	41,091	39,531
Jollands, Rosanne	35,372	34,073
Kingi, Tangonui	37,810	36,736
Park, Anna	41,654	41,106
Rankin, Christine	35,635	34,486
Stewart, Maggie	37,135	25,288
Trueman, Kirsty	40,991	38,774
Williamson, John	35,372	34,073
Cozens, Zane		· 441
Total Elected representatives' remuneration	502,586	474,299
Turangi/Tongariro Community Board		
Hema, Andy	13,920	16,455
Donlon, Karen	8,275	8,153
Holt, Sharlyn	8,275	8,153
Jenkins, Pauline	8,350	5,115
New, Te Takinga	9,364	8,152
Van der Aa, Walter	8,275	8,152
Nelson, Sally	-	105
Total community board remuneration	56,459	54,285

The figure disclosed for the Mayor's remuneration includes a non-cash benefit of \$4,498 (2018 \$4,498) in relation to the mayoral car.

The monetary remuneration detailed above (salary and allowances) is determined by Council resolution within limits set by the Local Government Elected Members Determination in accordance with the provisions of Clause 6 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. Fringe benefit tax of \$6,758 was paid to the IRD by Council for a vehicle supplied to Mayor David Trewavas (2018 \$6,723).

Council employees

Total annual remuneration by band for employees as at 30 June 2018.

	Number of employees
	2019
Less than \$60,000	199
\$60,000 - \$79,999	65
\$80,000 - \$99,999	45
\$100,000 – \$119,999	25
\$120,000 - 139,999	17
\$140,000 - 219,999	9
\$220,000 - 319,999	3
Total employees	363

Council employees

Total annual remuneration by band for employees as at 30 June 2019.

	Number of employees
	2018
Less than \$60,000	206
\$60,000 – \$79,999	78
\$80,000 – \$99,999	38
\$100,000 – \$119,999	26
\$120,000 - 159,999	12
\$160,000 - 239,999	10
\$240,000 - 319,999	1
Total employees	371

Total remuneration includes non-financial benefits provided to employees.

At balance date, the Council employed 263 (2018 261) full-time employees, with the balance of staff representing 50.2 (2018 54.3) full-time equivalent employees. A full-time employee is determined on the basis of a 37.5 or 40-hour working week.

10 Operating expenditure

Accounting policy

Operating leases

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

Grant expenditure

The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

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

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant.

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019 \$000	2018	2019 \$000	2018 ¢000
Other expenses	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Audit fees for financial statements	139	138	170	169
Audit fees for Long-term Plan	30	95	30	95
Audit fee for Debenture Trust Deed	8	8	8	8
Audit assurance for new building	19	12	19	12
Maintenance	12,828	11,256	12,896	11,335
Service delivery contracts	5,781	5,475	3,872	3,740
Electricity and gas	2,230	2,125	2,243	2,132
Materials and supplies	1,357	1,348	1,394	1,367
Professional services fees/legal fees	2,975	2,300	3,149	2,396
Resource consenting and compliance	1,067	1,033	1,067	1,033
Mobile plant and vehicle running costs	657	568	659	569
Insurance	787	562	797	569
Town Centre Taupo (rates)	163	160	163	160
Community grant programme	600	539	600	539
Other grants	592	578	598	578
Donations	1	1	1	1
Councillor fees	504	474	504	474
Community Board fees	56	54	56	54
Directors' fees	-	-	40	44
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	131	143	131	143
Other expenses	5,397	4,586	6,235	5,543
Section inventory consumption	-	646	-	646
Inventory consumption	224	192	329	298
Inventory writeoff	1	5	2	8
Impairment of receivables	171	355	171	360
Loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and forestry	1,828	1,131	1,829	1,134
Loss on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	90	-	90	-
Loss on sale of shares and corporate bonds (foreign exchange)	71	74	71	74
Unrealised loss on corporate bonds	-	18	-	18
Unrealised loss on shares (foreign exchange)	286	-	286	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	52	-	52	-
Unrealised loss on derivatives not hedge accounted	11,590	1,640	11,590	1,640
Asset writeoffs	-	698	-	698
Total other expenses	49,635	36,214	49,052	35,837

Non-cancellable operating leases as lessee:

Included in the commitments below are leases of property, plant and equipment that Taupō District Council has entered into in the normal course of its business. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Council		Gro	pup
	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	2019	Actual 2018 \$000
Minimum operating lease payments payable:				
Payable no later than one year	416	120	416	120
Later than one, not later than two years	492	74	492	74
Later than two, not later than five years	576	222	576	222
Later than five years	696	718	696	718
Total non-cancellable operating leases	2,180	1,134	2,180	1,134

The total minimum future sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at balance date is \$0 (2018 \$0).

	Cou	ıncil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Operational commitments				
Wastewater	3,143	2,041	3,143	2,041
District roading	25,113	28,010	25,113	28,010
Refuse	3,695	5,142	3,695	5,142
Rating Valuation Services	645	-	645	-
Supply of document production services	9	17	9	17
Security	512	718	512	718
District electricity supply	6,885	1,886	6,885	1,886
Three waters maintenance	3,579	6,477	3,579	6,477
Three waters integration	1,980	-	1,980	-
Harvesting Land Disposal Systems	486	-	486	-
Building maintenance	55	121	55	121
Cleaning contracts	562	812	562	812
Tech One ERP Licensing Fees	1,013	-	1,013	-
Landscape Study	88	-	88	-
Significant Natural Area Review	88	-	88	-
Generator contract	-	5	-	5
Property leases	1,764	1,126	1,764	1,126
Investment property	-	100	-	100
Total operational commitments	49,617	46,455	49,617	46,455

11 Income tax

Accounting policy

Local authorities are only subject to income tax on income derived from any council controlled organisation and as a port operator.

Income tax expense includes components relating to both current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of prior years.

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 surpluses 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 or taxable profit.

Current 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 surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses or directly in equity.

	Council		Group	
	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000
Current tax expense				
Deferred taxation	-	-	(86)	(57)
Release of tax provision no longer required	-	-	-	(76)
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-	(86)	(133)
Relationship between income tax and accounting profit:				
Operating surplus/(deficit) before taxation	1,663	24,497	1,476	24,273
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	1,663	24,497	1,476	24,273
Tax calculated at 28%	466	6,859	413	6,796
Less tax effect of:				
Non taxable expenditure	(466)	(6,859)	(499)	(6,853)
Release of tax provision no longer required	-	-	-	(76)
Tax expense/(benefit)	-	-	(86)	(133)

Council and Group	Property, plant and equipment \$000	provisions	Tax losses	
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,552	(11)	(471)	1,070
Charged to surplus or deficit	(38)	(1)	(19)	(58)
Charged to equity	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,514	(12)	(490)	1,012
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,514	(12)	(490)	1,012
Charged to surplus or deficit	(43)	8	(51)	(86)
Charged to other comprehensive income	15	-	-	15
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,486	(4)	(541)	941

Data Capture Systems Limited, a subsidiary of Council, has unrecognised tax losses as at 30 June 2019 of \$225,325 to carry forward (2018 \$225,325). The tax effect of these losses is \$67,598 (2018 \$67,598). The carried forward losses originated from the activity of Taupō Information Centre Limited, that company later being renamed Data Capture Systems Limited.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cashflows, and within borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

	Council		Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank and in hand	12	36	32	45
Call deposits	4,220	4,717	4,443	5,026
Term deposits with maturities of less than three months at acquisition	4,010	8,008	4,010	8,258
Total cash and cash equivalents used in statement of cashflows	8,242	12,761	8,485	13,329

The carrying value of short-term deposits with maturity dates of three months or less approximates their fair value.

13 Trade and other receivables

Accounting policy

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less any provision for uncollectability.

A receivable is considered 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.

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Rates receivable	2,683	2,559	2,683	2,559
General debtors	1,763	2,433	1,834	2,521
Receivables from controlled entities (note 30)	3	170	-	-
Other	1,716	1,710	1,731	1,749
Receivables prior to impairment	6,165	6,872	6,248	6,829
Less: Provision for Impairment	(617)	(597)	(617)	(601)
Total current net trade and other receivables	5,548	6,275	5,631	6,228
Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	72	89
Total current net trade and other receivables from non- exchange transactions	5,548	6,275	5,559	6,139
Total current net trade and other receivables	5,548	6,275	5,631	6,228

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.

(a) Impaired receivables

Taupō District Council does not provide for any impairment on rates receivable, with the exception of multiple owned Māori Freehold Land, as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover any outstanding debts.

Ratepayers can apply for payment plan options in special circumstance. Where such repayment plans are in place, debts are discounted to their present value of future payments if the impact of discounting is material.

These powers allow Taupō District Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid

four months after due date for payment. If payment has not been made within three months of the Court's judgement, then Taupō District Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have the judgement enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

The carrying amount of receivables that would otherwise be impaired, whose terms have been renegotiated is \$12,454 (2018 \$18,183).

The status of receivables as at 30 June 2019 are detailed below:

	Οοι	ıncil	Gro	bup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018		2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current	1,075	2,347	1,127	2,412
Past due 1-30 days	524	111	537	114
Past due 31-60 days	480	403	480	409
Past due 61+ days	2,370	2,301	2,373	2,314
Impairment	(617)	(597)	(617)	(601)
Net receivables	3,832	4,565	3,900	4,648

The impairment provision has been calculated based on expected losses for the Council and Group's pool of debtors.

Expected losses determined based on analysis of the Council's losses in previous periods and review of specific debtors are detailed below:

	Coι	incil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Individual impairment	273	236	273	236
Collective impairment	344	361	344	365
Balance At 30 June	617	597	617	601

Individually impaired receivables have been determined to be impaired because of the significant financial difficulties being experienced by the debtor. An analysis of these individually impaired debtors are:

	Coι	ıncil	Gro	oup
	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	2019	2018
Current	-	-	-	-
Past due 1-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	5	5	5
Past due 61+ days	273	231	231	231
Balance at 30 June	273	236	236	236

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	Со	uncil	Gro	oup
	Actual			
	2019	2018		2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance	597	345	345	345
Additional provisions	121	377	377	381
Receivables written off during the year	(101)	(125)	(125)	(125)
Total impairment	617	597	597	601

The Council holds no collateral as security or other credit enhancements over receivables that are either past due or impaired.

14 Inventories

Accounting policy

Inventories are held for distribution or for use in the provision of goods and services. The measurement of inventories depends on whether the inventories are held for commercial or non-commercial (distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge) distribution or use. Inventories are measured as follows:

- Commercial: measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Non-commercial: measured at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Cost is allocated using the first in, first out (FIFO) method, which assumes the inventories that were purchased first are distributed or used first.

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Any write-down from cost to net realisable value or for the loss of service potential is recognised in surplus or deficit in the year of the write-down.

When sections of land for sale are transferred from non-current assets held for sale, investment property or property, plant and equipment to inventory, the fair value of the land at the date of transfer is its deemed cost.

	Coι	ıncil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Commercial inventories				
- held for use in the provision of services	410	449	439	473
Held for distribution				
- water reticulation spare parts	8	7	8	7
- parks & reserves chemicals	19	21	19	21
- wastewater spare parts	195	174	195	174
- swimming pool chemicals	7	8	7	8
- other	47	61	47	61
Total inventory	686	720	715	744

No inventories are pledged as security for liabilities (2018 \$nil).

Inventories held for distribution

The write-down of inventories during the year was \$0 (2018 \$0k). There have been no reversals of write-downs (2018 \$0).

15 Other financial assets

Accounting policy

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 the surplus or deficit.

Term deposits and community loans (loans and receivables)

Loans made at nil or below market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flow, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument.

After initial recognition, term deposits and community loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance.

At year end, the assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. Impairment is established when there is evidence that Council will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired.

If the assets are impaired, the amount not expected to be collected is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Listed shares

(fair value through surplus or deficit)

This category has two sub categories: financial assets held for trading (Council does not use this category), and those designated at fair value through surplus or deficit at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, or if so designated by management. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance date.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on remeasurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Council's equity investments fall into this category.

Listed bonds (held-to-maturity investments)

After initial recognition, listed bonds are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

At year end, the assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. Impairment is established when there is evidence that Council will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired.

Council does not use this category presently.

Available for sale (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 at 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. The Council and Group includes in this category:

- investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes.

After initial recognition, these investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Council's shareholding in Civic Financial Services and the holdings of Government and corporate bonds are currently classified as available for sale.

	Cou	ıncil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual		Actual
	2019	2018		2018
• • •	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current portion				
Short term bank deposits with maturities of 4-12 months	108,468	82,382	108,718	82,632
Local government (NZLGFA) and corporate bonds	-	4,623	-	4,623
Total current portion	108,468	87,005	108,718	87,255
Non-current portion				
Shares in CCOs and other similar entities				
- Taupo Airport Authority	3,223	3,223	-	-
- NZ Local Government Funding Agency (NZLGFA)	100	100	100	100
- Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Ltd	9	9	9	9
Total investment in CCOs and similar entities	3,332	3,332	109	109
Investment in other entities				
Civic Financial Services Ltd	134	127	134	127
Term deposits	-	10,100	-	10,100
Local government (NZLGFA) and corporate bonds	1,995	1,633	1,995	1,633
Community loans	757	821	757	821
Equity securities	10,889	9,082	10,889	9,082
Other Loans	1,000	-	1,000	-
Total investment in other entities	14,775	21,763	14,775	21,763
Total non-current portion	18,107	25,095	14,884	21,872
Total other financial assets	126,575	112,100	123,602	109,127

Fair value

Term deposits

The carrying amount of term deposits approximates their fair value.

Bonds

Government and commercial bonds are carried at amortised cost. The fair value of these bonds is \$Nil (2018)

\$4,048,456). Fair value has been determined using quoted market bid prices from independently sourced market information.

Controlled entities

Taupō District Council has 50% ownership of the Taupō Airport Authority Joint Venture. The Crown is the owner of the other 50%. The Taupō Airport Authority balance date is 30 June. Taupō District Council has settled \$100 on the Destination Lake Taupō Trust. The Trust's balance date is 30 June.

Taupō District Council has 100% ownership (150 shares) of the subsidiary Data Capture Systems Limited (2018 150 shares). This company is dormant.

Taupō District Council has 100% ownership (100 shares) of the subsidiary Destination Lake Taupō Limited (2018 100 shares). This company is dormant.

Listed shares

Council has current investments in listed shares on LSE, ASX & NZX. Listed shares are recognised at fair value which is determined by reference to published current bid price quotations in an active market.

Council holds the following listed equity investments:

		2019			2018	
Equity	No. of shares	Market value at 30 June \$/share	Total Market Value	No. of shares	Market value at 30 June \$/share	Total Market Value
Tesco	130,000	4.29	557,740	130,000	4.98	646,976
BHP Billiton	-	-	-	15,000	36.94	554,085
ANZ Bank	30,000	29.51	885,158	30,000	30.78	922,876
Brambles Limited	-	-	-	70,000	9.67	677,124
Scentre Group	80,000	4.02	321,305	80,000	4.78	382,571
Freightways	120,726	8.44	1,018,927	120,726	7.82	944,077
Auckland International Airport	75,000	9.85	738,750	150,000	6.78	1,017,000
Port of Tauranga	-	-	-	100,000	5.10	510,000
AGL Energy Limited	25,000	20.93	523,219	45,000	24.47	1,100,980
Amcor	35,000	16.93	592,668	40,683	15.70	638,608
APA Group	-	-	-	83,529	10.73	896,253
Unilever plc	2,500	92.63	231,572	2,500	81.27	203,180
Ramsay Healthcare	10,000	75.56	755,570	10,000	58.80	588,017
Adelaide Brighton Concrete	125,000	4.23	528,187	-	-	-
Bunzl	5,000	39.31	196,537	-	-	-
Costa Group	9,872	4.23	41,714	-	-	-
Estia Health	150,000	2.76	414,183	-	-	-
Gentrack	31,569	6.20	195,728	-	-	-
James Hardie	30,000	19.56	586,759	-	-	-
Lendlease	40,000	13.60	543,876	-	-	-
Link Administration Holdings	50,000	5.23	261,479	-	-	-
Pact Group	150,000	2.92	437,716	-	-	-
Sydney Airport holdings	75,000	8.41	630,687	-	-	-
Syrah Resources	200,000	0.92	184,081	-	-	-
Transurban	50,000	15.42	770,840	-	-	-
Tourism Holdings	125,000	3.78	472,500		-	-
Total Value			10,889,196			9,081,747

Community Loans

Loans to community organisations made at nil or below market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cashflows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. These loans are subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The face value of the loans is

\$757,132 (2018 \$821,053).

Other Loans

Other Loans made at below market interest rates are initially recognised at fair value.

Impairment

There were no impairment expenses or provisions for other financial assets. At balance date, none of these financial assets are either past due or impaired.

Other Shares in Companies

Council holds the following equity investments:

Civic Financial Services Ltd 83,971 shares at fair value of \$1.59 (2018 \$1.51) each.

Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Ltd 1 ordinary capital share (uncalled) of \$1,000 (2018 \$1,000).

BOP Local Authority Shared Services Ltd 1 ordinary capital share of \$1,000 (2018 \$1,000).

NZ Local Government Funding Agency 100,000 ordinary shares @ \$1.00 and 100,000 ordinary unpaid shares @ \$1.00 (2018 \$1.00).

16 Non-current assets held for sale

Accounting policy

An asset is held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. On classification as 'Held for Sale', non current assets and disposal groups are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment losses for writedowns of the asset are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale (including those that are part of a disposal group).

	Coι	ıncil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Non-current assets held for sale are:				
Land	10,024	13,682	10,024	13,682
Total non-current assets held for sale	10,024	13,682	10,024	13,682

The movement of non-current assets held for sale is as follows:

	Соц	uncil	Gro	pup
	Actual 2019 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	2019	Actual 2018 \$000
Opening balance	13,682	10,011	13,682	10,011
Disposals	(2,875)	-	(2,875)	-
Asset reclassifications	(1,117)	2,875	(1,117)	2,875
Additions	334	111	334	111
Fair value gains/(losses) on valuation	-	689	-	689
Impairment	-	(4)	-	(4)
Total	10,024	13,682	10,024	13,682

The non-current assets held for sale are made up of residential and non-residential land. An asset will only be shown in this category if it has been approved by Council for sale, it is being actively marketed, and it is expected to sell within the next financial year.

17 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant, and equipment consist of:

(i) Operational assets

Operational assets include land, buildings, office furniture and fittings, library books, heritage assets, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

(ii) Restricted assets

Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by Council, that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

(iii) Infrastructure assets

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

Land and land under roads (operational and restricted) are measured at fair value, buildings (operational and restricted) and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes, excluding heritage assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Revaluation

Land and buildings (operational and restricted), land under roads and infrastructural assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years.

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

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and 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 income but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Additions

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

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant, and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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.

Additions between valuations are shown at cost, except vested assets. Certain infrastructural assets and land have been vested in Council as part of the subdivision consent process. Vested land reserves are initially recognised at the most recent rating valuation. Vested infrastructural assets are valued based on the actual quantities of infrastructure components vested, and the current "in the ground" cost of providing identical services.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of 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.

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

Depreciation

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

Class of Asset Depreciated	Estimated Useful Life	Depreciation rates
Operational assets		
Land	not depreciated	nil
Buildings	net depresiated	
Site value	13 years	7.69%
Structure	20 - 80 years	1.3% - 5%
Roof	20 - 40 years	2.5% - 5%
Services	20 - 45 years	2.5% - 5%
Internal fit-out	15 - 35 years	2.9% - 6.7%
Plant		
	20 - 30 years	3.3% - 5%
Machinery	2 - 20 years	5% - 50%
Computer equipment	4 years	25.00%
Office equipment	4 - 10 years	13.33% - 25%
Leased assets	3 - 5 years	20% - 33.3%
Furniiture and fittings	2 - 10 years	10% - 50%
Park furniture	2 - 25 years	4% - 50%
Motor vehicles	4 - 10 years	10% - 25%
Library books	6.5 years	15.50%
Infrastructural assets	0.0 youro	10.0070
Buildings	40 - 75 years	1.3% - 2.5%
Roading network		
Top surface (seal)	3 - 20 years	5% - 33.3%
Pavement (base course)	45 - 65 years	1.5% - 2.2%
Formation	not depreciated	nil
Culverts	55 - 80 years	1.3% - 1.8%
Footpaths	50 - 80 years	1.3% - 2%
Kerbs	60 years	1.70%
Signs Streetlights	15 years 25 - 60 years	6.70% 1.7% - 4%
Bridges	90 - 100 years	1% - 1.1%
Land under roads	not depreciated	nil
Water system	not depreciated	1
Pipes	45 - 100 years	1% - 2.2%
Valves, hydrants	40 years	2.50%
Pump stations	10 - 60 years	1.7% - 10%
Tanks	25 - 80 years	1.3% - 4%
Sewerage system		
Pipes	65 - 100 years	1% - 1.5%
Manholes	80 years	1.30%
Treatment plant	5 - 80 years	1.3% - 20%
Stormwater systems		
Pipes	50 - 120 years	0.83% - 2%
Manholes, cesspits	75 - 100 years	1% - 1.3%
Flood control systems	50 - 100 years	1% - 2%
Solid waste	4 - 24 years	4.166% - 25%

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

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment at each balance date and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds it recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimating the fair value of land, buildings and infrastructure

Land (operational, restricted, and infrastructural)

The most recent valuation of land and buildings for Council and Group was performed by an independent registered valuers, Mairi Macdonald MPINZ, BBS (VPM) and Andrew Parkyn (SPINZ, ANZIV), GradDipBusStud (Rural Valuation), of Quotable Value Limited. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2019.

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

Restrictions on Council's ability to sell land would normally not impair the value of the land because Council and Group has operational use of the land for the foreseeable future and will substantially receive the full benefits of outright ownership.

Buildings (operational and restricted)

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

Depreciated replacement cost is determined using a number of significant assumptions. Significant assumptions include:

- The replacement asset is based on the replacement with modern equivalent assets with adjustments where appropriate for obsolescence due to overdesign or surplus capacity.
- The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts of similar assets and Property Institute of New Zealand cost information.
- The remaining useful life of assets is estimated, after considering factors such as the condition of the asset, future maintenance and replacement plans, and experience with similar buildings.
- Straight-line depreciation has been applied in determining the depreciated replacement cost value of the asset.

Non-specialised buildings (for example, residential and office buildings) are valued at fair value using marketbased evidence. Market rents and capitalisation rates were applied to reflect market value.

Infrastructural asset classes: wastewater, water, stormwater, and roads

Wastewater, water, stormwater, and roading infrastructural assets (excluding land under roads and buildings associated with networks) are valued using the optimised depreciated replacement cost method. There are a number of estimates and assumptions exercised when valuing infrastructural assets using the depreciated replacement cost method. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example, the Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets which are not visible, for example stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets;
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of the asset;
- Estimating the replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts in the region for similar assets; and
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated.



These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over or under estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. To minimise this risk, Council's infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of Council's asset management planning activities, which provides Council with further assurance over its useful life estimates. Experienced independent valuers perform the Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

The most recent valuation of roading infrastructural assets (excluding land under roads) was performed by John Vessey, BE (Civil), BA (Econ), CPEng, FIPENZ, affiliate member of PINZ, member of ACENZ, of Opus International Consultants Limited. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2017.

The most recent valuation of wastewater, water and stormwater infrastructural assets (excluding associated buildings) was performed by Stephen Garlick, Associate Director, Strategic Asset Management of Aecom NZ Limited.

The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2018.

The most recent valuation of the Airport Infrastructure

was performed by independent valuer, Vaibhav Gandhi of Beca Valuations Ltd. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2017.

Land under roads

Land under roads is separated into rural and urban and then valued based on a weighted average rate for each type.

The rate is based on the Council's District Rating Roll at 30 April 2019 and then indexed using market sales to bring the values to 30 June 2019. All the land has been valued as unimproved, which assumes land in its base state without the benefit of infrastructure.

The most recent valuation of land under roads was performed by Maria McHugh RV, BCom (VPM), MPINZ of Quotable Value New Zealand, and is effective as at 30 June 2019.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Classification of property

Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of the Council's social housing policy. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

Council 2019	Cost / revaluation	Cost / Accumulated uation depreciation	Carrying amount	Current year additions	Current year disposals	Current year impairment	Current year		Revaluation	Cost / revaluation	Cost / Accumulated uation depreciation	Carrying amount
	1 Jul 18 \$000	1 Jul 18 \$000	1 Jul 18 \$000	(+ gains) \$000	(+ losses) \$000	charges \$000	depreciation \$000	Transfers \$000	surplus \$000	30 Jun 19 \$000	30 Jun 19 \$000	30 Jun 19 \$000
Operating assets at cost and valuation												
Land	34,277		34,277	155	•	•		(2,270)	7,782	39,944	•	39,944
Buildings	65,812	(6,833)	58,979	1,532	(130)	•	(3,766)	•	7,445	64,708	(648)	64,060
Library books	6,511	(5,317)	1,194	307	•	'	(307)	•	•	6,818	(5,624)	1,194
Leased plant & equipment	257	(129)	128	103	•	•	(96)	•		359	(224)	135
Office fumiture and fittings	31,788	(17,125)	14,663	2,153	(20)	•	(1,891)	•		33,850	(18,945)	14,905
Mobile plant and equipment	9,812	(6,326)	3,486	1,589	(213)	•	(945)	•		10,478	(6,561)	3,917
Heritage assets	2,083	(10)	2,073	83	-	•		•		2,167	(10)	2,157
Capital work in progress - land	1,024	•	1,024	1,222		•		(1,977)		269	•	269
Capital work in progress - buildings	17	ı	17	2,326	•	'	•	(1,361)	'	982	'	982
Capital work in progress - library books		•	•	307	•	•		(307)		•		
Capital work in progress - office furniture & fittings	169	•	169	1,636		•		(805)		1,000	•	1,000
Capital work in progress - mobile plant & equipment	58	•	58	1,415		•		(1,280)		193	•	193
Capital work in progress - heritage assets	9		9	85				(88)		Э	•	ę
Total operating assets	151,814	(35,740)	116,074	12,913	(362)	•	(7,005)	(8,088)	15,227	160,771	(32,012)	128,759
Infrastructural assets at cost and valuation												
Roading	330,029	(5,961)	324,068	9,980	(1,264)	•	(6,842)			338,582	(12,640)	325,942
Water supply	72,824	•	72,824	7,650	(193)	•	(3,427)	•		80,275	(3,421)	76,854
Wastewater reticulation	117,967	ı	117,967	3,229	(146)	'	(4,629)	•	'	121,046	(4,625)	116,421
Stormwater reticulation	48,995		48,995	1,868	(20)		(927)			50,791	(925)	49,866
Land under roads	272,312	I	272,312	6	ı		ı	40	69,587	341,948		341,948
Infrastructural buildings	12,280	(715)	11,565	197		'	(359)	•	006	12,303	'	12,303
Solid waste	5,262	(3,557)	1,705		•	•	(247)	•		5,262	(3,804)	1,458
Capital work in progress - roading	2,476	I	2,476	6,519				(2,099)		1,896		1,896
Capital works in progress - water supply	8,171	ı	8,171	7,716	,	'	,	(6,758)	'	9,129	'	9,129
Capital work in progress - wastewater	3,170	ı	3,170	4,694	·	'		(1,737)	'	6,127	'	6,127
Capital work in progress - stormwater	287		287	614	•	•	1	(425)	•	476	•	476
Capital work in progress - solid waste	•		•	192	•	•	•	(1)	•	191	•	191
Total infrastructural assets	873,773	(10,233)	863,540	42,668	(1,673)	•	(16,431)	(15,980)	70,487	968,026	(25,415)	942,611
Restricted assets at cost and valuation												
Reserves	126,935	I	126,935	1,124				4,783	22,432	155,274		155,274
Total restricted assets	126,935		126,935	1,124	I			4,783	22,432	155,274		155,274
Total Council	1,152,522	(45,973)	1,106,549	56,705	(2,035)	•	(23,436)	(19,285)	108,146	1,284,071	(57,427)	1,226,644

Council 2018	Cost / / revaluation 1 Jul 17 \$000	Accumulated depreciation 1 Jul 17 \$000	Carrying amount 1 Jul 17 \$000	Current year additions (+ gains) \$000	Current year disposals (+ losses) \$000	Current year impairment charges \$000	Current year depreciation \$000	Transfers \$000	Revaluation surplus \$000	Cost / revaluation 30 Jun 18 \$000	Accumulated depreciation 30 Jun 18 \$000	Carrying amount 30 Jun 18 \$000
Operating assets at cost and valuation												
Land	35,136	•	35,136	33	(206)		ı	15		34,277		34,277
Buildings	64,294	(3,392)	60,902	2,696	(229)	(669)	(3,691)			65,812	(6,833)	58,979
Library books	6,197	(5,015)	1,182	314			(302)			6,511	(5,317)	1,194
Leased plant & equipment	298	(23)	225		(28)		(69)			257	(129)	128
Office furniture and fittings	29,643	(15,314)	14,329	2,221	(8)		(1,879)			31,788	(17,125)	14,663
Mobile plant and equipment	10,082	(6,131)	3,951	538	(127)	•	(876)			9,812	(6,326)	3,486
Heritage assets	2,060	(10)	2,050	23		•				2,083	(10)	2,073
Capital work in progress - land	978		978	1,087				(1,041)		1,024		1,024
Capital work in progress - buildings	102		102	2,885				(2,970)		17		17
Capital work in progress - library books	•	•		315				(315)		•		•
Capital work in progress - office furniture & fittings	193		193	1,467				(1,491)	•	169		169
Capital work in progress - mobile plant & equipment	•	•	•	657		•		(200)		58		58
Capital work in progress - heritage assets	17	•	17	44	•	•	•	(55)		9		9
Total operating assets	149,000	(29,935)	119,065	12,280	(1,299)	(669)	(6,817)	(6,456)		151,814	(35,740)	116,074
Infrastructural assets at cost and valuation												
Roading	321,887	(32)	321,855	8,733	(582)	ı	(5,938)		I	330,029	(5,961)	324,068
Water supply	78,493	(6,172)	72,321	2,055	(11)	ı	(3,087)		1,546	72,824	I	72,824
Wastewater reticulation	116,509	(8,654)	107,855	3,521	(6)		(4,408)		11,008	117,967	ı	117,967
Stormwater reticulation	52,329	(1,786)	50,543	1,841			(921)		(2,468)	48,995		48,995
Land under roads	272,229	1	272,229	•	I	ı	ı	83	I	272,312	I	272,312
Infrastructural buildings	12,273	(358)	11,915	7	ı	ı	(357)	ı	I	12,280	(715)	11,565
Solid waste	5,262	(3,310)	1,952		I	I	(247)	•		5,262	(3,557)	1,705
Capital work in progress - roading	495		495	4,672	'			(2,691)		2,476		2,476
Capital works in progress - water supply	1,523		1,523	6,764				(116)	ı	8,171	ı	8,171
Capital work in progress - wastewater	473		473	2,858				(161)		3,170	ı	3,170
Capital work in progress - stormwater	~		-	307	1			(21)		287	ı	287
Capital work in progress - solid waste				25				(25)		•		
Total infrastructural assets	861,474	(20,312)	841,162	30,783	(602)		(14,958)	(2,931)	10,086	873,773	(10,233)	863,540
Restricted assets at cost and valuation												
Reserves	126,118		126,118	832				(15)		126,935	ı	126,935
Total restricted assets	126,118		126,118	832		I		(15)		126,935		126,935
Total Council	1,136,592	(50,247)	1,086,345	43,895	(1,901)	(669)	(21,775)	(9,402)	10,086	1,152,522	(45,973)	1,106,549

	Cost /	Cost / Accumulated		Current year	Current year	Current year	-		: -	Cost /	Cost / Accumulated	Carrying
Group 2019	revaluation 1 Jul 18	revaluation depreciation 1 Jul 18 1 Jul 18 ************************************	amount 1 Jul 18 #2000	additions (+ gains)	disposals (+ losses)	Impairment charges	Current year depreciation	Transfers	Kevaluation surplus	30 Jun 19	depreciation 30 Jun 19	amount 30 Jun 19
Andressian accords of social functions	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	2000	2000	\$000	2000	\$000
Operating assets at cost and valuation	34 277		34 277	155				(026.6)	7 782	30 044		30 944
Buildings	66,468	(6,886)	59,582	1,532	(130)		(3,808)	-	7,498	65,322	(648)	64,674
Library books	6,511	(5,317)	1,194	307	х I ,	•	(307)		•	6,818	(5,624)	1,194
Leased plant & equipment	257	(129)	128	103			(96)			359	(224)	135
Office furniture and fittings	32,062	(17,220)	14,842	2,181	(20)		(1,936)			34,149	(19,082)	15,067
Mobile plant and equipment	9,869	(6,368)	3,501	1,589	(213)		(947)			10,536	(6,606)	3,930
Heritage assets	2,083	(10)	2,073	83	~					2,167	(10)	2,157
Capital work in progress - land	1,024	•	1,024	1,222	•	•	•	(1,977)	•	269	•	269
Capital work in progress - buildings	17	•	17	2,326		•	•	(1,361)	•	982	•	982
Capital work in progress - library books	1		1	307				(307)				T
Capital work in progress - office fumiture & fittings	169		169	1,636			·	(805)		1,000		1,000
Capital work in progress - mobile plant & equipment	58		58	1,415				(1,280)		193		193
Capital work in progress - heritage assets	9	ı	9	85	ı	I	ı	(88)	ı	r	ı	ę
Total operating assets	152,801	(35,930)	116,871	12,941	(362)		(7,094)	(8,088)	15,280	161,742	(32,194)	129,548
Infrastructural assets at cost and valuation												
Roading	331,453	(5,976)	325,477	9,980	(1,264)	I	(6,857)	1		340,006	(12,670)	327,336
Water supply	72,824	•	72,824	7,650	(193)	•	(3,427)			80,275	(3,421)	76,854
Wastewater reticulation	117,967		117,967	3,229	(146)		(4,629)			121,046	(4,625)	116,421
Stormwater reticulation	49,370	(15)	49,355	1,868	(20)		(942)			51,166	(955)	50,211
Land under roads	272,312		272,312	6				40	69,587	341,948		341,948
Infrastructural buildings	12,280	(715)	11,565	197			(359)		006	12,303		12,303
Solid waste	5,262	(3,557)	1,705				(247)			5,262	(3,804)	1,458
Capital work in progress - roading	2,476	•	2,476	6,519	•		•	(7,099)	'	1,896	•	1,896
Capital works in progress - water supply	8,171		8,171	7,716		I		(6,758)		9,129		9,129
Capital work in progress - wastewater	3,170	1	3,170	4,694	ı	1	1	(1,737)	1	6,127	1	6,127
Capital work in progress - stormwater	287	,	287	614	ı	I	,	(425)	,	476	,	476
Capital work in progress - solid waste	'	'	,	192	'	ı		(1)	'	191	'	191
Taupo Airport Runways	4,899	(175)	4,724		-		(176)		-	4,899	(351)	4,548
Total infrastructural assets	880,471	(10,438)	870,033	42,668	(1,673)		(16,637)	(15,980)	70,487	974,724	(25,826)	948,898
Restricted assets at cost and valuation												
Reserves	126,935		126,935	1,124				4,783	22,432	155,274		155,274
Taupo Airport Land	4,215		4,215						(179)	4,036		4,036
Total restricted assets	131,150	•	131,150	1,124		•	•	4,783	22,253	159,310	•	159,310
Total Group	1,164,422	(46,368)	1,118,054	56,733	(2,035)	•	(23,731)	(19,285)	108,020	1,295,776	(58,020)	1,237,756

Group 2018	Cost / / revaluation 1 Jul 17 \$000	Accumulated depreciation 1 Jul 17 \$000	Carrying amount 1 Jul 17 \$000	Current year additions (+ gains) \$000	Current year disposals (+ losses) \$000	Current year impairment charges \$000	Current year depreciation \$000	Transfers \$000	Revaluation surplus \$000	Cost / revaluation 30 Jun 18 \$000	Accumulated depreciation 30 Jun 18 \$000	Carrying amount 30 Jun 18 \$000
Operating assets at cost and valuation												
Land	35,136		35,136	33	(206)			15	•	34,277		34,277
Buildings	64,831	(3,414)	61,417	2,797	(229)	(669)	(3,714)	10	•	66,468	(6,886)	59,582
Library books	6,197	(5,015)	1,182	314	•		(302)		•	6,511	(5,317)	1,194
Leased plant & equipment	298	(23)	225		(28)		(69)			257	(129)	128
Office furniture and fittings	30,149	(15,428)	14,721	2,310	(11)		(1,908)	(270)	•	32,062	(17,220)	14,842
Mobile plant and equipment	10,354	(6,343)	4,011	538	(152)		(886)	(10)	•	9,869	(6,368)	3,501
Heritage assets	2,060	(10)	2,050	23					•	2,083	(10)	2,073
Capital work in progress - land	978		978	1,087				(1,041)		1,024		1,024
Capital work in progress - buildings	119		119	2,885				(2,987)	•	17		17
Capital work in progress - office furniture & fittings	193		193	1,467				(1,491)		169		169
Capital work in progress - mobile plant & equipment				657		•		(200)		58		58
Capital work in progress - heritage assets	17		17	44				(55)		9		9
Total operating assets	150,332	(30,283)	120,049	12,470	(1,327)	(669)	(6,879)	(6,743)	•	152,801	(35,930)	116,871
Infrastructural assets at cost and valuation												
Roading	323,311	(32)	323,279	8,733	(582)	ı	(5,953)			331,453	(5,976)	325,477
Water supply	78,493	(6,172)	72,321	2,055	(11)	ı	(3,087)	,	1,546	72,824	ı	72,824
Wastewater reticulation	116,509	(8,654)	107,855	3,521	(6)	I	(4,408)	,	11,008	117,967	I	117,967
Stormwater reticulation	52,704	(1,786)	50,918	1,841	I	ı	(936)		(2,468)	49,370	(15)	49,355
Land under roads	272,229	ı	272,229			I	ı	83		272,312	ı	272,312
Infrastructural buildings	12,273	(358)	11,915	7	ı	ı	(357)		ı	12,280	(715)	11,565
Solid waste	5,262	(3,310)	1,952		•	I	(247)	ı	•	5,262	(3,557)	1,705
Capital work in progress - roading	495	ı	495	4,672		I	ı	(2,691)		2,476	ı	2,476
Capital works in progress - water supply	1,523		1,523	6,764				(116)		8,171		8,171
Capital work in progress - wastewater	473		473	2,858	ı	ı	ı	(161)	ı	3,170	ı	3,170
Capital work in progress - stormwater	-	'	-	307	1			(21)		287		287
Capital work in progress - solid waste	'			25	ı	ı	ı	(25)	ı		ı	ı
Taupo Airport Runways	4,874		4,874	25			(175)			4,899	(175)	4,724
Total infrastructural assets	868,147	(20,312)	847,835	30,808	(602)	•	(15,163)	(2,931)	10,086	880,471	(10,438)	870,033
Restricted assets at cost and valuation												
Reserves	126,118		126,118	832				(15)		126,935		126,935
Taupo Airport Land	3,945		3,945	'				270		4,215		4,215
Total restricted assets	130,063		130,063	832				255		131,150		131,150
Total Group	1,148,542	(50,595)	1,097,947	44,110	(1,929)	(669)	(22,042)	(9,419)	10,086	1,164,422	(46,368)	1,118,054

Heritage assets

Council owns a variety of heritage type assets around the Taupō District that are of cultural or historical significance which are not included in values in the note above.

These assets are made up of mainly carvings and sculptures and Council estimates their value at \$284,000 (2018 \$284,000).

Restrictions to title and security over property, plant & equipment

Land in the "Restricted Asset" category is 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 under a bequest or donation that restricts the purpose for which the assets are used).

Infrastructural assets

Council manages infrastructural assets in accordance with Asset Management Plans. These plans detail the level of service required, the current physical extent, condition and capacity of the network and the timing, extent and cost of work required to maintain and restore the network's defined capacity in future years.

Computers and fitness equipment

These assets are subject to finance leases (note 24)

Impairment

No assets have been identified as requiring impairment (2018 \$698,142 Waiora House).

Insurance on assets

The total book value of all assets covered by insurance contracts is \$129 million (2018 \$129m).

The Council has chosen to insure these assets for \$298 million (2018 \$298m).

The Council has chosen to self-insure Infrastructure assets as outlined in Council's Taupō Recovery Plan December 2013, by "ring fencing" the cash investments of the TEL Fund of \$60m (2018 \$59m) and providing other funding options including undrawn credit lines, other reserve funds and sufficient head room with respect to borrowing limits. The value of the Roading, Water, Wastewater, Stormwater & Solid Waste assets that are self-insured is \$588 million (2018 \$578m).

With the provisions made above, in the event of a loss Council will be eligible for 60% financial support for essential infrastructure recovery from Central Government.



Infrastructural assets - further disclosures

Council 2019

Council 2019	Closing book value \$000	Additions constructed by Council \$000	transferred	Estimated replacement cost \$000
Infrastructural assets				
Water treatment plants & facilities	17,664	-	-	37,294
Water reticulation assets	59,191	6,378	1,271	118,340
Wastewater treatment plants & facilities	56,222	-	-	131,441
Wastewater reticulation assets	60,199	1,803	1,425	103,410
Stormwater drainage	49,866	514	1,354	88,948
Roads & footpaths	325,942	7,384	2,597	464,175
Total infrastructural assets	569,084	16,079	6,647	943,608

Water, wastewater and stormwater assets latest valuation 30/6/2018.

Roads and footpaths latest valuation 30/6/2017.

Council 2018

Council 2018	Closing book value \$000	constructed by Council	to Council	Estimated replacement cost \$000
Infrastructural assets				
Water treatment plants & facilities	19,456	-	-	36,998
Water reticulation assets	53,368	208	1,847	109,702
Wastewater treatment plants & facilities	59,486	-	-	130,169
Wastewater reticulation assets	58,481	260	3,261	102,387
Stormwater drainage	48,995	85	1,756	86,389
Roads & footpaths	324,068	3,067	5,666	464,151
Taupo Airport runways	-	-	-	-
Total infrastructural assets	563,854	3,620	12,530	929,796

Group 2019

Group 2019	Closing book value \$000	by Group	transferred to Group	Estimated replacement cost \$000
Infrastructural assets				
Water treatment plants & facilities	17,664	-	-	37,294
Water reticulation assets	59,191	6,378	1,271	118,340
Wastewater treatment plants & facilities	56,222	-	-	131,441
Wastewater reticulation assets	60,199	1,803	1,425	103,410
Stormwater drainage	50,211	514	1,425	89,323
Roads & footpaths	327,336	7,384	1,354	465,599
Taupo Airport runways	4,724	-	-	4,899
Total infrastructural assets	575,547	16,079	5,475	950,306

Water, wastewater and stormwater assets latest valuation 30/6/2018.

Roads and footpaths latest valuation 30/6/2017.

Group 2018

Group 2018	Closing book value \$000	Additions constructed by Group \$000	transferred	Estimated replacement cost \$000
Infrastructural assets				
Water treatment plants & facilities	19,456	-	-	36,998
Water reticulation assets	53,368	208	1,847	109,702
Wastewater treatment plants & facilities	59,486	-	-	130,169
Wastewater reticulation assets	58,481	260	3,261	102,387
Stormwater drainage	49,355	85	1,756	86,764
Roads & footpaths	325,477	3,067	5,666	465,575
Taupo Airport runways	4,724	25	-	4,899
Total infrastructural assets	570,347	3,645	12,530	936,494

Finance leases as lessee

The net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment leased under finance leases is as follows:

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Computer equipment	31	101	31	101
Gym equipment	105	27	105	27
Total	136	128	136	128

Capital commitments

	Council		Gro	pup
	Actual 2018 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000	Actual 2018 \$000	Actual 2017 \$000
Water system	2,965	1,400	2,965	1,400
Wastewater capex/renewals	1,036	2,298	1,036	2,298
Stormwater capex/renewals	-	161	-	161
District roading capex/renewals	984	2,127	984	2,127
Council Administration Building	40	-	40	-
Velodrome Renewal	133	-	133	-
Alterations to Turangi Information Centre	204	-	204	-
Turangi Gymnasium Renovation	255	-	255	-
AC Baths Hydroslide Replacement	61	-	61	-
Tech One ERP Implementation	860	-	860	-
Otumuheke cultural and ecological enhancement project	-	452	-	452
Other capex/renewals	-	17	-	17
Total capital commitments	6,538	6,455	6,538	6,455

18 Intangible assets

Accounting policy

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the software.

Costs are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives (3 to 8 years).

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

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

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives (not exceeding 8 years).

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Carbon credits

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. 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 period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Class of intangible asset	Estimated Useful Life	Amortisation rates
Computer software	3 - 8 years	12.5% - 33.33%

For further details, refer to the policy for impairment of property, plant and equipment in note 17. The same approach applies to the impairment of intangible assets.

Movements in the carrying value for each class of intangible asset are as follows:

Cost	Computer software \$000	Capital work in progress \$000	Carbon credits \$000	Total \$000
Council 2018				
Balances at 1 July 2017	3,118	-	-	3,118
Additions	17	-	308	325
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	3,135	-	308	3,443
Council 2019				
Balance at 1 July 2018	3,135	-	308	3,443
Additions	11	1,192	378	1,581
Disposals	(48)	-	(308)	(356)
Transfers to property, plant & equipment	-	(63)	-	(63)
Balance at 30 June 2019	3,098	1,129	378	4,605

Accumulated Amortisation and impairment	Computer software \$000	Capital work in progress \$000	Carbon credits \$000	Total \$000
Council 2018				
Balances at 1 July 2017	(2,396)	-	-	(2,396)
Amortisation Charge	(308)	-	-	(308)
Balances as at 30 June 2018	(2,704)	-	-	(2,704)
Council 2019				
Balances at 1 July 2018	(2,704)	-	-	(2,704)
Disposals	48	-	-	48
Amortisation Charge	(211)	-	-	(211)
Balances as at 30 June 2019	(2,867)	-	-	(2,867)

Carrying amounts	Computer software \$000	Capital work in progress \$000		Total \$000
Council				
As at 1 July 2017	722	-	-	722
As at 30 June 2018 & 1 July 2018	431	-	308	739
As at 30 June 2019	231	1,129	378	1,738

Cost	Computer software \$000	Capital work in progress \$000	Carbon credits \$000	Total \$000
Group 2018				
Balances as at 1 July 2017	3,124	-	-	3,124
Additions	17	-	308	325
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	3,141	-	308	3,449
Group 2019				
Balances as at 1 July 2018	3,146	-	308	3,454
Additions	155	1,192	378	1,725
Disposals	(48)	-	(308)	(356)
Transfers to property, plant & equipment	-	(63)	-	(63)
Balance at 30 June 2019	3,253	1,129	378	4,760

Accumulated Amortisation and impairment	Computer software \$000	Capital work in	Carbon credits \$000	Total \$000
Group 2018				
Balances as at 1 July 2017	(2,398)	-	-	(2,398)
Amortisation Charge	(309)	-	-	(309)
Balances as at 30 June 2018	(2,707)	-	-	(2,707)
Group 2019	-			
Balances as at 1 July 2018	(2,712)	-	-	(2,712)
Disposals	48	-	-	48
Amortisation Charge	(234)	-	-	(234)
Balances as at 30 June 2019	(2,898)	-	-	(2,898)

Carrying amounts	Computer software \$000	Capital work in progress \$000		Total \$000
Group				
As at 1 July 2017	726	-	-	726
As at 30 June 2018 & 1 July 2018	434	-	308	742
As at 30 June 2019	355	1,129	378	1,862

Impairment

Carbon credits

Council considers there is no impairment of carbon credits held as they are expected to be fully utilised in satisfying carbon obligations from its landfill operations.

Carbon units have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life because they have no expiry date and will continue to have economic benefit as long as the Emissions Trading Scheme is in place.

19 Depreciation and amortisation expense by group of activity

	Cour	ncil
	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Water	3,675	3,353
Community Services	204	184
Transport	6,875	5,969
Community Facilities	5,150	4,989
Solid Waste	372	373
Stormwater	927	922
Wastewater	4,799	4,582
Economic Development	18	17
Democracy & Planning	14	13
Investments	212	349
Total depreciation and amortisation expense by activity	22,246	20,751
Depreciation and amortisation not directly related to group of activities	1,398	1,335
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	23,644	22,086

20 Biological assets - Forestry

Accounting policy

Forestry assets are predominantly standing trees which are managed on a sustainable yield basis.

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued to 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 cost to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The costs to maintain forestry assets are included in the statements of comprehensive income.

	Council		Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Opening balance	9,142	7,450	9,142	7,450
Gains/(losses) arising from changes in fair value	610	3,026	610	3,026
Additions	139	57	139	57
Disposals	(2,043)	(1,392)	(2,043)	(1,392)
Carrying amount at 30 June	7,848	9,141	7,848	9,141

The forest estate comprises a number of relatively small forests and two larger forests (Rangitāiki & Tirohanga) in the Taupō basin of radiata pine. The total net stocked area of the estate is estimated to be 985 hectares (2018 1,020 hectares).

Part of the tree crop (136.9 ha) in the Tirohanga forest has been sold under a 'Pay-as-cut' sale. At balance date 53 ha remained to be harvested under this contract. The estimated value of the area remaining under the contract at 30 June 2019, valued at the contracted tonnage rate, is \$1,770,000.

Feasibility, cost and timing of developing final access parts of the Tirohanga forest block are presently unknown. The realisation of the fair value assessed for the Tirohanga block is thus contingent on securing access and an assumption has been made in the valuation as to the timing of securing this access. The securing of access may involve additional costs that are not considered in reaching the assessed fair value presented.

Adam Mills of Woodlands Pacific Consulting Limited, an independant valuer, has valued the remaining forestry assets at \$6,160,000 as at 30 June 2019. The following assumptions have been adopted in determining the fair value of forestry assets (excluding the area currently under contract) :

• a pre tax discount rate of 9% (2018 9%) has been

used in discounting the present value of expected cashflows

- notional land rental costs have been included for freehold land
- forests have been valued on a going concern basis and includes the value of the existing crops on a single rotational basis
- costs and prices are held constant in 2019 NZ dollars i.e. the net impact of inflation is assumed to be zero
- costs are current average costs. No allowance has been made for cost improvements in future operations.
- log prices are based on national export log price indices for the benchmark China A grade.

There are no restrictions over the title of forestry assets, nor is any forestry asset pledged as security for liabilities (2018 Nil).

Financial risk management strategies

Council is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in timber prices. As Council is a long-term forestry investor and does not expect timber prices to decline significantly in the foreseeable future, it has not taken any measures to manage the risk of a decline in timber prices.

21 Investment property

Accounting policy

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value at each reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Total fair value of investment properties is shown in the table below:

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Land	11,294	11,479	11,604	11,479
Buildings	902	853	902	853
Balance at 30 June	12,196	12,332	12,506	12,332

The movement of investment property is as follows:

	Council		Gro	oup
	Actual 2019	Actual 2018		Actual 2018
	\$000	\$000		\$000
Opening balance	12,332	14,819	12,332	14,819
Fair value gains/(losses) on valuation	1,285	393	1,285	393
Additions	15	10	15	10
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/ from property plant and equipment	(2,553)	(83)	(2,553)	(83)
Transfers (to)/ from inventories and assets held for sale	1,117	(2,807)	1,117	(2,807)
Balance at 30 June	12,196	12,332	12,196	12,332

Investment properties are valued annually effective at 30 June to fair value. The valuation was performed by M MacDonald BBS (VPM) GradDipBusStud (Rural valuation) MPINZ, an independent registered valuer of Quotable Value Limited.

Quotable Value Limited is an experienced valuer with extensive market knowledge in the types and location of investment properties owned by the Council.

The valuation methodology and assumptions used were:

• all land has been valued on a fair market, highest and best use basis, each site has been individually considered and valued in accordance with current market conditions;

- all buildings are valued with reference to the market where market evidence exists, highest and best use of the property has been considered when formulating the valuation approach;
- site and other improvements relating to various land assets have been assessed on a fair value market basis, in the absence of conclusive market value evidence, improvements have been valued by the depreciated replacement cost approach; and
- all lessee (non Council) improvements have been excluded from the valuation.

Amounts relating to investment property and recognised in surplus or deficit include:

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Rental revenue from investment property	116	120	116	120
Direct operating expenses related to investment property that generated rental revenue during the period	47	27	47	27
Direct operating expenses related to investment property that did not generate rental revenue during the period	61	101	61	101
Contractual obligations for capital expenditure	-	16	-	16

22 Trade and other payables

Accounting policy

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

	Coι	uncil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018		2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Trade payables	5,621	4,765	5,745	4,953
Accrued expenses	2,396	908	2,505	1,058
Councillor fees payable	13	13	13	13
Accrued interest on borrowings	441	415	441	415
Deposits and bonds	1,283	831	1,285	839
Revenue in advance	2,943	3,099	3,000	3,146
Total creditors and other payables	12,697	10,031	12,989	10,424
Total creditors and other payables from exchange transactions	8,445	6,091	8,671	6,593
Total creditors and other payables from non-exchange transactions	4,252	3,940	4,317	3,831
Total current creditors and other payables from exchange and non-exchange transactions	12,697	10,031	12,988	10,424

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms, therefore the carrying value of trade payables approximates their fair value.



23 Employee entitlements

Accounting policy

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee provides the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where the Council or Group has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligations can be made.

Long-term employee entitlements

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

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

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimating retirement and long service leave obligations

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

A discount factor of 1.23% (2018 1.78%) and an inflation factor of 2% (2018 2%) were used.

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current portion				
Accrued pay	122	79	130	86
Annual leave	2,212	2,230	2,320	2,387
Lieu leave	120	134	127	141
Retirement gratuities & long service leave	208	179	208	179
Sick leave	55	46	55	46
Total current portion	2,717	2,668	2,840	2,839
Non-current portion				
Retirement gratuities & long service leave	345	395	353	403
Total non-current portion	345	395	353	403
Total employee entitlements	3,062	3,063	3,193	3,242

24 Borrowings

Accounting policy

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

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

Finance leases

A finance leases transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred. At the start of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

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

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

	Coι	ıncil	Gro	Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Current portion					
Commercial paper	30,000	19,000	30,000	19,000	
Debentures	-	30,000	-	30,000	
Finance lease liabilities	103	102	103	102	
Total secured current interest bearing borrowings	30,103	49,102	30,103	49,102	
Non-current portion					
Debentures	115,000	95,000	115,000	95,000	
Finance lease liabilities	35	36	35	36	
Total secured non-current interest bearing borrowings	115,035	95,036	115,035	95,036	
Total borrowings	145,138	144,138	145,138	144,138	

The Treasury Management Policy provides rules to ensure investments are held in accordance with legislative provisions and internal investment risk management strategies. Throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2019, one of these investment policies was in breach - the fixed rate maturity profile limit was exceeded. This breach has occurred since the revision of the Treasury Management policy adopted effective 1 July 2015, when Council adopted a more conservative limit for the fixed rate maturity profile, with the understanding that it will take a number of years to transition Council's existing interest rate hedging instruments to align with the policy.

Bank Facilities

Council has a total of \$50m (2018 \$50m) committed bank facilities, \$10m expires June 2021 and \$40m expires December 2022. Of the facilities nil (2018 \$nil) was drawn as at balance date.

Commercial paper, fixed and floating rate notes

Council has issued nil (2018 \$nil) of fixed and floating rate notes at balance date.

Council has commercial paper of \$30m currently on issue (2018 \$19m).

NZ Local Government Funding Agency

Council has issued \$115m (2018 \$125m) of floating rate debt securities as at balance date and these are entirely covered by interest rate swaps at fixed rates.

Security

All of Council's secured loans are secured under the terms of the Debenture Trust Deed between the Council and Trustees Executors, as Trustee. Security is by a charge over the Council's ability to levy rates in favour of the Trustee. Pursuant to the Trust Deed Council has issued debenture and security stock certificates of \$120.5 million at 30 June 2019 (2018 \$109.5 million) to secure the various debentures issued, bank loan facilities, guarantees issued on behalf of Council and other general banking facilities.

Lease liabilities are effectively secured, as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default.



	Со	uncil	Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual		Actual
	2019		2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Undrawn committed facilities				
Payable no later than one year	30,055	49,102	30,055	49,102
Later than one, not later than two years	20,026	33	20,026	33
Later than two, not later than five years	35,057	45,002	35,057	45,002
Later than five years	60,000	50,000	60,000	50,000
Total undrawn committed facilities	145,138	144,137	145,138	144,137
Total minimum lease payments payable				
Payable no later than one year	64	106	64	106
Later than one, not later than two years	32	34	32	34
Later than two, not later than five years	62	2	62	2
Total minimum lease payments	158	142	158	142
Future finance charges	(20)	(5)	(20)	(5)
Present value of minimum lease payments	138	137	138	137
Represented by:				
Current	55	102	55	102
Non-current	83	35	83	35
Total finance leases	138	137	138	137

At the Council, finance leases are largely related to the leasing of computer equipment. A summary of the net carrying amount of all leased assets is in note 17.

The finance leases can be renewed at the Council and Group's option, with rents set by reference to current

market rates for items of an equivalent age and condition. The Council and Group do have the option to purchase the assets at the end of the lease term.

There are no restrictions placed on the Council or Group by any of the finance leasing arrangements.



25 Derivative financial instruments

Accounting policy

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to interest rate risk arising from Council's financing activities. In accordance with its Treasury Policy, the Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance date. The associated gains or losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

	Council		Gro	up
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Non-current liability portion				
Interest rate swaps	35,672	24,083	35,672	24,083
Total non-current liability portion	35,672	24,083	35,672	24,083

The fair value of interest rate swaps have been determined by calculating the expected cash flows under the terms of the swaps and discounting these values to present value. The inputs into the valuation model are from independently sourced (Infoscan) market parameters such as interest rate yield curves. The interest rate swaps have been valued by Hedgebook as at 30 June 2019. The notional principal amounts of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts at 30 June 2019 were \$209,650,000 (2018 \$205,250,000).

At 30 June 2019, the fixed interest rates of interest rate swaps vary from 3.7% to 6.16% (2018 4.64% to 6.16%).

10 year interest rate swaps have dropped from 3.08% to 1.79% during the reporting period. This increases the projected future cash flows of councils swaps and hence, increases the liability of these contracts.

26 Provisions

Accounting policy

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Non-current portion				
Value landfill - closure and post closure provision	99	92	99	92
Movements in provisions				
Opening balance	92	69	92	69
Additional provisions made during the year	7	23	7	23
Closing balance	99	92	99	92

Taupō District Council gained resource consent in September 1998 to operate the Broadlands Road Landfill. The Council has responsibility under the resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the landfill after the site is closed. There are closure and post-closure responsibilities such as the following:

Closure responsibilities	Post-closure responsibilities
Final application and vegetation	Treatment and monitoring of leachate
Final application and vegetation	Ground water and surface monitoring
Facilities for leachate collection and monitoring	Gas monitoring and recovery
Facilities for water quality monitoring	Implementation of remedial measures such as needed for cover and control systems
Facilities for monitoring and recovery of gas	On going site maintenance for drainage systems, final cover and vegetation

The management of the landfill will influence the timing of recognition of some liabilities, for example, the current landfill consists of a series of new cells being progressively opened as old ones are completed. Each of these requires additional capital expenditure and the recalculation of the landfill aftercare provision.

Capacity of the Site

The estimated remaining capacity of the site as at 30 June 2019 is approximately 264,828 cubic metres (2018 295,789 cubic metres).

The estimated remaining life as at 30 June 2019 is 8 years (2018 9 years).

Estimates of the remaining capacity and life have been made by Council's engineers based on historical volume information and early results from the Solid Waste Management Strategy. The cash outflows for landfill post-closure are expected to occur between 2030 and 2035. The long-term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and is discounted using a discount rate of 7.75%.

27 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Taupō District Council is a guarantor of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA). The NZLGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand and it has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AA+.

Council is one of 30 local authority shareholders and 64 local authority borrowers of the NZLGFA. (In that regard it has uncalled capital of \$100,000). When aggregated with the uncalled capital of other shareholders, \$20m is available in the event that an imminent default is identified. Also, together with the other shareholders and guarantors, Council is a guarantor of all of NZLGFA's borrowings. At 30 June 2019, NZLGFA had borrowings totalling \$9,531m (2018 \$8,272m).

This figure is made up of the face value of the LGFA's bonds on issue of \$8,935m (2018 \$7,719m), accrued interest on bonds on issue of \$68.3m (2018 \$72m), the face value of bills on issue of \$505m (2018 \$475m) and bonds LGFA lent to counterparties under bond repurchase transactions of \$23m (2018 \$6m).

Financial reporting standards require Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability.

The Council considers the risk of NZLGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- we are not aware of any local authority debt defaults in New Zealand; and
- local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Other Contingencies

Taupō District Council

Scientific advice has been received regarding the Hipaua Geothermal Landslide risk near Waihī at the southern end of Lake Taupō. In the event of a landslide any property damage and/or loss of life could potentially give rise to claim(s) against Council, currently unquantifiable (2018 Same contingency disclosure made).



A land subsidence issue has been identified in the Taupō urban area, with the potential for property damage and therefore raising liability issues. Taupō District Council does not believe it has any direct potential liability, specifically related to the causes of the subsidence. The issue of contingent liability however, currently unquantifiable, is under review (2018 Same contingency disclosure made).

Council controls and has brought to account certain reserve lands throughout the District which will return to Iwi ownership in the event that they are no longer required for reserve purposes. Council does not envisage that this situation will ever eventuate (2018 Same disclosure of this contingency).

Council may be subject to claims relating to weather tightness building defects. Any leaky building claims made against Council after 1 July 2009 are not covered by our insurers. As at the date of this report there are three leaky building claims filed with the High Court to which the Council has been joined as a party, either as the direct respondent or as a third party. The Council is actively defending the claims and will seek to join third parties to share any liability it may have following mediation or trial. The three leaky building claims are:

1. Ministry of Education v Carter Holt Harvey – the leaky schools litigation:

In 2013, the Ministry of Education (MOE) initiated High Court proceedings against Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) and others alleging inherent defects in the shadow clad plywood cladding sheets manufactured and distributed by CHH. The MOE's claim against CCH is for 833 school buildings, 40 of which are located within the Auckland region. In 2016, CHH commenced proceedings against 48 councils, including Taupō District Council, alleging a breach of duty in the processing of building consents, undertaking building inspections and issuing Code of Compliance Certificates.

28 school buildings (three in Taupō) built outside the 10 year long stop contained within the Building Act 2004 have since been struck out by the High Court. The court has directed that the trial be staged. The first stage will be a 6 month hearing commencing in April 2020, to determine whether shadow clad is inherently defective.

 Randell & Squire v Taupō District Council – leaky building claim at 9B Krissell Place: The plaintiffs have filed a claim in the High Court against the Council seeking \$424,000 plus interest and costs. A 10 day trial has been scheduled to commence after 16 April 2020. It is expected mediation will occur to attempt to settle the claim before trial. The Council has joined the developer to the proceedings. At this stage, it is too early to conclude Council's ultimate liability, but its maximum exposure will be for the sum claimed (plus interest and costs).

3. Paine & Ors v Carter Holt Harvey – leaky home class action

During the last year, a group of homeowners initiated High Court proceedings against Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) and others alleging inherent defects in the shadow clad plywood cladding sheets manufactured and distributed by CHH. CHH has joined 19 Councils as co-defendants in this claim.

At present, there is still insufficient information to conclude on potential liability and claim quantum, if any.

In addition to the weather tightness building claims, there are a further 4 unresolved potential legal claims against Council as at 30 June 2019 (2018: 5 claims) In addition, potential claims may arise from the significant wastewater discharge incident on the Taupō lakefront on 2 July 2019 and the Crown Road subsidence event that occurred on 5 July 2019. All matters present some contingent liability risk related to building or resource consents, property damage, or other aspects of Council's operations which may result in claims for loss against the Council or for which the Council may incur statutory liability. It is not presently possible for Council to quantify a maximum financial exposure for these claims, if indeed there is any liability at all.

The potential for erosion and flooding risk has been identified through technical reports around the foreshore of Lake Taupō, with the potential for property damage and therefore raising liability issues. Taupō District Council does not believe it has any direct potential liability, specifically related to the causes of the erosion and flooding. The issue of contingent liability however, currently unquantifiable, is under review (2018 Same contingency disclosure made).

Due to recent earthquakes in Canterbury, Council needs to assess whether there is any risk to buildings in the Taupō District. Council has begun the task of evaluating its own buildings, commencing with the buildings of highest risk to human life, to determine if they may be earthquake prone, the buildings assessed so far comply for the intended use. The issue of contingent liability, if any, is unquantifiable (2018 Same contingency disclosure made).

There are no contingent assets or liabilities relating to the subsidiary entities (2018 nil).

Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets for the Group as at 30 June 2019.



28 Net assets/equity

Accounting policy

Equity is the community's interest in Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities.

Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- accumulated funds;
- Council-created reserves;
- asset revaluation reserves; and
- available-for-sale revaluation reserve.

Council-created reserves

Reserves are a component of equity and represent a particular use to which parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the Council. Council created reserves are reserves established by Council decision.

The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

Asset revaluation reserves

These reserves arise from certain asset classes being revalued, with these classes including land, buildings, infrastructural assets and restricted assets.

Available-for-sale revaluation reserve

These reserves arise from available-for-sale investments being revalued to current fair value.

	Cou	incil	Group			
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actua		
	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000		
Accumulated funds	792,612	798,202	793,943	799,524		
Reserves	411,172	295,766	413,902	298,655		
Balance at 30 June	1,203,784	1,093,968	1,207,845	1,098,179		
The breakdown of accumulated funds and reserves are di	isclosed as follows:					
Accumulated funds						
Balance at 1 July	798,205	782,836	799,526	784,179		
Transfer from special fund	23,496	22,691	23,496	22,691		
Transfer to special fund	(31,125)	(32,938)	(31,125)	(32,938)		
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	373	1,116	373	1,116		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,663	24,497	1,673	24,476		
Balance at 30 June	792,612	798,202	793,943	799,524		
Reserves includes						
Asset revaluation reserves	280,855	173,082	283,585	175,971		
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve	50	43	50	43		
Council created reserves (see analysis below)	130,267	122,641	130,267	122,641		
Total reserves	411,172	295,766	413,902	298,655		
Asset revaluation reserves						
Balance at 1 July	173,082	164,111	175,971	167,000		
Revaluation gains/(losses)	108,146	10,087	108,021	10,087		
Deferred tax on revaluation	-	-	(15)			
Transfer to accumulated funds	(373)	(1,116)	(373)	(1,116)		
Less minority interest share in change in asset value	- (* *)	-	(19)	-		
Balance at 30 June	280,855	173,082	283,585	175,971		
Operational assets	,	,		,		
Operational land	13,830	5,586	13,830	5,586		
Operational buildings	20,730	13,461	20,845	13,556		
Fencing	-	-	30	30		
Land improvements	-	-	65	65		
Investment properties - land	3,074	5,257	3,074	5,257		
Restricted assets						
Reserves	30,608	6,150	31,774	7,495		
Infrastructure assets						
Land under roads	75,544	5,935	75,544	5,935		
Roading	56,132	56,560	56,317	56,745		
Wastewater	45,856	45,897	45,856	45,897		
Water	19,382	19,401	19,382	19,401		
Stormwater	14,725	14,761	14,821	14,857		
Runways	-	-	1,073	1,073		
Infrastructure buildings	974	74	974	74		
Total asset revaluation reserves	280,855	173,082	283,585	175,971		
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve						
Balance at 1 July	43	136	43	136		
Revaluation of corporate bonds	7	(93)	7	(93)		
Balance at 30 June	50	43	50	43		

Information about reserve funds held for a specific purpose is provided below:

Council created reserves	Activities to which the funds relate	Opening balance \$000	Additions \$000	Withdrawals \$000	Closing balance \$000
2019					
Depreciation Reserves					
Water Taupo	Water	489	2,024	(3,526)	(1,013)
Water Acacia Bay	Water	375	106	(76)	405
Water Kinloch	Water	1,811	115	(25)	1,901
Water Waitahanui	Water	22	2,014	(1,946)	90
Water River Road	Water	167	23	(30)	160
Water Mapara	Water	475	46	-	521
Water Whakamoenga	Water	59	18	(1)	76
Water Bonshaw Park	Water	46	32	(8)	70
Water Centennial Drive Bores	Water	1	-	-	1
Water Centennial Drive	Water	33	139	(62)	110
Water Whakaroa	Water	304	42	(49)	297
Water Mangakino	Water	333	132	(231)	234
Water Waihaha	Water	531	54	(4)	581
Water Tirohanga	Water	678	85	(75)	688
Water Atiamuri	Water	173	22	(8)	187
Water Whakamaru	Water	(180)	31	(11)	(160)
Water Motuoapa	Water	64	63	(101)	26
Water Turangi	Water	1,590	278	(1,650)	218
Water Omori	Water	887	108	(46)	949
Water Whareroa	Water	45	25	(8)	62
Water Hatepe	Water	54	28	(22)	60
Wastewater District	Wastewater	8,792	4,844	(5,579)	8,057
Solid Waste District	Solid Waste	725	334	299	1,358
Transport & Stormwater District	Transport	7,671	9,905	(6,797)	10,779
Forestry District	Investments	6,683	-	-	6,683
Buildings District	Community Facilities, Community Services, Water, Wastewater, Solid Waste, Investments, Economic Development	2,753	3,932	(2,585)	4,100
Operational Assets	All activities with the exception of Democracy & Planning	4,585	3,738	(4,002)	4,321
Development Contribution Reserves			,		
Community Infrastructure District	Community Facilities	728	2	-	730
Parks & Reserves Land (Residential)	Community Facilities	2,340	160	-	2,500
District Wide Parks	Community Facilities	195	73	-	268
Water Taupo	Water	1,020	519	(385)	1,154
Water Kinloch	Water	604	609	-	1,213
Water River Road	Water	5	-	-	.,5
Water Mapara	Water	15	-	(50)	(35)
Water Turangi	Water	14	-	(00)	14
Water Omori	Water	37	-	-	37
		2,332	998	(165)	3,165
Wastewater Taupo	Wastewater	320	349	(100)	669
Wastewater Kinloch	Wastewater	-			
Wastewater Mangakino	Wastewater	2	-	-	2
Wastewater Atiamuri	Wastewater	-			-
Wastewater Turangi	Wastewater		70	(70)	
Stormwater Taupo Industrial	Stormwater	(17)	-	-	(17)
Transport District Wide	Transport	1,301	818	(565)	1,554
Other Reserves		4.040	400	(40)	4.005
Disaster Recovery Fund	All Activities	1,818	100	(13)	1,905
District Airport Reserve	Taupo Airport (CCTO)	67	-	-	67
Parking	Community Services	69	-	-	69
Forestry Silviculture & Tending	Investments	(549)	-	(262)	(811)
Strategic Property Purchase - District	Investments	13,190	4,297	(1,368)	16,119
TEL	Investments	59,984	2,596	(1,681)	60,898
Total reserves at 30 June 2019		122,641	38,729	(31,102)	130,267

	Activities to which the funde velote	Opening	Additional	Withdrawals	Closing
Council created reserves	Activities to which the funds relate	balance \$000	Additions \$000	\$000	balance \$000
2018					
Depreciation Reserves					
Water Taupo	Water	831	1,957	(2,299)	489
Water Acacia Bay	Water	334	101	(60)	375
Water Kinloch	Water	1,706	107	(2)	1,811
Water Waitahanui	Water	(10)	32	-	22
Water River Road	Water	144	23	-	167
Water Mapara	Water	430	45	-	475
Water Whakamoenga	Water	41	18	-	59
Water Bonshaw Park	Water	20	27	(1)	46
Water Centennial Drive Bores	Water	1	-	-	1
Water Centennial Drive	Water	(70)	133	(30)	33
Water Whakaroa	Water	263	41	-	304
Water Mangakino	Water	224	129	(20)	333
Water Waihaha	Water	474	52	5	531
Water Tirohanga	Water	596	82	-	678
Water Atiamuri	Water	151	22	-	173
Water Whakamaru	Water	(207)	30	(3)	(180)
Water Motuoapa	Water	94	53	(83)	64
Water Turangi	Water	1,346	267	(23)	1,590
Water Omori	Water	930	105	(148)	887
Water Whareroa	Water	22	23	(45
Water Hatepe	Water	75	26	(47)	54
Wastewater District	Wastewater	7,974	4,522	(3,704)	8,792
Solid Waste District	Solid Waste	841	816	(932)	725
Transport & Stormwater District	Transport	6,449	4,766	(3,544)	7,671
Forestry District	Investments	5,106	1,577	(0,044)	6,683
Buildings District	Community Facilities, Community Services, Water, Wastewater, Solid Waste, Investments, Economic Development	2,231	3,359	(2,837)	2,753
Operational Assets	All activities with the exception of Democracy & Planning	5,008	2,539	(2,962)	4,585
Development Contribution Reserves					
Community Infrastructure	Community Facilities	864	1	(137)	728
District Parks & Reserves Land (Residential)	Community Facilities	2,697	265	(622)	2,340
District Wide Parks	Community Facilities	359	66	(230)	195
Water Taupo	Water	626	735	(341)	1,020
Water Kinloch	Water	250	363	(9)	604
Water River Road	Water	5		(3)	5
Water Mapara	Water	10	5	-	15
•		10	-		13
Water Turangi	Water	37			37
Water Omori	Water	1,325	1,983	(976)	2,332
Wastewater Taupo	Wastewater			(970)	
Wastewater Kinloch	Wastewater	156	164		320
Wastewater Mangakino	Wastewater			-	-
Wastewater Atiamuri	Wastewater	2	-	-	2
Wastewater Turangi	Wastewater	-	-	-	-
Stormwater Taupo Industrial	Stormwater	(17)	-	-	(17)
Transport District Wide	Transport	300	991	10	1,301
Other Reserves		4 =			4 6
Disaster Recovery Fund	All Activities	1,724	100	(6)	1,818
District Airport Reserve	Taupo Airport (CCTO)	67	-	-	67
Parking	Community Services	69	-	-	69
Forestry Silviculture & Tending	Investments	(492)	-	(57)	(549)
Strategic Property Purchase - District	Investments	12,003	4,020	(2,833)	13,190
TEL	Investments	57,388	2,578	18	59,984
Total reserves at 30 June 2018		112,391	32,123	(21,873)	122,641

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Depreciation Reserves

These reserves are utilised to fund for renewals, capital expenditure, loan repayments and interest for the assets tagged to each reserve.

(ii) Development Contribution Reserves

These reserves are utilised to fund for development contribution capital expenditure, loan repayments and interest for the assets tagged to each reserve.

(iii)Disaster Recovery Fund

To provide \$100,000 annually to assist with readily available funds in the case of a significant natural disaster.

(iv)District Airport Reserve

To provide for heavy periodic maintenance charges on assets such as buildings, roads etc. and for future capital works of this nature.

(v) Parking

For the purchase or development of parking.

(vi)Forestry

To be used in the establishment, maintenance and operating of Council's forestry blocks.

(vii) Strategic Property Purchase - District

To fund specific strategically based property purchases and associated projects- District.

(viii) TEL

To provide revenue to meet the level of District rate subsidy set by Council without diminishing the value of the fund.

Capital Management

The Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), which comprise accumulated funds and reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 [the Act] requires the Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, 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.

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the Act and applied by the Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising the Council's assets while not expecting them to meet the full cost of long term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Additionally, the Council has in place asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Act requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long-Term Plan (LTP) and in its Annual Plan (where applicable) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The Act sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriate sources of funding for each of its activities. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the Council's LTP.

Taupō District Council has the following Council created reserves:

- Depreciation reserves
- Development contributions
- TEL Fund
- Disaster recovery
- Other special purpose

Depreciation reserves reflect the value of depreciation expense charged in the financial statements and funded from rates.

These reserves are utilised to fund the replacement and renewal of the assets that are being depreciated.

Development contribution reserves reflect development contributions invoiced and received, these are used to fund capital expenditure, loan repayments and loan interest on growth-related asset purchases or construction.

The TEL Fund was established in September 1995 when Taupō District Council sold its investments in Taupō Electricity Limited and Taupō Generation Limited. The fund is utilised to reduce the rating requirement of the District.

The disaster recovery reserve is set aside to assist with readily available funds in the case of a significant natural disaster.

The other special purpose reserves are an accumulation of a number of other designated reserves, funded and held for a variety of purposes. Among the more significant balances are the strategic property reserve, land subdivision reserves, and the forestry reserve.

29 Minority interest

	Coι	uncil	Gro	up
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	3,315	3,385
Share of revaluation reserve change in asset value	-	-	19	-
Share of surplus/(deficit)	-	-	(110)	(70)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	3,224	3,315

30 Related party transactions

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Council and Group would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances. Related party disclosures have also not been made for transactions with entities within the Council Group (such as funding and financing flows), where the transactions are consistent with the normal operating relationships between the entities and are on normal terms and conditions for such Group transactions.

Key management personnel compensation

	Cou	incil
	Actual	Actual
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Council members		
Remuneration (Council Elected Members)	503	474
Full-time equivalent members	11	11
Senior Leadership Team, including the Chief Executive		
Remuneration (CEO & SLT)	1,770	1,722
Full-time equivalent members*	8	9
Total key management personnel compensation	2,273	2,196
Total full-time equivalent personnel	19	20

Due to the difficulty in determining the full-time equivalent for Councillors, the fulltime equivalent figure is taken as the number of Councillors.

It should be noted that the definition of key management personnel for this disclosure includes the Mayor, Councillors, the Chief Executive and members of the Senior Leadership Team. Details of remuneration paid to Councillors and Community Board members are provided in note 9.

* note as at the 30 June 2018 there were eight actual members of the Senior Leadership Team

31 Events after balance date

There was a significant water and waste water breakage that occurred post balance date. Cost of remediation of this event is estimated at \$5m.

On 7 August the reserve bank of New Zealand reduced the OCR from 1.5% to 1.0% and long term interest expectations have dropped significantly. As a result councils interest rate swap liability has increased \$6.8m, from \$35.7m to \$42.5m based on a mark to market obtained on 10 September 2019.

32 Financial instruments

Council is risk averse and seeks to minimise risk exposure associated with financial instruments and treasury activity.

Council has risk management policies and processes in place particularly with regard to risk exposures relating to interest rates and the concentration of credit risk.

Council has established a Treasury Management Policy specifying what transactions can be entered into. The policy does not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature.

(a) Financial instrument categories

	Held for	Assets at fair value through	Loans and	Available	
Assets - Council	trading	surplus or deficit	receivables	for sale	Total
30 June 2019	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
			0.040		
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	8,242	-	8,242
Receivables and prepayments	-	-	4,877	-	4,877
Other financial assets:	_				
Bonds	-	-	-	134	134
Term deposits	-	-	108,468	-	108,468
Borrowers notes	-	-	1,994	-	1,994
Community loans	-	-	757	-	757
Other Loans	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Listed shares	-	10,889	-	-	10,889
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	243	243
Total assets	-	10,889	125,338	377	136,604
30 June 2018					
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	12,761	-	12,761
Receivables and prepayments	-	-	6,033	-	6,033
Other financial assets:					
Bonds	-	-	-	4,048	4,048
Term deposits	-	-	92,482	-	92,482
Borrowers notes	-	-	2,208	-	2,208
Community loans	-	-	821	-	821
Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Listed shares	-	9,082	-	-	9,082
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	236	236
Total assets	-	9,082	114,305	4,284	127,671

Assets - Group	Held for trading \$000	Assets at fair value through surplus or deficit \$000	Loans and receivables \$000	Available for sale \$000	Total \$000
30 June 2019					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8,485	-	8,485
Receivables and prepayments	-	-	4,951	-	4,951
Other financial assets:					
Bonds	-	-	-	134	134
Notes	-	-	108,468	-	108,468
Borrower notes	-	-	1,994	-	1,994
Community loans	-	-	757	-	757
Other Loans	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Listed shares	-	10,889	-	-	10,889
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	243	243
Total assets	-	10,889	125,655	377	136,921
30 June 2018					
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	13,329	-	13,329
Receivables and prepayments	-	-	5,954	-	5,954
Other financial assets:					
Bonds	-	-	-	4,048	4,048
Term deposits	-	-	92,732	-	92,732
Borrowers notes	-	-	2,208	-	2,208
Community loans	-	-	821	-	821
Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Listed shares	-	9,082	-	-	9,082
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	236	236
Total assets	-	9,082	115,044	4,284	128,410

Liabilities - Council	Held for trading \$000	Measured at amortised cost \$000	Total \$000
30 June 2019			
Borrowings			
Derivative financial instruments	35,672	-	35,672
Debentures & commercial paper	-	145,000	145,000
Payables and accruals		9,433	9,433
Total liabilities	35,672	154,433	190,105
30 June 2018			
Borrowings			
Derivative financial instruments	24,083	-	24,083
Debentures & commercial paper	-	144,000	144,000
Payables and accruals	-	6,641	6,641
Total liabilities	24,083	150,641	174,724

Liabilities - Group	Held for trading \$000	Measured at amortised cost \$000	Total \$000
30 June 2019			
Borrowings			
Derivative financial instruments	35,672	-	35,672
Debentures & commercial paper	-	145,000	145,000
Payables and accruals	-	9,638	9,638
Total liabilities	35,672	154,638	190,310
30 June 2018			
Borrowings			
Derivative financial instruments	24,083	-	24,083
Debentures & commercial paper	-	144,000	144,000
Payables and accruals	-	6,969	6,969
Total liabilities	24,083	150,969	175,052

(b) Market risk

Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Council is exposed to price risk through its equity securities, which are classified as financial assets held at fair value through the surplus or deficit. This price risk arises due to market movements in the value of listed securities. This price risk is managed by the diversification of Council's investment portfolio and is managed by Council's Treasury Management Group and external Fund Advisors in accordance with Council's Investment Policy.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Taupō District Council has no significant exposure to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The main objective of interest rate risk management is to reduce uncertainty around net interest expense as interest rates change. Mechanisms used include matching the interest rate profile of the Council and group's financial investments and financial liabilities and, where appropriate, fixing rates through fixed rate borrowings and the use of interest rate derivatives.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. This could impact on the cost of borrowing or the return from an investment.

Council's Liability Management Policy sets minimum and maximum levels of fixed rate exposure for borrowings, across various time windows.

Council's Investment Policy provides for interest rate risk on investments to be managed by Council as part of its overall investment strategy.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at variable interest rates expose Council to cash flow interest rate risk.

Taupō District Council manages its cash flow interest rate risk on borrowings by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps.

These interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting floating rate borrowings into fixed rates that are generally lower than those available if Taupō District Council borrowed at fixed rates directly.

Under the interest rate swaps, Taupō District Council agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

Disclosure of the value of Council's interest rate swap instruments is made in note 25.

Sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the potential profit and loss and equity (excluding retained earnings) impact for reasonable possible market movements, with all other variables held constant, based on Taupō District Council's financial instrument exposures at balance date. These tables represent both the Council & Group position as there are no financial instruments requiring analysis for controlled entities.

		2019				2018			
	-100b	-100bps		bps	-100bps		+100bps		
Interest Rate Risk	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Term deposits (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Community loans (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Local authority stock (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bonds (4)		-	-	-	-	14	-	(14)	
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest rate derivatives (6)	(12,786)	-	11,470	-	(11,642)	-	10,430	-	
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk	(12,786)	-	11,470	-	(11,642)	14	10,430	(14)	

		2019				2018			
	-5%	, 0	+5%		-5%		+5%		
Foreign Exchange Risk	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	Profit \$000	Other equity \$000	
Financial assets									
Quoted share investments (7a)	551	-	(372)	-	348	-	(315)	-	
Total sensitivity to foreign exchange risk	551	-	(372)	-	348	-	(315)	-	
Financial assets									
Quoted share investments (7b)	(544)	-	544	-	(454)	-	454	-	
Total sensitivity to equity price risk	(544)	-	544	-	(454)	-	454	-	

Explanation of sensitivity analysis - Council & Group

1 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits at call of \$ 4,231,663 (2018 \$5,069,817), which are at an interest rate close to the Official Cash Rate and term deposits of less than three months from acquisition date of \$4,010,494 (2018 \$8,257,592) As the likelihood of this rate moving on balance date is unlikely no sensitivity analysis has been applied.

2 - Term Deposits

Term deposits are valued at principal plus accrued interest \$108,467,880 (2018 \$92,731,184). A movement of plus or minus 1% in the interest rate has nil effect on the profit and loss (2018 \$Nil).

3 - Community Loans

Taupō District Council has lent the Southern Lakes Taupō Health Trust \$300,000 for a period of 25 years at 2% pa, this loan was valued at fair value of \$145,531 (2018 \$137,768) at balance date. Taupō District Council has lent TMP Properties Ltd \$611,601 (2018 \$681,285) on normal commercial terms for a period of 15 years at BNZ commercial rate.

Changes in interest rates at balance date will not affect the valuation of these loans.

4 - Other Loans

Taupō District Council has subscribed to an Investment Bond issued by Ruapehu Alpine Lifts for the Gondola development at a fair value of \$1,000,000 (2018 \$Nil). Interest receivable on the bond is a provisional 3%pa payable quarterly, with a potential performance adjustment to interest payable if the Gondola usage exceeds specified targets. Changes in interest rates at balance date will not affect the value of this asset.

5 - Local Authority Stock and Corporate Bonds

Corporate Bonds have a fair value of \$Nil (2018 \$4,048,456). A movement of plus or minus 1% in the interest rate has an effect on other equity of (\$Nil)/\$Nil (2018 (\$13,771)/\$13,884).

6 - Borrowings

Taupō District Council's bank facilities were nil at balance date, a movement of plus or minus 1% in the interest rate would have no effect. The fixed and floating rate notes are held to maturity therefore no sensitivity analysis has been completed.

7 - Interest Rate Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments liabilities include interest rate swaps with a fair value totalling \$35,672,481 (2018 \$24,082,678). A movement in interest rate of plus/minus 1% has an effect on the unrealised value of the derivatives of \$11,470,290 / (\$12,786,785) (2018 \$10,429,780/ (\$11,641,763)).

8 - Quoted Share Investments

a) Taupō District Council holds listed equity instruments in Tesco Ltd, Unilever, Bunzl, Adelaide Brighton Concrete, AGL Energy, ANZ, Brambles, Costa Group, Estia Health, James Hardie, Lendlease, Link Administration Holdings, Pact Group, Ramsay Healthcare, Scentre Group, Sydney Airport Holdings, Syrah Resources and Transurban which are publicly traded and included in the LSE or ASX equity indices. If there was a movement of plus or minus 5% in the British pound and Australian dollar the effect has an impact of (\$551,645)/\$372,448 in the fair value through profit. (2018 (\$314,794)/\$347,930)

b) For these same shares and the NZ shareholdings in Auckland International Airport, Freightways, Gentrack and Tourism Holdings if the share price moved plus or minus 5% the effect has an impact of \$544,460/ (\$544,460) in the fair value through profit, (2018 \$454,087/ (\$454,087))

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to Council, causing the Council to incur a loss.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Council to credit risk principally consist of bank balances, accounts receivable, all investments, and sports club and other guarantees.

Council's Investment Policy limits the amount of credit exposure on investment instruments to any one institution or organisation. There are also minimum credit rating limits in place.

The Council is exposed to credit risk as a guarantor of all of LGFA's borrowings. Information about this exposure is explained in note 27.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk with accounts receivable balances as Council has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and there are appropriate debt management practices in place. Council has significant powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover outstanding amounts from ratepayers.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

Taupō District Council's maximum credit exposure (including accrued interest at balance date) for each class of financial instrument is as follows:

	Со	Council		Group	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Cash at bank and term deposits	116,710	105,243	117,203	106,061	
Debtors and other receivables	4,877	6,033	4,951	5,954	
Community & other loans	1,757	821	1,757	821	
Local authority & government stock (NZLGFA)	1,994	2,208	1,994	2,208	
Corporate stock	-	4,048	-	4,048	
Total credit risk	125,338	118,353	125,905	119,092	

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets, at carrying value, that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to Standard & Poor's credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	Council		Gro	oup
	Actual	Actual		Actual
	2019 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2018 \$000
Counterparties with credit ratings	\$000	φυυυ		φ 000
Cash at bank and term bank deposits				
AA-	98,878	90,766	99,371	91,584
A	13,600	14,477	13,600	14,477
Total cash at bank and term bank deposits	112,478	105,243	112,971	106,061
Corporate stock				
AA-	-	4,048	-	4,048
BBB+	-	-	-	-
Total corporate stock	-	4,048	-	4,048
Counterparties without credit ratings				
Community & other loans	1,757	821	1,757	821
Total community & related party loans	1,757	821	1,757	821

Debtors and other receivables mainly arise from Taupō District Council's statutory functions, therefore there are no procedures in place to monitor or report the credit quality of debtors and other receivables with reference to internal or external credit ratings. Taupō District Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to debtors and other receivables, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and Taupō District Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover outstanding debts from ratepayers.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Council will encounter difficulty in raising sufficient funds to meet financial commitments as they fall due.

Liquidity risk management ensures that there is sufficient cash available to meet obligations in an orderly manner as they fall due. As part of liquidity risk management Council, at 30 June 2019, had \$50m of un-drawn committed bank facilities (2018: \$50m). Councils' Treasury Management Policy also requires spreading of debt maturities across financial periods to avoid concentration of risk.

Council also holds cash and cash equivalents to manage short-term liquidity risk.

The Council is exposed to liquidity risk as a guarantor of all of LGFA's borrowings. This guarantee becomes callable in the event of the LGFA failing to pay its borrowings when they fall due. Information about this exposure is explained in note 27.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The table below analyses Taupō District Council's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt and interest rate derivatives are based on the relevant interest rate at balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Council 2019	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 2 years \$000	Between 2 and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	Total contractual cash flows \$000	Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities \$000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8,242	-	-	-	8,242	8,242
Debtors and other receivables	4,872	5	-	-	4,877	4,877
Term deposits	108,468	-	-	-	108,468	108,468
Community and other loans	145	145	437	1,707	2,434	1,757
Local authority stock (NZLGFA)	365	-	662	1,019	2,046	1,994
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	122,092	150	1,099	2,726	126,067	125,338
Financial liabilities						
Creditors and other payables	9,433	-	-	-	9,433	9,433
Net settled derivative liabilities	5,074	4,955	14,320	16,400	40,749	35,672
Secured loans	68	68	60	-	196	-
Debentures & commercial papers	32,634	22,634	40,608	64,054	159,930	145,000
Finance leases	64	32	62	-	158	138
Total financial liabilities	47,273	27,689	55,050	80,454	210,466	190,243

Council 2018	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 2 years \$000	Between 2 and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	Total contractual cash flows \$000	Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities \$000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	12,760	-	-	-	12,760	12,760
Debtors and other receivables	6,033	-	-	-	6,033	6,033
Term deposits	83,843	10,494	-	-	94,337	92,482
Community and other loans	115	115	347	688	1,265	821
Local authority stock (NZLGFA)	584	-	860	1,019	2,463	2,208
Bonds	4,146	-	-	-	4,146	4,048
Total financial assets	107,481	10,609	1,207	1,707	121,004	118,352
Financial liabilities						
Creditors and other payables	6,641	-	-	-	6,641	6,641
Net settled derivative liabilities	4,767	4,780	12,903	17,069	39,519	24,083
Secured loans	68	68	48	-	184	-
Debentures & commercial papers	28,358	33,084	51,724	55,298	168,464	144,000
Finance leases	106	34	2	-	142	137
Total financial liabilities	39,940	37,966	64,677	72,367	214,950	174,861

Council 2019	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 2 years \$000	Between 2 and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	Total contractual cash flows \$000	Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities \$000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8,485	-	-	-	8,485	8,485
Debtors and other receivables	4,946	5	-	-	4,951	4,951
Term deposits	108,468	-	-	-	108,468	108,468
Community and other loans	145	145	437	1,707	2,434	1,757
Local authority stock (NZLGFA)	584	-	860	1,019	2,463	1,994
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	122,628	150	1,297	2,726	126,801	125,655
Financial liabilities						
Creditors and other payables	9,638	-	-	-	9,638	9,638
Net settled derivative liabilities	5,074	4,955	14,320	16,400	40,749	35,672
Secured loans	68	68	60	-	196	-
Debentures & commercial papers	32,634	22,634	40,608	64,054	159,930	145,000
Finance leases	64	32	62	-	158	138
Total financial liabilities	47,478	27,689	55,050	80,454	210,671	190,448

Council 2018	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 2 years \$000	Between 2 and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	Total contractual cash flows \$000	Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities \$000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	13,329	-	-	-	13,329	13,329
Debtors and other receivables	5,954	-	-	-	5,954	5,954
Term deposits	84,093	10,494	-	-	94,587	92,732
Community and other loans	115	115	347	688	1,265	821
Local authority stock (NZLGFA)	584	-	860	1,019	2,463	2,208
Bonds	4,146	-	-	-	4,146	4,048
Total financial assets	108,221	10,609	1,207	1,707	121,744	119,092
Financial liabilities						
Creditors and other payables	6,969	-	-	-	6,969	6,969
Net settled derivative liabilities	4,767	4,780	12,903	17,069	39,519	24,083
Secured loans	68	68	48	-	184	-
Debentures & commercial papers	28,358	33,084	51,724	55,298	168,464	144,000
Finance leases	106	34	2	-	142	137
Total financial liabilities	40,268	37,966	64,677	72,367	215,278	175,189

(e) Fair value estimation

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted market price (level 1)- Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Valuation technique using observable inputs (level 2)

 Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets

and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

• Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3)- Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position:

	Total		Level 2	Level 3
Council 2019	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial assets	-			
	404	404		
Local government and corporate bonds	134	134	-	-
Other Loans	1,000	-	-	1,000
Listed shares	10,889	10,889	-	-
Unlisted shares	343	100	243	-
Total financial assets	12,366	11,123	243	1,000
Financial liabilities		05.070		
Derivative financial instruments	35,672	35,672	-	-
Total financial liabilities	35,672	35,672	-	-
Council 2018				
Financial assets				
Local government and corporate bonds	4,175	127	4,048	-
Other Loans	-	-	-	-
Listed shares	9,082	9,082	-	-
Unlisted shares	237	-	237	-
Total financial assets	13,494	9,209	4,285	-
Financial liabilities	_			
Derivative financial instruments	24,083	24,083	-	-
Total financial liabilities	24,083	24,083	-	-
Group 2019	_			
Financial assets				
Local government and corporate bonds	134	134	-	-
Other Loans	1,000	-	-	1,000
Listed shares	10,889	10,889	-	-
Unlisted shares	343	100	243	-
Total financial assets	12,366	11,123	243	1,000
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives financial instruments	35,672	35,672	-	-
Total financial liabilities	35,672	35,672	-	-
Group 2018				
Financial assets				
Local government and corporate bonds	4,175	127	4,048	-
Other Loans	9,082	9,082	-	-
Listed shares	-	-	-	-
Unlisted shares	237	-	237	-
Total financial assets	13,494	9,209	4,285	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives financial instruments	24,083	24,083	-	-
Total financial liabilities	24,083	24,083	-	-

33 Explanation of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variations from the Council's budget figures in the 2018/19 Annual Plan to 30 June 2019 actual are as follows:

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	Council
	2010
	2019 \$000
Budget - surplus before tax	10,505
Unbudgeted gains/(losses) of:	
- First time recognition of assets	657
- Realised & unrealised gains & losses on shares and bonds	351
- Gain on valuation of investment properties and non-current assets held for sale	1,595
- Dividends	414
- Gain/(loss) on revaluation of interest rate derivatives	(11,590)
- Loss on disposal/impairment of assets	(1,919)
- Grants and subsidies	703
- Revenue from Developer Agreements	1,515
Rates revenue higher than plan	456
Subsidies and grants ahead of plan due to timing delays on capital projects	591
Development and financial contributions ahead of plan due to several new subdivisions being completed in the period	201
Fees and charges ahead of plan	1,080
Land section sales ahead of plan	(398)
Finance revenue ahead of plan	486
Other budgeted revenue	
- Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	348
- Vested assets ahead of plan due to completed subdivisions	3,078
- Forestry valuation behind plan	(174)
- Other revenue ahead of plan	167
- Gain on non-current assets intended for sale lower than plan	(1,002)
Employee benefit expenses higher than plan	(1,002)
Depreciation higher than plan	(739)
Finance costs higher than plan	(340)
Operational costs	
- Demolition of Waiora House	(938)
- Increased maintenance costs	(835)
- Increased professional/legal fees	(634)
- Increased insurance costs	(289)
- Other operational costs	(624)
Actual - surplus before tax	1,663



Statement of financial position	Council
	2019 \$000
Budget - total net assets	1,114,902
Property, plant & equipment revaluations higher than plan	81,364
Movement in derivative financial instruments	(13,229)
Inventory lower than plan	(767)
Cash and investments higher than budget	21,053
Other movements	461
Actual - total net assets	1,203,784



Council Controlled Organisations

Taupō District Council has a controlling interest in two council-controlled organisations (CCOs). These are:

- Taupō Airport Authority (TAA)
- Destination (Great) Lake Taupō Trust (DGLT)

Taupō District Council has an interest in four other council-controlled organisations. These are:

- The Lake Taupō Protection Trust the settlers of this trust are Taupō District Council, Waikato Regional Council and the Ministry for the Environment.
- Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Ltd) – Council has a shareholding interest in this company together with other local authorities in the Waikato Region.
- Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Ltd (BOP

Local Authority Shared Services Ltd) – Council has a shareholding interest in this company together with other local authorities in the Bay of Plenty Region.

 New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (NZLGFA) – Council has a shareholding interest in this company together with other local authorities in New Zealand.

Taupō District Council also has a controlling interest in two organisations exempted under section 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 from the definition of 'councilcontrolled organisation'. These are:

- Data Capture Systems Limited.
- Destination Lake Taupō Limited.

This section of the Annual Report describes the performance of these entities in the 2018/19 financial year.



Taupō Airport Authority (TAA)

Background

Taupō District Council and the Crown, represented by the Ministry of Transport, own the Taupō Airport Authority (TAA) equally. The Taupō Airport Authority is a council-controlled organisation as defined by the Local Government Act 2002.

Taupō District Council, under agreement with the Crown, manages the Taupō Airport Authority. The governance of the airport operations is provided by a Committee of Council. The committee consists of Council and business representatives.

Auditors- Audit New Zealand Bankers- Bank of New Zealand Solicitors- Le Pine and Co, Taupō

Significant Policies and Objectives

The objective of the Taupō Airport Authority is to operate a successful commercially viable business providing land and infrastructure for the safe, appropriate and efficient air transport needs of the Taupō District.

The authority provided for the safe, appropriate and efficient air transport needs of the Taupō District during the year. In meeting this objective the authority operated at a loss.

Nature and Scope of Activities

The Taupō Airport Authority is to provide an airport infrastructure to meet the needs of the Taupō District, together with leasehold land for airport-related development. The nature and scope of the activities undertaken by the authority during the year were consistent with this intention.



Performance

Taupō Airport

Objective:

To operate a successful commercially viable business providing land and infrastructure for the safe, appropriate and efficient air transport needs of the Taupō district.

Performance targets	Results	Achievement
To maintain facilities so as to avoid any diversion or cancellation of scheduled flights other than for weather or airline problems.	Achieved.	No diversions or cancellations due to facility maintenance (2018: Achieved).
The airport will be operated in such a way as to continue to hold CAA Part 139 certification.	Achieved.	The Airport is CAA Part 139 certified (2018: Achieved).
The airport will manage health and safety risks and	Achieved.	Rule Part 139 Compliant.
provide a safe and healthy environment for everyone		Rule Part 100 Compliant.
affected by the activities of TAA including employees, customers, tenants, contractors and visitors.		This is a new measure in 2018/19. TAA worked towards certification during the year and this certification was gained on 25 June 2019.
The TAA will be self-funding in terms of its own cash	Not	Operating cash flow for the year is-\$67k (June
flow.	Achieved.	2018: \$73k).

Financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2019	Actual 2019 \$	Budget 2019 \$
Total revenue	520,487	521,331
Total expenditure	827,645	667,510
Net surplus (deficit) before taxation	(306,910)	(145,779)



Destination (Great) Lake Taupō Trust (DGLT)

Destination Lake Taupō Trust was established by Taupō District Council to promote tourism in the Taupō District for the benefit of the people in the communities in the Taupō District. The Trust was formed on 6th September 2010 and commenced financial operation on 1st November 2010.

The six trustees of the Board are appointed by Council after an interview process. The trustees are appointed on the basis that they have identified skills, knowledge and/ or experience based on attributes outlined within the Trust Deed.

The Trust has chosen to align itself with the Great Lake Taupō brand and operates under the brand name Destination Great Lake Taupō (DGLT).

Bankers Bank of New Zealand Auditors Audit New Zealand

Significant Policies and Objectives

The Destination Lake Taupō Trust is a CCO for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002. It is a charitable trust and the trustees have specific and general powers delegated to them through the Trust Deed.

Nature and Scope of Activities

The principle objective of the trust is to ensure we have a destination that remains relevant for visitors and reflects the values of its people and environment for years to come.

Performance Measures

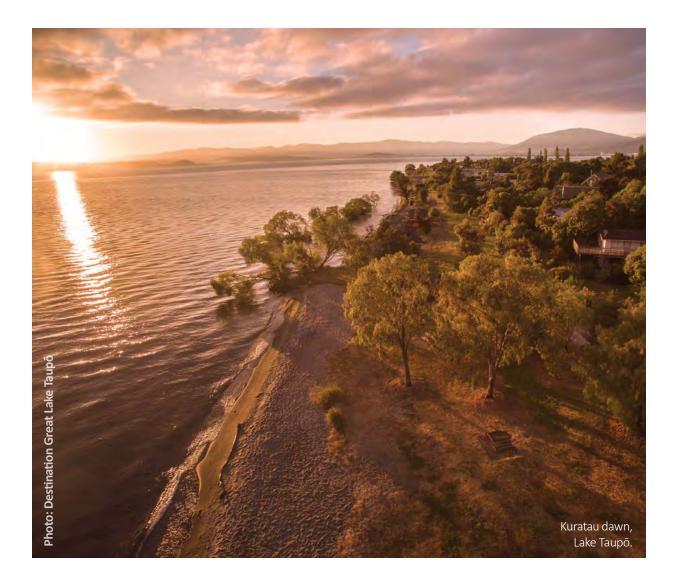
Below is a table outlining the full year measures against performance targets set for year-end 30 June 2019 (based on the 2016-19 Statement of Intent).



КРІ	Annual measure	How we did
Establish the Taupō region as 'THE North	Growth in tourism expenditure Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates.	ACHIEVED – total direct tourism expenditure of \$684 million, up 7% (YE June 2019) \$465 million domestic spend, \$219 million international spend.
Island holiday destination'.	Direct tourism expenditure	(2018 ACHIEVED- \$639 million direct tourism expenditure).
destination	increased by 4.8% per annum.	(2017 ACHIEVED- \$596 million direct tourism expenditure).
	Quarterly Marketview Report .	
	Visits to i-SITEs	NOT ACHIEVED – 198,565 visits to Taupō and Tūrangi i-SITEs.
	240,000 visits to Taupō and	2018 NOT ACHIEVED – 216,613 visits to Taupō and Tūrangi i-SITEs.
	Tūrangi i-SITEs, as measured	(2017 NOT ACHIEVED – 271,731 visits to Taupō and Tūrangi i-SITEs).
	by door counters.	The Statement of Intent set a performance target of 260,000 visits to the i-SITEs benchmarked off reducing results from the 2015/16 and 2016/17 actual data, on the basis that i-SITEs nationally are struggling to maintain visitation and profitability.
		Door counters at each of the i-SITEs measure total patronage/ visitation. The year-end total visitation for each i-SITE is as follows:
		Taupō i-SITE: 135,186 visits (relative to 147,267 visits in 2017/18).
		Tūrangi i-SITE: 63,376 visits (relative to 69,346 visits in 2017/18).
	Annual Visitor Survey	ACHIEVED – net promoter score of 52.
	Domestic Net Promoter Score	(2018 NOT ACHIEVED – net promoter score of 48).
	of 46, as per the AA Domestic Travel Monitor.	(2017 ACHIEVED – net promoter score of 49).
		The Statement of Intent sets measures around overall visitor satisfaction, assessed annually by using the domestic net promoter score for the region, as compiled by the AA Domestic Travel Survey.

КРІ	Annual measure	How we did
Run an	Support for DGLT Collateral	2019 NOT ACHIEVED- 586 listings on www.loveTaupō.com).
efficient and effective	Number of operators	(2018 ACHIEVED- 1438 listings on www.GreatLakeTaupō.com).
regional tourism	advertising on www. loveTaupō.com is maintained or growing.	(2017 NEW MEASURE – 1411 listings on www.GreatLakeTaupō. com).
organisation, strongly supported	o. <u>o. o</u>	586 total business listings for shops, accommodation and activity operators on www.loveTaupō.com.
by the local tourism industry.		The decline in listings is due to the change over to the loveTaupō platform. Many retail/food and beverage operator listings have not yet been loaded we require updated listings from over 500+ Town Centre Taupō members.
	Number of operators with brochures in the Taupō and	NOT ACHIEVED- 193 local operators stocking brochures in Taupō and Tūrangi i-SITEs.
	Tūrangi i-SITEs is maintained or growing.	(2018 ACHIEVED- 221 local operators stocking brochures in Taupō and Tūrangi i-SITEs).
		(2017 NEW MEASURE – 212 local operators stocking brochures in Taupō and Tūrangi i-SITEs).
	Free of charge or in- kind support.	ACHIEVED- \$97,200 of free of charge or in-kind support, against a target of \$70,000.
	\$70,000 free of charge or in-kind support for marketing	(2018 ACHIEVED – Recorded as \$92,200, against a target of \$60,000).
	activity.	(2017 ACHIEVED – Recorded as \$85,995).
		This support is tracked in a DGLT log. It includes free of charge product offered for famils, as well as discounted product.
	Annual Visitor Industry	NOT ACHIEVED – The average score is 67%.
	Survey.	(2018 ACHIEVED – The average score is 94.6%).
	80-85% Industry stakeholders are satisfied with DGLT	(2017 ACHIEVED – The average score was 82.6%).
	performance as measured by Annual Visitor Industry Survey.	56 respondents completed the entire survey with a larger number of responses coming from Tūrangi voicing their extreme dissatisfaction
	Maintaining consistency is listed as the primary performance target.	with TDC issues.

Financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2019	Actual 2019 \$	Budget 2019 \$
Total revenue	2,579,194	2,674,465
Total expenditure	2,459,991	2,674,465
Net surplus (deficit) before taxation	119,203	0



The Lake Taupō Protection Trust (LTPT)

Background

The Lake Taupō Protection Trust (LTPT) was established on 9 February 2007 to administer public funds to achieve an improvement in the water quality of Lake Taupō. The Trust is charged with developing a programme of work that will reduce the amount of manageable nitrogen leaching into the lake by 20%.

The Taupō District Council (TDC), Waikato Regional Council (WRC) and the Crown agreed to provide funding on an annual incremental basis to the Trust for this work to be undertaken.

Auditors - Audit New Zealand

Significant Policies and Objectives

The Trust completed the final nitrogen agreement on 29 June 2015 to achieve the project's overall target of 170,300 kgs. While the Trust has confidence that the nitrogen reductions will occur there is a need to maintain

an operational and governance component until 30 June 2021 when both payments and nitrogen reductions complete.

Nature and Scope of Activities

The Trust's Treasury Policy (incorporating Liability Management and Investment Policies) guides the Trust investments and financial transactions and was reviewed and approved by the Trust in April 2017.

The Trust has in place a projected cash flow analysis which indicates projected income, operating costs, and potential call on funds until 30 June 2019. This document allows Trustees to both measure progress but also to support their financial management governance role.

Performance Measures

The following performance measures were incorporated into the Statement of Intent for the 2018/19 financial year:

Action	Performance Measures	Performance Against Targets
Oversee the financial position of the Trust to	Cash Flow Projection in	Achieved
meet and maintain a positive projected Cash Flow budget until 2019.	place and being operated to achieve outcome in 2019.	The cash flow projection was extended out to match the project 'term' extension up to 30 June 2021 or whenever the Trust winds up, whichever comes first.
Ensure that all LTPT nitrogen reduction	Nitrogen reduction	Achieved
contracts are being complied with to achieve the overall Nitrogen reduction target of 170,300 kgs and where relevant in conjunction with Waikato Regional Council	contracts are being met and any contractual failure is addressed to achieve repatriation of any loss of nitrogen reduction.	Two contractual breaches requiring partial remedial planting were reported on as to status. One party commenced remedial planting in June 2019; the other party has remedial planting agreements in place and communication with this party is ongoing.
		Both breach parties are compliant with their 'total annual nitrogen discharge' caps as monitored and confirmed by Waikato Regional Council on an annual basis.
Monitor/track that compliance monitoring results are received on an ongoing basis for LTPT nitrogen reduction deals.	Monitoring compliance results received in accordance with monitoring plan timelines; Audit NZ notified.	Achieved
Report on compliance monitoring results for LTPT nitrogen reduction purchases.	Trustees up to date with compliance monitoring results.	Achieved
Manage Trust funded research projects that have been previously approved by the Trust.	Research outcomes reported on.	Achieved
Participation and assistance in the annual audit of the Trust.	Positive audit result.	Achieved
Carry out Trust responsibilities identified in the Taupō Catchment Compliance Monitoring Plan and provide support in the operation of the plan with other joint parties which includes the Trusts support of the Lake Taupō Protection Projects Communication Plan.	Trust actions completed and monitoring plan supported on an ongoing basis.	Achieved; ongoing
Provide ongoing support as required in the operation of the Lake Taupō Catchment Compliance Framework.	Support provided as requested to achieve the aims of the Taupō Catchment Compliance Framework.	Achieved
Undertake any Trust actions arising from the Joint Committees consideration of the draft project partners as required on any other related matters where Trust assistance or input is required.	Project review report (as approved by the Joint Committee are achieved)	Achieved through involvement and discussions in the project transition planning process throughout the year.



Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (WLASS)

Background

Local Authority Shared Services Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 on the 13th day of December 2005, and changed its name to Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (WLASS) on the 4th day of April 2016. WLASS is owned by the 12 Waikato local authorities, with each shareholder owning an equal number of shares and having an equal say in its development. WLASS provides a legal entity, representative of all the shareholding councils, which can enter into contracts and agreements with external suppliers and provide value to the shareholders by reducing costs. WLASS contracts are available to be joined by any shareholder that so chooses.

Much of the work of WLASS is undertaken by Working Parties or Advisory Groups made up of staff representatives from the shareholding councils, with expertise and interest in particular services. The WLASS CEO provides facilitation and co-ordination of the Working Parties, and is an ex officio member of the Advisory Groups.

As part of providing a mechanism for supporting shared services and collaborative opportunities within the region, WLASS also provides support to the Waikato Mayoral Forum and its work streams.

Significant Policies and Objectives

The objectives of WLASS are to:

- enable the Waikato councils to collectively be more effective as a region on the national stage
- contribute to building central government's confidence in the Waikato region and to encourage central government investment
- achieve effectiveness and efficiency gains
- reduce duplication of effort and eliminate waste through repetition
- make it easier for customers to engage with councils in the Waikato region
- promote and contribute to the development of best practice
- promote business transformation to improve customers' experiences.

Performance

The following performance measures were incorporated into the Statement of Intent for the 2018/19 financial year:

Auditors – Audit New Zealand

Target Method Measure

Outcome

Joint procurement initiatives for goods and services for WLASS councils will be investigated	The Procurement Specialist has developed standard regional procurement policies, templates and procedures and provided training in each council by the end of the financial year.	Achieved: The regional procurement framework and toolkit were completed, with training provided to participating councils across three workshops held in March 2019. [New measure]	
and implemented.	New suppliers are awarded contracts through a competitive tender process.		
Procurement is from		Achieved: The professional services panel was retendered during the year (contracts take effect from 1 August 2019).	
sources offering best value, service,		Any new suppliers are procured in line with the company's procurement policy.	
continuity of		[2018: Achieved]	
supply, and/or opportunities for integration.		In consultation with workstream managers, contracts with existing suppliers that are due for renewal are assessed as to whether they continue to offer best value, service or continuity of supply. 24 supplier contracts were entered into (five relating to joint procurement).	

Collaborative Projects

Priorities for collaboration	A minimum of three priority projects for	Achieved: Projects identified and progressed through the year were:
cases are If considered of va developed for business cases are	identified per annum. If considered of value, business cases are developed for approval	 LiDAR: A project to establish regional LiDAR supported by PGF funding. Business case approved in principle Professional Services Panel: A project to remarket and establish a panel of consultants across eight disciplines under an agreed framework to streamline procurement of
projects, and the projects are	by the Board, and the projects are implemented.	their services - Energy & Carbon Management: A programme to support councils in energy and carbon management.
implemented. Method The focus is		Business case approved - A regional Health and Safety Management Framework and best practice documents were implemented
on shared services	approved	 Regional reporting indicators for safety performance were approved
which will benefit all		Business cases were prepared where Board approval and council funding was required.
councils.		The customer interface group was established to provide council staff engaging with customers with a forum to collaborate and consider opportunities to use digital technology to improve the customer experience.
		In addition, nine collaborative opportunities are at various stages of development.
		[2018: Achieved]

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome
Existing WLASS Conti	acts		
Existing contracts are managed and renegotiated as required.		The WLASS Contracts Register is maintained and managed.	Achieved: Contracts risk register is maintained. [2018: Achieved]
Method Appointed vendors deliver on the terms of their contracts and deliver value to the shareholders		Contracts which are due for renewal are tested for competitiveness and either renegotiated or re-tendered through a competitive process.	Achieved: Any new suppliers are procured in line with the company's procurement policy. In consultation with workstream managers, contracts with existing suppliers that are due for renewal are assessed as to whether they continue to offer best value, service or continuity of supply and if so, renegotiated. 24 supplier contracts were entered into. [2018: Achieved]
Cashflow			
The company shall maintain a positive cashflow position. Method The Financial Accountant reviews cashflow monthly, and the WLASS Board reviews the financial		The WLASS Board reviews the financial statements at least quarterly.	Achieved: Management accounts were presented to each of the six board meetings held during the year. The company remains in a strong cash position (funds on hand at 30 June 2019 are \$1.46m [2018: \$1.57m]). It is currently actively seeking to manage down cash reserves that have arisen from revenue received in advance.
statements quarterly.			[2018: Achieved]
Cost Control			
Administration expenditure shall be managed and monitored. Method The Financial Accountant and Chief Executive review expenditure monthly		Administration expenditure shall not exceed budget by more than 5%, unless prior approval is obtained from the Board.	Achieved: Actual spend (\$440k) exceeded budget (\$300k) but was less than the reforecasted spend of \$446k approved by the Board (and shareholding councils). The additional spend was to support the transformation of the company and was met by prior year cash reserves and additional shareholder contributions. [2018: Achieved]
Departing			[2018. Autieveu]
Reporting Six monthly reports provided to Shareholders. Method The Chief Executive prepares a written report for the WLASS Board		The Board shall provide a written report on the business operations and financial position of WLASS to the shareholders every six months.	Achieved: Half-yearly report and annual report delivered to shareholders within required timelines. [2018: Achieved]
every meeting. One 6-monthly and one Annual Report are prepared for shareholders.		Every second report shall be the Annual Report, which includes a report that all of the statutory requirements of the WLASS are being adhered to.	Achieved: Completed as set out in this annual report. [2018: Achieved]

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome
Waikato Mayoral For	um		
The company shall provide administrative support to the Mayoral Forum work streams and to the Mayoral Forum. Method		Approved invoices for Mayoral Forum projects are paid by the 20th of the month following their receipt.	Achieved [2018: Achieved]
Mayoral Forum projects shall be managed financially through the WLASS.			
Shared Valuation Dat	ta Services	(SVDS)	
The SVDS is reliable, well maintained and available to all users.		The SVDS is available to users at least 99% of normal working hours.	Achieved: the SVDS has been available 100% for users during normal business hours.
Method A Contract Manager is appointed for SVDS.		The SVDS Advisory Group meets at least 6-monthly.	Achieved: Four meetings held in August, November, March and May.
The Contract Manager monitors performance of the contractors and reports quarterly to the SVDS Advisory Group.			[2018: Achieved]
Risks associated with the SVDS are well managed.		The Annual Business Plan is accepted by the Advisory Group by 31 March 2019, and includes consideration of strategic and operational risks, a disaster recovery plan, and a business continuity plan.	Achieved
The long-term provision of SVDS services is achieved.		The timetable and milestones for implementing the long- term provision of SVDS Services (as agreed by the Board), are being achieved.	Not achieved: The project has begun. However, data load issues and complexities has caused project delays of approx. six months. There is no increase in total project cost, but the delay has meant that the existing SVDS support is needed longer than anticipated, with associated cost increases. The revised end date is now March 2020.
			[New measure]

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome
Insurance			
Achieve the relevant KPIs in Appendix 4 of the Insurance Brokerage contract with Aon. Method The Insurance Broker		Strategic advice provided by Aon on the insurance programme structure is assessed as satisfactory in the annual WLASS Shareholders' survey by the participating councils.	Achieved: Of the 11 council who responded, 3 were partially satisfied, 7 satisfied and 1 very satisfied. [2018: Achieved]
delivers on the terms of their contract and provides value to the participating councils.		The day-to-day service provided by Aon is assessed as satisfactory in the annual WLASS Shareholders' survey by the participating councils.	Achieved: Of the 11 council who responded, 1 was dissatisfied, 3 were partially satisfied, 6 satisfied and 1 very satisfied. [2018: Achieved]
RATA			
Deliver better data for decision making across the Waikato Region, enabling more consistent		Reports are presented to stakeholders in October/ January/April and July each year.	Achieved: All four reports provided on time.
best practice Method Quarterly update reports		Reports on progress presented to WLASS Board as at 30 December and 30 June.	Achieved: Both reports provided with the required timeframe. [2018: Achieved]
are provided to all stakeholders participating in the Data Collection contracts.		All data are reviewed for compliance and all good practice requirements are met.	Achieved: All data supplied met compliance requirements [New measure]
Data supplied by contractors is of good quality and meets all of the participating councils' requirements.		Procurement of services complies with WLASS and NZTA's procurement requirements.	Achieved: All procurement was completed in accordance with policy requirements [New measure]
Method Innovation: Identify opportunities to modify standard approaches		Present to a national conference on RATA innovations at least once per year.	Achieved: Papers presented at IPWEA conference and Sydney Road Maintenance Conference [New measure]
and/or develop new approaches that will lead to optimal asset management.		At least two RATA guidance documents detailing good practice are produced each year.	Achieved: RATA benchmarking report and Regional MIS report delivered [New measure]
Leadership: Lead engagement and increase capability within the sector.		RATA Forums are held 2-monthly to share learnings and experience.	Achieved: All RATA Forum presented and well attended by RCA's [New measure]

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome
Waikato Regional Tr	ansportat	ion Model (WRTM)	
The WRTM is reliable, well maintained and available to all users.		All modelling reports requested from the model	Achieved: All reports received and shared with WRTM User Group
Method		supplier are actioned within the agreed timeframe, scope and budget.	[2018: Achieved]
RATA manages the WRTM on behalf of the participating		A report from RATA on any new developments and on the status of the model is provided	Achieved: Bi-annual reports provided to WLASS Board
councils and monitors the performance of the model supplier		to the WLASS Board at least every six months.	[2018: Achieved]
(currently Stantec) RATA reports quarterly		The quality of the base model complies with NZTA guidelines (as set out in the NZTA's	Achieved: Model endorsed by NZTA. Peer review recommendations being progressed (scenario testing of medium land use)
to the WRTM Project Advisory Group.		Economic Evaluation Manual), and is independently peer reviewed each time the model is updated.	[2018: Achieved]
Waikato Building Co	onsent Gro	up	
Provide strategic direction and actively pursue improvements in		Milestones for the five strategic review work streams are achieved for:	Achieved: On track with both TCDC and Waipa having successfully implemented the preferred online Alpha One System.
Building Control across the Waikato region.		Digital experience and technology: a common	Waitomo DC is committed to implementing in the 2019/20 year and MPDC and HDC are finalising their procurement process
Method Implement the strategic priorities detailed in the "Build Waikato" May 2017 strategic review document.		online customer experience. Success is defined as user friendly, convenient, quick, end-to end management and communication, measured by customer surveys and systems comparisons.	with Alpha One in the mix. ODC is also committed to implementing Alpha One and this will probably be in 2020/21 financial year. Well on track with achieving a common processing system.
			Works is programmed for 2019/20 to revitalise our web site to enhance the digital experience.
			[New measure]
		• People capability. Success is defined as a successful recruitment and training programme, measured by compliance with BCA Reg. 8	Partially achieved: we have scoped a programme of work to approach secondary schools and tertiary students before the end of the 2019/20 year looking at a cadet type scheme
		-11.	[New measure]
		• Quality assurance. Success is defined as continued accreditation and increased service consistency, measured by accreditation	Achieved: On track with successful IANZ audits for both WDC and MPDC with good feedback on the cluster QA overall. A review of our QA offering will be undertaken in 19/20.
		outcomes, BCA annual audits, and customer surveys.	[New measure]

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome
Fulfil the roles and responsibilities set out in clause 9 of the WBCG's Memorandum of Understanding, 2016.		and compliance. Success is measured by increased industry compliance, with reduced RFIs, and reducing percentages of application or building consent rejection	Partially achieved: Work has been scoped for a programme to engage industry in the 2019/20 year.
			The Tech Committee will be continuing to work on consistency across councils on RFI's to enhance a consistent customer experience.
			[New measure]
		• Central government: engagement and legislative influence. Success is	Achieved: Cluster submission to Building Reform Act was delivered – was very similar to that put together by LGNZ.
		measured by legislative submissions and outcomes.	[New measure]
		There is a common understanding and buy-in by all BCAs for the WBCG vision and actions that are taken to achieve this vision, measured by:	
		i. Full participation in WBCG projects and programmes	Partially achieved: Good participation in the projects when required but could improve.
			[New measure]
		ii. Audits demonstrating implementation and compliance with the agreed QA systems	Achieved [New measure]
		iii. Consistency in service delivery, measured by customer surveys.	Not achieved: No customer survey this year – customer experience will be a key focus for 2019/20.
			[New measure]
		Risk management is visible through regular reviews of the Risk Register.	Not achieved: Lack of awareness of risk register – will be in the programme of work for the new Strategic Manager.
			[New measure]
		All funding requirements are met by each of the	Achieved: Requested funding received in a timely manner by participating councils
		participating councils	[New measure]
		Minimum of two reports presented to the WLASS Board on the Group's activities.	Achieved: Activity reported to the Board in September and December 2018 and February 2019.
			[2018: Achieved]

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome	
Future Proof				
Planning for growth in the sub-region is co-ordinated and collaborative. Method Joint preparation and input into Phase 2 of the Strategy update.		Phase 2 of the Future Proof Strategy is adopted by the Future Proof Implementation Committee no later than December 2018.	Not achieved: The draft Future Proof Strategy (phase 2) was reported to the Future Proof Implementation Committee and submitted to MfE in December 2018. However, work has been deferred due to other processes currently underway, namely the Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan, review of NPS on Urban Development Capacity, Waikato Proposed District Plan, and subregional industrial land study.	
			The phase 2 Strategy is expected to be completed in 2020.	
			[New measure]	
The Future Proof budget is well managed and monitored. Method Bi-monthly reports presented to Waikato Plan and Future Proof		The overall Future Proof work programme is delivered within the approved budget	Not achieved: The Future Proof work programme to the end of 2018/19 ran slightly over budget. However, this was as a result of an approved increase in scope associated with the Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan.	
Chief Executive Group, and six monthly and annual reports to WLASS Board.			The deficit is covered by the cash reserves from the previous year.	
			[New measure]	
Future Proof influences and inputs into District Plan, Regional Plan, growth strategy and any other planning processes which manage growth within the sub- region and neighbouring regions.		Future Proof makes submissions (using RMA and Local Government processes), on District Plans, LTPs, growth management planning documents, and any central government initiatives which have	Achieved: Future Proof made a submission on the Proposed Waikato District Plan in 2018 and has been working closely with Waikato District on their District Plan and supporting strategic planning documents. Future Proof has also been working with the Waikato	
Method Future Proof works			Regional Council on upcoming changes to the Regional Policy Statement.	
collaboratively and provides input into the planning work undertaken by all FP partners and any other relevant planning authorities.		the potential to impact growth management planning in the sub- region.	[New measure]	
Aligned Resource Consent Planning Project		Common forms are in place for all Councils involved by December.	Achieved: The suite of initial forms has been completed and is live.	
mplementation of the Aligned Resource Consent Planning project is underway during 2018/19.			The forum continues to meet on a 3-monthly basis to discuss planning issues. Two additional forms are being prepared and the group is considering next steps in	
Method			the implementation and action plan.	
Progress on implementation of common forms and other initiatives is reported to shareholders on a regular basis.			[New measure]	

Target	Method	Measure	Outcome
Shareholder survey			
Shareholders are satisfied with the performance of WLASS.		A survey of shareholders is	Achieved: The survey was undertaken in the second half of the year with response
Method		undertaken each year, and the results	received from all shareholders [2018: five respondents – 42%]. Results
An annual survey of shareholders is undertaken to assess satisfaction levels with WLASS.		are reported to all shareholders.	[2018: Achieved]
Review of benefits			
Shareholders are informed of the benefits being provided to shareholding councils by WLASS.		Information on the financial and non- financial benefits being	Achieved: Benefits and achievements have been reported in the half-yearly report, this annual report and the statement of
Method		achieved by WLASS are included in the	intent published in June 2019.
The benefits of WLASS (including financial and nonfinancial		6-monthly and Annual Report to shareholders.	[2018: Achieved]
achievements) are regularly analysed and reported to shareholders.		The WLASS website is regularly maintained	Achieved: Relevant information and publications are included on the website.
		and updated.	[New measure]

Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited (BOPLASS)

Background

The councils that operate within the boundaries of the Bay of Plenty region have formed a council-controlled organisation to investigate, develop and deliver shared back office services and communications where and when that can be done more effectively for any combinations of some or all of the councils. Taupō District Council has a one-ninth ordinary shareholding in Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited (BOPLASS).

Auditors- Audit New Zealand

Significant Policies and Objectives

The company was set up to provide Bay of Plenty Region councils with an umbrella vehicle to investigate, procure, develop and deliver shared services.

Such services will be initiated under the umbrella of this company where a business case shows that they provide benefit to the (voluntary) council users by either improved levels of service, reduced costs, improved efficiency and/or increased value through innovation.

Performance

The following is a report of performance against targets set in the Statement of Intent for 2018/21:

Target 2018/19	Result	Narration
Investigate new Joint Procurement	Achieved	The new procurement initiatives which have been investigated during the year are as follows:
initiatives for goods and services for BOPLASS councils. Procure from		Infrastructure Insurance – BOPLASS represented a collective group of councils in negotiations for placement of councils' infrastructure insurance into the London markets. Although faced with a hardening insurance market BOPLASS councils were able to achieve particularly good outcomes as a result of our existing underwriter relationships and an established history within the London insurance markets. This
best value, service, continuity of supply and/or continued opportunities for	best value, service, continuity of supply and/or continuedwas supported by accurate loss modelling information, quantification data, all of which have become essential appropriate and competitively priced insurance. A new	
integration. A minimum of four new procurement initiatives		Eagle Training – Eagle Technology was engaged by BOPLASS to provide collaborative training on migrating ArcMap to ArcGIS Pro for BOPLASS councils GIS staff. This collective approach provided significant cost savings and improved inter-council information sharing.
investigated. Initiatives provide financial savings of greater than 5% and/or improved service levels to		Aerial Imagery and LiDAR* 2018/19 – The tender for BOPLASS councils' specific areas and requirements within the BOPLASS regional flying calendar were awarded to AAM NZ Ltd. An additional financial saving of approximately \$100,000 was achieved (beyond the benefits of a collective tender) through a unique flying and capture process being utilised.
the participating councils.		*LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data, or height data, is precise laser measurements of the Earth's surface that is used for creating highly accurate 3D maps of the land. LiDAR is particularly useful for flood modelling purposes because it provides accurate terrain and surface models of the land. LiDAR allows us to better understand where water will flow, what protection may be needed and where the areas at greatest risk from flooding are.
		Provincial Growth Fund Application for LiDAR Capture – BOPLASS successfully managed a coordinated regional approach to a Provincial Growth Fund application for co-funding for LiDAR capture for the entire Bay of Plenty region. Co-funding was made available to assist councils to invest in an expansion of 3D mapping to assist with supporting major development projects and improve land use management in our region. The successful application for co-funding will result in significant savings for BOPLASS councils' LiDAR and 3D mapping programmes.

Antenno – Is a local government communications app that allows councils to push notifications to their communities. It also provides facilities for people to lodge service requests with their council directly through the app. BOPLASS negotiated a discount rate with Datacom for all BOPLASS councils.

Lone Worker Field Solutions – The BOPLASS Health and Safety group have engaged with vendors to review communication and technology solutions to assist with protecting and connecting with lone or remote workers. Still under action.

Robotic Process Automation – RPA provides an opportunity for the automation of repeatable processes that can run without intervention. BOPLASS has facilitated workshops with vendors and also with Auckland Council as they have developed a mature process for developing solutions based upon various business units' requirements. This project is ongoing.

Accounts Payable Automation Software- BOPLASS led a project to identify collaborative opportunities for the automation of accounts payable processes through niche software or collective development of a shared solution. Negotiations are underway with a shortlisted provider. Still under action.

PMCA NZME Premium Content - BOPLASS holds a collective PMCA licence on behalf of our constituent councils. BOPLASS identified that our licenced organisations cannot legally access premium media content without holding a corporate paywall premium subscription. BOPLASS investigated a project to establish a single corporate licence on behalf of our councils. It was determined that the service was not required by all councils and individual agreements would be pursued.

Insurance Valuations – International underwriters for BOPLASS councils' insurances had requested we demonstrate a common standard of asset reporting aligned to a consistent standard for valuations reporting. Having this consistent data would assist them in better understanding the risk they are writing and, ultimately, would be reflected in their pricing. BOPLASS negotiated an agreement with Aon to review councils' valuation processes and establish consistent standards for valuation of assets. Discounted pricing and savings for all councils was achieved through a collective agreement.

Contractor online inductions – The BOPLASS Health and Safety advisory group have investigated and shortlisted suppliers to deliver a collective solution for online inductions of contractors for all BOPLASS councils. Still under action.

Eastern BOP Electricity Tender – At the request of Eastern Bay councils BOPLASS explored options for other BOPLASS councils to participate in a collective tender. After investigating with other councils it was determined that it was more beneficial for Eastern Bay councils to proceed with a separate tender.

Health and Safety Management Software – A BOPLASS preferred supplier agreement has been established with Vault with preferential pricing applied to all participating Waikato and BOPLASS councils. The agreement provided significant savings for all councils and migration to the latest Vault version at no cost to participating councils.

Target 2018/19	Result	Narration
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Provide support to BOPLASS councils that are managing or		0.45 FTE provided through BOPLASS staff engagement committed directly to support of council shared service projects or individual council support – measured by fortnightly timesheets.
investigating Shared Services projects.		Support provided to councils in development of the following services:
BOPLASS to provide 0.25 FTE resource and expertise to assist councils in		Radio Telephony (RT) strategy – Push Wireless have been appointed as preferred supplier to coordinate region-wide Radio Telephone services and technologies. Standardisation of services and networks also provides the potential for further alignment in civil defence strategies.
Shared Services developments and projects.		Bulk loading As Built Data questionnaire – Investigated aligning BOPLASS councils to common As Built data standards. Survey circulated to all GIS teams to benchmark current standards. Still under action.
Quarterly satisfaction reviews with participating		Solid Waste Management – Scoping for two of the three solid waste services that are being coordinated by BOPLASS has been completed, with significant opportunities for cross-regional collaboration identified:
councils. Resource assignment measured from		 A regional or cross-regional approach to licensing and data collection for waste operators
project job tracking.		Diverting putrescible wastes from landfill
		The Regional Facilities Strategy project is awaiting commitment from Waikato councils before completing the initial scoping.
		Insurance Forum – BOPLASS hosted an insurance forum covering Waikato and BOP councils. BOPLASS arranged sponsorship and the forum was provided at no cost to the councils. Qualified speakers covered a number of critical insurance and risk topics. Councils benefitted from access to this important information through this forum.
		Health and Safety Inter-Council Audits – A framework has been developed to enable BOPLASS councils to request a peer review from other councils in the BOPLASS group with the objective of sharing knowledge and improving areas within Health and Safety.
		Asbestos protocol – Researched and shared best practice and protocols across councils and within BOPLASS Health and Safety Advisory group. Organised WorkSafe presentation. Ongoing sharing of information between councils.
		Sustainable Public Procurement – BOPLASS supported Toi-Ohomai Institute of Technology in a research report on Sustainable Public Procurement in the Bay of Plenty. BOPLASS has worked with CoBOP and The Sustainable Business Network to progress the opportunities identified in the report. BOPLASS councils' procurement managers have undertaken a project to collaborate in the development of sustainability procurement practices and policies.
		Health and Safety Benchmarking – The BOPLASS and Waikato LASS Health and Safety groups have established measures and systems for implementing a shared local authority health and safety benchmarking system.
		Support of Video Conferencing services for councils – Ongoing support for councils' in-house and external video conferencing services. Central management of virtual meeting rooms and directories. Investigation of updated services. Added Zoom services to councils' video conferencing services.
		Ōpōtiki District Council Library and cloud services – BOPLASS IT Manager assisted in reconfiguration of network and led project to investigate options to move Ōpōtiki District Council into the Cloud.
		Inter-Council Network (ICN) review, redesign and renegotiation of suppliers and services – The ICN is a shared service high capacity fibre network connecting the

		Debt Collections – After investigating options for establishing a local shared service, BOPLASS engaged with MWLASS to develop an opportunity for BOPLASS councils to participate in the MWLASS debt management service – Debt Management Central (DMC) – as a shared service. An interLASS agreement has been agreed, with BOPLASS councils entering into individual contracts with DMC.
		Capital Construction and Civil Works Projects – A regional-wide marketing approach to civil projects is being reviewed. The focus of this approach is to market the project plans of the region as a whole to the construction sector and to help avoid the complex issue of regional versus local prioritisation for delivery of projects. The anticipated benefit of this approach is to attract a better response from contractors for councils across the region. Ongoing.
		Inter-LASS collaboration – BOPLASS continues to encourage collaboration between all LASSes and has established quarterly meetings for LASS leaders to share information and identify opportunities for collective partnering.
		Collaborative Training – Cross-council training has continued to be arranged across a number of areas of council business, providing for discounted rates, reduced staff travel (as trainers are prepared to travel to region for a larger group), opportunity to network with peers from other councils, and development of tailored material.
		BOPLASS Reviews – Undertaken during all advisory group meetings – at least quarterly.
Further develop and extend the Collaboration Portal for access to, and	Achieved	Project completed relaunching the Collaboration Portal with a more user friendly platform under Microsoft Teams to enable and encourage a higher level of sharing from councils and the Local Government community. User survey feedback implemented along with a review of best practice methodologies.
sharing of, project information and opportunities from other councils and the greater		Ongoing promotion and profiling of the Collaboration Portal has resulted in more than ten additional councils or Local Government related organisations outside of the LASS group signing up to and using the Collaboration Portal, there are 24 councils or local government related organisations outside of the LASS group registered on the Portal.
Local Government community to increase breadth		On-boarding, training material and training provided to councils to maximise usage and ensure increased uptake. Demonstrations of the Portal given to BOPLASS Advisory Groups and to councils' executive leadership teams.
of BOPLASS collaboration.		Number of projects has increased by 11 over the last year, there are now 39 lodged projects.
Increase usage of the Collaboration Portal by providing support and training material for new and existing users.		The number of Collaboration Portal Team Sites have increased by 32 over the last year with 58 team sites now registered.
Proactively market the benefits to councils.		
Number of listed projects to increase by 20% per year. Number of Team Sites to increase by 20% per year.		

Target 2018/19	Result	Narration
Portal is operational outside of the LASS groups with a minimum of ten additional councils or local government related organisations having utilised the portal.		
Ensure appointed	Achieved	Contracts negotiated and/or renewed for:
vendors remain competitive and continued best value is returned to		Video Conferencing Services – New video conference services have been established using Canon and Zoom to deliver desktop and meeting room services to participating councils.
shareholders.		• GIS software and services –
Manage and/or		• Geocortex Essentials
renegotiate existing contracts.		Geocortex Optimizer
Contracts due for		• X-Tools
renewal are tested		NZ Archaeological Association
for competitiveness in the marketplace.		Contracts renegotiated and renewed – no alternative suppliers.
New suppliers are awarded		Print Media Copyright Agency (PMCA) – Contract and requirements reviewed. Contract renewed with PMCA – sole NZ provider.
contracts through a competitive procurement		ESRI Enterprise Licensing Agreement – BOPLASS Enterprise Agreement renegotiated and renewed for a further three year term with no increases in cost to councils. No alternative provider in NZ.
process involving two or more vendors.		Media Monitoring services – Competitive procurement process managed by BOPLASS with presentations received from two vendors. Contract with iSentia renewed.
		Inter-Council Network – Existing contracts renegotiated with some of the ICN suppliers, resulting in improved levels of service and \$56,048 annual savings in 2018/19 for this foundation service:
		- Spark Fortigate Firewall Services – renegotiated contract resulting in reduced ongoing costs for this service saving \$12,611 per year.
		Spark GWS Service in Ōpōtiki replaced with Evolution Networks Wireless WAN. Planning work begun in 2018 and completed in early 2019 year. Further improvements to the wireless service undertaken in February 2019. The decommission of the Spark service will result in a saving of \$20,000 per year.

Target 2018/19	Result	Narration
Review governance performance and structure to ensure it supports BOPLASS' strategic direction.	Achieved	Following direct engagement with shareholders and feedback received a decision was made not to proceed with an independent governance review. The majority of councils advised they were comfortable with the current Board composition and the cost of carrying out an independent governance review would be prohibitive relative to the return in value.
Perform review of BOPLASS governance.		Discussions around strategy and governance are held on a continuous basis by the Board.
Affirmative feedback received from shareholding councils at least annually.		Feedback from councils is received through the Statement of Intent submission process.
Communicate with each shareholding council at	Achieved	BOPLASS continues to regularly engage with our constituent councils, senior management and shareholders to ensure opportunities continue to be developed to the benefit of all stakeholders.
appropriate levels.		Meetings were held with each council's Executive Leadership Team.
Meeting with each Executive Leadership Team.		A further four Operations Committee meetings were held during the year with Executive Leadership Team representation and input provided by all shareholding councils.
At least one meeting per year.		
Ensure current funding model is appropriate.	Achieved	The sources of BOPLASS funding and the viability of the funding model are regularly reviewed with financial reporting provided to the BOPLASS Board. Council contributions levied.
Review BOPLASS expenditure and income and review council contributions and other sources of funding. Performance against budgets reviewed quarterly. Company remains financially viable.		Contributions received from activities producing savings. Vendor rebates collected. Monthly and quarterly performance reviewed. Financial statements reported and reviewed at Board meetings. Financial position year end 30 June 2019: \$5,322 profit.

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New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

Background

The LGFA is a significant initiative by the Local Government sector to provide the sector with long term access to debt funding at attractive and stable margins. The LGFA is enabled under the Local Government Borrowing Act 2011 and is a council-controlled organisation for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002.

On 30 August 2011 Council resolved to participate in the LGFA as a Principal Shareholding Local Authority.

The LGFA is a limited liability company incorporated in December 2011 and has a current credit rating from Standard & Poor's of AA+. As at the 30 June 2019 there were 31 shareholders made up of 30 local and regional authorities and the Crown.

Council has 100,000 shares at \$1 per share and has \$100,000 of uncalled capital. Council committed to borrowing from the LGFA \$50 million on or prior to 31 March 2012 and retaining that borrowing in the LGFA for the commitment period of three years. As at 30 June 2018 Council has \$125 million of borrowings from the LGFA.

A Shareholders' Council has been established. The role of the Shareholders' Council comprises the following:

- Review and report performance of the LGFA and board;
- Recommendations to Shareholders as to the appointment, removal, replacement and remuneration of directors;
- Recommendations to Shareholders as to any changes to policies, or the Statement of Intent (SOI), requiring their approval;
- Update Shareholders on LGFA matters and to coordinate Shareholders on governance decisions.

Auditors KPMG on behalf of the Auditor General

Nature and Scope of Activities

LGFA will raise debt funding either domestically and/ or offshore in either NZ dollars or foreign currency and provide debt funding to New Zealand local authorities, and may undertake any other activities considered by the Board of LGFA to be reasonably related or incidentally to, or in connection with, that business.

The LGFA will only lend to local authorities that enter into all the relevant arrangements with it (Participating Local Authorities) and comply with the LGFA's lending policies.

Principal Objectives

In accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, in carrying on its business, the principal objectives of LGFA will be to:

- achieve the objectives and performance targets of the shareholders in LGFA (both commercial and non-commercial) as specified in the SOI;
- be a good employer;
- exhibit a sense of social and environmental responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates and by endeavouring to accommodate or encourage these when able to do so; and
- conduct its affairs in accordance with sound business practice.

Primary objective

LGFA will operate with the primary objective of optimising the debt funding terms and conditions for Participating Local Authorities. Among other things this includes:

- Providing savings in annual interest costs for all Participating Local Authorities on a relative basis to other sources of financing;
- Making longer-term borrowings available to Participating Local Authorities;
- Enhancing the certainty of access to debt markets for Participating Local Authorities, subject always to operating in accordance with sound business practice; and
- Offering more flexible lending terms to Participating Local Authorities.

Performance

Four performance targets are specified for the LGFA in their 2018-19 SOI. Progress against each of these targets is discussed below, including an explanation of any material variances.

Curr	ent performance targets	Target	Result	Outcome
1	The average margin above LGFA's cost of funds charged to the highest rated Participating Local Authorities for the period	<= 0.10%	0.101% (0.10% for long-term and 0.106% for short-term)	Not achieved Due to increase in short-term lending where margin includes LGFA cost of borrowing.
	LGFA's annual issuance and operating expenses (excluding AIL) for the period	<=\$5.67 million	\$5.85 million	Not Achieved Due to NZX listing and legal fees associated with larger than forecast bond issuance and council lending.
	Total lending to Participating Local Authorities	>= \$8,105 million	\$9.262 billion	Achieved
	LGFA will demonstrate the savings to council borrowers on a relative basis to other sources of financing.	Improvement since prior year end relative to borrowing by councils directly. Council borrowing spreads as at June 2018: 2019 maturity 11 bps 2021 maturity 19 bps 2025 maturity 10 bps	2019: 2019 maturity n/a 2021 maturity 9 bps 2025 maturity 7 bps	Not Achieved Due to a lack of single name issuance by councils and record issuance of LGFA bonds, these factors have created a supplydemand imbalance and reduced savings to councils.

Data Capture Systems Limited (DCSL)

Background

Taupō District Council is the 100 per cent owner of Data Capture Systems Limited (DCSL).

Data Capture Systems Limited was a council-controlled organisation (CCO) as defined by the Local Government Act 2002. In February 2006 the directors of Data Capture Systems Limited resolved that it would cease operations. In June 2006, resolutions were passed to wind down the company during the course of the 2006/07 year. The company is now exempt, under section 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, from definition as a councilcontrolled organisation.

Destination Lake Taupō Limited (DLTL)

Background

Taupō District Council is the 100 per cent owner of Destination Lake Taupō Limited (DLTL).

Destination Lake Taupō Limited is a non-trading company that is held only for name-protection purposes. It has no revenue or expenditure, assets or liabilities. Council has passed a resolution, under section 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, making Destination Lake Taupō Limited exempt from definition as a council-controlled organisation.

Elected Members

as at 30 June 2019



David Trewavas Mayor dtrewavas@Taupo.govt.nz 027 570 7918



Rosie Harvey Deputy Mayor rharvey@Taupo.govt.nz 021 924 606



John Boddy **Taupō-Kaingaroa Ward Councillor** jboddy@Taupo.govt.nz 021 128 7704



Barry Hickling **Taupō-Kaingaroa Ward Councillor** bhickling@Taupo.govt.nz 027 234 4574



Christine Rankin Taupō-Kaingaroa Ward Councillor crankin@Taupo.govt.nz 027 582 4804



Kirsty Trueman Mangakino-Pouakani Ward Councillor ktrueman@Taupo.govt.nz 027 335 5267



Rosanne Jollands **Taupō-Kaingaroa Ward Councillor** rjollands@Taupo.govt.nz 021 537 552



John Williamson Taupō-Kaingaroa Ward Councillor jwilliamson@Taupo.govt.nz 027 310 8013



Maggie Stewart **Tūrangi-Tongariro Ward Councillor** mstewart@Taupo.govt.nz 021 036 8035



Anna Park Taupō-Kaingaroa Ward Councillor apark@Taupo.govt.nz 027 234 4568



Tangonui Kingi Tūrangi-Tongariro Ward Councillor tkingi@Taupo.govt.nz 021 253 3343

Tūrangi-Tongariro Community Board Members

as at 30 June 2019



Te Takinga New Chair tnew@Taupo.govt.nz 021 0291 4186



Pauline Jenkins-Lyons Deputy Chair info@Turangimarine.co.nz 021 082 50622



Karen Donlon Tūrangidairy@hotmail.com 027 432 2335



Sharlyn Holt sharlyn.holt@tongariro.school.nz 021 0293 8138



Tangonui Kingi Councillor tkingi@Taupo.govt.nz 021 253 3343



Maggie Stewart Councillor mstewart@Taupo.govt.nz 021 036 8035



Wally van der Aa alarmsandaerials@yahoo.co.nz 021 980 373

Council Directory

Taupō District Council

46 Horomatangi Street Private Bag 2005 Taupō 3352 New Zealand

Tel 0800 ASK TDC 0800 275 832 07 376 0899 Fax 07 378 0118

Service Centres:

Tūrangi

Tūrangi Town Centre Tūrangi 3334 Tel 07 386 7017 Fax 07 386 8449

Mangakino

Civic Centre, Rangatira Drive Mangakino 3421 Tel 07 882 8191 Fax 07 882 8330

Bankers and Funding:

Bank of New Zealand ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited Westpac Banking Corporation ASB Bank Limited

Auditor:

Audit New Zealand, on behalf of the Auditor-General

Insurance Broker:

Aon New Zealand Limited







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