

2023/2024 Pūrongo ā-tau Annual Report



Working with people | caring for Taranaki

OUR MISSION

To work for a thriving and prosperous Taranaki by:

- Promoting the sustainable use, development and protection of Taranaki's natural and physical resources
- Safeguarding Taranaki's people and resources from natural and other hazards
- Promoting and providing for Taranaki's regionally significant services, amenities and infrastructure
- Representing Taranaki's interests and contributions to the regional, national and international community.

We will do this by leading with responsibility, working cooperatively, encouraging community participation, and taking into account the Treaty of Waitangi.



Ngā rārangi take

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Te pūrongo a te tumuaki me te tumu whakarae

Chairperson and Chief Executive's report

We are pleased to present the Taranaki Regional Council's 2023/2024 Annual Report.

Kia ora koutou

The 2023/2024 Annual Report is a chance to take stock of what we have achieved over the last year. It's an opportunity to reflect on the positive outcomes from our work across the region while pausing to consider what else we could be doing to continue taking Taranaki forward.

This report compares what we have achieved against what was set out in the third year of the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan (LTP). This is the final year of making that comparison as we have adopted a new LTP which will guide our work for the 2024/2034 period.

This year we again focused on meeting the challenges we are facing while planning ahead to ensure we continued on our mission of working with our communities to make the region the best place in New Zealand to live, work, play and do business.

To ensure we're delivering our goals of improving lifestyles and supporting livelihoods, we have a comprehensive monitoring framework and programmes which measure and report on our work streams.

This report summarises that monitoring over the last year and presents the facts and figures for you to understand what we said we would do and what we have actually done. It also sets out why some of our plans have had to change as a result of legislative or economic changes which have affected Taranaki and the country.

Change continues to gather pace

Our work is always dependant on external factors and we need to pivot and adjust to the changing global, national and regional environment. We don't live and work in a bubble: every facet of our mahi is influenced by what's happening in our economy, the environment, changing climate, central government reforms and our evolving relationship with tangata whenua.

While inflation has been trending down and is now falling close to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's target consumer inflation rate of between 1 and 3 per cent, the economy has remained sluggish with gross domestic product rising by just 0.2% in the March 2024 quarter. That followed a 0.1% fall in the previous quarter.

We've had to factor these economic headwinds as we work and adapt as many people in our region have too. Prices are only just starting to come down after a period of high inflation caused by factors such as the continuing aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, the geopolitical instability caused by the war in Ukraine and ongoing supply chain issues.

Alongside that, the Taranaki economy has in the last financial year swung between positive and negative GDP and the region's population continues to grow, putting additional pressure on the environment and services we provide.

Changes to our climate and the region's environment can have a major effect on the services we're able to deliver to our communities. Rising temperatures are impacting our natural environment and we have had to adapt to those many changes and threats to our place.

The last year has seen major weather events cause destruction in parts of New Zealand, with properties near the coast and rivers remaining vulnerable. This has again put the focus on our flood defence schemes and our mahi with Taranaki Emergency Management to keep our people safe and prepared for natural disasters.

There was a change in Government in October when the coalition of National, NZ First and Act came to power after six years of a Labour-led administration. This has led to a proposed shift in policies around freshwater, one of our key work programmes, at a time when we were developing a new Land and Freshwater Plan.

While full details of the proposed policy shifts are still to be released we have continued working with our communities and tangata whenua to develop a proposed new freshwater management regime. We may need to 'fine tune' the regime once the new Government policy environment has been confirmed but we believe it is important that we continue to develop local solutions for the challenges we face.

Collaborating with local communities and tangata whenua remains critical to ensuring we retain local understanding and support for our mission and the direction in which we're heading. We can't improve our environment without that support and without



the partnerships we've been developing with iwi and hapū.

We understand there's still a long way to go with how we all work together but it's an area we're committed to improving and we hope you will join us on that journey.

What we've achieved this year

To ensure we're all in the same waka and paddling in the same direction, the last year has seen a step change in our approach to community engagement. This has included a number of consultations on transport and freshwater and an extensive community conversation on the 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan.

We've given you the chance to have a say at drop-in events or online and we've had hundreds of responses to our surveys, which had a direct impact on key decisions made over the last year.

It was a busy year in the freshwater space with two major consultations as we sought views to shape rules in next year's Land and Freshwater Plan. This included holding 16 drop-in sessions around the maunga which were attended by around 550 people.

Also of note was the quality of the feedback on our Better Travel Choices campaign and subsequently to the draft Regional Land Transport Plan, which was adopted and is now operational.

A new Regional Coastal Plan came into force on 4 September 2023, marking the end of an eight-year

review process. This plan promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the coastal marine areas.

As mentioned earlier, the last year has seen the successful adoption of a new Long-Term Plan. The LTP sets out our strategy, programmes and budgets for the next three years with a broad outline for a further seven years. Discussions around the LTP focused on six key areas of improving resource management, delivering on freshwater, addressing climate change, our approach to possum control, the future of Towards Predator-Free Taranaki and protecting indigenous biodiversity.

We were delighted to receive hundreds of responses to our community conversation about the LTP, which was approved in May and become operative on 1 July.

The project to redevelop Yarrow Stadium remains on budget and on time and last year saw a number of milestones reached in the construction of the East Stand including the completion of groundworks. A highlight was the Taranaki Bulls winning the Bunnings NPC championship in September in front of a sell-out crowd at the stadium.

Our three regional gardens – Pukeiti, Hollard Gardens and Tūpare – were visited by more than 128,000 people and around 7,250 people enjoyed events organised by the gardens team.

The 2023/2024 financial year saw a number of major achievements in transport and our bus network. As

well as adopting the Regional Land Transport Plan, there was an 11.2% rise in passenger numbers on buses to more than 772,000 and a number of new initiatives including enhancements to the Ōpunake to New Plymouth Southlink service, a new express route between New Plymouth and Waitara and the launch of a new EV bus in New Plymouth.

We prepared biodiversity plans for a further 21 Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs) and provided 181,300 plants for sustainable land management. More than 242,582ha of hill country is now covered by a sustainable land management plan and 79% of hill country land in private ownership has a comprehensive farm and agroforestry plan.

We carried out more than 1,630 inspections of dairy, poultry and pig farms and there were nearly 500 inspections of industrial operations. In the last year, we responded to 461 pollution and other complaints and we were involved in a major oil spill response exercise with other agencies in April.

We implemented 100% of active state of the environment monitoring programmes and carried out a comprehensive review of that monitoring programme.

Our work to protect homes and businesses from rare flooding events included the completion of a major project to boost defences near the Valley Shopping Centre. The \$430,000 Waiwhakaiho River upgrades raised two sections including along the stopbank and a flood wall to provide further protection against climate change uncertainties.

Financial result

We recorded a 2023/2024 deficit of \$0.74m (total comprehensive income net of tax), which is significantly better than the budgeted deficit of \$2.9m. This positive variance arose from revaluation gains on our flood control schemes. The rest of our income and expenditure was within \$683,000 of budget. This result is pleasing given the inflationary environment in which we operate and the significant policy changes imposed from both the pre and post-election governments.

Working together

As you can see from this summary, the last year has very much been about talking and working with you, our community. That's why we're here: to work and collaborate with you to improve our environment.

We've talked with you about transport and what you want your bus network to look like, about freshwater and the state of our rivers and streams and what we should focus on over the next 10 years. We've listened and your feedback has helped shape our strategies and plans for the future.

It's been a hectic year with a huge amount of change. But we've adapted and we're proud of our achievements that we think are making a tangible difference to our communities and the Taranaki environment.

Finally we'd like to acknowledge the fantastic mahi and achievements of our staff who are effectively and efficiently delivering top-notch services and amazing amenities while ensuring we are providing value for money for our ratepayers.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Charlotte Littlewood".

Charlotte Littlewood
Chairperson



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steve Ruru".

Steve Ruru
Chief Executive





Sustainable land management

36 comprehensive farm plans developed
[2022/23: 32]

5,385km riparian margins planted since 1996
[2022/23: 4,874km]

Ensuring clean air

99%

air-discharge consent-holders with 'good' or 'high' consent compliance
[2022/23: 99%]



128,250 visits

to Tūpare, Hollard and Pukeiti regional gardens

[2022/23: 123,554]



Flood Protection

\$430,000

upgrade to Waiwhakaiho flood protection scheme completed

100% of schemes maintained
[2022/23: 100%]

Predator-free Programme



3 years possum-free for farmland surrounding Kaitake Range

3,000 possums removed from this area



12,996HA

rural predator control programme extended in the Kapuni area

550
responses to Public

requests for advice around biosecurity, biodiversity and predator-free
[2022/23: 425]



23 Submissions made

on key policy initiatives
[2022/23: 12]

Habitat Protection

93 potential KNEs assessed
[2022/23: 79]



21 new biodiversity plans for KNEs completed
[2022/23: 19]

59 regionally significant wetlands protected
[2022/23: 59]



Public transport



11.2%
increase on previous year
[2022/23: 27.6%]

772,768
passengers on buses
[2022/23: 694,895]



64,798 Total Mobility Scheme services provided
[2022/23: 57,894]



Yarrow Stadium

✓ East Stand groundworks at Yarrow Stadium completed



Port Taranaki

\$8M dividend received
[2022/23: \$8M]

Pest Plants



570

pest plant infestations identified and controlled
[2022/23: 417]

2,946
property inspections for pest plants
[2022/23: 2,780]

Regional Land Transport Plan

New plan adopted





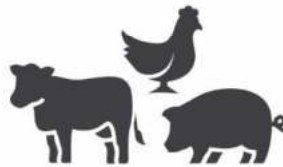
Enforcing environmental standards

87
3

infringement
notices issued
[2022/23: 99]

prosecutions
initiated
[2022/23: 2]

1,632
inspections



for effluent compliance monitoring
- dairy, poultry and pig farms

[2022/23: 1,618]



498

compliance
inspections
of small industrial operations
[2022/23: 406]

Pollution response



461

responses to pollution
and other complaints
[2022/23: 448]

2



marine oil spill exercise
[2022/23: 2]

Water quality monitoring

at swimming sites

18

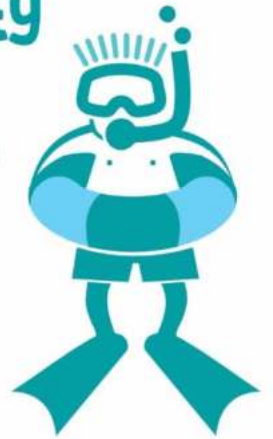
marine sites
[2022/23: 18]

23

freshwater
sites
[2022/23: 22]

481

freshwater
samples taken
[2022/23: 484]



Self-help possum programme



417

Self-Help Possum Control
Programme inspections
[2022/23: 278]

Regional Coastal Plan



New plan effective
Sept 2023 after eight-year
review process

Planting and fencing streambanks



181,296

plants purchased
by landowners
[2022/23: 300,524]

Public engagement

 **21,000**

likes, shares or reactions
on social media

[2022/23: 31,000]

549

attendees at
freshwater drop-in sessions



340
responses

to Your Place, Your Say
engagement as 2023-24
Long-term Plan adopted



194,000

visits to TRC website
[2022/23: 203,000]

19 **Environmental
heroes**

recognised at annual
Environmental Awards
[2022/23: 19]



**State of the
environment
monitoring**

Comprehensive
programme review completed



**Sustainable
land management**

242,582HA

covered by land management plans
[2022/23: 232,225]

79%

of privately-owned hill
country land now has
comprehensive farm
and agroforestry plans
[2022/23: 76%]



**Resource consent
Processing**

361

consent
applications
[2022/23: 307]



100%

met RMA
requirements
[2022/23: 100%]



**Environmental
education**

17,333

tamariki and rangatahi
participated in education
programmes
[2022/23: 16,000]



Te pūrongo mana whakahaere

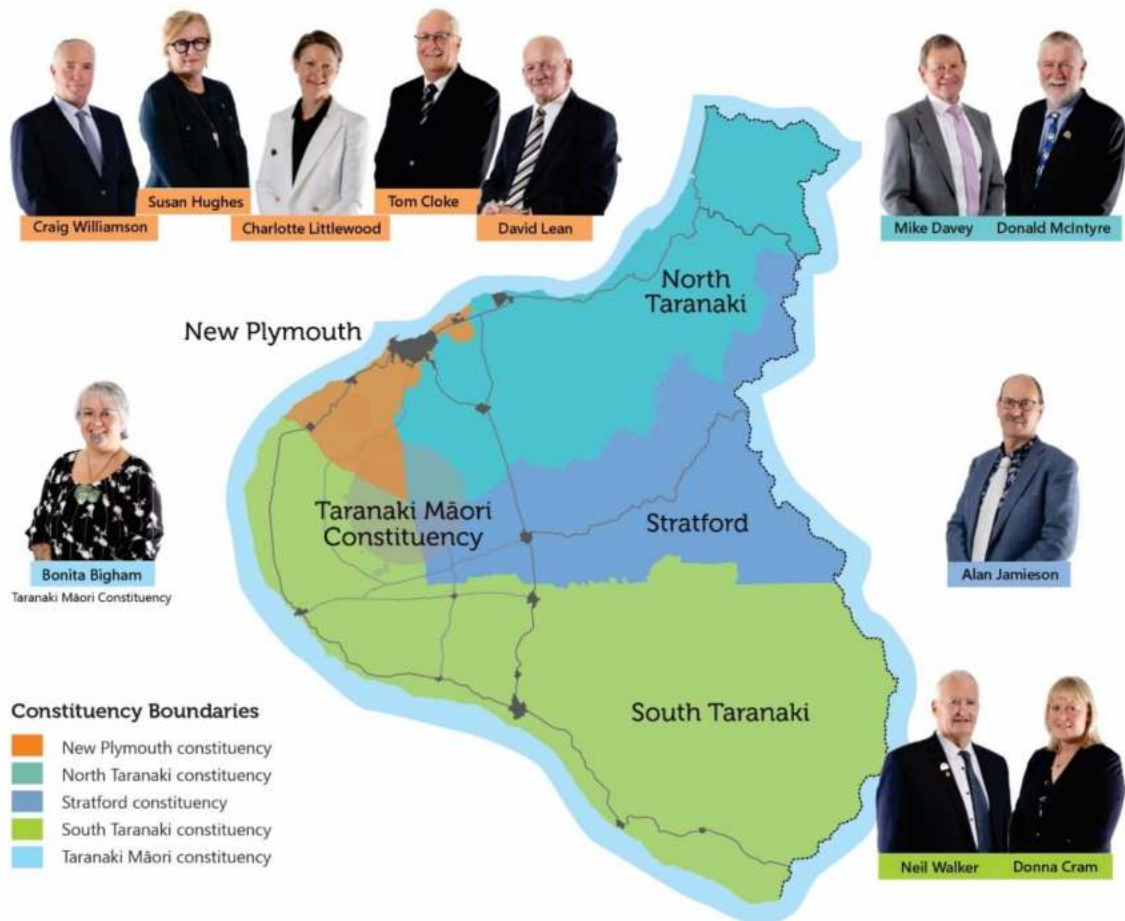
Governance report

The publicly elected Councillors have overall responsibility and accountability for the direction and control of the Council's functions.

Your Councillors

The Council is made up of eleven Councillors, elected as follows:

Taranaki Māori constituency	One member
New Plymouth constituency:	Five members
North Taranaki constituency:	Two members
Stratford constituency:	One member
South Taranaki constituency:	Two members





Council committees

In formulating its committees, the Council is required to take into account the dictates of the *Local Government Act 2002*. This Act requires that a local authority should ensure that, so far as is practicable, decision-making in relation to regulatory responsibilities is separated from decision-making for non-regulatory responsibilities.

We have decided to appoint non-Council representatives to our various committees as a means to increase the breadth of input to the decisions.

Governance systems

The full Council and main committees meet on a six-weekly cycle, with other meetings convened as necessary. Agendas and minutes from all meetings are publicly available for scrutiny. The adopted structure and approach provides an efficient basis for the sound consideration of issues and the making of good decisions.

Division of responsibility

There is a clear division of responsibilities between the role of the Council and management as required by the *Local Government Act 2002*. The Council's focus is on setting strategy and policy together with monitoring its implementation. Management is responsible for the implementation of the policy and strategy. While many of the functions have been delegated, the overall responsibility for maintaining effective systems of internal control rests with the Council. Internal control includes the policies, systems and procedures established to provide measurable assurance that the specific objectives are achieved.

Legislative compliance

As a regulatory body, the Council administers various regulations and laws. As such, it is vital that it also complies with relevant legislation. Members and management are cognisant of the legislative requirements. Where necessary, legal advice is obtained to ensure legislative compliance.

Environmental compliance

Many activities are focused on promoting the sustainable use, development and protection of the environment. Both regulatory and non-regulatory methods are employed, and a range of different types of monitoring is undertaken, to test the effectiveness of these methods. However, in addition to its overall environmental management role in the region, which is substantially focused on the activities of external parties who use environmental resources, the Council itself occasionally engages in resource use activities in undertaking its functions. Where that occurs, systems and procedures are in place to ensure that its own actions comply with at least the standards expected of all other resource users. These include requirements to apply for and obtain necessary consents, the use of independent persons to make decisions on consent applications, and the implementation and public reporting of effective compliance monitoring.

Taranaki Regional Council	
Committees	
Executive, Audit and Risk	Policy and Planning
Tom Cloke (Chairperson)	Craig Williamson (Chairperson)
Susan Hughes	Bonita Bigham (Deputy Chair)
Alan Jamieson	Donna Cram
Donald McIntyre	Susan Hughes
Craig Williamson	Alan Jamieson
Charlotte Littlewood	Donald McIntyre
Neil Walker	Charlotte Littlewood
Bruce Robertson (Independent)	Neil Walker
	Celine Filbee STDC
Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	Grant Boyde SDC
Neil Walker (Chairperson) TRC	Bali Haque NPDC
Mayor Phil Nixon STDC	Peter Moeahu - Iwi rep
Mayor Neil Holdom NPDC	Mitchell Ritai - Iwi rep
Mayor Neil Volzke SDC	Emily Bailey - Iwi rep
	Leedom Gibbs - Federated Farmers
Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee	Operations and Regulatory
Donald McIntyre (Chairperson) TRC	Susan Hughes (Chairperson)
Bryan Roach (Deputy Chair) STDC	Donna Cram (Deputy Chair)
Murray Chong NPDC	Bonita Bigham
Min McKay SDC	Tom Cloke
Regional Transport Committee	Mike Davey
Alan Jamieson (Chairperson) TRC	David Lean
Tom Cloke (Deputy Chair) TRC	Donald McIntyre
Harry Duynhoven NPDC	Charlotte Littlewood
Mayor Phil Nixon STDC	Neil Walker
Mayor Neil Volzke SDC	Dion Luke - Iwi rep
Linda Stewart Waka Kotahi	Anaru White - Iwi rep
	Richard Buttimore - Iwi rep
	Phill Muir - Federated Farmers
	Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee
	David Lean (Chairperson) TRC
	Tom Cloke TRC
	Sam Bennett NPDC
	Max Brough NPDC

Committee Structure at 30 June 2024

Ngā mahinga tahi me te iwi Māori

Working together with Māori

The Council recognises the importance of working together with our Māori communities across the region. There were a number of activities during the year, including providing opportunities for Māori to participate and contribute to decision-making processes.

It is part of our mission to carry out our various responsibilities by, among other things, taking into account the Te Tiriti o Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi. Furthermore, schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires us to set out in our long-term plan any steps we intend to take to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision making processes over the period covered by the plan.

The eight Taranaki iwi in the region are Ngāa Rauru Kītahi, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Taranaki Iwi, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Tama. Also included is Ngāti Maniapoto, who have an overlapping interest in the northern part of the region, as part of their Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Agreement with the Crown.

Policy development

Our partnership with Māori has continued to be strengthened through our policy development work, in particular:

- the agreement, with the eight iwi of Taranaki, for us to resource full time iwi planning positions and provide other support to enable iwi/hapū to collaborate, on a wide range of freshwater matters associated with the development and implementation of a new Land and Freshwater Plan for the region
- discussions with the Ngāa Rauru Kītahi Taiao unit and our policy and science sections have continued on freshwater matters
- a watching brief is maintained on Marine and Coastal Area (MACA) applications from iwi and hapū, that are before the High Court
- continued discussions with Ngāti Maru on the development of a Joint Management Agreement
- ongoing discussions with the relevant iwi authorities and hapū to establish a framework for the Waitara River Committee
- initial discussions with Te Nehenehenui o Maniapoto, the post settlement governance entity for Ngāti Maniapoto, on the Relationship Agreement with the Council, have commenced.

Resource consent processes

Continued to work with iwi/Māori to be involved in and contribute to resource consent processing and administration. This included:

- ongoing engagement with iwi authorities and hapū on resource consent applications within their respective rohe, in recognition of their Te Tiriti o Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi settlements and associated statutory acknowledgement areas
- greater transparency for reporting iwi and hapū involvement in the consent process
- notification to iwi and hapū of resource consents applications in the coastal marine area that are associated with their respective MACA applications
- engagement with Ngāti Ruanui and Ngāti Maru, Te Atiawa and various hapū, on resource consent matters with Manawa Energy for the Patea, Motukawa and Mangorei HEP Schemes.

Enforcement

As mana whenua and kaitiaki, iwi and hapū are involved in providing cultural assessment report's for Council initiated prosecutions under the Resource Management Act.

On 11 April 2024, we responded to a spill of bitumen into the Mōhakatino Estuary. Clean-up and containment of the spill by Council staff began that evening. Ngāti Tama and Te Nehenehenui were informed. This was followed by a joint site meeting with the clean-up work crew, Council staff and Ngāti Tama to discuss, assess and finalise the completion of the clean-up operation.

Ongoing engagement

Maintained and developed processes for ongoing engagement with iwi/Māori. During the year activities included:

- support and technical advice being provided to Taranaki Iwi and their hapū on the Section 186A of the Fisheries Act rāhui, placed across their entire coastal rohe

- developing a wetland monitoring programme, including the sharing of data, in conjunction with Ngāa Rauru and their Kaimanaaki Taiao – Catchment Environmental Rangers
- providing support to Te Kāhui o Taranaki and Ngāti Mutunga on various high value ecological sites within their rohe through the Key Native Ecosystem programme. Also monitoring, banding and trapping of pests to protect the Oi – Titī, which nest in burrows along the coastal area of both iwi
- work with Ngāti Mutunga on the development a new template for a Biodiversity Plan that will be more inclusive of Te Ao Māori and tikanga, which will be reviewed annually
- work alongside Ngāti Tama as they partner with Waka Kotahi on Te Ara o te Ata – Mt Messenger Bypass project
- work with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū on the Yarrow Stadium redevelopment project, including input on cultural matters and design elements has continued
- updates of the Taranaki Mouna Treaty Settlement negotiations from Iwi and Crown negotiators
- continued support for Parihaka Papakainga representatives, Crown agencies and councils on the development of infrastructure for the Parihaka project and the visitor facility
- ongoing engagement with Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngā Mahanga a Tairi and NPDC on the old Dow site remediation project
- work with Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Ruanui has begun on the development of a cultural narrative and design elements for the new office build at the Regional Council office in Whakaahurangi Stratford
- involvement of Otaraua and Pukerangiora hapū members in the QMRA sampling and water monitoring programme at Bertrand Road on the Waitara River
- support/advice provided to Ngāruahine with a salt marsh ecological survey
- involvement of iwi/hapū members with surveys and water samples on various lakes within the Taranaki region continues
- the investigation of wastewater contamination of the Urenui estuary in conjunction with Ngāti Mutunga and New Plymouth District Council has been completed. Follow up monitoring result shows evidence of subsequent water quality improvements, but contamination remains.

Work to develop a new waste water system is now in the hands of NPDC.

Representation

Iwi representation and participation on the Operations and Regulatory and the Policy and Planning standing committees has continued.

Information management

Maintenance of the Iwi contacts list is ongoing.

Following up on requests from iwi/hapu for access to our GIS layers, these layers are available to view and download through local maps and open data:

- regional wetlands
- key native ecosystems
- river
- monitoring sites
- coastal management sites
- land management plan areas (riparian and hill country)
- LiDAR data
- resource consent information.

The cultural awareness programme for staff and councillors has continued throughout the year. Of particular mention is the staff participation in the Te Pumaomao Nation Building Seminars with Takawai and Chris Murphy, held at Whakaahurangi Marae in Stratford. The first intake of staff for the seminar was October last year and the second intake is about to commence. Guidance in basic te reo, place name pronunciation, and waiata has continued.

Resources

Building relationships by supporting iwi and hapū led water quality monitoring kaupapa through the provisions of specialist equipment and technical expertise. (Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Mutunga, Tawhirikura, Otaraua and Pukerangiora hapū).

Status

The relationship with iwi/Māori in the region continues to positively develop with a wide range of activities underway and planned that will assist the region.

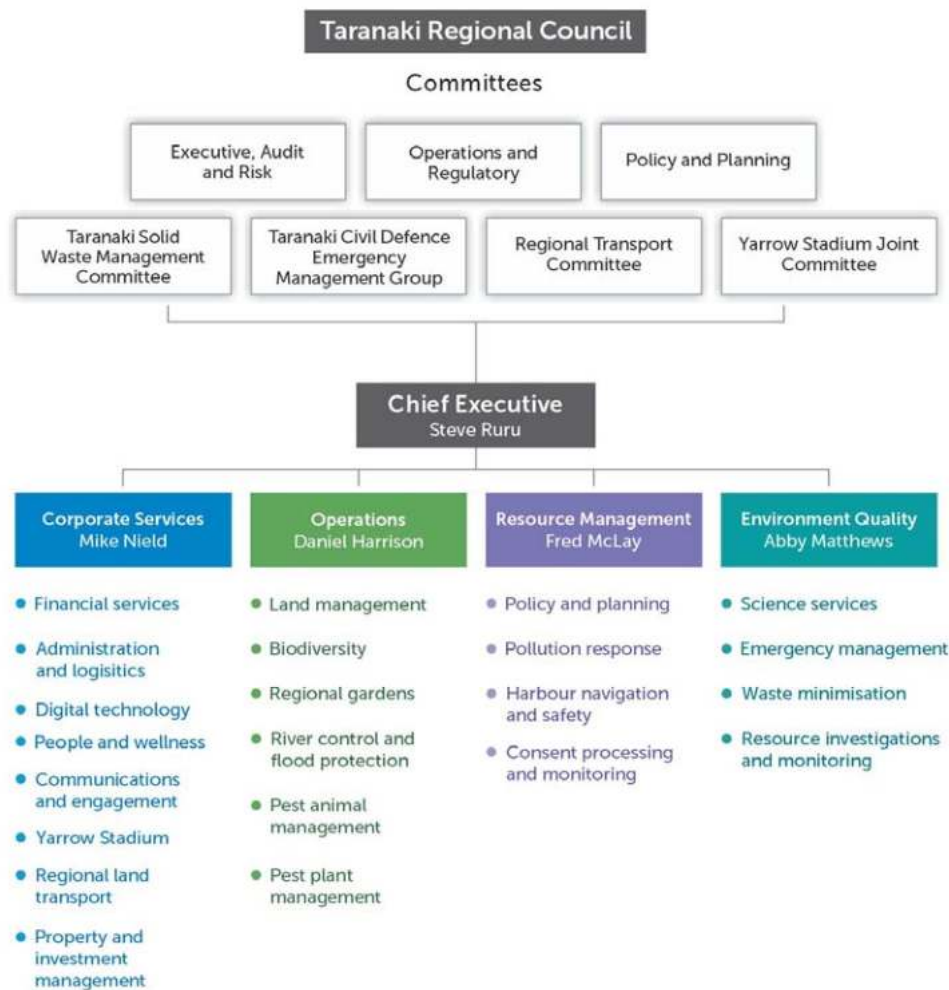
Review

We will, with iwi, review the effectiveness of our policies and processes for working with iwi at times and places or in ways agreed with iwi.

Te kāhui kaimahi

Staff capacity

To undertake its activities, we employ a permanent staff with wide-ranging professional, technical and administrative skills. In addition, we own the necessary property, equipment and facilities.



Organisational structure

Most activities are primarily the output of one section or department. However, a number of tasks, particularly those associated with the development of policy, require resources to be applied from throughout the organisation. The departmental structure has been designed in accordance with the fields of activities. It is a flat, compact structure, which results in a high level of delegated authority, productivity and commitment.

He ngākau o mātou matapono

Our values

HE NGĀKAU PONO INTEGRITY

Ehara o mātou mahinga tika, i te hanga ngawari. We do what it is right, rather than what is easy.

HE NGĀKAU TUKI TAHI TEAMWORK

He kapa mahi tahi, whitake mātou, Te Kaunihera o Taranaki. We are one TRC team, working together with courage and purpose.

HE NGĀKAU AROHA CARE AND RESPECT

Ko to mātou manaakitanga ki a tatou, he whakairo pai ki ngā tāngata katoa. We demonstrate care and respect for ourselves and others; we treat everyone with dignity.

HE NGĀKAU KAKAMA AGILITY

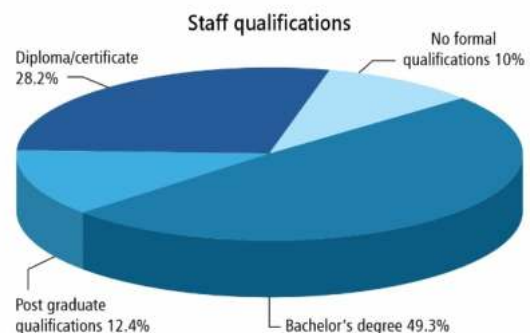
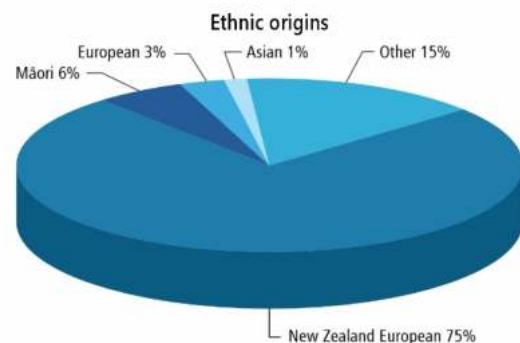
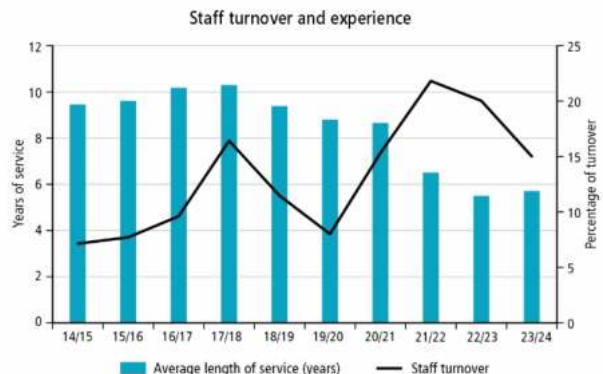
E whai ana mātou kia piki ake te kounga o te puna auaha. We strive for excellence, embracing change as an opportunity for innovation.

Performance management

We have extensive systems in place to assist performance management and continuous improvement. Performance metrics to measure individual, group and total performance across a full range of processes and outputs have been developed. The individual performance and development programme incorporates individual performance expectations and appraisal, personal development and training needs.

Employment agreements

Two hundred and eleven (2022/2023—198) permanent staff are employed. Of these, 58% (56%) are employed under the Taranaki Regional Council Collective Agreement, with the balance employed on individual agreements. Staff employed under the collective agreement are represented by the Taranaki Regional Council Officers Staff Association Incorporated. We also have a number of staff who belong to the Public Service Association.



Equal employment opportunity

We are committed to the principle of equal opportunity in the recruitment, employment, training and promotion of its employees. We aim to provide a welcoming environment which accepts diversity. There is an awareness of and an intent to, eliminate discrimination in the areas of race, colour, ethnic or national origin, gender, religious beliefs, marital status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, special needs, or age. Recruitment is designed to select from the widest possible cross-section of candidates in a non-discriminatory way.

Health and safety

The health, safety and wellbeing of all employees, contracted workers, stakeholders and the public is paramount with all tasks, activities and facilities we undertake.

Our policies, procedures and systems ensure ongoing management of health monitoring and assessment, workplace supervision and training, maintenance of asset, equipment and facilities to support a healthy, safe and supportive working and leisure environment.

Near miss and incident reporting is encouraged and evaluation prioritised for every event to support the continual improvement of our health, safety and wellbeing system and for the benefits of all those utilising our workplace, and regional community facilities. Incident trending is regularly evaluated to establish the critical risks requiring additional focus and review.

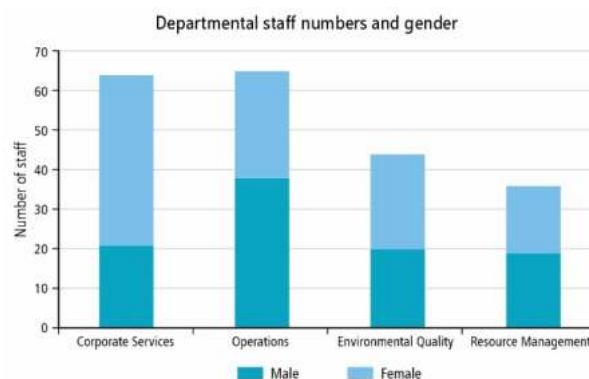
Supporting a healthy, positive workplace culture and the wellbeing of all of our team is an imperative organisational focus and our mission is 'to continuously build and evolve a health, safety and wellness culture that encompasses a workforce of engaged people.'

Governance and management receive regular health, safety and wellbeing reporting and ability to appraise event accounts, support ongoing risk mitigations and ensure we meet our vision of 'everyone safe, every day'.

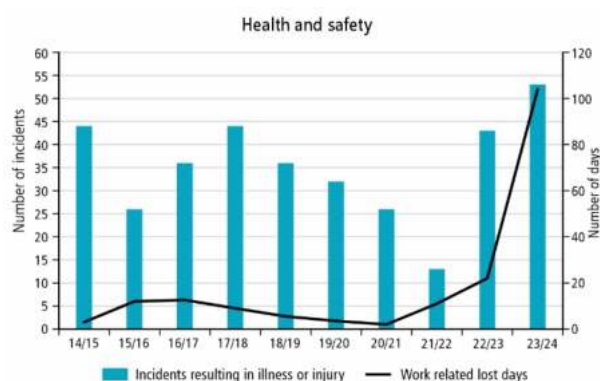
Training and experience

Our workforce includes a combined mix of many nationalities, national, regional, wide-ranging industries and technical experiences of longstanding tenure and more recent recruits.

We are committed to ensuring staff are appropriately qualified, experienced, trained and supported as per their role. This commitment includes professional development, as we know well qualified and trained staff are critical to role performance and job satisfaction.



Our focus on ensuring every worker is supported with a thorough on-boarding, supervision, training, competency assessment and regular refresher exercises to safeguard against complacency and maintain health, safety and wellbeing standards are adhered to.



The Taranaki region

The geographical, social, economic, environmental, cultural and political elements of Taranaki both influence the nature of the region and shape our activities.

The region

The Taranaki region covers a land area of 723,610 hectares, reaching as far north as the Mōhakatino catchment, south to include the Waitōtara catchment and inland to the boundary of, but not including, the Whanganui catchment. The region extends 12 nautical miles offshore to include the waters of the territorial sea.

Taranaki consists of four distinctive landforms, each of which requires a different type of environmental management. The Taranaki ring plain, centred on Mount Taranaki, consists of fertile and free-draining volcanic soils. The ring plain supports intensive pastoral farming, particularly dairying that is most intensive on the flatter land in southern Taranaki. A large number of rivers and streams, which radiate from Mount Taranaki, are extensively used by the agricultural sector, for community water supplies and for a wide range of recreational purposes.

To the east of the ring plain lies the Taranaki hill country, comprising siltstones, sandstones and mudstones, known locally as papa. The topography of the hill country is steeply dissected and is prone to soil erosion and slipping, but can support both pastoral farming and commercial forestry when managed in accordance with the physical limitations of the land.

The coastal terraces along the north and south Taranaki coast make up the third major landform feature of the region. The soils of these areas are among the most versatile and productive in the region but the combination of light, sandy soils and strong winds in some areas can lead to localised wind erosion.

The Taranaki coastal environment is the fourth of the major landforms. The region is exposed to the west and as a consequence, high-energy wave and

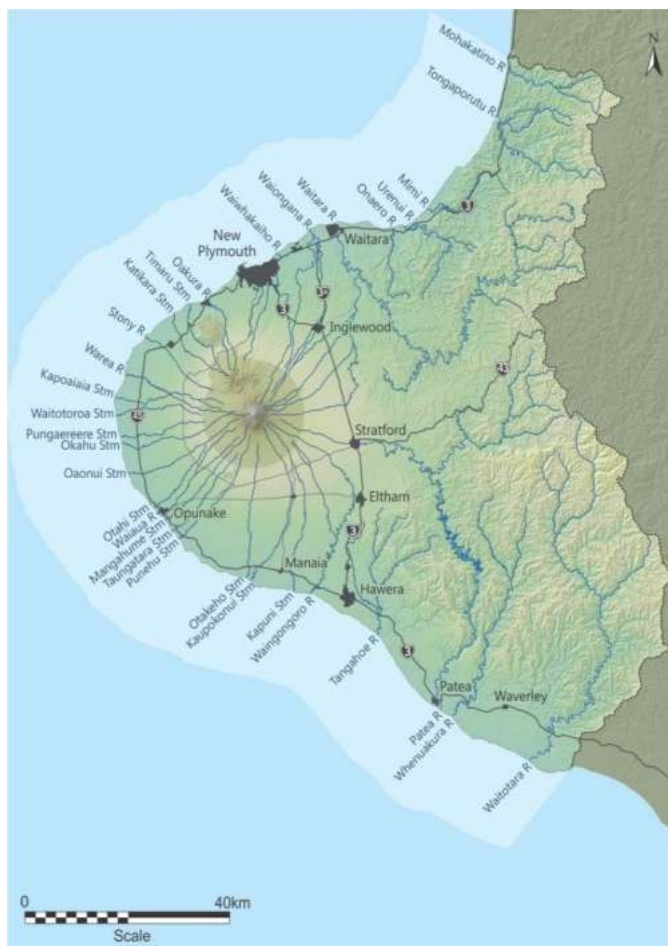


Figure 1: The Taranaki Region

wind conditions dominate the coastal environment. There are few areas of sheltered water beyond the major estuaries such as the Tongaporutu, Waitara and Pātea rivers, and the confines of Port Taranaki. The Taranaki region has a temperate climate with generally abundant rainfall. The incised nature of ring plain streams means that flooding is not a major problem. However, occasional intense rainfall events can lead to rapid rises in river levels and flooding in hill country valleys and elsewhere.

The people

Figures from the 2023 census show Taranaki total population stands at 126,015, an increase of 7.2% over the 2018 census figure. In the previous census period (2013-2018) the region's population increased by 7.3%. Taranaki accounts for 3% of New Zealand's total population.

Population changes have also varied within the region. The general trend has been for a decrease in the population of smaller rural towns and an increased concentration of population in north Taranaki and the main centres. Most notable has been the continued growth in the proportion of the population residing in the New Plymouth district, which contains 69.0% of the region's population – up from 67.7% in 2018. Both Stratford and South Taranaki districts have experienced small population increases since 2006.

The Taranaki population is both older and younger than the national average, with a higher proportion of children under 15 years and adults over 65 years of age. This may be in part due to lifestyle factors, as Taranaki is seen as an attractive and desirable area for family living with good facilities and affordable housing.

The percentage of Māori within the region continues to increase from 16.3% at the 2013 census to 24.4% in 2023.

The economy

A notable feature of the Taranaki region is its reliance on the region's natural and physical resources for its social and economic wellbeing. Farming and other land-based activities continue to play a prominent role in employment. 25.1% of the labour force is employed in primary industries like agriculture and the oil and gas industry, compared with 5.7% nationally.

Dairying dominates farming in Taranaki, particularly on the ring plain. There are nearly 1,500 dairy herds and about 445,000 dairy cows, producing approximately 9.7% of New Zealand's total milk solids. In addition to direct farm income from milk production, the added value by the processing of milk, whey and cheese manufacturing, is a significant contributor to employment.

Sheep and beef farming are concentrated in the hill country and also play an important part in the regional economy.

Exotic forest plantations continue to expand, with the region offering a suitable climate, good forestry sites and a well-established roading system and

port facility. Forest harvesting is also well established.

The oil and gas industry is a major contributor to the regional economy. The Taranaki Basin is currently New Zealand's only hydrocarbon producing area, with the Kapuni and the offshore Maui fields developed early and contributing to New Zealand's natural gas resources. Extensive drilling programmes have continued in an effort to support the Kapuni and Maui fields. These have resulted in a number of significant additional fields being discovered in the last 10 to 15 years. The presence of oil and gas in the region has given rise to industries involved in the processing, distribution, use and export of hydrocarbons.

Tourism is playing an increasingly important role in the Taranaki economy, with over 810,000 guest nights spent in the Taranaki region by domestic and international visitors the year to May 2024. Most visitors are from other North Island regions. Although the proportion of international guests is increasing. The region's mountain, forests, gardens and parks are attracting increasing numbers of visitors for rural-based and outdoor recreation activities. The Taranaki region is also becoming increasingly popular and recognised for a range of organised cultural, sporting and other events.

As an export-based economy, major changes in the world economy or commodity prices can significantly affect Taranaki. The regional economy is therefore more vulnerable to changes in overseas markets and price fluctuations for our land-based products than larger urban-dominated regions.

Environmental issues

The use and quality of water remains the major resource management issue in the region. Water has profound cultural and spiritual importance to the community, and is a vital resource for agriculture, recreation and industry.

While overall water quality in the upper catchments is generally very good, there is deterioration in the mid-lower reaches of rivers and streams particularly as a result of agricultural land use. Significant challenges for the region include naturally high levels of phosphorus due to Taranaki unique geology, sedimentation of rivers and streams as a result of hill country erosion, and elevated levels of bacteria as a result of run-off and discharges to rivers and streams.

Dairying continues to play a prominent role in the regional economy and this will place ongoing pressures on our water resources from farm run-off, sediment and nutrients. Increased efforts will be necessary to maintain current water quality and to



improve quality where deterioration has occurred. Attention will continue to be given to promoting good land and riparian management practices however, additional actions will be likely be required to achieve the minimum standards for freshwater as required by Government's National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) 2020.

Industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharges from individual point sources are closely monitored and improvements sought where possible. It is vital for Taranaki future that all such discharges are managed sustainably. Where there are gaps in our knowledge of the resources of the region or the environmental effects of their use, necessary investigations and research must be undertaken to improve our understanding.

Climate change is also having an increasing impact on Taranaki and needs responding to. Temperature is expected to increase by between 0.5°C and 1.5°C by 2040, while rainfall will become more variable, increasing both the risk of drought on one hand, and the risk of floods on the other. Sea-level rise will increasingly threaten coastal communities and these changes will put more stress on already struggling ecosystems.

Other significant environmental issues facing the Taranaki region include:

- Managing land use on steep hill country, to avoid soil erosion that degrades land productivity and water quality. Changes to more sustainable land use practices and conversion to forestry present opportunities to address this;
- Controlling threats to indigenous flora and fauna and the economic costs faced by the region as a result of pest plants and pest animals;
- Managing the coastline and coastal waters in a way that recognises special ecologically and culturally sensitive areas within the coastal environment and that allows appropriate use and development of the coast;
- Promoting protection of the region's indigenous biodiversity;
- Managing discharges of contaminants to air and maintaining the high overall standard of air quality; and
- Managing the allocation of the region's water resources.

Ngā ritenga pūtea

Financial trends

	Actual 2023/24	Budget 2023/24	Actual 2022/23	Actual 2021/22	Actual 2020/21	Actual 2019/20	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2016/17	Actual 2015/16
General rates	\$13.6m	\$13.6m	11.8m	\$10.94m	\$7.95m	\$7.95m	\$7.95m	\$7.61m	\$7.54m	\$7.46m
Percent change	15.3%	15.3%	7.9%	37.6%	0%	0%	4.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
General rates to income	27.8%	26.9%	26.8%	25.9%	15.7%	18.3%	22.2%	28.5%	30.0%	30.0%
Rates per \$100,000 capital value	\$21.37	\$21.37	\$20.65	\$24.13	\$24.17	\$25.80	\$14.17	\$15.55	\$15.99	\$16.64
Total expenditure	\$52.3m	\$53.4m	46.3m	\$41.2m	\$41.2m	\$37.8m	\$31.3m	\$26.6m	\$24.8m	\$25.3m
Percent change	12.96%	15.33%	12.38%	0.03%	8.9%	20.7%	17.7%	7.31%	-2.2%	8.6%
Operating surplus/(deficit)	(\$0.74m)	(\$2.90m)	(\$1.35m)	\$2.61m	\$11.61m	\$7.53m	\$5.99m	\$0.96m	\$1.6m	\$0.97m
Working capital	\$22.5m	(\$5.0m)	\$19.4m	\$25.4m	\$25.7m	\$15.8m	\$9.4m	\$5.6m	\$7.7m	\$11.0m
Current ratio	2.3:1	0.50:1	2.5:1	3.1:1	2.8:1	2.4:1	2.26:1	1.87:1	2.7:1	3.78:1
Total assets	\$153.4m	\$146.4m	\$140.0m	\$137.8m	\$122.8m	\$108.2m	\$97.0m	\$90.0m	\$87.3m	\$85.1m
Public debt	\$31.5m	\$30m	\$19.5m	\$14.5m	\$5m	\$4m	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public debt to total assets	20.6%	20.5%	13.9%	10.5%	4.1%	3.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Te noninga tūtohu

Statement of compliance and responsibility

The Council and management of the Taranaki Regional Council confirm that all the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to the Annual Report have been complied with.

Responsibility

The Council and management of the Taranaki Regional Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements and the judgements used in them.

The Council and management of the Taranaki Regional 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.

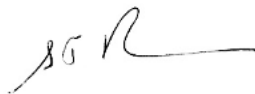
In the opinion of the Council and management of the Taranaki Regional Council, the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Taranaki Regional Council.



Charlotte Littlewood

Chairman

24 September 2024



Chief Executive

24 September 2024



Michael Nield

Director—Corporate Services

24 September 2024

Te arotake pūtea

Audit report



Independent Auditor's Report: To the Readers of Taranaki Regional Council's Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Taranaki Regional Council (the Regional Council) and its subsidiaries and controlled entities (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Bruno Dente, using the staff and resources of Deloitte Limited, to report on the information in the Regional 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 Regional 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 Regional 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 2024. This is the date on which we give our report.

Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 81 to 110:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the Regional Council and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2024;
 - 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 111, 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 Regional Council's Long-term plan;

- the performance information on pages 28 to 80:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, the levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2024, 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
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 28 to 80, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the Regional Council's annual plan; and
 - the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 111 to 118, 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 Regional Council's Long-term plan and annual plan.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the Regional 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 119 to 121, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the Regional Council's and Group's audited information and, where applicable, the Regional Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

The basis for our opinion is explained below and we draw attention to other matters. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Council and our responsibilities relating to the audited information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

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

Regional 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 Regional Council's annual 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 Regional 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 performance information, as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the Regional 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 Regional 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Regional 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 audited information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated audited information. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 22, 26 to 27, 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 and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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 Regional Council and Group in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) 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 long-term plan, trustee reporting, greenhouse gas emissions inventory report assurance readiness review and qualitative climate risk assessment & scenario analysis, which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements we have no relationship with or interests in the Regional Council or its subsidiaries and controlled entities.



For Deloitte Limited
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Hamilton, New Zealand

Ngā huanga hāpori

Achievement of community well-beings

We operate within the following planning framework:

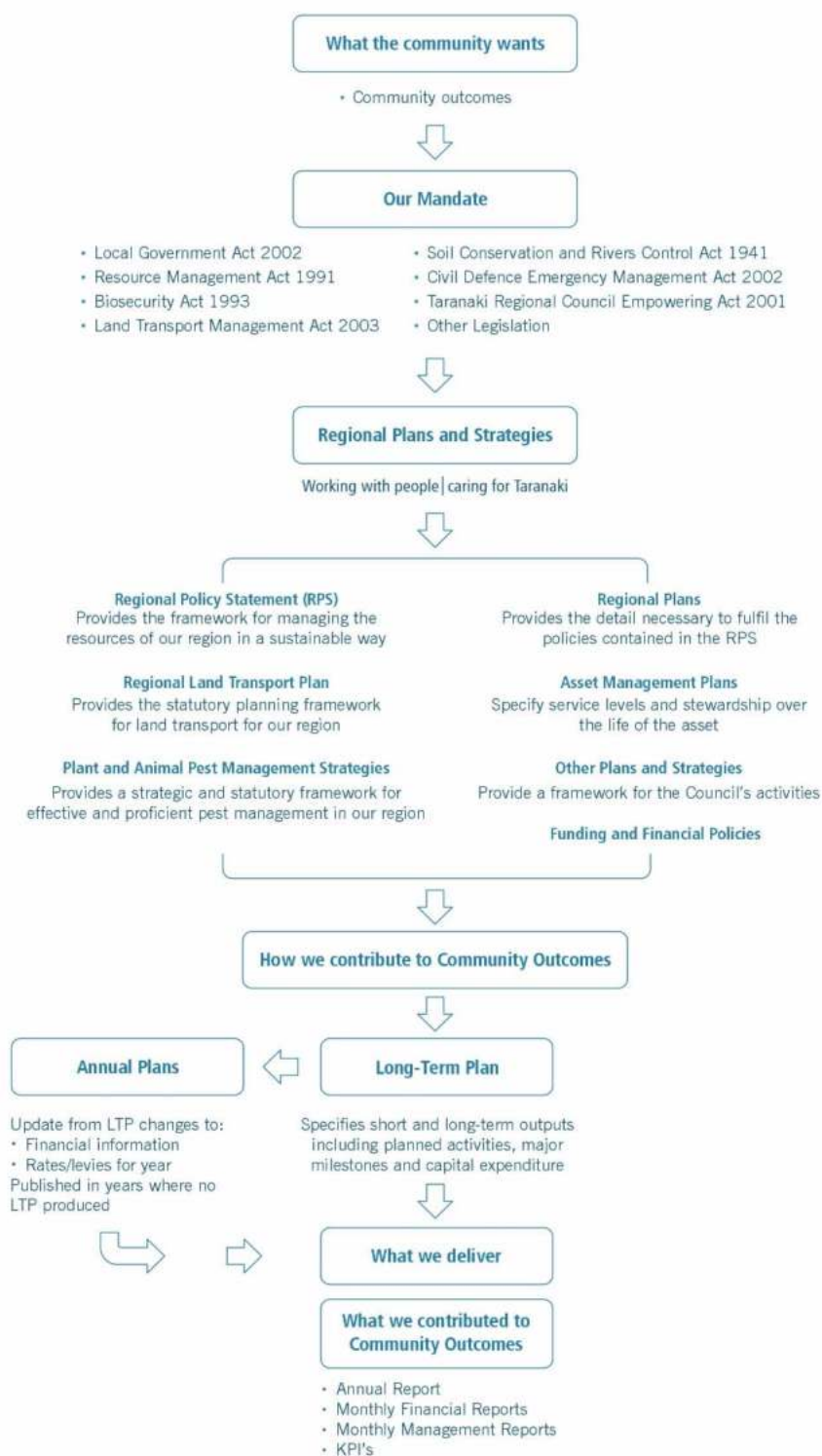


Figure 3: The Council's planning framework



Community well-beings

Consistent with our *Local Government Act 2002* duties, we aim to contribute to the present and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the Taranaki region.

The community well-beings set out below were adopted following a comprehensive public process.

- Connected Taranaki – focusing on physical and technological infrastructure
- Prosperous Taranaki – the economic measures underpinning Future Taranaki
- Secure and Healthy Taranaki – elements of a safe, healthy, friendly community
- Sustainable Taranaki – focusing on environmental factors
- Together Taranaki – measuring social inclusiveness and diversity
- Vibrant Taranaki – the cultural and recreational well-beings.

The groups of activities and the more specific individual activities within each group, form the basis of reporting on how the 10-year programmes contained in the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* support achievement of the overall community well-beings. The *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* translates those activities to specific levels of service, each with detailed targets and measures of how they contribute to the community well-beings. Those levels are reported on in detail in this *Annual Report*.

Monitoring framework and programmes

We maintain a comprehensive monitoring framework, comprised of many varied and wide-

ranging programmes that monitor and report on the outcomes of its activities. It includes overall state of the environment monitoring, monitoring of specific activity areas and monitoring of individual resource consents for compliance with consent conditions and statutory policies. It also covers different time scales (from continuous to five-yearly or longer) according to different needs or requirements. Monitoring is also undertaken at different geographical scales (region-wide, catchment, eco-regions, property-based or site-specific) and may involve different types of information.

In developing its monitoring programmes, an integrated monitoring framework has been developed that recognises the need for consistency, coordination and integration of monitoring activities:

- Within the Council – to generate information that is timely, relevant and useful across a number of activities
- With other agencies – to avoid duplication and to make use of other sources of information where appropriate
- Across issues and media – to recognise the inter-connected nature of the biophysical, economic, social and cultural environments.

Programme performance indicators for monitoring progress on implementation of the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* are measured and monitored monthly and annually, in readiness for inclusion in this *Annual Report*. We are confident that our activities have progressed the community well-beings in the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*.

Ngā mahinga

Performance information

The following pages explain in detail how we performed in achieving the objectives and performance targets established in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan and the 2023/2024 Annual Plan for 2023/2024.

Financial information on the net cost of services delivered is also provided in conjunction with the budget established in the 2023/2024 Annual Plan and the previous year's actual net cost of services.

The most important measure by which performance may be judged is that of whether defined tasks have been performed or not.

We also intend that performance be measured in terms of:

Timeliness—in all cases, unless stated otherwise, the target was to complete the task by 30 June 2024.

Cost—in all cases the target was to complete the tasks defined for each significant activity within the budgeted expenditure and/or within any additionally stated, specific expenditure targets.

Quantity—in all cases where a quantity measure was specified, the target was to meet that specified quantity.

Quality—in all cases the target was to meet the quality expectations of the elected Councillors. The Council has extensive quality control procedures in place to ensure a high level of quality is present in the undertaking of activities.

Location—in all cases where a location was specified, the target is to deliver the service in that location.

The actual and estimated levels of expenditure are in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Principal legislation and policy references for each significant activity are included in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.

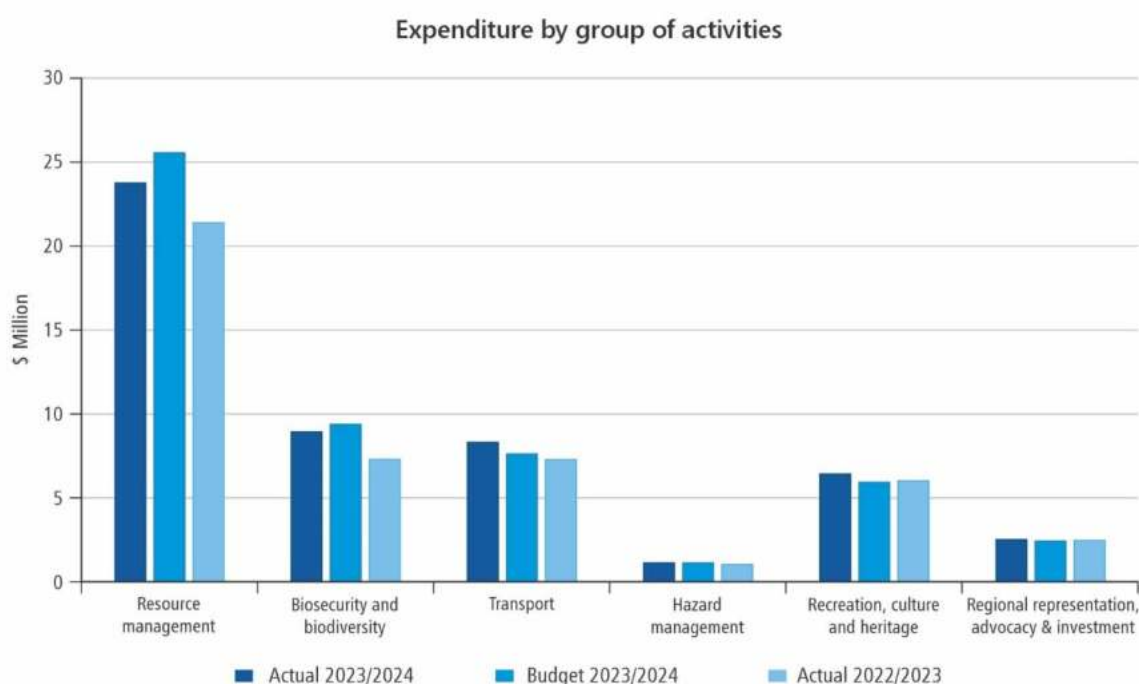


Figure 4: Expenditure by group of activities

Ngā ture whakahaere rawa

Resource management

Resource management comprises the following activities:

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

—preparing, adopting and maintaining comprehensive and publicly considered policies, plans and strategies that will deliver to the Taranaki community, efficient and effective management of the Council's functions and Taranaki natural and physical resources. This activity contributes to all levels of service (1 through 9) but is directly linked to the resource management policies, plans and strategies level of service (refer to level of service 8).

CONSENT PROCESSING AND ADMINISTRATION

—managing resource consenting responsibilities by efficiently and effectively providing advice on consenting obligations and processing applications—refer to levels of service 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROGRAMMES

—undertaking effective and efficient monitoring of resource consents and, where necessary, undertaking successful enforcement action—refer to levels of service 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

POLLUTION INCIDENTS AND RESPONSE

—responding effectively to pollution incidents, reducing the occurrence and effects of pollution and other unauthorised incidents and, where necessary, undertaking successful enforcement action—refer to levels of service 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT MONITORING

—monitoring the state of the environment in Taranaki to enable periodic evaluation of the state of and trends in environmental quality and of the effects of the implementation of policies and plans—this activity contributes to all levels of service (1 through 9).

RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS AND PROJECTS

—providing relevant research information for resource management purposes—this activity contributes to all levels of service (1 through 9).

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS AND PLANT SUPPLY PROGRAMME

—promoting sustainable land and riparian management by providing land management advice and information on an individual property basis and

through advocacy and facilitation—refer to levels of service 4, 5 and 6.

WAITARA RIVER CATCHMENT

—restoring, protecting, and enhancing the environmental, cultural, and spiritual health and well-being of the Waitara River, the Waitara River catchment and the lower catchment of the Waitara River. These functions must be performed only in relation to matters that are within the role and responsibilities of the Council under the *Local Government Act 2002* or any other Act.

ENHANCEMENT GRANTS

—promoting the protection of the environment through the provision of targeted enhancement grants refer to levels of service 5 and 6.

Community Well-beings

The Resource Management group of activities contributes to community well-beings by promoting the sustainable use, development and protection of Taranaki natural and physical resources of land and soil, water, air, coast and biodiversity in accordance with statutory duties, regional planning objectives and national policy and other standards. Specifically this group of activities contributes to the following community well-beings:

- Secure and Healthy Taranaki
- Prosperous Taranaki
- Sustainable Taranaki
- Connected Taranaki
- Together Taranaki.

Resource management activities will contribute primarily to the well-being of a Sustainable Taranaki. They will also assist in the achievement of a Prosperous Taranaki by enhancing Taranaki clean, green image and ensuring it remains a reality in overseas markets as well as emphasising Taranaki as an attractive place to work, do business and visit. Providing for healthy water also contributes to a Secure and Healthy Taranaki.

Further information on policies and programmes

Further detailed information on the specific strategies, policies, plans and guides relating to this group of activities can be found from the following sources:

- Resource Management Act 1991
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Local Government Act 2002
- New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018
- Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki 2010
- Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki 1997
- Proposed Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki 2018
- Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki 2001
- Regional Soil Plan for Taranaki 2001
- Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki 2011
- Taranaki Regional Council Requirements for Good Farm Management in Taranaki 2017
- Regional Waste Strategy for Taranaki 2011
- Resource Consent Procedures document
- Resource Consents Monitoring Procedures document
- Resource Management Act Enforcement Policy 2017
- Enforcement Provisions and Procedures, Resource Management Act 1991
- Delegations Manual for the Taranaki Regional Council
- Charging Policy under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991
- Sustainable Dairying and Water Accord 2013
- Taranaki Regional Marine Oil Spill Response Plan 2016
- State of the Environment Monitoring Procedures Document 1997.

The review of the Regional Coastal Plan was completed in 2023. We received approval from the Minister for Conservation in June and it became operative in September 2023. The operative Regional Coastal Plan includes a number of important changes to the management of the Taranaki coastal environment and gives effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

Progress on the ongoing engagement, research, investigations and information gathering underpinning the reviews of the air, soil and freshwater plans continued in 2023/2024. However, a decision was made to prioritise the work on developing a new Regional Land and Freshwater Plan for Taranaki, and as a consequence put on hold the review of the Regional Policy Statement and the Regional Air Plan as part of the development of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan. Key updates to the Regional Policy Statement as they relate to freshwater continued to progress.

Key activities were policy advice into various reform processes of the new government as they relate to resource management and freshwater specifically, the ongoing development of an e-Plan platform, ensuring draft Regional Land and Freshwater plan provisions comply with the National Planning Standards, and on-going engagement with iwi and hapū on the development of draft Plan provisions.

Consent processing was undertaken on a range of applications during the year. Resource management policy is implemented through resource consents and other mechanisms. All the consent applications were processed efficiently within the time limits set in the Act. This is the twenty-fourth consecutive year that this milestone has been achieved. Ministry for the Environment surveys show consent processing costs are close to the median in New Zealand reflecting efficient systems, use of technology and prudent financial management.

In terms of indicators that inform the regional community concerning our biophysical and ecological environments, we continue to design, implement, and report on state of the environment programmes that encompass surface and groundwater systems, land use, biodiversity, the coastal environs, air quality, and soil. These programmes provide information about the current state of our natural environment, and offer insights into how environmental indicators are changing.

Comprehensive and rigorous consent monitoring work shows a high level of environmental performance and compliance by the majority of our industries, municipal authorities, and farming sector, achieved through significant investment in environmental protection measures and good management practices.

An important component of resource management is responding to pollution and unauthorised incidents, and where necessary, undertaking successful enforcement action. A range of enforcement tools are used ranging from the issuing of abatement notices to require an action to be undertaken through to prosecution.



Appropriate use of enforcement tools increases compliance levels and contributes to a range of community well-beings.

A relatively modest and carefully targeted investment in environmental science investigations ensures council activities are well-informed. This is enhanced by engagement in national-level strategic initiatives, and research partnerships with science providers and other regional councils. Research and scientific advice of relevance to Taranaki and the wider regional sector is also supported by Envirolink.

Land management activities continue to be a focus with an increased emphasis on the implementation of property plans. In the riparian management area, which is New Zealand's largest streambank planting and fencing programme, 175,983 contract-grown plants were purchased by landowners.

Overall, in excess of 8.1 million plants have been planted under this programme. In the hill country area, there are incentives under the South Taranaki Regional Erosion Support Scheme (STRESS) programme to fence and plant erosion-prone land. Under STRESS, landowners have agreed to significant soil conservation work in the erosion-prone part of the region's hill country. We have completed the first year of its 4-year funding contract with the Government's Hill Country Erosion Fund.

Environmental enhancement grants promote sustainability through the protection of the environment by a series of grants for specific protection works. Work was undertaken on securing protection or undertaking maintenance or enhancement on 33 regionally significant wetlands.



Levels of service

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE									
1	Protection of the life-supporting capacity of water, in-stream uses and values										
<p>Measure: Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) values (a measure of freshwater community richness and composition) at least 50 regionally representative sites.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): The proportion of sites showing a trend (whether significant or indicative) of improvement in MCI against a base year of 1995 to exceed the proportion showing decline over the same period.</p> <p>Baseline: There is a continuing regional trend of improvement in the quality of freshwater ecology across the region. MCI values were determined for 63 regionally significant sites. Trend analysis to June 2020 (from 1995) shows 31 sites of 63 with statistically significant trends of improvement, and one with a significant decline.</p>		<p>In the 2022/2023 report, regional MCI values were determined for 64 regionally significant sites (three were not sampled due to flow limitations). Trend analyses using regional MCI values were undertaken for the period of July 1995 to June 2023 for 56 sites with sufficient data. The results showed 42 sites (75%) with an improving trend and 8 sites (14%) with a degrading trend. There were six sites (11%) where trends were indeterminate. Results generally showed a decreasing downstream gradient of macroinvertebrate health from 'A' band to 'D' band (based on the NPS-FM grading criteria) in ring plain streams. The MCI state of the environment monitoring programme continued during the 2023/2024 year, however, no further results and analyses are available for inclusion in this Annual Report. These results will be reported once available.</p>									
<p>Measure: Microbiological state of inland waters and coastal waters at bathing sites.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Maintenance or increase in number of sites compliant with the 2003 Ministry of Health contact recreational guidelines.</p> <p>Baseline: There are 11 freshwater and 9 coastal water bathing sites monitored since 2003/2004. The following sites were compliant with the 2003 Ministry of Health contact recreational guidelines:</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Freshwater</th><th>Coastal water</th></tr> <tr> <td>2003/2004</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021/2022</td><td>3</td><td>6</td></tr> </table> <p>In 2021/2022, 56% of freshwater samples and 95% of coastal samples at these sites were compliant.</p>			Freshwater	Coastal water	2003/2004	6	7	2021/2022	3	6	<p>Microbiological monitoring of 23 (22—2022/2023) freshwater and 18 (18) marine sites was conducted over the 2023/2024 bathing season. Sampling was carried out regardless of rainfall, river flow or tidal conditions. Sampling prior to the 2021/2022 bathing season targeted only dry weather and high tides. In 2023/2024, rainfall was recorded either shortly before, or during, sampling on 13 of 22 occasions. Results show 327 (68%) of 481 (343 (71%) of 484) routine samples from freshwater sites were compliant with bacteriological guidelines throughout the 2023/2024 season. None (0) of the nine (9) baseline freshwater sites monitored since 2003/2004 were fully compliant with the guidelines. Under fine weather conditions, coastal water quality is generally high at monitored sites, but is known to decline temporarily following rainfall. There has been an increase in non-compliant sample results since the 2021/2022 season, due (in part) to the change in survey protocols. A total of 382 (98%) of 388 (400 (99%) of 404) samples at coastal sites were compliant. Two (2) out of the nine (9) baseline coastal sites (22%) (22%), or four (3) of all 18 (18) sites monitored (22%) (17%) recorded at least one non-compliance of the recreational water quality guidelines.</p>
	Freshwater	Coastal water									
2003/2004	6	7									
2021/2022	3	6									

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
<p>Measure: Ecological flows in catchments.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Guideline ecological flows are identified for all significant catchments with no catchments allocated below ecological flows set by policy or by any national policy statement or national environmental standard.</p> <p>Baseline: Guideline ecological flows had been identified for all significant catchments. Three catchments or sub-catchments (about 1%) do not meet general ecological flow guideline but all consented abstractions comply with specific policies regarding the taking and use of water.</p>		<p>There are no (0—2022/2023) catchments allocated below ecological flows set by policy. Three (6) surface water abstraction consents were processed during the 2023/2024 year, including new consent, renewal and variation applications. 100% (100%) complied with current Council policy regarding ecological flows. A proposed Regional Land and Freshwater Plan is currently in development, to align with national policy requirements.</p>
2	Efficient allocation of water for consumptive use	
<p>Measure: Allocation of surface water for consumptive use in catchments.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Guidelines identifying available surface water are applied for all significant catchments and consents to take, use, dam or divert water granted in accordance with policy or any national policy statement or national environmental standard.</p> <p>Baseline: Water accounting systems identifying surface water available for consumptive use have been developed, and consents to take, use, dam or divert water have been granted in accordance with policy. Regularly updated information on water allocation guideline information is published.</p>		<p>Hydrological monitoring and assessment of abstraction consents indicates that some waterbodies within Taranaki are fully allocated, or are approaching this threshold. As part of the on-going development of the new Regional Land and Freshwater Plan, a review of flow statistics across the region has been undertaken and a water accounting system developed. The accounting system is now in use and is updated as flow statistics are refined or new water take consents are issued. The water accounting system will be used to ensure consented abstraction volumes from each waterbody remain below the limits set through the plan review process.</p>
<p>Measure: The number of significant water abstraction permits monitored each year, their environmental performance and the response to non-compliance.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): 100% of significant water abstraction consents monitored; 85% of abstractors to attain a ‘good’ or ‘high’ level of compliance and performance; response to all non-compliance events in accordance with its documented enforcement procedures with every unauthorised incident reported publicly.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2020/2021, 100% of significant water abstraction consents were monitored with 99% attaining a “good” or “high” level of compliance and performance. All unauthorised incidents are responded to, investigated, and publicly reported upon in accordance with adopted procedures.</p>		<p>Water resources are sustainably managed. Monitoring programmes are in place for 100% (100%—2022/2023) of significant water abstraction consents. In 2023/2024, 99% (99%) of consents attained a “good” or “high” level of compliance and performance. Actions to address lower levels of performance are identified in individual compliance monitoring reports. All (100%) unauthorised incidents are responded to, investigated, and publicly reported upon in accordance with adopted procedures.</p>

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE

REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE

3

Maintenance and enhancement of overall water quality in rivers and lakes, groundwater and coastal waters

Measure: Parameters that characterise the physical, bacteriological, biological and chemical quality of surface water.

Target (Years 1-10): Improvements in nutrient levels (ammonia, nitrate, total nitrogen, and dissolved reactive and total phosphorus), appearance (turbidity, clarity, absorbance, suspended solids), organic contamination (biochemical oxygen demand), bacterial levels (faecal coliform and enterococci bacteria), temperature, and algal cover, against a baseline of 1995 water quality, as applicable, at 11 representative sites.

Baseline: Overall, surface water quality in Taranaki is stable or improving and is generally better than in 1995. Trend analysis to June 2018, for both the past 21 and 7 years, has been completed and reported to Council. Trend analysis at the 11 regional representative sites demonstrates:

- MCI: between 1995 and 2019, 8 of 11 sites (73%) showed an improving trend, and 3 sites (27%) no significant trend. Between 2009 and 2019, 3 of 11 sites (27%) showed a degrading trend and 8 sites (73%) no significant trend.
- BOD: between 1995 and 2019, 2 of 11 sites (18%) showed a degrading trend, and 9 sites (82%) no significant trend. Between 2012 and 2019, 2 sites (18%) showed an improving trend, 1 site (9%) a degrading trend, and the remaining 8 sites (73%) no significant trend.
- Bacteriological: between 1995 and 2019, 1 of 11 sites (9%) showed an improving trend, 3 sites (27%) a degrading trend, and 7 sites (64%) no significant trend. Between 2012 and 2019, all 11 sites (100%) showed no significant trend.
- Nutrients: Between 1995 and 2019, for dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP), one site (9%) showed an improving trend, 5 sites (45%) a degrading trend and 5 sites (45%) no significant trend. For total phosphorus (TP), one site (9%) showed an improving trend, 3 sites (27%) a degrading trend and 7 sites (64%) no significant trend. For nitrate, 3 sites (27%) showed a degrading trend and 8 sites (73%) no significant trend. For ammonia, one site (9%) showed an improving trend, 3 sites (27%) a degrading trend and 7 sites (64%) no significant trend. For total nitrogen (TN), 3 sites (27%) showed an improving trend, one site (9%) a degrading trend and 7 sites (64%) no significant trend.

Surface water quality and macroinvertebrate community health has been assessed for long-term (1995 to 2023) and short-term trends (2013 to 2023) at 11 (11—2022/2023) sites. The surface water quality state of the environment monitoring programme continued during the 2023/2024 year, with reporting due in 2024/2025. Results indicate a mixture of improvement and degradation over both the short and long-term, across a range of parameters. The water quality trend analyses that are summarised here have not been adjusted for river flow, and as such these results are not directly comparable to the baseline assessment. The trend summary presented here is based on the statistical likelihood of an improving or degrading trend occurring, but does not account for the rate of annual change.

- MCI: between 1995 and 2023, 9 of 11 (8 of 11) sites showed an improving trend, one (2) was degrading, and 1 (1) was indeterminate. Between 2013 and 2023, 2 of 11 (0) sites showed an improving trend, 4 (9) were degrading, and 5 (2) were indeterminate.
- BOD: between 1995 and 2023, 4 of 11 (4 of 10) sites showed an improving trend, 4 (5) were degrading and 3 (1) were indeterminate. Between 2013 and 2023, 5 of 11 (6 of 11) sites showed an improving trend, 4 (4) were degrading and 2 (1) sites were indeterminate.
- Bacteriological: between 1995 and 2023, 2 of 11 (2 of 10) sites showed an improving trend, and 9 (6) sites showed a degrading trend. Between 2013 and 2023, 2 of 11 (2 of 11) sites showed an improving trend, 8 (7) sites a degrading trend and 1 (2) site was indeterminate.
- Nutrients: Between 1995 and 2023, for dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP), 4 of 11 (4) sites were improving, 6 (6) sites were degrading and 1 (0) site was indeterminate. For total phosphorus (TP), 7 of 11 (4) sites were improving, and 4 (4) sites were degrading. For nitrate, 4 of 11 (3) sites were improving, 5 (7) sites were degrading and 2 (0) were indeterminate. For ammonia, 9 of 11 (3) sites were improving and 2 (3) sites were degrading. For total nitrogen (TN), 8 of 11 (7) were improving and 3 (2) sites were degrading.
- Nutrients: Between 2013 and 2023, for DRP and TP, 11 of 11 (9) sites showed improving trends. For nitrate, 2 (0) sites showed improving trends, 5 (9) sites showed degrading trends and 4 (2) sites were indeterminate. For ammonia, all 11 (6) sites showed an improving trend. For TN, 1 of 11 (0) sites showed an improving trend, 9 (10) sites showed a degrading trend and 1 (1) site was indeterminate.

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE	REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 2012 and 2019, for DRP, two sites (20%) showed an improving trend and 8 sites (80%) no significant trend. For TP, three sites (30%) showed an improving trend and 7 sites (70%) no significant trend. For nitrate, 4 sites (36%) showed a degrading trend and 7 sites (64%) no significant trend. For ammonia, 2 sites (18%) showed an improving trend, 2 sites (18%) a degrading trend and 7 sites (64%) no significant trend. For TN, five sites (45%) showed a degrading trend and 6 sites (55%) no significant trend. Periphyton: trend results for the period 2002-2020 showed that 2 sites (10%) had statistically significant decreasing (improving) trends, and 4 sites (20%) had statistically significant increasing (degrading) trends for thick mats. Only one site (5%) had a statistically significant decreasing (improving) trend for long filamentous algae. For the period 2018-2020, 97% and 84% of surveys met the periphyton guidelines for thick mats and long filamentous algae, respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periphyton: no trend analysis was undertaken during the reporting year. In terms of the NPS-FM biomass attribute, results between 2020 and 2023 showed that five (5) sites fall within band A, four (4) sites within band B, and three sites (3) within band C. No (0) sites fall below the national bottom line (band D). With regard to the aesthetic guidelines, between July 2020 and June 2023, the guideline value for thick mats was exceeded at two sites, with exceedances ranging from 3% to 15% of sampling occasions. The guideline cover for long filaments was exceeded at six sites. The proportion of exceedances at these sites ranged from 3% to 12% of sampling occasions.
<p>Measure: Nitrate levels in groundwater.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): No sites in the state of the environment monitoring programme consistently above NZ human drinking water standard (NZDWS); improvement (decrease) in nitrate levels on a regional basis.</p> <p>Baseline: Trend analysis over the period 2010 to 2020 showed an improvement in nitrate concentrations in one bore (3%) and declining trend in two bores (6%). No significant change in nitrate concentration was identified in 29 bores (91%) of routinely monitored bores.</p>	<p>Quarterly monitoring between 2019 and 2024 showed median nitrate concentrations were low (less than 5 mg/L) at 24 of the 29 bores (27 of 32) monitored. In the remaining five (4) bores, nitrate concentrations were elevated; between 5 mg/L and 11.3 mg/L in four bores (4), and greater than 13 mg/L in one (0) bore (exceeding safe drinking water limits). No trend analysis was undertaken during the reporting year.</p>
<p>Measure: Physicochemical and biological parameters for quality of Lake Rotorangi.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): The trophic state (an indication of the ecological condition as affected by nutrient enrichment) of Lake Rotorangi to remain as it was in 1988 (mesotrophic/mildly eutrophic, or the middle category of trophic states).</p> <p>Baseline: An update of the Lake Rotorangi trend report (for the period 1990-2018) has confirmed a very slow, insignificant rate of increase in trophic level. This also confirmed that the lake would be classified as mesotrophic in terms of its biological condition.</p>	<p>Analysis of physicochemical and ecological data to October 2023 provides evidence for statistically significant long-term changes in water quality occurring in Lake Rotorangi. Trend analyses suggest that there have been decreases in ammoniacal nitrogen and lake bottom dissolved oxygen concentrations, and increases in total phosphorus concentrations. The trophic state of Lake Rotorangi is eutrophic, with an insignificant rate of change. Monitoring of Lake Rotorangi continued during the 2023/2024 year.</p>

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE	REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
<p>Measure: The proportion of significant point source discharges into water monitored annually, associated consent compliance and the response to non-compliance.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): 100% of significant point sources monitored; 90% of consents for significant point sources to attain a 'good' or 'high' level of compliance and performance; response to every unauthorised incident to be reported publicly; response to all non-compliance events in accordance with documented enforcement procedures.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, 100% of significant point sources were monitored with 96% of significant industrial sources and 94% of significant agricultural sources attaining a 'good' or 'high' compliance and performance rating. Response to every unauthorised incident was reported publicly. Responded to all non-compliance events in accordance with documented enforcement procedures.</p>	<p>Compliance monitoring programmes were implemented for 100% (2022/2023—100%) of significant point sources, with 95% (96%) of significant industrial point sources attaining a "good" or "high" level of compliance and environmental performance. Of significant agricultural sources, 96% (94%) attained a "good" or "high" compliance and performance grading. Non-compliance was addressed by the use of various enforcement mechanisms under the Resource Management Act. There were 2 (0) instances of serious non-compliance that resulted in a prosecution being undertaken.</p>
4 Protection of riparian land in intensively farmed (predominantly dairying) catchments	
<p>Measure: Protection of riparian land areas.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): By 30 June 2025, 100% of riparian plan streams to be protected by fencing and 90% protected by vegetation where recommended.</p> <p>Baseline: As of June 2022, 2,992 riparian management plans have been prepared recommending the planting of 7,082 km and fencing of 7,791 km of stream banks. At June 2022, 65.4% of the planting and 77.9% of the fencing had been completed resulting in 89.7% of riparian plan streams now protected by fencing and 81.1% by vegetation where recommended.</p>	<p>There are 3,053 (3,022—2022/2023) riparian management plans prepared recommending the planting of 7,706 (7,229) km and fencing of 8,983 (8,062) km of stream banks. Of those plans, 69.9% (67%) of the recommended planting and 79.4% (78%) of the recommended fencing has been completed resulting in 89.8% (90%) of riparian plan streams now protected by fencing and 83.7% (82%) by vegetation where recommended. As a result of the ongoing changes by Government to freshwater policy, rules requiring the programme to be complete have not yet been put in place as the Regional Land and Water Plan is notified. This has impacted on the ability for these targets to be met.</p>
5 Sustainable land use in accordance with the physical capabilities of the land and soil resources	
<p>Measure: Changes in land use.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Maintain a positive trend towards more sustainable land uses at monitored (representative SEM) hill country and sand country sites.</p> <p>Baseline: As of 30 June 2021, the area of hill country covered by sustainable land management plans is 217,469 ha. The monitoring of sustainably managed land use, in accordance with the physical capabilities of the land and soil resources, is a 5-yearly programme. The percentage of hill country being managed sustainably between 2012 and 2017 has stayed relatively the same at 86.9%. Overall, from 1994 to 2017, sustainability increased by 3% from 83.9% to 86.9%. Between 2012 and 2017, the area of bare sand decreased significantly at all 4 sites.</p>	<p>The area of hill country covered by sustainable land management plans is 242,582 ha (232,225 ha —2022/2023). The monitoring of sustainably managed land use, in accordance with the physical capabilities of the land and soil resources, is a 5-yearly programme. A contract with Landcare Research to repeat the project in 2022 has been completed. The percentage of hill country being managed sustainably between 2017 and 2022 has increased by 1.3%. Overall, from 1994 to 2022, sustainability increased by 4.4% from 83.9% to 88.3%. Between 2017 and 2022, there were no significant changes at 3 of the 4 sand monitoring sites. Our monitoring indicates an overall decrease in bare sand of 103 hectares which analyses the entire coastal margin.</p>

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE	
<p>Measure: Regional soil quality.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): No overall deterioration in soil quality at 20 representative sites as shown by monitored soil structure parameters (density and macroporosity) maintenance of soil fertility at optimal (i.e. sustainable and productive) levels as shown by nutrient levels (total carbon and nitrogen, and Olsen phosphorus and mineralisable nitrogen) and no net increase in regional soil levels of cadmium and zinc to the extent that land use is compromised.</p> <p>Baseline: Measurements of soil quality structure, composition and health at 20 sites were undertaken in 2007/2008 as the baseline for further trend analysis. Re-sampling was undertaken in 2018. Results show increases in the number of soil quality indicators lying within target ranges and no net increase in cadmium.</p>		<p>The monitoring of regional soil quality is undertaken every five years, with the most recent survey completed in 2022/2023. Twenty sites were sampled and results indicated 75% of samples were within the target ranges. There was no significant change in soil cadmium concentrations overall. The results showed general patterns in soil quality are similar to those found in other regions. The next survey is due in 2027/2028.</p>	
6	Enhanced opportunities for sustainable development and best use of hill country		
<p>Measure: Proportion of landowners informed of specific opportunities for sustainable land use on their properties.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): 69% of hill country in private ownership (306,000 ha) with comprehensive farm plans.</p> <p>Baseline: As at 30 June 2022, 217,469 ha (71%) of private land have a comprehensive farm plan.</p>		<p>There are 581 (556—2022/2023) comprehensive farm and agroforestry plans in place covering 242,582 ha (232,225 ha) on the 840 hill country farms, covering 79% (76%) of the hill country land in private ownership. This provides a basis for landowners to make decisions on the most sustainable land uses for their properties.</p>	
7	Maintenance of a high standard of ambient air quality		
<p>Measure: National Environmental Standard (NES) pollutants, namely sulphur oxide, nitrogen oxides, inhalable particulate, and carbon monoxide.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Regional air quality to be maintained (i.e. at 2008 levels) within categories as defined by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE).</p> <p>Baseline: Surveys undertaken to 2019 show air in the region matched the ‘good’ or ‘excellent’ categories of the MfE ambient air quality guidelines. Where monitoring repeated previous surveys, it was found that air quality was being maintained.</p>		<p>There is a co-ordinated programme of regional air quality monitoring across a ten-year timeframe. In February 2016, continuous instrumental monitoring of PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter less than 2.5 microns) commenced in central New Plymouth. During the last 12 months concentrations of PM_{2.5} continue to remain well below the World Health Organisation guideline for protecting human health. The results of regional monitoring of nitrogen oxide found that 97% (90%—2022/2023) was classed as ‘excellent’ and 3% (10%) ‘good’. Overall, the results indicate that there has been no significant deterioration in regional air quality over the duration of the programme.</p>	

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE	
<p>Measure: The proportion of significant point source discharges into air monitored annually, associated consent compliance and the response to non-compliance.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): 100% of significant discharge point sources monitored; 90% of consents for significant air point source discharges to attain a 'good' or 'high' level of compliance and performance; respond to all non-compliance events in accordance with documented enforcement procedures.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, 100% of significant point source emissions were monitored with 99% of sources attaining a 'good' or 'high' level of compliance and performance. Responded to all non-compliance events in accordance with documented enforcement procedures.</p>		<p>Compliance monitoring programmes were implemented for 100% (100%—2022/2023) of significant point sources discharging to air. Results show 99% (99%) of sources attained a "good" or "high" level of compliance and performance. Non-compliance was addressed by the use of various enforcement mechanisms under the Resource Management Act. All non-compliance events were responded to in accordance with documented enforcement procedures. Enforcement actions for 2023/2024 were collectively reported during the year and will be reported individually via annual reports.</p>	
8		Resource management policies, plans and strategies that deliver efficient and effective management of the natural and physical resources of the region and are acceptable to the community	
<p>Measure: Operative plans policies and strategies.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Full compliance with statutory requirements and timetables for the preparation review and implementation of policies, plans and strategies.</p> <p>Baseline: As of June 2022, the Council has a full suite of operative Regional Policy Statement and regional plans (water, air, soil and coastal).</p>		<p>Ongoing engagement, research, investigations and information gathering underpinning the development of a Proposed Natural Resources Plan continued. This work covered review of the Regional Policy Statement for the Taranaki, the Regional Quality Plan, the Regional Freshwater Plan and the Regional Soil Plan. We are prioritising the review and update of freshwater matters, resulting in a programme of work to focus on a new Regional Land and Freshwater Plan for Taranaki, and associated freshwater updates to the RPS.</p> <p>Ongoing development of an e-Plan platform, ensuring draft provisions comply with the National Planning Standards and the National Policy Statement and National Environmental Standards for Freshwater were also undertaken.</p> <p>The continuation of the heads of Agreement to support tangata whenua input into the development of the draft Natural Resources Plan was updated to reflect the prioritisation of freshwater and the development of the Regional Land and Freshwater Plan. Outputs of this process have included ongoing input into policy drafting, application of Te Mana o Te Wai across a new plan and developing advice on Māori freshwater values and attributes.</p> <p>The Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki was made operative in September 2023.</p>	
9		Efficient and effective resource consent processing, compliance monitoring and enforcement	
<p>Measure: Compliance with Resource Management Act 1991 requirements.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): 100% compliance.</p> <p>Baseline: As of June 2022, processing, administering and compliance monitoring of resource consents was 100% compliant with Resource Management Act requirements.</p>		<p>100% consents (100%—2022/2023) processed during the period complied with Resource Management Act requirements, and full compliance with timelines allowed activities to be undertaken without delay.</p>	

Activities

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
1	Resource management planning	
Complete preparation/full reviews and interim reviews of resource management policies, plans and strategies:		
Regional Policy Statement: Continue the full review in 2023/2024 as part of the development of a combined natural resource management plan.		Work on the full review of Regional Policy Statement has continued in the first half of the year and then refocussed on freshwater updates to support the development a new Land and Freshwater Plan for Taranaki.
Regional Coastal Plan: Full review continued in 2023/2024.		The Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki was made operative in September 2023.
Regional Air Quality Plan: Commence full review in 2020/2021 as part of the development of a combined natural resource management plan.		Air Quality Plan review has commenced and has now been put on hold as part of the prioritisation of freshwater.
Regional Fresh Water and Land Plan: Review continued in 2023/2024 and will form part of the development of a combined natural resource management plan.		Freshwater and soil plan reviews is ongoing and now forms part of the development of a new Land and Freshwater Plan for Taranaki.
2	Consent processing and administration	
Provide accurate and timely information in response to all appropriate requests for assistance in implementing Regional Plan rules.		Provided information, to assist processing 361 (307— 2022/2023) consent applications, being 0 (0) publicly notified, 6 (2) limited notified and 355 (305) non-notified applications, in compliance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
Process and determine all accepted resource consent applications (approximately 300 consents per annum), in compliance with the Resource Management Act 1991, including compliance with statutory timeframes, and the Council's Resource Consents Procedures document.		Of the 361 (307) applications, 100% (100%) were processed, issued and reported on in accordance with the statutory procedures of the Act, and the Council's Resource Consents Procedures document.
Successfully defend 100% of consent decisions appealed to the Environment Court.		There were 0 (0) appeals of consent conditions to the Environment Court.
Minimise the number and duration of resource consent hearings by resolving, through the pre-hearing process, at least 50% of submissions received on resource consent applications.		Resolved, through the pre-hearing process, 100% (100%) of resource consent applications attracting submissions. No (0) applications required a hearing.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
3	Compliance monitoring programmes	
	100% of individual compliance monitoring programmes for all major consents designed, implemented and publicly reported upon (approximately 110 individual compliance monitoring programmes per annum) within the negotiated budgets and completed within nine months of the end of the monitoring period.	100% (100%—2022/2023) of individual compliance monitoring programmes for all major consents designed, implemented and reported upon within the negotiated budgets and completed within nine months of the end of the monitoring period.
	Implement and report on 100% of recommendations arising from prior year's monitoring of resource consents subject to an individual compliance monitoring programme.	Within every annual report, recommendations from previous reports are set out and their implementation reported upon.
	Implement annual programmes for 100% of resource consents for agricultural discharges and 90% of minor industries not otherwise subject to an individual compliance monitoring programme (approximately 3,300 inspections per annum).	Undertook 498 (406—2022/2023) inspections of minor industrial operations (permitted activities) ensuring good environmental practices. Five (5) reinspections were required. Completed the annual inspection round of discharges of agricultural waste (100% of issued consents) (100%), including dairy, poultry and piggery farms – in total 1,632 inspections (1,618) completed. The non-compliance rate (failure to meet consent conditions) was 4% (5.8%) for 1,519 (1,558) dairy farms, 41 (56) poultry farms, 6 (4) piggery farms. 146 (197) reinspections were undertaken to ensure full compliance. In total, 1,778 (1,755) agricultural inspections and reinspections took place. The 4% above included minor and serious non-compliance, with the latter less than 1%. The total number of inspections undertaken was 2,130 (1,815).
4	Pollution incidents and response	
	Respond to all consent non-compliance and implement appropriate advisory and enforcement actions to require 100% compliance with resource consents, regional plans and/or national environmental standards. Response to include a triage system to allow a focus on high priority incidents.	Responded to 146 (162—2022/2023) consent non-compliances found during routine monitoring. Appropriate enforcement action was undertaken under the Enforcement Policy (2017).
	Respond to 100% of pollution and other complaints (generally within four hours of receipt) and where appropriate instigate control, clean up and enforcement procedures, where reasonable and appropriate, and publicly report on all environmental incidents.	Responded to, and publicly reported upon, 461 incidents (448—2022/2023) with 100% (100%) within the required timeframe. Instigated control and clean-up. Appropriate enforcement action was undertaken under the Enforcement Policy (2017). 145 (162) abatement notices and 87 (99) infringement notices were issued. 3 (2) prosecutions were initiated.
	Administer and implement the Taranaki Regional Marine Oil Spill Response Plan as agreed with Maritime New Zealand including responding to 100% of oil spills.	Administered the Tier II Taranaki Regional Oil Spill Response Plan in accordance with the agreed programme. 1 (0—2022/2023) minor marine oil spill occurred that warranted implementing the Plan. Undertook 2 (2) regional marine oil spill response exercises. The Plan is currently under review.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
5	State of the environment monitoring	
	Implement and report on 100% of the state of the environment monitoring programmes comprising monitoring of surface fresh water, levels and flows, fresh water quality, groundwater quantity and quality, coastal waters, biodiversity, air quality and land use sustainability using recognized and reputable methods of data collection, analysis and reporting in accordance with the State of the Environment Monitoring Procedures document and State of the Environment Monitoring Programmes.	Implemented 100% of active state of the environment monitoring programmes, in accordance with the prepared programmes.
	Monitor, review and where appropriate, further develop existing programmes by 30 June of each year.	Existing programmes were reviewed during 2023/2024. These programmes will be implemented in 2024/2025. A further comprehensive review of all freshwater state of environment monitoring was also undertaken. Recommendations from this review will inform the future design of monitoring networks.
	Develop, implement and report on additional programmes as stipulated in the 2020 National Policy Statement for Freshwater (NPS-FM), for mahinga kai, periphyton, threatened species, sediment and stream health index.	A comprehensive freshwater state of the environment review was carried out in 2023/2024. This review identified the current monitoring components, and compared that to requirements stipulated in the NPS-FM. This review highlighted gaps in the monitoring network that are being addressed by consolidating and optimising existing programmes, and adding new programmes where required.
	Prepare and publish the five-yearly state of the environment report. The reports are due in 2027 and 2032.	The five-yearly summary report Our place - Taranaki State of the Environment 2022 was published in June 2022.
	Maintain all quality assurance programmes and information databases for hydrometric, air quality, physicochemical freshwater, terrestrial biodiversity, freshwater biological and marine biological data. International Accreditation New Zealand registration for chemical analysis maintained by the contract laboratory.	All quality assurance programmes and information databases for hydrometric, air quality, physicochemical freshwater, terrestrial biodiversity, freshwater biological and marine biological data, were maintained.
	Maintain public access to on-line live regional data on hydrology, meteorology, soil moisture and bathing site water quality.	Live on-line data was maintained and reported for 47 hydrology sites (39—2022/23), 29 (29) meteorology sites, 12 (10) soil moisture sites, 23 (22) freshwater bathing and 18 (18) marine bathing water quality sites.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
6	Resource investigations and projects	
Over the period of the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan, a range of resource investigations and applied research projects will be undertaken. These are normally undertaken in partnership with science providers, other councils or resource users but may also include a range of other parties, including iwi. Such projects evolve over time. Specifically for 2023/24, the Council intends to:		
Investigate mitigation, migration and attenuation of usage and loss of water, nutrients and sediment through land and water.		Investigations and modelling were commissioned to support NPS-FM implementation and regional plan development processes. During the 2023/2024 year, bacteria (E. coli), nutrient and sediment load reduction and target attribute state assessments were completed, considering both existing and future mitigation scenarios. This work will inform the development of action plans and limit setting to maintain and improve freshwater through the development of the proposed Regional Land and Freshwater Plan.
Support studies into the behaviour and bioavailability of cadmium and/or other contaminants in agricultural soils and fertiliser.		Monitoring of soil cadmium concentrations and other soil health indicators was carried out in 2022/2023 as part of the five-yearly regional soil quality monitoring programme. The four-yearly national pesticide survey was also undertaken in 2022/2023; testing groundwater for a range of pesticides, herbicides and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
Engagement in “Envirolink” and other science research opportunities, to enhance knowledge base for policy development and implementation.		We supported a range of science research and investigations of regional and national importance in partnership with science providers, regional and district councils, iwi/hapū and interest groups. Envirolink funding supported modelling of E. coli load reductions in Taranaki by NIWA, in partnership with Horizons. Envirolink funding also supported an investigation into historic sedimentation rates in the Urenui estuary.
7	Sustainable land management plans and plant supply programme	
Planning services. Provide property planning services to landholders. Prepare plans covering 10,000 ha of land use capability mapping in the hill country and 30 riparian plans in the intensive water management zone.		Prepared 36 (32—2022/2023) comprehensive farm plans and 3 (9) agroforestry plans covering 10,001 (14,962) ha of farmland. Prepared 31 (30) riparian plans covering 75 (136) km of stream bank. 23.8 (69) km of riparian management was proposed with the balance of 71.2 kms (66) being protected.
Monitoring and reporting. Liaise with and monitor approximately 2,600 riparian plans and 150 farm plans and report on the implementation of the recommended fencing and planting.		Contacted plan holders on 10,828 (12,238—2022/2023) occasions. Advice and information was provided. 31% (12%) or 827 (239) km of the remaining recommended fencing of stream bank was fenced and 18% (9%) or 511 (242) km of stream bank have been planted. 7,131 (6,304) km of stream bank has been fenced and 5,385 km (4,874) planted. Across all plans, 89,642 (88,653) of marginal land has been retired and 28,872 ha (28,919) of forest established.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Provision of advice. When requested, provide advice on sustainable land management practices within ten working days.		Received and actioned, within 10 days, 43 (105—2022/2023) inquiries. Advice and assistance on sustainable land management, soil conservation and riparian management was provided.
Provide, on a cost-recovery basis, approximately 150,000 suitable plants for land stabilisation, soil conservation and riparian planting programmes.		Provided 181,296 (306,517—2022/2023) plants for sustainable land management. Provided 5,313 (5,993) poplar and willow planting material to 77 (100) landholders. Provided 175,983 (300,524) plants to 526 (756) landholders, to plant 141 (215) km of stream margins.
Implement the South Taranaki and Regional Erosion Support Soil Conservation Programme including an estimated 4,000 poplar poles, 183 ha of protection forestry and construction of 8 km of retirement fencing to retire 120 ha of marginal land/new forestry protection.		Planted 4,048 (4,718—2022/2023) poles, 192 ha (300) of forestry and erected 8 km (13) of fencing to retire or protect 208 ha (68) of marginal land.
8	Waitara River Catchment	
After the establishment of the Waitara River Committee, develop and implement a strategy for the distribution of income from the sale of Waitara leasehold land (70% of proceeds) toward the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the Waitara River and the Waitara River catchment. All distributions are to be within the roles and responsibilities of the Taranaki Regional Council.		Work is continuing with iwi and hapū to establish the Waitara Committee that will make decisions associated with the strategy development.
After the establishment of the Waitara River Subcommittee, develop and implement a strategy for the distribution of income from the sale of Waitara leasehold land (30% of proceeds) toward any matter in Waitara or in the lower catchment of the Waitara River. All distributions are to be within the roles and responsibilities of the Taranaki Regional Council.		Work is continuing with iwi and hapū to establish the Waitara Committee that will make decisions associated with the strategy development.
9	Enhancement grants	
Implement a programme using environmental enhancement grants for the protection of habitats of regional significance.		Ongoing fencing, planting and maintenance has been undertaken to secure the protection of wetlands. This included work on 33 (34—2022/2023) natural wetlands of regional significance. This work means that 59 (59) scheduled wetlands of regional significance are formally protected.

Costs and sources of funds

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Expenditure			
Resource management planning	1,663,452	1,908,418	1,323,634
Consent processing and administration	2,314,895	2,002,490	1,538,291
Compliance monitoring programmes	6,159,199	5,866,122	5,380,155
Pollution incidents and response	1,448,646	1,347,097	1,327,859
State of the environment monitoring	4,802,064	4,525,739	4,090,885
Resource investigations and projects	887,804	771,899	802,393
Sustainable land management plans and plant supply programme	5,404,599	4,984,608	5,541,027
Waitara River Catchment	25	2,973,375	40
Enhancement grants	1,090,529	1,190,989	1,398,756
Total expenditure	23,771,213	25,570,737	21,403,040
Income			
General rates	7,674,134	7,674,131	5,682,247
Direct charges	9,362,059	10,628,234	7,100,315
Government grants	909,500	909,500	1,266,677
Transfer from reserves	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	(1,595,139)	(600,000)	(1,393,428)
Investment funds	7,420,659	6,958,872	8,747,229
Total income	23,771,213	25,570,737	21,403,040
Operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure			
Land	-	8,000	-
Buildings	-	2,000	-
Motor vehicles	655,685	544,000	1,037,865
Plant and equipment	138,582	171,850	113,127
Office furniture	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-
Flood and river control assets	-	-	-
Computer software	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	794,267	725,850	1,150,992
Funded by:			
Transfer from retained earnings	794,267	725,850	1,150,992
Total funding	794,267	725,850	1,150,992
Capital expenditure:			
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	794,267	725,850	1,150,992
Total capital expenditure	794,267	725,850	1,150,992
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	145,064	296,000	454,090
Depreciation/amortisation expense	620,364	539,672	589,567

ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

Asset acquisitions and replacements were undertaken as planned.

INTERNAL BORROWING

There is no internal borrowing within this group of activities.

Te toko i te mauri pūtaiao

Biosecurity and biodiversity

Biosecurity and biodiversity comprises the following activities:

BIOSECURITY AND BIODIVERSITY PLANNING

—preparing, adopting and maintaining comprehensive and publicly considered policies, plans and strategies that will deliver to the Taranaki community, efficient and effective management of biosecurity and biosecurity functions—refer to level of service 1.

BIOSECURITY/PEST MANAGEMENT

—controlling pest plants and animals to minimise their adverse effects on biodiversity, primary production and the regional economy and environment—refer to levels of service 2 and 3.

BIODIVERSITY

—maintaining and enhancing the indigenous biodiversity of the Taranaki region and managing pests to limit the impact on production and environmental values, including working alongside landowners and other groups and agencies in accordance with policies and the biodiversity and biosecurity strategies—refer to level of service 4.

TOWARDS PREDATOR FREE TARANAKI

—a large-scale project aimed at restoring Taranaki unique wildlife, plants and protecting the region's lifestyles and livelihoods by removing introduced predators using the latest trapping techniques, innovation and technology, sharing lessons learned as the country works towards its Predator Free 2050 target. The region-wide project is working with residents, businesses, schools, iwi, environmental and community groups to remove possums, rats and mustelids (stoats, ferrets and weasels) from urban, rural and public land around Taranaki Muong. The shared vision is to see abundant and diverse native wildlife and plants flourishing in Taranaki in the absence of introduced predators, which are one of the greatest threats to Taranaki

biodiversity, lifestyles and livelihoods; particularly in tourism and primary industries.

Community Well-beings

The Biosecurity group of activities contributes to community well-beings by minimising the actual or potential impact of pest plants and animals on the environment and on the Taranaki economy and community. Specifically this group of activities contributes to the following community well-beings:

- Secure and Healthy Taranaki
- Prosperous Taranaki
- Sustainable Taranaki.

Further information on Policies and Programmes

Further detailed information on the specific strategies, policies and plans relating to this group of activities can be found from the following sources:

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Regional Pest Management Plan for Taranaki 2017
- Biosecurity Strategy for the Taranaki Regional Council 2017
- Biodiversity Strategy for the Taranaki Regional Council 2017.

Pest management planning and operational activities – both animals and plants –protect agricultural production and biodiversity by reducing the population of pests, preventing the spread of pests or in some cases eradicating all known infestations. The implementation of the Regional Pest Management Plan and Biosecurity Strategy contributes to a Sustainable and Prosperous Taranaki.

Implementation of the Regional Pest Management Plan for Taranaki, which sets out the regulatory framework for pest management, and the Biosecurity Strategy for Taranaki, which describes the programmes and activities relating to pest management, including non-regulatory activities, continued throughout the year, an interim (5 year) review has completed finding that while the plans objectives are largely being met, council might consider bringing forward the full review to better support the regions biosecurity objectives.

Old Man's Beard control continued within the Waingongoro catchment. Nearly 9km of river bank was surveyed and controlled. Nine properties were determined that the agreed 95% reduction has been achieved meaning they can be handed back to landowners to continue control. We will continue to support these landowners to ensure effective control is maintained.

There were no extensions of the self-help possum control programme. The total number of properties in the programme is 4,234 covering almost 232,000 ha. Monitoring confirmed that, landowners in the self-help possum control programme effectively maintain low possum numbers. The mean residual trap catch for properties monitored was 9.97% just below the target of 10%. Those properties where the target was exceeded were required to undertake additional control with Notices of Direction issued when required. Although only a slight improvement from last year's 10.3 % result, it shows that the additional focus on landowners control efforts can ensure the possum population remain below the target of 10% maintaining the hard won gains of the last three decades.

The sustained control pest plant inspection programme continued with 2,946 inspections being undertaken. Of these infestations, 99 Notices of Direction were issued. For pest plant species listed as eradication pests, all known sites were visited to ensure these species do not establish further. This year, the search area around infestations was increased. A publicity campaign, aimed at soliciting public reporting/identifying these species, was held. This resulted in an additional 156 infestations, (the two main species were Moth plant and Maderira vine) being identified and confirmed. All newly found infestations have been investigated and have ongoing treatment plans.

Following the 2018 announcement of \$11.6m of Predator Free 2050 Ltd funding, Towards Predator Free Taranaki continued to be rolled out around the region across three phases of work, urban trapping, rural control and a zero possum trial.

The urban programme continues to enjoy community support. This year the programme continued to focus on supporting regular trap checking and reporting of results. Volunteer community champions and reserve volunteers continue to undertake regular checks through many reserves. Rat monitoring undertaken shows a small increase in rat tracking this year from 13% to 16% of tunnels detecting rats, however this is significantly lower than the 36% recorded before the start of the programme. Of interest, mouse tracking has increased from 7% to 39% since the programme began.

The extension of the rural predator programme targeting mustelids experienced delays due to supply issues with both traps and electronic nodes. At year end, we extended the rural predator control programme over an area of 12,996 ha, with an additional 2,000 ha signed up for deployment of traps early next year. This adds to the first four phases of the rural predator control programme which covers 110,000 ha.

Trials of an elimination operation targeting possums, in partnership with Taranaki Mounga, including the Kaitake range, surrounding farmland and the township of Oākura continued. This is the first eradication project involving multiple land uses. The project has involved aerial 1080, ground baiting and trapping. Followed up with dogs and thermal cameras to detect and remove any survivors. This operation has continued to detect and remove individual possums using motion sensing cameras followed by intensive trapping or hunting with thermal cameras and possum detection dogs.

The farmland surrounding the Kaitake range has now been free from possums for over three years, with the intensive camera network detecting those few individuals attempting to re-infest the area, allowing our team to quickly remove them.

The ongoing success of this trial secured additional funding to extend the area by up to 5,800 ha towards the Stoney River. Since February 2023, we have removed over 3,000 possums and we are confident we are very close to being able to declare this area possum free. The team are working on the design and testing of a farmland barrier system to prevent possum returning to the area.

Implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy continues with the aim of maintaining the full range of Taranaki indigenous ecosystems and species in a healthy and fully functioning state. We are working co-cooperatively with agencies, community groups and individuals to work effectively guided by sound science.

In conjunction with land owners and community groups, 21 biodiversity plans were prepared for key native ecosystems with the objective of protecting, maintaining and restoring biodiversity values of those sites. There was continued implementation of the regional Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring programme to measure the outcomes of the biodiversity programmes and inform state of the environment reporting.

As a founding funder of Wild for Taranaki (Taranaki Biodiversity Trust), we continued to fund the Trust to connect and support member groups to achieve a vision where Taranaki biodiversity is restored to a

state where it is visibly healthy and provides significant benefit to communities throughout the region, and “Tō tātou taiao – Maranga Papatūānuku is our collective commitment to reach a state where Papa tūānuku begins to flourish and rise.”

The combined effect of these activities has made a significant contribution to a Prosperous and Sustainable Taranaki through the protection of animal health and agricultural production, as well as the protection and enhancement of regional biodiversity.



Levels of service

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	Pest management plan that delivers efficient and effective management of biosecurity functions	
<p>Measure: Presence of appropriate pest management plan.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Pest management plan for pest plants and pest animals is in place in accordance with statutory requirements.</p> <p>Baseline: One adopted pest management plan is in place; This Plan was reviewed in 2018.</p>		Pest management plan and strategy, delivering efficient and effective management of biosecurity functions, are in place in accordance with statutory requirements.
2	Pest animals controlled to minimize their adverse effects on biodiversity, primary production and the regional economy and environment	
<p>Measure: Area of the ring plain maintained under the self-help possum control programme at levels to reduce risks to the environment and primary production.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Residual trap catch (RTC) of less than 10% across the rural area covered by the self-help possum control programme.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, the RTC was 11.6% across the area covered by the self- help programme.</p>		The self-help possum control monitoring programme showed landholders maintained the possum population at 9.97% (2022/2023—10.3%) residual trap catch across the self-help possum control programme area. Of the 151 lines, 37 lines (24.5%) were significantly over the required target (143 lines, 40 (28%)). These properties where required to undertake additional control.
3	Pest plants controlled or eradicated to minimize their adverse effects on biodiversity, primary production and the regional economy and environment	
<p>Measure: Control or eradication of “eradication” pest plants.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Control of 100% of known infestations of Senegal Tea, Climbing Spindleberry, Madeira Vine, Moth Plant and Giant Reed in the region.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, there were 233 properties where these plants were identified and controlled.</p>		A total of 570 (417—2022/2023) active infestations of eradication pest plants have been identified. Of those, 212 (145) sites around the region have infestations of Mignonette Vine, 39 (36) properties for Climbing Spindleberry, 2 (2) properties for Senegal Tea, 73 (61) properties for Giant Reed and 244 (173) properties for Moth plant. Direct control, where it was warranted, occurred on all sites.

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
<p>Measure: The extent of “sustained control” pest plants.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Reduce the extent of sustained control pest plants through an inspection and monitoring programme (of Category C properties) to identify infestations requiring control.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, there were 27 properties requiring on-going monitoring to ensure sustained control was effective.</p>		<p>Undertook 2,946 (2,780) property inspections. Of these, 99 (29) related to Category C (heavy infestation) properties, requiring a Notice of Direction to be issued. A comprehensive Urban Weed inspection project was completed across New Plymouth at targeted areas. This project resulted in the identification of 59 (54) infestations where landowners have been advised control will be required. This will be followed up during quarter one of 2024/2025.</p>
4	Maintenance and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity	
<p>Measure: Protection of Taranaki biodiversity on private land.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs) on private land, covering at least 8,000ha, have a biodiversity plan.</p> <p>Baseline: As at 30 June 2022, 209 Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs) comprising 11,735 ha of private land had biodiversity plans.</p>		<p>Biodiversity plans were prepared for a further 21 KNEs (19—2022/2023) on private land, totalling 541 ha (1,357 ha). In total, there are 245 (228) KNEs on private land covering 12,845 ha (13,092) with biodiversity plans. In addition support is provided to three regional initiatives; Tiaki te Mauri o Parininihi Trust, East Taranaki Environment Collective and Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust - 5,469 ha.</p>
<p>Measure: Inventory of sites that contain regionally significant biodiversity (KNEs) in the region.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Maintain and regularly update current inventory of Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs).</p> <p>Baseline: As of June 2022, the inventory of sites that contain regionally significant biodiversity contained 358 sites.</p>		<p>Maintained and updated the inventory of KNEs. The inventory of Key Native Ecosystems is regularly maintained and updated. At June 2024, the inventory contained 390 sites (366). Some sites have been divided to align with property boundaries.</p>
<p>Measure: Maintain and improve the condition of KNEs</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Improvement in biodiversity index at managed KNEs compared with a base year of application of the index.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, 33 of 43 assessments showed an improved condition score.</p>		<p>Good progress continues collecting biodiversity information at KNEs and potential KNEs around the region. A total of 59 sites received condition assessments. This included; 16 new, 27 5-year and 16 10-year. Some sites received multiple assessments as they contained different ecosystem types or separate ecosystem remnants. A total of 93 (79) assessments were made including 35 (40) repeat five year assessments, 24 (21) repeat ten-year assessments and 34 (18) assessments at new sites. 63% or 22 out of 35 (30/40-75%) repeat five-year assessment sites maintained or improved their condition score after implementation of a biodiversity plan. For 10-year assessment sites, 14 out of 17 (82.4%) (9 out of 9-100%) forest sites showed an improvement and 5 out of 7 (71.4%) (11 out of 12 - 92%) wetland sites showed an improvement since their baseline assessments in 2013/2014. One coastal dune site was due for reassessment this year but was unable to be reassessed due to its destruction in 2022 from coastal erosion.</p>

Activities

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
1	Biosecurity and biodiversity planning	
	Support the implementation of the Pest Management Plan for Taranaki, with an interim review and a ten-year full review to occur in 2023/2024 and in 2027/2028.	The Pest Management Plan for Taranaki sets out the regulatory framework for pest management and the Taranaki Regional Council Biosecurity Strategy sets out the programmes and activities relating to pest management (adopted 2018). These documents are delivering efficient and effective management of statutory biosecurity functions. As planned an interim five year review was completed finding that plan objectives are being met, the report proposed bringing forward the formal review to better progress biosecurity objectives in the region.
2	Biosecurity/pest management	
	Undertake operational programmes through both the Pest Management Plan for Taranaki: and the Biosecurity Strategy including:	
	Eradication of selected pest plants	Undertook direct control on 570 (2022/2023—417) eradication pest plant infestations. Continued control of Old Man's Beard in the Waingongoro catchment, re-treating 8.9 km (21.5) of riverbank.
	Inspection, monitoring and where necessary, enforcement of sustained control pest programmes.	Undertook 417 (278) inspections with results estimating possum populations have been maintained just below the target if 10% with a residual trap catch rate of 9.97% (10.3%) across the self-help possum control programme. Undertook 2,946 (2,780) property inspections for pest plants. Issued a total of 148 (55) Notices of Direction for sustained control pest programmes, 49 (26) for possums and 99 (29) for plants. Undertook small scale control of unwanted plant organisms including 25 (19) Boneseed, 8 (3) Chameleon Plant, 4 (4) Purple Loosestrife, 1 (1) Royal Fern, 1 (1) Alligator Weed infestations.
	Raising public awareness of and respond to enquiries related to pest issues.	Responded to 550 (425) requests for advice and, where appropriate, undertaking control action regarding pest issues. These enquiries consisted of 410 (287) biosecurity, 43 (46) biodiversity, 97 (92) Predator-Free enquiries. Increased publicity and education programmes on pests through a new pest bulletin.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
3	Biodiversity	
	Continue to assess ecosystem sites within the region on a voluntary basis, in order to identify further key native ecosystems.	Baseline assessments were made of 34 (18) natural areas, resulting in the scheduling of an additional 21 (8) KNE's. A further 59 (61) repeat assessment where undertaken on existing KNE's to measure change over time.
	Undertake at least 25 environmental condition assessments at identified sites.	A total of 93 (79) assessments were completed this year.
	Prepare at least 20 biodiversity plans per annum for properties containing key native ecosystems (KNE).	21 (19) new biodiversity plans were completed for KNE sites
	Initiate and support implementation of work programmes on all KNE's with a biodiversity plan.	Initiated implementation of 100% (100%) of plans prepared during the year.
4	Towards Predator Free Taranaki	
	Support voluntary control of rodents in urban areas aiming for 1 in 5 properties trapping or baiting.	The urban programme continues to enjoy community support with a focus on supporting regular trap checking and reporting of results. Volunteer community champions and reserve volunteers continue to undertake regular checks through many reserves.
	Undertake mustelid control on 15,000ha in the Māngatoki area.	The rural predator control programme extended predator control in the Kapuni area covering an area of 12,996 ha with traps deployed. Due to supply issues this area will be completed in the new year with a further 2,000 ha signed up ready to be deployed. This adds to the first five phases of the rural predator control programme which covered 110,000 (95,000) ha.
	Support ongoing landowner control of mustelids across 110,000ha.	We continue to support landowners to undertake required trap checks. While enforcement is an option, we have focused on reminding landowners of their responsibilities while they work this control into their farming routines. Enforcement will be used when required in the new year.
	Complete/maintain possums at zero density over 9,000 ha surrounding the Kaitake range and prevent re-infestation using a virtual barrier and electronic incursion detection system.	The farmland surrounding the Kaitake range has now been possum free for over three years with the few individuals trying to return quickly being detected and removed. Within the extension area from the Timaru to Stoney rivers, the team have removed a over 3,000 possums and are now in the design and implementation phase of a farmland barrier that will be a continuation of the existing virtual barrier over farmland using various incursion detection systems

Costs and sources of funds

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Expenditure			
Biosecurity and biodiversity planning	110,130	128,079	88,442
Biosecurity/pest management	2,799,648	2,329,210	2,406,672
Biodiversity	2,077,320	2,028,783	1,935,655
Towards Predator-Free Taranaki	3,968,532	4,902,449	2,865,639
Total expenditure	8,955,630	9,388,521	7,296,408
Income			
General rates	2,199,218	2,199,218	2,614,241
Direct charges	2,830,924	4,845,060	2,222,571
Government grants	60,000	-	20,000
Transfer from reserves	350,000	350,000	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	(100,000)
Investment funds	3,515,488	1,994,243	2,539,596
Total income	8,955,630	9,388,521	7,296,408
Operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure			
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	333,225	96,000	694,115
Plant and equipment	8,567	22,000	15,041
Office furniture	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-
Flood and river control assets	-	-	-
Computer software	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	341,792	118,000	709,156
Funded by:			
Transfer from retained earnings	341,792	118,000	709,156
Total funding	341,792	118,000	709,156
Capital expenditure:			
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	341,792	118,000	709,156
Total capital expenditure	341,792	118,000	709,156
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	173,127	70,000	234,982
Depreciation/amortisation expense	257,351	89,013	261,661

ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

Motor vehicle purchases were higher than planned in 2023/2024 due to budget timing differences.

INTERNAL BORROWING

There is no internal borrowing within this group of activities.

Ngā kawenga waka

Transport

Transport comprises the following activities:

REGIONAL LAND TRANSPORT PLANNING

—contributing to a vibrant, resilient and connected region with safe roads and liveable places—refer to level of service 1.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

—providing and promoting accessible and integrated public passenger transport services that cater for the needs of the people of Taranaki (including the transport disadvantaged)—refer to level of service 2.

HARBOUR MANAGEMENT

—promoting safe navigation for all users of the waters of Port Taranaki—refer to level of service 3.

Community Well-beings

The Transport group of activities contributes to community well-beings by supporting an effective, efficient and safe land transport system. This facilitates growth and economic development, reduces safety risk, improves accessibility and public health, and provides for a resilient network. Specifically this group of activities contributes to the following community well-beings:

- Secure and Healthy Taranaki
- Prosperous Taranaki
- Sustainable Taranaki
- Connected Taranaki
- Together Taranaki
- Vibrant Taranaki.

Further Information on Policies and Programmes

Further detailed information on the specific strategies, policies and plans relating to this group of activities can be found from the following sources:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Land Transport Management Act 2003
- Maritime Transport Act 1994
- Government Policy Statement
- Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki
- Regional Public Transport Plan for Taranaki.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT (PT)

This past year, we have been deeply involved in planning, drafting the joint Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP) and the Better Travel Choices integrated mode shift strategy (BTCS), titled Better Travel Choices for Taranaki. The team conducted a mid-term review of the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) and is in the final stages of a Single Stage Business Case (SSBC) to present the case for investment in improved PT services and infrastructure in Taranaki. Complementing PT is the Total Mobility Scheme, which ensures people with impairments can meet their daily transport needs in a safe and dignified manner. We are focused on expanding coverage of this service around the region and also making the scheme more accessible by offering additional assessors as a low cost alternative to doctors.

REGIONAL LAND TRANSPORT PLAN (RLTP)

The RLTP is the primary document guiding integrated land transport planning and investment in the Taranaki region. It sets out Taranaki's strategic direction, priorities, and proposed land transport activities for the next three years. The committee seized the opportunity to enhance components of the Plan, such as the need to reduce transport emissions, provide more information on rail opportunities, and emphasize the importance of a transformative shift in PT.

BETTER TRAVEL CHOICES FOR TARANAKI

Better Travel Choices for Taranaki outlines the vision to support a shift to more sustainable modes of transport and offer more travel choices for the community. Community consultation was undertaken to gather feedback on PT, cycling, walking, and road safety. Better Travel Choices for Taranaki will be finalised and come into effect in the second half of 2024, enabling steps to be taken in reaching mode shift goals for the region.

SINGLE STAGE BUSINESS CASE (SSBC)

The SSBC aims to achieve a long-term vision of substantially improving the uptake and attractiveness of the region's bus service. The business case will identify the preferred PT service model, infrastructure, and the investment required to support the service. The redesign aims to create an effective, efficient, and community-focused



service to boost patronage and enhance the overall user experience by:

- **Increased Connectivity:** Improving routes to better connect people with their destinations, such as introducing the new East-West Orbiter service, which offers enhanced connectivity between residential areas.
- **Frequency Improvements:** Reducing wait times and increasing service frequency during peak hours on high-demand routes.
- **Service Expansion:** Developing new routes to provide direct connections to key destinations identified through community consultations. Examples include the Waitara bus service to Southern Cross Hospital and Taranaki Base Hospital, and the Whalers Gate cross-town service to the airport.

The SSBC will be considered in August/September 2024 and is expected to become operative at the beginning of 2026.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transport in Taranaki continues to experience growing patronage. Total passengers carried in the past year: 772,768 (an increase of 77,873 compared to 2022/2023). This includes:

- Citylink: 688,003 (10.1% increase)
- Connector: 81,708 (20.7% increase)
- Ōpunake to New Plymouth: 1,758 (101.6% increase)

- Waverley to Hāwera: 843 (16.2% decrease)
- Ōpunake to Hāwera: 456 (8.8% increase)
- Total Mobility: 64,798 trips (12% increase)

For all services, the farebox recovery was 32%, and the commerciality ratio was 28%.

COLLABORATION AND FUTURE GOALS

We continue to work closely with territorial authorities to improve and maintain PT infrastructure. In New Plymouth's urban centre, PT services will play a significant role in achieving sustainable travel. To this end, the Council and the New Plymouth District Council are investigating a regional PT committee to better align improvements in PT by providing coordination between push-pull levers, such as parking management, land development, and travel demand management.

While the next few years promise to be exciting for public transport as we work toward implementing a refreshed and transformative transport network, we remain committed to continuous short-term improvements. Our goal is to ensure that our public transport network meets the evolving needs of our community. We thank our passengers and community partners for their continued support and look forward to another year of progress and success.



Levels of service

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	Land transport policies and activities that deliver efficient, effective and value for money transport solutions, land transport infrastructure and services for Taranaki	
<p>Measure: Presence of an appropriate Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): A Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki that is kept current in accordance with statutory requirements.</p> <p>Baseline: The Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) is current and in accordance with statutory requirements. The Plan came into effect from the 1 July 2021.</p>		The Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) is current and in accordance with statutory requirements.
<p>Measure: Presence of an appropriate Regional Public Transport Plan for Taranaki.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): A Regional Public Transport Plan for Taranaki that is kept current in accordance with statutory requirements.</p> <p>Baseline: The Regional Public Transport Plan for Taranaki is current and in accordance with statutory requirements.</p>		The Regional Public Transport Plan for Taranaki is current and in accordance with statutory requirements. The Plan, covering the period 2014-2024 came into effect from 29 July 2014. We are currently combining the Regional Public Transport Plan for Taranaki and the Regional Walkways and Cycleways Strategy to develop one Better Travel Choices for Taranaki Strategy that will support the step-change required to assist the move away from high private vehicle use.
2	Provision and increasing use of public transport services	
<p>Measure: Annual number of passenger trips on the region's public transport services.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Annual increase in the number of passengers carried.</p> <p>Baseline: Between 2008/2009 and 2020/2021, passengers on public transport services in the region grew from 349,607 to 544,588.</p>		There were 772,768 (694,895—2022/2023) passengers carried on the region's public transport services. This is an increase of 11.2%.
3	Safe navigation for all users of the waters of Port Taranaki and its approaches	
<p>Measure: The number of reported navigation safety incidents within Port Taranaki and its approaches.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): No significant incidents.</p> <p>Baseline: There have been no significant incidents in the last 10 years.</p>		There were 371 (2022/2023—685) vessel movements in and out of Port Taranaki, including 124 (394) offshore support vessels. There were no significant incidents involving unsafe navigation practices reported. Two near misses involving an outbound merchant vessel, and a close-quarters situation involving a harbour tug and a waka ama were reported and investigated.

Activities

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
1	Regional land transport planning	
	Review, monitor and make adjustments to the Regional Land Transport Plan, as required, in accordance with statutory requirements	The Regional Land Transport Plan is valid and in line with statutory requirements.
	Review and make adjustments to the Regional Public Transport Plan, as required, in accordance with statutory requirements.	The Regional Public Transport Plan is currently being reviewed, in line with statutory requirements.
	Review and make adjustments to the Transport Activity Procurement Strategy, as required, in accordance with statutory requirements.	The Taranaki Activity Procurement Strategy was completed and signed off in June 2023.
2	Public transport	
	Operate public transport services in the New Plymouth district and regional Taranaki consistent with the Regional Public Transport Plan subject to funding approval from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the availability of local share funding.	Passenger transport services in New Plymouth urban areas and regional Taranaki were operated consistent with the Regional Public Transport Plan.
	Monitor the region's bus service contracts including patronage growth and fare box recovery. Monitor the commerciality ratio of the region's public transport services and publish the ratio annually.	There were 772,768 (694,895—2022/2023) passengers carried on the region's public transport services, this is an increase of 11.2%. Patronage on the Citylink service was 688,003 (624,920) up 10.1%. Regional services as follows, Connector 81,708 (67,678) up 20.7%, Ōpunake to New Plymouth 1,758 (872) up 101.6%, Waverley to Hāwera 843 (1,006) down 16.2% and Ōpunake to Hāwera 456 (419) up 8.8%. For all services, the farebox recovery was 32%, and the commerciality ratio was 28%.
	Provide Total Mobility subsidy assistance to qualifying persons through Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency supported Total Mobility Scheme.	Provided Total Mobility Scheme services to the targeted areas, 64,798 (57,874) increase of 12% passenger trips were made.
3	Harbour management	
	Provide harbourmaster and harbour warden services for Port Taranaki and implement the Navigation Bylaw for Port Taranaki and Approaches. No significant breaches of the requirements of the New Zealand Port and Maritime Safety Code, including the Port Taranaki Harbour Safety Management System.	External arrangements are in place for harbourmaster services. There were 247 (2022/2023—291) vessel movements undertaken through Port Taranaki. Zero (0) unsafe navigation practices were reported. Zero (0) near miss incidents occurred. The Port and Harbour Safety Management System manual was peer reviewed under NZ Port and Harbour Maritime Safety Code provisions wherein the port and harbour were deemed compliant with the Code with only minor changes required.

Costs and sources of funds

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Expenditure			
Regional land transport planning	231,144	228,874	237,774
Passenger transport	8,019,962	7,340,657	6,984,947
Harbour management	69,095	56,000	68,677
Total expenditure	8,320,201	7,625,531	7,291,398
Income			
General rates	481,051	481,051	433,062
Targeted rates	2,364,932	2,364,932	1,827,505
Direct charges	1,030,623	1,283,028	847,561
Government grants	4,569,639	3,060,305	4,196,939
Transfers from reserves	-	-	-
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-
Investment funds	(126,044)	436,215	(13,669)
Total income	8,320,201	7,625,531	7,291,398
Operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure			
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	-	-	27,868
Plant and equipment	-	-	-
Office furniture	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-
Flood and river control assets	-	-	-
Computer software	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	-	-	27,868
Funded by:			
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	27,868
Total funding	-	-	27,868
Capital expenditure:			
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	-	-	27,868
Total capital expenditure	-	-	27,868
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	22,609
Depreciation/amortisation expense	154,985	106,453	154,803

ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

There were no transport asset acquisitions or replacements in 2023/2024.

INTERNAL BORROWING

There is no internal borrowing within this group of activities.

Ngā ritenga mōrearea

Hazard management

Hazard management comprises the following activities:

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

—supporting, in conjunction with district councils, within the Taranaki community and iwi, an integrated comprehensive emergency management system that includes hazard awareness, reducing risk, maintaining readiness, and providing response and recovery capacity and capabilities—refer to levels of service 1 and 2.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL RIVER CONTROL

—providing accurate and timely flood warnings, providing flood control advice and undertaking minor works and associated actions (audit of regional plans and consent applications to ensure activities are undertaken without an increased risk of flooding and river erosion) to minimise and prevent damage by floods and river erosion—refer to level of service 3.

RIVER CONTROL SCHEMES

—managing and maintaining river control scheme works to accepted design standards to minimise and prevent damage by floods and river erosion—refer to level of service 3.

Community Well-beings

The Hazard management group of activities contributes to the community well-beings by enhancing the safety and wellbeing of the public and the protection of property from hazards. Specifically, this group of activities contributes to the following community well-beings:

- Secure and Healthy Taranaki
- Prosperous Taranaki
- Sustainable Taranaki.

Further Information on Policies and Programmes

Further detailed information on the specific strategies, policies and plans relating to this group of activities can be found from the following sources:

- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
- National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan 2015

- Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2018
- Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Annual Business Plans
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Land Drainage Act 1908
- Lower Waitara River Flood Control Protection Scheme asset management plan
- Lower Waiwhakaiho Flood Control Protection Scheme asset management plan
- Ōkato Scheme asset management plan.

Civil defence emergency management (CDEM) in Taranaki is delivered through a single organisational CDEM Group (CDEMG) structure. The region's four councils form the Group, which is supported by a number of advisory and co-ordination groups and the Co-ordinating Executive Group (CEG), comprising staff representatives of the local authorities, emergency services and Te Whatu Ora. The four key areas of activity are hazard identification and risk reduction, community readiness, response capability and delivery, and recovery planning and implementation. There is increasing emphasis upon the first two, so that the likelihood and/or scale of consequences of a major event are reduced. The emphasis is always on enabling communities to take responsibility for their own wellbeing rather than be reliant on outside or agency assistance.

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires an all hazards approach to emergency management, encompassing not only natural hazards but also events such as human and animal pandemics and technological failures and catastrophes.

Activities include engaging with the region's three territorial authorities to promote land use management as a means of reducing community vulnerability, alongside our own resource and river management activities. Through its membership of the Group, we support awareness and preparation at both the individual and community level, the provision of an appropriate level of trained personnel and facilities, and co-ordination of the

various agencies who would have a role in any significant event. During the year, there has continued to be a focus on implementation of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan for Taranaki 2018-2023, which carries a focus on community resilience (social and economic) alongside organisational upskilling.

River control and flood protection activities are focused on ensuring that risks associated with flooding and river control are appropriately managed. The activities include flood protection schemes in the Lower Waitara River, the Lower Waiwhakaiho River and Mangaone Stream, the Stony (Hangatāhua) River and the Kaihihi Stream, the Ōpunake Township, the Waitōtara River, as well as minor river control works and the provision of advice throughout the rest of the region.

A Dial before you dig service has been implemented by the council to complement the River Control and Flood Protection Bylaw established in 2020. The service adds an additional layer of protection to flood control schemes. Over the reporting period, 123 requests were made to this service with responses provided within two days.

All schemes were inspected and maintained to their design standards and associated asset management plans.

The Lower Waitara Flood Control Scheme (FCS) provides security from floods in the Waitara River, up to 3,840 cumecs (The 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) was determined to be 3,200 cumecs in 2013), to the low lying parts of the Waitara township.

Operational works on the Lower Waitara FCS over the reporting period focussed on weed management to protect existing assets and ensure effective flood water conveyance. Works were also carried out to repair wear and tear on stopbanks and tracks, and to repair vandalised assets.

Detailed surveys of the Waitara scheme were also carried out as required by the asset management plan and to inform future modelling.

The Lower Waiwhakaiho FCS provides security from floods in the Waiwhakaiho River up to a flood flow of 1,180 cumecs (1,180 cumecs was determined to be the 1% AEP in 2010) and the Mangaone Stream

up to a flood flow of 73 cumecs (73 cumecs was determined to be the 1% AEP in 2010) to the land in the Waiwhakaiho Basin.

Operational works associated with the Lower Waiwhakaiho FCS over the reporting period included the upgrade of scheme structures to ensure that they meet the design standard. This involved increasing the height of a section of stopbank and floodwall and alteration of associated assets. Weed management was also carried out to protect existing assets and ensure effective flood water conveyance.

The Ōkato Scheme comprises works in the Stony (Hangatāhua) River and Kaihihi Stream primarily to protect the Ōkato community and to manage a short reach of the Stony River upstream and downstream of the SH45 Bridge. There is no formal protection standard for the Ōkato scheme.

Operational works associated with the Ōkato Scheme for the reporting period included monitoring and vegetation control to protect existing assets and ensure effective flood water conveyance.

The Ōpunake flood control Scheme provides protection to the town of Ōpunake through the diversion of flood flows of up to 12.3 cumecs (Determined to be the 1% AEP in 2016) from the Hiihiwera Stream to the neighbouring Otahi Stream and the Waiaua River.

Operational works for the Ōpunake Scheme focussed on monitoring of assets and vegetation control to maintain scheme capacity and integrity.

The Waitotara River Management Scheme focusses on channel and bank management activities to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to low-lying reaches of the Waitotara River. There is no formal protection standard for the Waitotara scheme.

Operational works associated with the Waitotara scheme over the reporting period were focussed on the monitoring of the banks and channels and strategic willow planting to reduce riverbank erosion.

The provision of river control services provides protection to people and property and thereby contributes to a Prosperous, Sustainable and Secure and Healthy Taranaki.



Levels of service

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	An emergency management system that delivers efficient and effective emergency management in Taranaki that is acceptable to the community	
	<p>Measure: Presence of an appropriate emergency management system.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): A Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan that is kept current and resourced in accordance with statutory requirements.</p> <p>Baseline: Statutory reviews of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan for Taranaki are undertaken as specified, and the Plan is implemented through annual work programmes. The Plan will next be reviewed in 2023.</p>	<p>The 2018/2023 Group Plan is in effect. An annual business plan and budget to implement the Plan was confirmed. Work is underway to develop a new Group Plan. Programmes providing administration and community engagement, and lifting levels of equipment, resourcing, and training as set out in the Group Plan, were implemented. The CDEM functions across risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery, are incorporated in the Group Plan. The work plan covers governance, disaster risk identification and reduction research and implementation, organisational and community resilience, capability development, and service levels with associated resourcing.</p>
	<p>Measure: Delivery of administering authority requirements.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Administering authority requirements for emergency management are delivered as specified in legislation and through agreed annual business plans.</p> <p>Baseline: All administering authority requirements are currently delivered as specified.</p>	<p>New Plymouth District Council is the administering authority delivering related services to the CDEM Group. The work plan and resourcing for 2023/2024 have been delivered as agreed by the Group. Appointments for key roles (group controllers, group recovery and group welfare managers) have been made to ensure availability of suitably trained and competent personnel. CEG and CDEM Group meetings were administered as required.</p>
2	Effective hazard assessment and disaster risk management, community resilience, and emergency readiness and response capability and capacity in the region to levels that are acceptable to the community	
	<p>Measure: Level of capacity and capability within Taranaki CDEM.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Group capability and capacity to be maintained at or enhanced above the level as set out in the <i>Group Plan</i> and as assessed by monitoring and evaluation analysis tools.</p> <p>Baseline: The Group's capability and capacity is set out in the operative <i>Group Plan</i> and has been assessed and recorded by the MCDEM monitoring and evaluation analysis tool in 2015 and by independent invited audit in 2019.</p>	<p>MCDEM scored the Group's readiness and response capability (2014/2015) above the designated MCDEM target. Benchmarking and reporting of future improvements is included in the Group Plan. The last external audit and monitoring evaluation was undertaken in 2019/2020 with the scoring well above previous audits.</p>

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE	
<p>Measure: The Emergency Management Office to be implementing effective multi-agency advisory group planning, training, maintenance and enhancement of facilities and equipment, hazard contingency plans, and standard operating procedures to minimise harm or damage to people and property arising from an emergency.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Response and recovery is carried out in accordance with established plans and procedures in order to minimise harm or damage to people and property, and reviewed for corrective actions.</p> <p>Baseline: Response and recovery plans and procedures are set out in supporting plans and Standard Operating Procedures within the Emergency Management Office as listed in the operative Group Plan.</p>		<p>Recruitment of response and recovery personnel for ECC and EOCs, protocols, and training programmes are in place. The CDEM Act requires the Group to develop a strategic recovery plan, to be incorporated in due course into the new Group Plan. Work continued on this in 2023/2024. A comprehensive collation of existing and proposed plans and procedures to enhance response and recovery has been prepared, for review and delivery over the next 5 years. The Tsunami and Flood Response and Recovery Plans have been reviewed.</p>	
3	Flood protection and drainage schemes that protect life and property		
<p>Measure: The number of schemes maintained to their full service potential.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): 100% of schemes maintained to ensure that they provide protection to the agreed standard and the scheme assets are maintained as established in the adopted asset management plans.</p> <p>Baseline: As of 30 June 2022, the Waitara, Waiwhakaiho and Ōpunake flood control schemes were maintained to their full service potential. The Waitōtara and Ōkato river control schemes were maintained to the standard set out in their scheme management plans.</p>		<p>100% of schemes were maintained to their full service potential. Maintenance works on the Waiwhakaiho and Waitara River Schemes included the regular stopbank and berm mowing and the clearance of excess vegetation from the flood fairway. Minor maintenance of access tracks and related infrastructure was also carried out. Minor repairs to flood control structures were carried out as required. All floodgates were inspected regularly to ensure they will operate effectively when required. The Waiwhakaiho Scheme had stopbank and flood wall assets upgraded to ensure they provide protection from the design event. The Ōkato Scheme was inspected and vegetation controlled as required. The Ōpunake Scheme was inspected and vegetation controlled as required. Willow planting works were undertaken on the Waitōtara River to control erosion at critical locations to control the channel alignment.</p>	



Activities

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
1	Emergency management	
Support the Emergency Management office to implement, monitor and report upon the operative Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan for Taranaki, and each Civil Defence Emergency Management Annual Business Plan.		The Group Plan came into effect on 1 July 2018. The next statutory review of the Plan is underway with a new Group Plan expected to be developed in the first quarter of 2025. The current Plan is being implemented with progress being reported to the Joint Committee.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Support the Emergency Management office to maintain, review, and as needs be, implement effective risk reduction, response and recovery procedures to minimise harm or damage to people and property arising from emergency events.		Supported the CDEM Group's move to local response and recovery delivery and regional coordination through the Taranaki Emergency Management Office. New response and recovery plans are under development with the tsunami and flood plans having been completed during the last year.
2	Flood management and general river control	
Effectively monitor rainfall and river levels and issue timely flood warnings. Maintain continuous monitoring systems (100% functional) and issue timely warnings for all cases, where necessary, in accordance with the Flood Event Standard Operating Procedure (approximately 35 warnings per annum).		Received 26 special weather watches and warnings (45—2022/2023). In all instances, flood monitoring was undertaken in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures. No (4) flood warnings were issued.
Undertake minor emergency river and flood control works when necessary.		No (0) emergency river or flood control works were required.
Respond to 100% of requests for drainage, river and flood control advice and assistance within ten working days.		Investigated and responded to 100% (100%) of requests for advice within ten working days.
Facilitate river control projects for the environmental enhancement of the region's waterways.		Twenty-one (20) river control projects were undertaken for environmental enhancement.
Resource management planners are given advice to ensure regional plan rule and consent conditions will not increase the risk of flooding or river erosion.		Advice was given on all consent applications received and advice was given on a range of planning matters.
3	River control schemes	
Manage all flood and river control schemes across the region in accordance with asset management plans or management plans; including Lower Waiwhakaiho, Lower Waitara, Opunake, Okato and Waitotara Schemes.		All schemes were managed in accordance with their respective management plans. Maintenance works on all schemes included regular stopbank and berm mowing and clearance of excess vegetation from the flood fairway. Minor maintenance of access tracks and related infrastructure was also carried out. Minor repairs to flood control structures were carried out as required. All floodgates were inspected regularly to ensure they will operate effectively when required. The Waiwhakaiho Scheme had stopbank and flood wall assets upgraded to ensure they provide protection from the design event.
Manage other minor river schemes to standards as agreed with scheme participants.		No work was required on minor schemes.

Costs and sources of funds

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Expenditure			
Civil defence emergency management	518,838	518,838	513,071
Flood management and general river control	423,880	337,534	351,756
River control schemes	193,111	286,462	170,688
Total expenditure	1,135,829	1,142,834	1,035,515
Income			
General rates	271,419	271,419	249,385
Targeted rates	762,517	762,507	759,637
Direct charges	1,900	-	26,583
Government grants	-	-	-
Transfers from reserves	528,497	-	2,110
Transfers to reserves	(178,974)	(58,942)	(163,108)
Investment funds	(171,258)	246,122	239,180
Total income	1,214,101	1,221,106	1,113,787
Operating surplus/(deficit)	78,272	78,272	78,272
Capital expenditure			
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	-	-	89,506
Plant and equipment	-	-	-
Office furniture	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-
Flood and river control assets	501,053	-	-
Computer software	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	501,053	-	89,506
Funded by:			
Transfer from reserves	501,053	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	89,506
Total funding	501,053	-	89,506
Capital expenditure:			
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	501,053	-	89,506
Total capital expenditure	501,053	-	89,506
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	-	-	34,288
Depreciation/amortisation expense	11,815	6,069	13,215

ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

There has been various river control works completed including a significant upgrade of the Waiwhakaiho scheme. This was funded from North Taranaki/Waitara River Control Scheme reserve.



INFORMATION ON CORE ASSETS

Pursuant to section 6 of the *Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014*, the following information relates to flood protection and control works:

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Closing book value	18,983,433	15,635,363
Acquisitions constructed by the Council	501,053	-
Acquisitions transferred to the Council	-	-
Estimated replacement cost	18,983,433	15,635,363

INTERNAL BORROWING

Improving the level of service on the Ōpunake flood control scheme, the Waiwhakaiho River Flood Control Scheme and the Waitara River Flood Control Scheme was funded by internal borrowing.

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Opening balance	4,236,850	4,103,467	4,337,930
Plus borrowed during the year	-	-	-
Less principal repaid during the year	107,552	114,211	101,080
Closing balance	4,129,298	3,989,256	4,236,850
Interest charged during the year	275,494	266,725	281,965

NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES RULES 2013

The Secretary for Local Government has promulgated, pursuant to section 261B of the Local Government Act 2002, a standard set of performance measures for flood protection and control works that are required to be applied by councils in respect of major works. Major flood protection and control works means flood protection and control works that meet two or more of the following criteria:

- a) operating expenditure of more than \$250,000 in any one year
- b) capital expenditure of more than \$1 million in any one year
- c) scheme asset replacement value of more than \$10 million, or
- d) directly benefitting a population of at least 5,000 people.

None of our flood protection and control works schemes meet the threshold tests for being categorised as major. Therefore, we do not report the promulgated standard set of performance measures for this activity. We do not engage in any other activities covered by the Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2013.

Ngā mahi a te rēhia, ngā tikanga ā-iwi me ngā taonga tuku iho

Recreation, culture and heritage

Recreation, culture and heritage comprises the following activities:

REGIONAL GARDENS

—ensuring that Hollard Gardens, Tūpare and Pukeiti are maintained and enhanced as regionally significant recreational and heritage amenities—refer to level of service 1.

PUKE ARIKI

—maintaining an ongoing partnership with the Puke Ariki regional museum and library including the use of exhibitions, presentations and services within annual projects—refer to level of service 2.

YARROW STADIUM

—facilitating the continued maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium—refer to level of service 3.

Community Well-beings

The Recreation, culture and heritage group of activities contributes to community well-beings by supporting and developing regional gardens, maintaining an ongoing partnership relationship with Puke Ariki regional museum and library and ensuring the continuing maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium. Specifically, this group of activities contributes to the following community well-beings:

- Prosperous Taranaki
- Vibrant Taranaki
- Sustainable Taranaki.

Further information on policies and programmes

Further detailed information on the specific strategies, policies and plans relating to this group of activities can be found from the following sources:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Taranaki Regional Council Empowering Act 2001
- Hollard Garden Asset Management Plan 2023
- Tūpare Asset Management Plan 2023
- Pukeiti Asset Management Plan 2023.

Yarrow Stadium

We support the long-term maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium through the

Taranaki Stadium Trust (the Trust). The Taranaki Stadium Trust is a council-controlled organisation and owns Yarrow Stadium. The purpose of the Trust is to promote the effective and efficient maintenance, development, management, operation and promotion of Yarrow Stadium as a community asset used for recreation, sporting and cultural activities for the benefit of the people of Taranaki, working in particular with the Taranaki Regional Council and the New Plymouth District Council.

The Trust, the New Plymouth District Council and the Taranaki Regional Council have a partnership arrangement for the operation and the development, maintenance and enhancement of the Yarrow Stadium facilities. Under the Trust's Deed and the Management Agreement between the Trust and the New Plymouth District Council, the New Plymouth District Council operates and funds the operations of Yarrow Stadium. The Taranaki Regional Council funds, via the Trust, the long-term maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium.

In opting to repair and refurbish Yarrow Stadium within a budget of up to \$79.7m, the Council has reaffirmed its vision for the venue. The vision was originally adopted in 2015 following stakeholder engagement. It is:

The best regional stadium in New Zealand that regularly hosts national and international sports and entertainment events.

A stadium for both major events and community events and the premier outdoor field for team sports codes.

A stadium that is loved by sports fans and the local community.

A stadium that is a quality experience for event promoters, participants and spectators, which is achieved through superior event facilities, presentation and management and through the early adoption and smart use of technology.

During the year, significant progress was made on the repair and refurbishment project including:

- Completion of the groundworks for the new East Stand
- Completion of the design of the East Stand
- Commencement of the delivery of the East Stand.

The Yarrow Stadium operator, New Plymouth District Council, has actively and successfully encouraged increased use of the facility by a wider range of sporting and non-sporting organisations.

The new East Stand build is well underway and remains on schedule to be opened in time for the 2025 winter sports season.

Regional Gardens

This was the third year of implementation of the current asset management plans for Pukeiti, Tūpare and Hollard Gardens.

The three public gardens visitor numbers are recovering from the decreased numbers caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and were similar to 2019 numbers. Pukeiti's numbers decreased slightly from 64,650 in 2022/2023 to 63,500 in 2023/2024. Tūpare increased from 39,700 in 2022/2023 to 41,750 in 2023/2024. Hollard Garden's numbers increased from 19,200 in 2022/2023 to 23,000 in 2023/2024. Overall the gardens visitation increased by about 5,000 to 128,500.

The garden venues and events continue to be popular with approximately 7,250 people attending Regional Garden events. The total venue bookings across the three gardens was 319.

Remedial work to repair garden assets continues following the critical asset assessment that was undertaken in the last financial year. Security has been assessed at all three gardens with a programme of improvements being undertaken.

The three gardens' database records continue to be regularly updated and enhanced. The gardens' plant records are available to the public on line through 'Pukeiti Plant Hunters Station' 'Bernie's Plant Register' and 'Tūpare Plants' websites. 267 new plant accessions have been added across the three regional gardens since 1 July 2022.

PUKEITI

The major programme of works to upgrade Pukeiti is mostly complete, however upgrades continue within the gardens and track network.

Accomplishments include:

- The upgrade work on the Te Iringa Track through to the family hut has been completed.
- All-weather track surfacing has been completed between the Rainforest Centre, Lodge and main lawn.
- New audio visual presentation has been created featuring Pukeiti highlights for visitor enjoyment in the Rimu Room

- Continuing to enhance the rhododendron collection with regular bush margin clearance, new plant introductions, regular pruning and shaping and improved drainage
- Continuing progress with the ex situ conservation project in partnership with Massey University and the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust.
- Plants have now been distributed to ten sites around the country
- Retained five star rating through New Zealand Gardens Trust
- Retained Gold Award status with Qualmark
- Nursery has been upgraded including improved surfacing
- Venues have been well utilized, especially the Piwakawaka Family Hut which has been occupied for 226 nights in 2023/2024.

TŪPARE

Tūpare has been maintained to horticultural best practice as established in the asset management plan and continues to maintain a high standard of craft, care and curatorship.

Accomplishments include:

- Retained six star rating through New Zealand Gardens Trust. This achievement means that this is one of the top garden experiences in New Zealand.
- Retained Gold Award status with Qualmark
- Improvements were made to the top house (481 Mangorei Road, above the carpark) to enable it to be used as a staff facility.

HOLLARD GARDENS

Hollard Gardens was maintained to the standard established in the asset management plan and continues to consolidate as a quality community asset for the surrounding districts and beyond.

Accomplishments include:

- Purchase of one hectare of land adjacent to Hollard Gardens to future-proof the site and act as an overflow carpark for events
- Retained five star rating through New Zealand Gardens Trust
- Retained Gold Award status with Qualmark
- New Pirate Ship playground feature
- Service area improvements including bulk storage facility.

Puke Ariki

The partnership with Puke Ariki allows for the presentation of educational and information material of relevance as well as contributing to the successful presentation of Puke Ariki. The 2023/2024 projects are a local waterways exhibition at Aotea Utanganui showcasing the Waingongoro and Pātea rivers and their history, which has been launched and will be extended in 2024/2025. At Puke Ariki, the 2023/2024 project is a refresh of the permanent regional geology exhibit which is under development and due to be completed in the next financial year.

These three recreation, culture and heritage activities contribute to the Prosperous Taranaki, the Vibrant Taranaki and the Sustainable Taranaki community well-beings by providing world-class community facilities and supporting programmes of activity. Yarrow Stadium, Puke Ariki and the regional gardens attract visitors and events to Taranaki that it would not otherwise receive. These attractions/events contribute financially to the regional economy (Prosperous Taranaki) and socially/environmentally/culturally (sporting and cultural events – Vibrant Taranaki). The provision of environmental and other educational activities through Puke Ariki and the regional gardens contributes to an educated society (Sustainable Taranaki).



Levels of service

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti recognised as regionally or nationally significant gardens	
<p>Measure: Maintenance and enhancement of three regionally significant gardens.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Pukeiti, Tūpare and Hollard Gardens maintained and enhanced in accordance with the provisions of the adopted asset management plans.</p> <p>Baseline: The three properties are maintained to the latest adopted asset management plan. Updated asset management plans were adopted in 2020.</p>		All three regional gardens were maintained and enhanced in accordance with their adopted asset management plans.
<p>Measure: Level of use of Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Increasing the number of visitors and the number of events at each property.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2020/2021, Tūpare attracted 36,303 visitors, Hollard Gardens 19,585 and Pukeiti 54,100 visitors. There were 11 events at Tūpare, 29 at Hollard Gardens and 55 at Pukeiti. All three properties were part of the Taranaki Garden Festival.</p>		In 2023/2024, Tūpare attracted approximately 41,750 visitors (39,700–2022/2023), Hollard Gardens approximately 23,000 (19,200) and Pukeiti 63,500 (64,650). The total number of visitors across the three gardens has increased by 5,000 to 128,000. The number of organised public events has decreased at the gardens due to the focus on providing more large scale events and less events which fewer people. Events this year attracted 7,250 visitors to the gardens.
<p>Measure: Access to Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti open to the public daily with unrestricted free general access.</p> <p>Baseline: Tūpare and Hollard Gardens have been open in this way since 2002. Free access to Pukeiti commenced from 1 July 2010.</p>		The gardens were open to the public daily. Entry was free to all three properties.



Above image: Waka being carried into Aotea Utanganui Museum (*courtesy of Poihakena Portraits and STDC*).

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE	REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
<p>2 Partnership relationship with the Puke Ariki regional museum and library</p>	
<p>Measure: Annual project for the delivery of display and presentation material.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Delivery of an annual project(s).</p> <p>Baseline: The ongoing partnership relationship with Puke Ariki continued during 2021/2022. The partnership contributed towards a range of projects at both Puke Ariki and Aotea Utanganui-the Museum of South Taranaki.</p>	<p>The 2023/2024 Aotea Utanganui project is an extension to the local waterways exhibit. At Puke Ariki, the 2023/2024 project involved two aspects: a refresh of the permanent regional geology exhibit (due for completion in 2025); and delivery of joint education between Puke Ariki and Council educators. (2022/2023—Aotea Utanganui—local waterways exhibition showcasing the Waingongoro and Pātea rivers and their history. At Puke Ariki—refresh of the permanent regional geology exhibit).</p>
<p>3 Presentation and operation of Yarrow Stadium as one of New Zealand's premier regional sporting stadium and venue</p>	
<p>Measure: Maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium for a range of events and activities.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Provision of funding for the ongoing maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium.</p> <p>Baseline: The Council commenced providing funding for the ongoing maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium in 2012/2013. Current funding is focused on the repair and reinstatement of the Stadium as the stands are earthquake prone buildings.</p>	<p>During the year, significant progress was made on the repair and refurbishment project including completion of the repair of the West Stand, completion of replacement lighting with LED, replacement of the main field, Stadium open for use for local, national and international events, completion of the groundworks for the new East Stand, completion of the design of the East Stand, and commencement of the delivery of the East Stand. The East Stand is due to be opened in time for the 2025 winter sports season.</p>



Activities

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
1	Regional Gardens	
	Provide three regional gardens (Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti) for free general use by the regional community. Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti open to the public daily with unrestricted free general access.	The gardens were open to the public daily. Entry was free to all three properties.
	Encourage the increased use of the regional gardens by the community for recreational purposes and for specific events.	Tūpare attracted approximately 41,750 visitors (39,700–2022/2023) with Hollard Gardens attracting approximately 23,000 (19,200) and Pukeiti 63,500 (64,650). Events attracted 7,250 visitors to the gardens.
	<p>Continue implementing the Pukeiti asset management plan focusing on completing the upgrade works in the Zone 1 Garden, the rhododendron collection in Zone 2 and recreational development opportunities in Zone 3. Priority tasks to be completed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing the Lodge landscaping • continuing the enhancement of the garden and the rhododendron collection. • continuing the implementation of the Plant Collection Plan • refurbishing the plant borders • upgrading the outer tracks 	<p>Implementing the Pukeiti asset management plan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upgrade work on the Te Iringa Track through to the family hut has been completed. • All-weather track surfacing has been completed between the Rainforest Centre, Lodge and main lawn. • New audio visual presentation featuring Pukeiti highlights in the Rimu Room for visitor enjoyment. • New drying facility. • Continuing to enhance the rhododendron collection with regular bush margin clearance, new plant introductions, regular pruning and shaping and improved drainage. • Continuing progress with the ex situ conservation project in partnership with Massey University and the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust. • Plants have now been distributed to ten sites around the country. • Retained five star rating through New Zealand Gardens Trust. • Retained Gold Award status with Qualmark. • Nursery has been upgraded including improved surfacing.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Continue implementing the Hollard Gardens asset management plans focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of new stylized play equipment. 		Implementing the Hollard Gardens asset management plans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRC purchased one hectare of land adjacent to Hollard Gardens to future-proof the site and act as an overflow carpark for events Retained five star rating through New Zealand Gardens Trust Retained Gold Award status with Qualmark New Pirate Ship playground feature Service area improvements including bulk storage facility.
Continue implementing the Tūpare asset management plans focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve story telling Improve staff facilities. 		Implementing the Tūpare asset management plans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retained six star rating through New Zealand Gardens Trust. This achievement means that this is one of the top garden experiences in New Zealand Retained Gold Award status with Qualmark Improvements were made to the top house (481 Mangorei Road, above the carpark) to enable it to be used as a staff facility.
Review and adopt asset management plans for Tūpare, Hollard Gardens and Pukeiti by 31 October 2023.		All three asset management plans were revised and adopted in 2023/2024. The next review of the plans will occur in 2026/2027.
2	Yarrow Stadium	
Contract with New Plymouth District Council for the operation and management of Yarrow Stadium.		The Trust and the New Plymouth District Council have a management agreement for the operation and management of Yarrow Stadium. New Plymouth District Council operated and managed Yarrow Stadium.
Undertake asset management planning for the future maintenance, enhancement and development of Yarrow Stadium.		Asset management planning for Yarrow Stadium for the post-2025 period has commenced.
Provide regional funding for the future maintenance, enhancement and development of Yarrow Stadium.		Provided regional funding to the Taranaki Stadium Trust for long-term maintenance and development at Yarrow Stadium. Funding has been used to allow the Taranaki Stadium Trust to commence the Yarrow Stadium repair and refurbishment project.



Taranaki Stadium Trust

The purpose of the Trust is to promote the effective and efficient maintenance, development, management, operation and promotion of Yarrow Stadium as a community asset used for recreation, sporting and cultural activities for the benefit of the people of Taranaki, working in particular with the Taranaki Regional Council and the New Plymouth District Council.

The Trust, the New Plymouth District Council and the Taranaki Regional Council have a partnership arrangement for the operation and the development, maintenance and enhancement of the Yarrow Stadium facilities. Under the Trust's Deed and the Management Agreement between the Trust and the New Plymouth District Council, the New Plymouth District Council operates and funds the operations of Yarrow Stadium. The Taranaki Regional Council funds, via the Trust, the long-term maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium.

This partnership for funding and operating, maintaining and developing is designed to maintain Yarrow Stadium as a premier regional sports and events venue.

The performance of Taranaki Stadium Trust has been judged against the following measures:

The presence of a Management Agreement with the New Plymouth District Council for the operation of the Stadium.

An agreement for the management and operation of Yarrow Stadium, between the Trust and the New Plymouth District Council, is in place. The original agreement for the Council to manage and operate the stadium was signed in 2004 and the latest renewal came into effect from 27 June 2013. New Plymouth District Council operated Yarrow Stadium in accordance with the Management Agreement during 2023/2024. There have been no changes to this since the 2022/2023 financial year end.

The provision of funding for a programme of agreed maintenance and long-term development of the Stadium. The programme of maintenance and long-term development is to be agreed upon by the Taranaki Regional Council and the New Plymouth District Council.

The Taranaki Regional Council has a \$79.7m repair and refurbishment project for Yarrow Stadium. The New Plymouth District Council and the Taranaki Regional Council have agreed upon a long-term maintenance and development programme for the ten years from 2015/2016 to 30 June 2025. The Taranaki Regional Council provided the annual funding of \$2,178,669 to the Taranaki Stadium Trust (2022/2023 \$2,178,669)

Asset management planning for Yarrow Stadium for the post 2025 period has commenced.

Significant policies and obligations on ownership and control of council-controlled organisations

The Trust will remain in the control of the Taranaki Regional Council as long as the partnership agreement between the Trust, the New Plymouth District Council and the Taranaki Regional Council continues. If the partnership dissolves, control of the Trust, and the associated obligations, revert to the New Plymouth District Council. There have been no changes to this since the 2022/2023 financial year end.

Costs and sources of funds

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Expenditure			
Regional gardens	4,096,249	3,616,702	3,695,937
Puke Ariki	150,000	150,000	150,000
Yarrow Stadium	2,178,669	2,178,669	2,178,669
Total expenditure	6,424,918	5,945,371	6,024,606
Income			
General rates	1,907,820	1,907,821	1,725,161
Targeted rates	2,178,669	2,178,669	2,178,644
Direct charges	92,621	128,877	214,914
Investment funds	2,245,808	1,730,004	1,905,886
Total income	6,424,918	5,945,371	6,024,606
Operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure			
Land	335,000	-	-
Buildings	318,621	68,000	228,318
Motor vehicles	64,082	-	185,247
Plant and equipment	155,117	160,000	139,388
Office furniture	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-
Flood and river control assets	-	-	-
Computer software	5,000	-	-
Total capital expenditure	877,820	228,000	552,904
Funded by:			
Transfer from retained earnings	877,820	228,000	552,904
Total funding	877,820	228,000	552,904
Capital expenditure:			
—to meet additional demand	335,000	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	542,820	228,000	552,904
Total capital expenditure	877,820	228,000	552,904
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	38,238	-	26,087
Depreciation/amortisation expense	568,577	597,123	607,217

ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

The development of Pukeiti has continued. Land was purchased adjacent to Hollard Gardens.

INTERNAL BORROWING

There is no internal borrowing within this group of activities.

Ko te kōkiri me te whakangao pūtea hau kāinga

Regional representation, advocacy and investment management

Regional representation, advocacy and investment management comprises the following activities:

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

—ensuring equity, property and treasury investments are efficiently managed—refer to levels of service 2 and 3.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

—promoting community awareness, understanding and involvement with the Council's functions and activities, together with demonstrating the value and contribution of work to the region.

ADVOCACY AND RESPONSE

—advocating and responding, on behalf of the Taranaki community, to initiatives proposed by other agencies, when those initiatives affect statutory responsibilities or relate to matters of regional significance, which are of interest or concern to the people of Taranaki—refer to level of service 1.

GOVERNANCE

—facilitating public representation by the Council and its committees in accordance with statutory requirements.

Community Well-beings

The regional representation, advocacy and investment management group of activities contributes to community well-beings by maintaining effective and open community representation as an important part of the democratic process; advocating on behalf of the Taranaki community on matters of regional interest; implementing and further developing a programme of information transfer, advice and education on activities; and ensuring that the equity, property and treasury investments are managed efficiently. Specifically this group of activities contributes to the following community well-beings:

- Prosperous Taranaki
- Sustainable Taranaki
- Connected Taranaki
- Together Taranaki.

Further Information on Policies and Programmes

Further detailed information on the specific strategies, policies and plans relating to this group of activities can be found from the following sources:

- Port Companies Act 1988
- Port Taranaki Ltd's statement of corporate intent
- Local Government Act 2002
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Investment Policy
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Standing Orders.

We have had another successful year representing the Taranaki region across many fronts. Many activities contribute to these successes including advocating for Taranaki interests at a national level, managing strategic regional investments on behalf of the regional community and providing information to facilitate community engagement.

The formal accountability processes including elections, meetings and representation have also been appropriately and legally complied with.

Public representation was maintained through Council and committee structures and processes which were carried out in accordance with statutory requirements.

The triennial local government elections were successfully conducted in October 2022. The next local authority elections are in October 2025.

With respect to the Council-owned port company, Port Taranaki Ltd, processes were maintained to enable the company to operate efficiently as a successful business. The medium to long-term viability and profitability of this regionally significant asset remains favourable. Recent performance of the region's port company has been good. Dividends of \$8m were received.



Property and treasury investments were efficiently managed with maximum returns sought from treasury investments in accordance with the Investment Policy. Overall, interest returns have increased due to the current economic environment.

Returns from investments and Port Taranaki Ltd reduce the general rate requirement. As such this improves the community's prosperity by indirectly returning funds to ratepayers and minimising changes in general rate levels.

A programme of information transfer, advice and education was delivered including:

- publishing four editions of Council newsletter, Talking Taranaki, which is emailed to 8,000 subscribers and published in community newspapers. Various other e-publications such as the Pest Bulletin and Gardens newsletter meet the information needs of specific audiences
- responding to 68 media enquiries and published 32 media releases
- the public engaged (liked, shared or reacted) with messages published through social media channels 21,000 times
- there were around 194,000 visits to the website to access or view information
- Across Environmental Education and EnviroSchools, our educators team delivered

class visits and field trips to an estimated 17,333 tamariki across the region.

- Nineteen environmental awards were presented in November 2023.
- 340 public submissions were received on the 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan
- Throughout the year, various opportunities were provided for the community to offer feedback on a range of matters including how they would like to see the region's freshwater be protected and managed and preferences for the future of the region's bus transport service.

The Community engagement activity promotes community awareness and understanding of the our functions and activities which contributes to a prosperous, sustainable and together Taranaki.

Twenty three submissions to the policy initiatives of other agencies were made. There is an ongoing role in submissions on policy initiatives, which reflects, in particular, major reform programmes initiated by central government. Many of the submissions made were on large or technically or legally complex documents requiring thorough analysis and careful and considered response. Some of the submissions were joint sector submissions where we were actively involved.

We were also involved in various national or regional working parties or other fora to advise on or respond to policy development.



Levels of service

PROGRAMMED LEVEL OF SERVICE		REPORTED LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	Effective advocacy on behalf of the Taranaki community on matters that affect statutory responsibilities or that relate to matters of regional significance which are of interest or concern to the people of Taranaki	
<p>Measure: Undertake advocacy on behalf of the regional community.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Advocate, on behalf of the Taranaki community, on matters that affect statutory responsibilities or that relate to matters of regional significance which are of interest or concern to the people of Taranaki, with evidence of successful advocacy in most cases.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, 15 submissions were made with anecdotal evidence of successful advocacy in most cases.</p>		<p>Made 23 (12—2022/2023) submissions on the policy initiatives of other agencies. Due to the change in government, many of these matters are still awaiting resolution so there is not yet evidence of successful advocacy. However, informal feedback on a number is promising. Two presentations were also made to select committees, which were positively received at the time.</p>
2	Port Taranaki ownership as a strategic investment	
<p>Measure: The role of Port Taranaki Ltd in regional economy.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Maintain or increase the contribution from Port Taranaki Ltd to the regional economy.</p> <p>Baseline: Allowing for flow-on effects, the port's operations are estimated to generate \$28m in value added (GDP) in 2016/2017. They also generate 319 full-time equivalent jobs (FTEs). The port's important enabling role can be seen from the estimates that its users and service providers are likely to generate \$353m in value added (GDP) and 929 FTEs.</p>		<p>The contribution to the wider community was measured by BERL (independent economists) in 2007, 2012, 2017 and 2022. The highlights around economic well-being include 346 (319) direct full-time equivalent employees, a \$31.7m (\$28m) contribution to the region's gross domestic product, \$2.6 billion of trade through the port in 2020, \$8M per annum of dividends and the strategic importance of the Port to the oil/gas, forestry, agriculture and tourism industries - 65% of port users stated that the port was very important in their decision to conduct business in Taranaki.</p>
<p>Measure: The financial and operational performance of Port Taranaki Ltd.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Ensure financial and operational performance from Port Taranaki Ltd is in accordance with the levels presented in each year's statement of corporate intent.</p> <p>Baseline: Port Taranaki Ltd's performance is reviewed, against the statement of corporate intent twice a year.</p>		<p>The statement of corporate intent for 2023/2026 was considered on 8 August 2023 (2022/2023—9 August 2022). Port Taranaki Ltd's performance was reviewed when considering their 2022/2023 Annual Report on 19 September 2023 (20 September 2022). The half-year results to 31 December 2023 were considered on 2 April 2024 (April 2023).</p>
3	Effective management of property and treasury investments	
<p>Measure: Investment returns from property and treasury investments on general rates.</p> <p>Target (Years 1-10): Maintain or increase the level of investment returns used to reduce each year's general rates requirement.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2021/2022, total investment returns from property and treasury investments were interest \$351,119 and lease rent \$971,154. These returns were used to reduce the general rate requirement.</p>		<p>Total investment returns from property and treasury investments were interest \$1,565,008 (\$995,646—2022/2023) and lease rent \$967,861 (\$951,558). This represented a 30% increase (47% increase) over last year. These returns were used to reduce the general rate requirement.</p>

Activities

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
1	Investment management	
	Consider Port Taranaki's annual statement of corporate intent and monitor performance against established targets.	The statement of corporate intent for 2023/2026 was considered on 8 August 2023 (2022/2023—9 August 2022). Port Taranaki Ltd's performance was reviewed when considering their 2022/2023 Annual Report on 19 September 2023 (20 September 2022). The half-year results to 31 December 2023 were considered on 2 April 2024 (April 2023).
	Appoint Directors at Port Taranaki Ltd's annual general meeting and at other times as required.	One (2022/2023—0) Director was appointment to the Board at the 2023 annual general meeting (AGM).
	Undertake on-going liaison with port company directors and management.	Regular formal and informal briefings and discussions occurred between the Board and the Council.
	Manage and, where appropriate, divest leasehold land in accordance with the Investment Policy.	Renewed 1 leases (3—2022/2023). Nil (0) leasehold property was divested during the year. Achieved 4.5% (4.4%) return from leasehold land rentals.
	Manage and maximise returns from treasury investments in accordance with the Investment Policy.	All treasury investments were in accordance with the <i>Investment Policy</i> . Achieved 5.8% (3.7%) return from treasury investments.
2	Community engagement	
	Engage with the community across a range of channels including print and digital publications, news media, websites, mobile and social media. Produce five bi-monthly editions of the Council newsletter and publish through print and digital channels.	Ongoing engagement with the regional community occurred across a range of communications channels. The quarterly newsletter Talking Taranaki was published in print, online and email, and various other e-publications such as the Pest Bulletin and gardens newsletter. Around 194,000 (2022/2023—203,000) users visited the website, and people engaged (shared, liked or reacted) with content on social media channels 21,000 (31,000) times.
	Implement the environmental awards programme.	Nineteen (19) environmental awards were presented in November 2023.
	Provide an on-going environmental education programme for school children and the wider community including class visits, field trips, the Pukeiti Rainforest School and support for community projects.	Across Environmental Education and Enviroschools, we worked with kindergartens, primary, intermediate and high schools delivering class visits/field trips to 17,333 (15,913) tamariki and rangatahi (this includes students who attend multiple activities).
3	Advocacy and response	
	Assess the implications of policy initiatives proposed by other agencies including discussion documents, proposed policies, strategies, plans and draft legislation, and respond within required timeframes.	Assessed the implications of the policy initiatives proposed by other agencies resulting in the preparation of 23 (10) submissions, which involved complex documents requiring thorough analysis and careful and considered responses.

PROGRAMME		2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
4	Governance	
Completion of statutory planning and reporting documents (Long-Term Plan, Annual Plans and Annual Reports) within statutory requirements.		Statutory planning and reporting accountability documents are being prepared within statutory requirements and timeframes. The 2022/2023 Annual Report was adopted on 19 September 2023. The 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan was completed and adopted on 14 May 2024.
Preparation of agendas and minutes and the conduct of meetings in accordance with Standing Orders and the <i>Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</i> .		Agendas are publicly available at least 48 hours before each meeting and minutes are prepared and adopted for all meetings.
Conduct of triennial local authority elections without any need for re-conduct of the elections as a result of judicial review.		The 2022 local authority elections were held in October 2022. The elections were successfully completed with no appeals or judicial reviews held. The next local authority elections are in October 2025.

The performance of Port Taranaki Ltd has been judged against the following measures:

PROGRAMMES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES SET IN PORT TARANAKI LTD'S STATEMENT OF INTENT	2023/2024 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
The Company will pursue strategies aimed at maximising the opportunity for trade through the Port and growing the Port's hinterland. Over the next three financial years the Company aims to expand its hinterland and achieve a trade volume of five (5) million freight tonnes of which one (1) million freight tonnes will be non-bulk liquids trade.	Not achieved: Total: 3.9m (2022/2023—4.7m) Achieved: Non-liquid bulk: 1.9m (2.0m)
Financial: EBITDAF on average total assets (Target $\geq 11\%$)	Not achieved: 9.8% (13.1%)
Financial: Return (NPAT) on average total assets (Target $\geq 4.6\%$)	Not achieved: 3.2% (6.6%)
Financial: Return (NPAT) on average shareholder's funds (Target $\geq 6.0\%$)	Not achieved: 4.1% (8.5%)
Financial: Shareholder equity ratio (Target $\geq 65.0\%$)	Achieved: 77.9% (77.3%)
Financial: Interest Coverage Ratio (Target $\geq 5x$)	Achieved: 14.0x (26.6x)
Dividends \$m (minimum p.a.) (Target $\geq 8.0m$)	Achieved: \$8.0m (\$8.0m)
Environment: Incidents of Harbour Pollution (Target Nil)	Achieved: Nil (0)
Environment: Compliance with all resource consents (Target Yes)	Achieved: Yes (Yes)

Regional Software Holdings Ltd

The following financial information has been obtained from the RSHL Annual Report for the period ending 30 June 2024 (unaudited).

Regional Software Holdings Limited (RSHL) is a limited liability company incorporated and registered under the Companies Act 1993 and is a council-controlled organisation as defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002. The primary objective of RSHL is to provide a framework for collaboration between the shareholders. It supports the procurement or development of shared software resource products and services in a manner that provides a more cost effective alternative than individual councils can achieve on their own.

RSHL is a major shared service undertaking by New Zealand councils. The regional and unitary council shareholders are Northland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Horizons, West Coast and Southland.

RSHL is the shared services organisation of Te Uru Kahika (the regional sector). All sixteen regional councils/unitary authorities in New Zealand are customers of RSHL.

RSHL delivers a wide range of digital, operational and financial programmes, on behalf of Te Uru Kahika and participating councils.

Significant policies and obligations on ownership and control of council-controlled organisations

The Council will continue to hold its shareholding in RSHL long as it continues to use the IRIS product and/or any other products and services offered by RSHL. Control over RSHL is exercised by holding and exercising the rights of a shareholder and by the appointment of a directors on the Board.

The performance of RSHL has been judged against the following measures:

PERFORMANCE TARGET	COMMENT
Undertake an annual survey of IRIS NextGen users in participating councils in relation to product performance, Datacom support and RSHL Programme Management. Provide a summary of the survey results in the annual report, including performance against the baseline. Survey results to be the same or better than the previous year.	<p>Achieved. The baseline survey for IRIS NextGen was completed in June 2024, with results presented to the Steering Group in July. For each survey topic the council was asked to rate the performance of RSHL on this scale:• Outstanding• Good• Neutral• Poor• Very Poor• N/A. Responses were received from 8 out of 9 councils, and results were generally good or better. Comments were also collected on each survey point.</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to Programme Management. Good 4, Neutral 3, Poor 1.</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to Communication. Good 4, Neutral 4</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to facilitating collaboration between councils. Outstanding 1, Good 5, Neutral 1, Poor 1.</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to development and promotion of the Good Practice Operating Model. Outstanding 1, Good 3, Neutral 2, Poor 1, N/A 1.</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to vendor management of Datacom. Good 3, Neutral 3, Poor 2.</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to management of the process to develop the Datascape Regional Sector Template. Outstanding 1, Good 1, Neutral 5, Poor 1.</p> <p>Performance of RSHL with respect to management of the logistics of the IRIS NextGen Programme. Outstanding 3, Good 5.</p>

PERFORMANCE TARGET	COMMENT
	<p>Performance of RSHL with respect to management of the financials of the IRIS NextGen Programme. Good 4, Neutral 3, Poor 1.</p> <p>Performance of Datacom with respect to their approach to Partnering with councils and RSHL. Good 4, Neutral 3, Poor 1.</p> <p>Performance of Datacom with respect to collaboration with the councils. Neutral 6, N/A 2.</p> <p>Performance of Datacom with respect to delivery to the IRIS NextGen Programme. Good 2, Neutral 2, Poor 2, Very poor 1, N/A 1.</p>
Budgets for IRIS support and development are approved by the IRIS Advisory Group and Board by 30 June each year. Delivery within these budgets is effectively managed by the Advisory Group and the Chief Executive.	Achieved. The draft IRIS budget was approved as planned in February 2024 and the final budget was approved as part of the SOI Process in June 2024. For FY23, the IRIS Programme Budget was effectively managed, with a surplus of \$0.33M. This surplus will be expended before any additional funding is collected from councils.
Be an effective service delivery vehicle for regional council sector shared programmes under the Sector Financial Management System. Revenue and expenditure for SFMS Programmes are within budget, with any variations approved by the RCEOs. Annual Survey of Programme Leads in relation to SFMS Management presented to RCEOs in June. Survey results to be the same or better than the previous year.	Achieved. SFMS funds collected were as agreed with the RCEOs. Reporting on financial position was provided to RCEOs on a quarterly basis. Total funding collected in the period was \$6.9M of which \$2.5M was from central government. Total expenses for the year were \$8.7M. The net loss of \$1.8M is due to expenses for the Cyclone Gabrielle response LIDAR Surveys. The funding for this work was collecting in the previous financial year but spent in FY24. Ten Te Uru Kahika Programme Leads were surveyed on the performance of RSHL with respect to delivery of the SFMS. 5 responses were provided. All responses rated RSHL Good or Outstanding on the following survey questions: • Please rate the performance of RSHL with respect to: • Sourcing and Procurement • Contract Management. • Financial/Operations Management. • Employment of Staff/Contractors. This is a pleasing result, which we will seek to build on in the following years.
Effectively support the activities of the Te Uru Kahika through the Regional Sector Office. Annual survey of RCEOs in relation to performance of the sector office presented to RCEOs in June. Survey results to be the same or better than the previous year.	Not Achieved. Over the course of FY2024, RSHL went through a process to better define the role of RSHL in support of Te Uru Kahika. As a result of that work, a new Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been created which clearly defines the roles of RSHL and Te Uru Kahika. That MoA includes service definitions and measures. This the most effective way of measuring the performance of RSHL in support of Te Uru Kahika. The Te Uru Kahika Virtual Team, led by the Te Uru Kahika Executive Director is accountable to the RCEOs Forum for the performance of the Regional Sector Office.
Budgets for EMAR are approved by the EMAR Steering Group by 30 June each year and delivery within these budgets is effectively managed by the EMAR Project Manager.	Achieved. Additional topics and upgrades to LAWA have been completed on time and to budget. The EMAR Programme operated within budget for the FY24 Year.

PERFORMANCE TARGET	COMMENT
<p>Be a service delivery vehicle for wider regional council sector and related bodies information management programmes and related shared services. Projects to be delivered on time and on budget as agreed in each of the Statements of Work between RSHL and the relevant regional sector group.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved. RSHL has effectively managed the SFMS. Revenue and expenditure are consistent with the amounts documented in the SFMS Briefing Paper. RSHL has more than 50 contracts in place with service providers for support of Te Uru Kahika work programmes. RSHL has effectively managed the Integrated National Farm Data Platform (INFDP) Programme under the guidance of the Steering Group. The programme has remained within budget and timetable and been well managed despite significant changes in policy direction. Environmental Data Management Platform (EDMS) is a long-running and complex programme. RSHL has been working with the Te Uru Kahika Environmental Data and Digital Solutions Groups to complete the procurement process for this programme. This has taken longer than planned. In FY204, RSHL started development with a consortium of councils on a Data Emissions Platform Programme, RSHL expect to progress to a formal partnership agreement before the end of the year. RSHL is also working with the Regional Integrated Ticketing Systems Programme to transition that team from Otago Regional Council to RSHL.</p>

Costs and sources of funds

	2023/2024 Actual \$	2023/2024 Budget \$	2022/2023 Actual \$
Expenditure			
Investment management	2,625	6,000	45,567
Community engagement	729,297	669,086	608,561
Advocacy and response	551,456	607,322	423,738
Governance	1,250,618	1,149,645	1,389,574
Total expenditure	2,533,996	2,432,053	2,467,440
Income			
General rates	1,037,894	1,037,894	1,102,565
Direct charges	87,685	453,000	80,484
Government Grants	253,230	-	-
Investment funds	1,155,187	941,159	1,284,391
Total income	2,533,996	2,432,053	2,467,440
Operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure			
Land	-	-	500,000
Buildings	285,828	340,000	25,374
Motor vehicles	263,495	96,000	471,209
Plant and equipment	133,962	162,000	293,385
Office furniture	8,441	30,000	89,388
Computer equipment	193,041	220,000	373,046
Flood and river control assets	-	-	-
Computer software	-	350,000	208,981
Total capital expenditure	884,767	1,198,000	1,961,383
Funded by:			
Transfer from retained earnings	884,767	1,198,000	1,961,382
Total funding	884,767	1,198,000	1,961,383
Capital expenditure:			
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	884,767	1,198,000	1,961,383
Total capital expenditure	884,767	1,198,000	1,961,383
Gross proceeds from the sale of assets	136,352	52,800	159,399
Depreciation/amortisation expense	983,191	1,018,948	800,452

ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

Significant asset purchases to replace items at the end of their life.

INTERNAL BORROWING

There is no internal borrowing within this group of activities.

Ngā whakataunga pūtea

Financial statements

The following pages present the financial results for the 2023/2024 year compared against the budget set for 2023/2024 in the 2023/2024 Annual Plan and the results achieved in 2022/2023.

In particular, the following information is presented:

- the practices and assumptions used in preparing the financial information
- where the income came from and where it was subsequently spent
- the effect of the income and expenditure on the overall net worth of the Council
- what the Council owes and owns
- the cash payments and receipts during the year
- additional supporting information.

Te whākinga rawa i ngā ritenga pūtea tae noa ki te tau i mutu i te 30 o Pipiri 2024

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2023/24 Actual \$	Council 2023/24 Budget \$	2022/23 Actual \$	Group 2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Cost of services						
Resource management		23,771,213	25,570,737	21,403,040	23,771,213	21,403,040
Biosecurity and biodiversity		8,955,630	9,388,521	7,296,408	8,955,630	7,296,408
Transport		8,320,201	7,625,531	7,291,398	8,320,201	7,291,398
Hazard management		1,135,829	1,142,834	1,035,515	1,135,829	1,035,515
Recreation, culture and heritage		6,424,918	5,945,371	6,024,606	5,443,155	4,884,222
Regional representation, advocacy & investment management		2,533,996	2,432,053	2,467,440	2,533,996	2,467,440
Port operating expenses		-	-	-	41,128,797	37,115,248
Total expenses	5	51,141,787	52,105,047	45,518,407	91,288,821	81,493,271
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Direct charges revenue	4	6,733,806	6,106,317	4,848,230	6,664,254	4,796,369
Other investment revenue		1,336,968	1,590,000	1,623,739	1,370,519	1,598,231
Dividends		8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	-
Port revenue from operations		-	-	-	54,011,196	57,429,034
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
General rates revenue		13,571,536	13,571,535	11,801,336	13,571,536	11,801,336
Targeted rates revenue		5,306,118	5,306,108	4,765,786	5,306,118	4,765,786
Direct charges revenue	4	5,394,410	9,978,882	5,606,919	5,394,493	5,681,597
Government grants		5,792,369	3,969,805	5,586,231	16,913,692	14,034,416
Total revenue		46,135,207	48,522,647	42,232,241	103,231,808	100,106,769
Operating surplus/(deficit) before finance income and expenses, other gains/losses and taxation		(5,006,580)	(3,582,400)	(3,286,166)	11,942,987	18,613,498
Finance income		2,580,259	1,960,000	1,770,404	1,651,410	1,091,072
Finance expense		1,152,554	1,272,000	774,759	2,734,232	1,815,611
Net finance income (expense)		1,427,705	688,000	995,645	(1,082,822)	(724,539)
Operating surplus before other gains/losses and taxation		(3,578,875)	(2,894,400)	(2,290,521)	10,860,165	17,888,959
Other gains/(losses)						
Gains/(losses) on revaluation of buildings		-	-	-	-	1,365,646
Gains/(losses) on revaluation of investment properties		-	-	(195,000)	-	(195,000)
Impairment of assets	10	-	-	-	-	-
Operating surplus/(deficit) before taxation		(3,578,875)	(2,894,400)	(2,485,521)	10,860,163	19,057,605
Income tax expense	7	(8,989)	(10,000)	(10,266)	(4,376,640)	(5,367,017)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the period, net of tax	22	(3,587,864)	(2,904,400)	(2,495,787)	6,483,525	13,692,588
Other comprehensive income						
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss when specific conditions met.						
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		2,847,018	-	1,141,333	2,847,018	100,855
Change in cash flow hedge		-	-	-	(799,207)	103,984
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		2,847,018	-	1,141,333	2,047,811	204,839
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(740,846)	(2,904,400)	(1,354,454)	8,531,336	13,897,427

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements.

Te whāriki i ngā tinihanga pūtea/rawa hoki tae noa ki te tau i mutu i te 30 o Pipiri 2024

Statement of changes in net assets/equity for the year ended 30 June 2024

Council	Notes	Retained earnings \$	Reserves \$	Asset revaluation reserves \$	Cash flow hedge reserve \$	Total equity \$
As at 1 July 2022		73,129,288	31,453,248	6,014,422	-	110,596,958
Changes in equity for 2022/2023						
Total comprehensive income for the period		(2,495,787)	-	1,141,333	-	(1,354,454)
Transfers to and from reserves		(745,309)	745,309	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2023	19	69,888,192	32,198,557	7,155,755	-	109,242,504
Changes in equity for 2023/2024						
Total comprehensive income for the period		(3,587,864)	-	2,847,018	-	(740,846)
Transfers to and from reserves		104,384	(104,384)	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	19	66,404,712	32,094,173	10,002,773	-	108,501,658

Group	Notes	Retained earnings \$	Reserves \$	Asset revaluation reserves \$	Cash flow hedge reserve \$	Total equity \$
As at 1 July 2022		155,888,510	31,453,248	76,832,602	1,476,512	265,650,872
Changes in equity for 2022/2023						
Total comprehensive income for the period		13,692,588	-	100,855	103,984	13,897,427
Transfers to and from reserves		(745,309)	745,309	-	-	-
Transfers to and from asset revaluation reserves		-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2023	19	168,835,789	32,198,557	76,933,457	1,580,496	279,548,299
Changes in equity for 2023/2024						
Total comprehensive income for the period		(6,483,525)	-	2,847,018	(799,207)	8,531,336
Transfers to and from reserves		104,384	(104,384)	-	-	-
Transfers to and from asset revaluation reserves		-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	19	175,423,698	32,094,173	79,779,475	781,289	288,078,635

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements.

Te whāriki i te āhuatanga pūtea tae noa ki te tau i mutu i te 30 o Pipiri 2024

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	Council			Group	
		2023/24	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
		Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,425,807	820,034	3,360,640	3,110,260	6,096,476
Receivables from exchange transactions	9	2,120,880	1,730,400	1,518,612	7,725,408	8,186,188
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	9	6,406,169	1,874,600	4,273,518	6,406,169	4,273,518
Inventories	12	-	206,000	209,863	984,932	1,179,824
Term deposits and treasury investments	13	24,389,166	-	22,313,780	24,389,166	22,313,780
Loan to Taranaki Stadium Trust	14	4,500,000	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	10	-	-	-	530,000	-
Prepaid Taxation	7	-	-	-	1,123,879	-
Prepayments		368,194	257,500	396,787	2,689,403	2,309,097
Work-in-progress	29	733,324	206,000	337,990	733,324	337,990
Total current assets		39,943,540	5,094,534	32,411,190	47,692,541	44,696,873
Non-current assets						
Term deposits and treasury investments	13	675,000	24,487,500	437,500	675,000	437,500
Investments in CCOs & similar entities	13	26,799,118	26,799,118	26,799,118	799,188	799,118
Loan to Taranaki Stadium Trust	14	22,000,000	30,000,000	19,500,000	-	-
Investment properties	15	21,859,000	22,054,000	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000
Derivative financial instruments		-	-	-	1,265,803	2,196,519
Intangible assets	11	1,268,232	278,250	1,640,887	1,528,707	1,918,366
Property, plant and equipment	10	40,676,815	37,378,816	37,170,523	314,703,653	290,166,504
Deferred tax asset	7	166,401	260,000	175,390	166,401	175,390
Total non-current assets		113,444,566	141,257,684	107,582,418	340,997,682	317,552,397
Total assets		153,388,106	146,352,218	139,993,608	388,690,223	362,249,270
Current liabilities						
Payables from exchange transactions	16	7,986,037	3,605,000	4,801,344	15,386,624	12,266,296
Payables from non-exchange transactions	16	2,775,492	4,120,000	3,644,080	2,775,492	3,644,080
Employee entitlements	17	1,374,184	1,339,000	1,233,077	3,169,904	2,900,799
Work-in-progress	29	842,043	1,030,000	1,296,743	842,043	1,296,745
Borrowings	18	4,500,000	-	2,000,000	4,633,781	2,163,658
Taxation payable	7	-	-	-	-	3,097,412
Total current liabilities		17,477,756	10,094,000	12,975,244	26,807,844	25,368,990
Non-current liabilities						
Employee entitlements	17	408,692	412,000	275,860	851,199	680,860
Deferred tax liability	7	-	-	-	3,841,742	1,327,080
Borrowings	18	27,000,000	30,000,000	17,500,000	69,110,803	55,324,041
Total non-current liabilities		27,408,692	30,412,000	17,775,860	73,803,744	57,331,981
Total liabilities		44,886,448	40,506,000	30,751,104	100,611,588	82,700,971
Public equity						
Retained earnings	19	66,404,712	69,222,756	69,888,192	175,423,698	168,835,789
Reserves	19	32,094,173	30,609,040	32,198,557	32,094,173	32,198,557
Asset revaluation reserves	19	10,002,773	6,014,422	7,155,755	79,779,475	76,933,457
Cash flow hedge reserve	19	-	-	-	781,289	1,580,496
Total public equity		108,501,658	105,846,218	109,242,504	288,078,635	279,548,299
Total liabilities and equity		153,388,106	146,352,218	139,993,608	388,690,223	362,249,270

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements.

Te whāriki i ngā kapewhiti pūtea tae noa ki te tau i mutu i te 30 o Pipiri 2024

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes:	2023/24 Actual \$	Council 2023/24 Budget \$	2022/23 Actual \$	Group 2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Cash flow from operating activities						
Cash was provided from:						
Rates		18,877,654	18,877,643	16,567,122	18,877,654	16,567,122
Interest		2,179,072	1,960,000	1,524,545	2,565,725	1,625,160
Dividends		8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	-
Goods and services tax		556,364	-	310,473	556,364	310,473
Other exchange transactions		6,695,150	8,190,549	5,945,971	68,808,144	71,723,459
Other non-exchange transactions		8,114,023	13,373,455	9,655,517	16,735,251	18,103,702
		44,422,263	50,401,647	42,003,628	107,543,138	108,329,916
Cash was applied to:						
Employees and suppliers		45,320,786	49,398,563	43,420,598	81,940,862	82,516,879
Income tax		-	-	-	5,944,000	4,367,034
Goods and services tax		-	60,000	-	436,431	154,219
Interest		1,024,777	1,272,000	774,759	3,703,888	2,429,317
		46,345,563	50,730,563	44,195,357	92,025,182	89,467,449
Net cash flow from operating activities	22	(1,923,300)	(328,916)	(2,191,729)	15,517,957	18,862,467
Cash flow from investing activities						
Cash was provided from:						
Investments		-	1,500,000	3,876,272	-	3,876,272
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		470,233	418,800	931,454	436,956	1,350,671
		470,233	1,918,800	4,807,726	436,956	5,226,943
Cash was applied to:						
Investments		9,312,886	-	5,000,000	2,312,886	-
Capitalised interest on property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	490,794	581,380
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		3,168,880	2,269,850	4,616,617	32,269,448	35,076,293
		12,481,766	2,269,850	9,616,617	35,073,128	35,657,673
Net cash flow outflow from investing activities		(12,011,533)	(351,050)	(4,808,891)	(34,636,172)	(30,430,730)
Cash flow from financing activities						
Cash was provided from:						
Loans		19,000,000	-	14,000,000	56,290,000	46,370,000
		19,000,000	-	14,000,000	56,290,000	46,370,000
Cash was applied to:						
Lease payments		-	-	-	68,000	59,699
Loans		7,000,000	1,500,000	9,000,000	40,090,000	35,845,000
		7,000,000	1,500,000	9,000,000	40,158,000	35,904,699
Net cash outflow from financing activities		12,000,000	(1,500,000)	5,000,000	16,132,000	10,465,301
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(1,934,833)	(2,179,966)	(2,000,620)	(2,986,215)	(1,102,962)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		3,360,640	3,000,000	5,361,260	6,096,475	7,199,437
Closing cash and cash equivalents	8	1,425,807	820,034	3,360,640	3,110,260	6,096,475

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements.

Ngā wetenga i ngā whākinga pūtea

Explanatory notes to the financial statements

1. Council information

REPORTING ENTITY

Taranaki Regional Council is a regional local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

The Taranaki Regional Council Group (TRC) consists of Taranaki Regional Council and its subsidiaries Port Taranaki Ltd Group (100% owned) and Taranaki Stadium Trust (100% controlled). The Council has a 15.5% investment in Regional Software Holdings Ltd. Port Taranaki Ltd Group is a port company governed by the Port Companies Act 1988 and incorporated in New Zealand. The Port Taranaki Ltd Group consists of Port Taranaki Ltd and its 100% owned subsidiary PTL TugCo LLC. Taranaki Stadium Trust is a charitable trust governed by the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and registered under the Charities Act 2005. Regional Software Holdings Ltd is a company governed by the Companies Act 1993 and incorporated in New Zealand. Taranaki Stadium Trust and Regional Software Holdings Ltd are council-controlled organisations pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002.

The principal activity of the Taranaki Regional Council is the provision of local authority services, including resource management, biosecurity, transport services, hazard management, recreation and cultural services and regional representation to ratepayers and other residents of the Taranaki region.

The financial statements of Taranaki Regional Council are for the year ended 30 June 2024. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 24 September 2024.

2. Summary of accounting policies

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

BASIS OF PREPARATION

As the primary objective of the Council is to provide goods or services for community and social benefit, rather than for making a financial return, the Council and Group are public benefit entities for the purpose of financial reporting. The financial statements of the Council and Group have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) standards. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars. The functional currency of Taranaki Regional Council is New Zealand dollars.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, investment property, non-current assets held for sale and financial instruments.

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements that management have made regarding the estimated useful life of plant property and equipment and the fair value of property, plant and equipment, are disclosed in Note 10.

NEW AND AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED

The Group has not elected to early adopt any new standards or interpretations that are issued but not yet effective as at 30 June 2024.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

PBE Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2024, are outlined in the below:

New pronouncement	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after:	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
Disclosure of fees for Audit Firms' Services (Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1)	1 January 2024	30 June 2025
PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2026	30 June 2027
Amendments to PBE IFRS 17	1 January 2026	30 June 2027
Initial application of PBE IFRS 17 and PBE IPSAS 41 – Comparative Information	1 January 2026	30 June 2027
Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector (Amendments to PBE IPSAS 17)	1 January 2026	30 June 2027

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

There have been no changes in accounting estimates during the year for the Council, Port Taranaki Ltd Group, or Taranaki Stadium Trust.

3. Principal activities/Group information

The Taranaki Regional Council provides local authority services within the Taranaki region. The reporting date of the Council and all subsidiaries is 30 June. The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the following subsidiaries of the Council:

Subsidiary name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Percentage equity interest		Carrying value of investment (at cost)	
			2023/24 %	2022/23 %	2023/24 \$	2022/23 \$
Port Taranaki Ltd	Export and import activities through Port Taranaki.	New Zealand	100	100	26,000,000	26,000,000
PTL TugCo LLC	Holding fleet assets	Cook Islands	100	-	Nil	-
Taranaki Stadium Trust	Long-term maintenance and development of Yarrow Stadium.	New Zealand	100	100	Nil	Nil

The Council also hold investments in the following entities:

Subsidiary name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Percentage equity interest		Carrying value of investment (fair value)	
			2023/24 %	2022/23 %	2023/24 \$	2022/23 \$
Regional Software Holdings Ltd	Shared software resources.	New Zealand	15.5	15.5	798,118	798,118
Civic Assurance Ltd	Insurance services to local government.	New Zealand	<0.0	<0.0	1,000	1,000

4. Revenue

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
The net operating surplus (deficit) after crediting:				
Dividends	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	-
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	309,231	416,227	339,709	437,452
Unrealised (loss) gain on revaluation of investment properties	-	(195,000)	-	(195,000)
Rental revenue from investment properties	967,861	951,558	1,008,909	981,854
Interest – cash, term deposits and notes	1,565,008	995,646	1,651,395	1,022,298
Interest – Taranaki Stadium Trust	1,015,251	774,759	-	-
Direct charges revenue from exchange transactions				
Compliance monitoring charges	4,623,038	3,436,293	4,583,118	3,417,952
Resource consent applications	1,656,092	942,366	1,626,460	908,847
Other sales of goods and services	454,676	469,571	454,676	469,570
Total direct charges revenue from exchange transactions	6,733,806	4,848,230	6,664,254	4,796,369
Direct charges revenue from non-exchange transactions				
Riparian plant sales	774,210	1,290,649	774,210	1,290,649
Bus fares	755,873	595,810	755,873	595,810
Pollution response	356,509	422,620	356,509	422,620
Resource consent condition charges	152,072	162,706	152,072	162,705
Predator Free 2050 funding	995,425	1,329,735	995,425	1,329,735
Jobs for Nature funding	1,697,843	798,266	1,697,843	798,266
Waitara Lands Act 2018 income distribution	311,631	635,570	311,631	635,570
Other recoveries and sales of goods and services	350,847	371,563	350,930	446,242
Total direct charges revenue from non-exchange transactions	5,394,410	5,606,919	5,394,493	5,681,597

POLICIES

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes/duty. To the extent that there is a condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay revenue, a deferred revenue liability is recognised instead of revenue. Revenue is then recognised once the Group has satisfied these conditions.

REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS:

General and targeted rates: The Group recognises revenue from rates when the Council has set the rate and provided the rates assessment. Rates revenue is measured at the amount assessed, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable.

Government grants: Revenues from the Government is recognised when the Group obtains control of the transferred asset (cash, goods, services, or property), and when the revenue can be measured reliably and is free from conditions.

Fines: The Group recognises revenue from fines when the notice of infringement or breach is served by the Council or Group.

Direct charges – goods and services: Rendering of services or the sale of goods at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the service provided by the Council or Group is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes rendering of services where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of providing the service and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities, such as rates. Revenue from such subsidised services is recognised when the Council or Group issues the invoice or bill for the service.

REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS:

Direct charges – goods and services: Revenue from the rendering of services or the sale of goods is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Interest revenue: For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Dividends: Revenue is recognised when the Group's or Council's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental revenue: Rental revenue arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease.

5. Expenditure

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
The net operating surplus (deficit) after charging:				
Employee benefits	22,069,297	18,723,522	39,086,810	34,491,420
Cost of services	24,643,640	22,227,552	22,462,446	20,048,883
General expenses	-	-	10,629,969	9,433,045
Repairs and maintenance	480,268	554,317	4,689,036	4,831,079
Directors' fees	-	-	386,521	401,103
Donations	235,000	235,000	235,289	235,400
Depreciation, amortisation and maintenance dredging	2,596,283	2,426,916	12,212,336	10,403,053
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	144,307	38,086	144,307	40,437
Bad debts	8,356	1,922	192,785	104,789
Audit fees – audit of financial statements	207,262	172,643	375,948	365,613
Audit fees – Long-Term Plan	108,499	-	108,499	-
Audit fees – Trustee reporting	8,500	-	8,500	-
Other non-assurance fees – Climate risk assessment	-	-	116,000	-
Purchase of riparian plants (inventory)	640,375	1,138,449	640,375	1,138,449
Total expenses	51,141,787	45,518,407	91,288,821	81,493,271

POLICIES

The budget figures presented in these financial statements are those included in the adopted Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan. The budget figures are Council only and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries or associates. Indirect costs relate to the overall costs of running the organisation and include staff time, office space and information technology costs. Indirect costs are allocated as overheads across all activities. Overheads have been allocated against activity centres on the basis of staff numbers. However, in the case of Councillors, they have been allocated on a 0.5:1 ratio.

6. Explanation of major variances against budget

	2023/24 Actual \$
Operating expenditure was less than budget across our range of activities with over and under expenditures. The most significant variance was the underspend in Waitara River catchment activity.	963,260
Direct charges were less than budget. Waitara Lands reserve income was the most significant under budget.	(3,956,983)
Government grants were more than budgeted due to increased Waka Kotahi grants.	1,822,564
Other investment revenue was less than budgeted, mainly due less gain on sale of assets.	(253,032)
Net finance income was more than budgeted due to interest rate rises.	739,705
Income tax expense was less than budgeted.	1,011
Unrealised gains on revaluation of flood control scheme assets was more than budgeted.	2,847,018
Current assets are higher than budgeted due to short-term investments, higher cash balances, higher trade receivables and the current loan to the Taranaki Stadium Trust (TST).	34,849,006
Non-current assets were lower than budgeted due to short-term investments and the current loan to the TST.	(27,813,118)
Current liabilities were higher than budget due to payables and borrowings due to short-term LGFA debt.	(7,383,756)
Non-current liabilities were lower budget due to the timing of the drawdown of Yarrow Stadium project debt.	3,003,308
Total public equity was more than budgeted. Mainly due to higher reserves than budgeted.	2,655,440

The entire operating surplus is from continuing activities.

7. Taxation

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Income tax recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense				
Current tax expense	-	-	1,591,651	5,120,049
Deferred tax on losses carried forward	8,989	10,266	8,989	247,968
Deferred tax income on temporary differences	-	-	2,776,000	-
Income tax expense per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	8,989	10,266	4,376,640	5,368,017
Reconciliation of operating surplus before tax and income tax expense				
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation and subvention payment	(3,578,875)	(2,485,521)	10,860,163	19,057,605
Operating surplus/(deficit) before taxation	(3,578,875)	(2,485,521)	10,860,163	19,057,605
Income tax expense at 28%	(1,002,085)	(695,946)	3,040,846	5,336,690
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses in operating surplus before taxation	1,011,074	3,817,323	129,936	208,145
Timing differences prior period	-	-	-	-
Timing differences current period	-	-	1,213,000	6,760
Prior period adjustments impacting income taxation expense	-	-	(7,142)	(183,578)
Imputation credit adjustment	-	(3,111,111)	-	-
Income taxation expense per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	8,989	10,266	4,376,640	5,368,017
Taxation refundable/(payable)				
Opening balance	-	-	(3,097,412)	(2,344,397)
Prior year tax paid/(refund)	-	-	319,527	2,470,567
Prior year adjustment	-	-	472,399	-
Current taxation payable	-	-	(2,064,787)	(5,431,636)
Provisional taxation paid (refunded)	-	-	5,494,152	2,208,054
Taxation refundable/(payable)	-	-	1,123,879	(3,097,412)
Imputation credit account				
Credits available for use in subsequent periods	-	-	30,942,745	28,240,177
Imputation credits available directly and indirectly through Port Taranaki Ltd	-	-	30,942,745	28,240,177

DEFERRED TAX (ASSET)/LIABILITY

	Depreciation/ Amortisation	Provisions/ Payables	Council Receivables/ Prepayments	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Balance 30 June 2022	-	-	(185,656)	-	(185,656)
Charged/(credited) to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	-	-	10,266	-	10,266
Balance 30 June 2023	-	-	(175,390)	-	(175,390)
Charged/(credited) to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	-	-	8,989	-	8,989
Balance 30 June 2024	-	-	(166,401)	-	(166,401)

	Depreciation/ Amortisation	Provisions/ Payables	Group Receivables/ Prepayments	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Balance 30 June 2022	1,704,940	(1,230,000)	(185,656)	575,000	864,284
Charged/(credited) to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	334,140	(97,000)	10,266	40,000	287,406
Balance 30 June 2023	2,039,080	(1,327,000)	(175,390)	615,000	1,151,690
Charged/(credited) to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	2,544,263	231,000	8,989	(260,601)	2,523,651
Balance 30 June 2024	4,583,343	(1,096,000)	(166,401)	354,399	3,675,341
Represented by:					
Non-current assets					(166,401)
Non-current liabilities					3,841,742
Balance 30 June 2024					3,675,341

POLICIES

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- When the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting surplus or deficit nor taxable surplus or deficit.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting surplus or deficit nor taxable surplus or deficit.
- For deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable surplus will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable surplus will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except when the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and in the case of receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

NOTES

The Council is exempt from income tax, except from transactions with council controlled organisations and port companies. There is a recognised deferred tax asset of \$166,401 (2022/2023—\$175,390) for the carry forward of unused tax credits.

On 28 March 2024, the Government removed tax deductions of industrial and commercial buildings with original estimated lives of 50 years or more from the 2024/2025 income tax year. This has resulted in an increased deferred tax liability in respect of these buildings of \$1.71m.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Bank	401,065	1,267,166	1,984,028	2,012,891
Call deposits	1,024,742	2,093,474	1,126,232	4,083,585
Total bank and call deposits	1,425,807	3,360,640	3,110,260	6,096,476

POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

NOTES

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value.

9. Receivables

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Receivables from exchange transactions				
Trade receivables	1,764,737	1,308,411	7,275,533	7,935,547
Provision for impairment	-	-	(184,429)	-
Net trade receivables	1,764,737	1,308,411	7,091,104	7,935,547
Other receivables	-	58,356	278,161	250,641
Related party receivables	356,143	151,845	356,143	-
Total receivables from exchange transactions	2,120,880	1,518,612	7,725,408	8,186,188
Receivables from non-exchange transactions				
Trade receivables	6,102,810	4,273,518	6,102,810	4,273,518
Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	6,102,810	4,273,518	6,102,810	4,273,518
Other receivables	303,359	-	303,359	-
Related party receivables	-	-	-	-
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	6,406,169	4,273,518	6,406,169	4,273,518

NOTES

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying value. There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to the Council's receivables as there a large number of customers. The Group has made a \$180,000 provision for an overdue trade receivable (2023/2024—\$0). The Group is working with the debtor on repayment but repayment is uncertain. Receivables are written off at the point where the Group believes there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, which is typically a combination of an overdue amount, no communication or response from the debtor, and no payments received.

10. Property, plant and equipment

Council	Land cost	Land valuation	Buildings cost	Buildings valuation	Motor vehicles cost	Plant, equipment & fittings cost	Office furniture cost	Computer equipment cost
Carrying amount 1 July 2022	2,313,979	-	12,078,841	-	2,817,388	1,486,646	231,956	525,530
Cost/valuation	2,313,979	-	17,394,804	-	5,176,443	5,334,278	634,859	1,302,048
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(5,315,963)	-	(2,359,055)	(3,847,632)	(402,903)	(776,519)
Additions	500,000	-	40,146	-	2,505,810	196,738	89,388	273,930
Transfers	-	-	168,527	-	-	428,708	-	99,116
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(8,037)	-	(525,619)	(138)	(15)	(16,704)
Depreciation	-	-	(429,182)	-	(948,435)	(525,747)	(64,615)	(220,387)
Carrying amount 30 June 2023	2,813,979	-	11,850,295	-	3,849,144	1,586,207	256,714	661,484
Cost/valuation	2,813,979	-	17,486,631	-	6,100,325	5,155,500	538,972	1,613,163
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(5,636,336)	-	(2,251,181)	(3,569,293)	(282,258)	(951,679)
Additions	335,000	-	5,730	-	1,316,488	178,793	8,441	193,041
Transfers	-	-	181,892	-	-	114,285	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(95,352)	-	(204,273)	(17,326)	-	(10,906)
Depreciation	-	-	(399,292)	-	(962,144)	(541,721)	(69,182)	(240,998)
Carrying amount 30 June 2024	3,148,979	-	11,543,273	-	3,999,215	1,320,238	195,973	602,621
Cost/valuation	3,148,979	-	16,783,314	-	6,479,341	5,143,884	538,129	1,679,798
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(5,240,041)	-	(2,480,126)	(3,823,646)	(342,156)	(1,077,177)

Council	Dredging cost	Port services equipment cost	Wharves & breakwater cost	Port assets held for sale cost	Work in progress cost-	Flood & river control valuation	-	Total
Carrying amount 1 July 2022	-	-	-	-	1,862,042	14,494,030	-	35,810,412
Cost/valuation	-	-	-	-	1,862,042	14,494,030	-	48,512,483
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,702,072)
Additions	-	-	-	-	887,797	-	-	4,493,809
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(2,230,503)	-	-	(1,534,152)
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	1,141,333	-	1,141,333
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	-	-	(552,513)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,188,366)
Carrying amount 30 June 2023	-	-	-	-	517,337	15,635,363	-	37,170,523
Cost/valuation	-	-	-	-	517,337	15,635,363	-	49,861,270
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,690,747)
Additions	-	-	-	-	1,362,205	-	-	3,399,698
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(807,521)	501,052	-	(10,292)
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	2,847,018	-	2,847,018
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(188,938)	-	-	(516,795)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,213,337)
Carrying amount 30 June 2024	-	-	-	-	883,083	18,983,433	-	40,676,815
Cost/valuation	-	-	-	-	883,083	18,983,433	-	53,639,961
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,963,146)

Disposals are disclosed on a net basis therefore cost and accumulated depreciation is not able to be recalculated from above information.

Group	Land cost	Land valuation	Buildings cost	Buildings valuation	Motor vehicles cost	Plant, equipment & fittings cost	Office furniture cost	Computer equipment cost
Carrying amount 1 July 2022	2,313,979	102,863,000	27,319,618	25,824,800	2,817,388	1,874,672	231,956	525,530
Cost/valuation	2,313,979	102,863,000	50,451,804	26,635,393	5,176,443	8,658,773	651,289	1,302,048
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(23,132,186)	(810,593)	(2,359,055)	(6,784,101)	(419,333)	(776,518)
Additions	500,000	565,217	441,145	444,713	2,505,810	199,253	89,388	273,930
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	168,527	4,728,810	-	428,708	-	99,116
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	(1,040,478)	-	1,365,646	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(8,037)	-	(525,619)	(138)	(15)	(16,704)
Depreciation	-	-	(1,431,438)	(612,452)	(948,435)	(648,432)	(64,615)	(220,387)
Carrying amount 30 June 2023	2,813,979	102,387,739	26,489,815	31,751,517	3,849,144	1,854,063	256,714	661,485
Cost/valuation	2,813,979	102,387,739	50,944,630	32,176,372	6,100,325	8,482,511	555,402	1,613,163
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(24,454,815)	(424,855)	(2,251,181)	(6,628,448)	(298,688)	(951,679)
Additions	335,000	-	1,316,730	-	1,316,488	178,793	8,441	193,041
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	(530,000)	181,891	46,451	-	114,285	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(95,352)	-	(204,273)	(17,326)	-	(10,907)
Depreciation	-	-	(1,211,768)	(770,772)	(962,144)	(579,182)	(69,182)	(240,998)
Carrying amount 30 June 2024	3,148,979	101,857,739	26,681,317	31,027,196	3,999,215	1,550,633	195,973	602,620
Cost/valuation	3,148,979	101,857,739	51,552,313	32,222,823	6,479,341	8,470,894	538,129	1,679,798
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(24,870,996)	(1,195,627)	(2,480,126)	(6,920,261)	(342,156)	(1,077,178)

Group	Dredging cost	Port services & equipment cost	Wharves & breakwater cost	Port assets held for sale cost	Work in progress cost	Flood and river control valuation	Total
Carrying amount 1 July 2022	18,757,000	40,834,000	10,352,000	-	17,434,245	14,494,030	265,642,218
Cost/valuation	25,212,975	103,820,000	30,387,000	-	17,434,245	14,494,030	389,400,979
Accumulated depreciation	(6,455,975)	(62,986,000)	(20,035,000)	-	-	-	(123,758,761)
Additions	2,820,000	15,545,000	136,000	-	30,880,753	-	54,401,209
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	(18,910,000)	-	(18,910,000)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(6,959,313)	-	(1,534,152)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	1,141,333	1,466,501
Disposals	(314,000)	-	-	-	(2,000)	-	(866,513)
Depreciation	(1,188,000)	(4,518,000)	(401,000)	-	-	-	(10,032,759)
Carrying amount 30 June 2023	20,075,000	51,861,000	10,087,000	-	22,443,685	15,635,363	290,166,504
Cost/valuation	25,620,000	117,828,000	30,365,000	-	22,443,685	15,635,363	416,966,170
Accumulated depreciation	(5,545,000)	(65,967,000)	(20,278,000)	-	-	-	(126,799,666)
Additions	-	12,774,000	3,062,000	-	30,969,770	-	50,154,264
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	(15,917,998)	-	(15,917,998)
Transfers	-	-	-	530,000	(853,972)	501,052	(10,293)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	2,847,018	2,847,018
Disposals	-	(5,000)	-	-	(188,938)	-	(521,796)
Depreciation	(1,385,000)	(5,770,000)	(495,000)	-	-	-	(11,484,046)
Carrying amount 30 June 2024	18,690,000	58,860,000	12,654,000	530,000	36,452,547	18,983,433	315,233,653
Cost/valuation	25,620,000	127,236,000	33,427,000	530,000	36,452,547	18,983,433	447,668,996
Accumulated depreciation	(6,930,000)	(68,376,000)	(20,773,000)	-	-	-	(132,965,343)

Disposals are disclosed on a net basis therefore cost and accumulated depreciation is not able to be recalculated from above information.

POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment is measured initially at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised only when it is probable that future economic benefit or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Group, and if the item's cost or fair value can be measured reliably. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured using either the cost model or the revaluation model.

For Council, land and work in progress is recorded at cost, flood and river control assets are recorded at fair value as determined by a valuer and all other assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. For Port Taranaki Limited, land is recorded at fair value as determined by a valuer and all other assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. For Taranaki Stadium Trust, land and buildings is recorded at fair value as determined by a valuer less any accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. All other assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment

Council land and buildings are valued at cost whereas Port Taranaki Ltd Group land and Taranaki Stadium Trust land and buildings are valued at fair value. These classes of land and buildings are valued differently based upon the nature and use or purpose that the land is held for. Specifically, land held by Port Taranaki Ltd Group and land and buildings held by Taranaki Stadium Trust are used for commercial purposes, whereas land and buildings held by the Council are used for non-commercial or service delivery outcomes.

Revaluation is performed on a class-by-class basis. If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class to which the asset belongs is revalued. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. The valuation cycle for revalued asset classes is normally three years. A revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive revenue and expense and credited to the asset revaluation reserve in net assets/equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same class of asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit, the increase is recognised in surplus or deficit. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the surplus or deficit, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset class recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

The residual value and the useful life of assets are reviewed at least annually. Depreciation calculated on a straight-line basis, which writes off the value of the assets over their expected remaining lives after allowing for residual values where applicable. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Buildings	5 to 45 yrs	2 to 20%
Motor vehicles	5 to 8 yrs	12 to 20%
Plant and equipment	2.5 to 25 yrs	4 to 40%
Office furniture and fittings	5 to 10 yrs	10 to 20%
Computer equipment	5 yrs	20%
Wharves and breakwaters	4 to 66 yrs	1.5 to 25%
Port services and equipment	2 to 50 yrs	2 to 50%
Dredging	2 yrs	Nil to 50%

Flood scheme assets – the nature of these assets is equivalent to land improvements and, as such, they do not incur a loss of service potential over time. Land and flood scheme assets are not depreciated. Maintenance costs are expensed as they are incurred in the surplus or deficit in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the surplus or deficit. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

For non-financial non-cash-generating assets, except for those assets that are valued using the revaluation model, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of the non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable service amount. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

NOTES

The Waitara River Flood Protection Scheme assets, Ōkato River Flood Protection Scheme assets, Ōpunake Flood Protection Scheme assets and the Waiwhakaiho River Flood Protection Scheme assets were independently valued at 30 June 2024 at depreciated replacement cost, by Mr John Philpott (Masters of Civil Engineering of John Philpott & Associates Ltd) who has significant professional river engineering and valuation experience. The revalued amount of land used in this report less the capital work in progress amounts to \$18,983,433 (2022/2023—\$15,635,360). The carrying amount of land had it been recognised under the cost model is \$2,825,194 (\$2,825,194). The 30 June 2024 flood protection scheme asset valuations include a 20% on-cost significant assumption which has been included to value the investigation, design, contract management and site supervision costs which would be incurred in a river control scheme construction. This on-cost assumption was determined from industry information and is considered reasonable when compared to valuation of schemes in neighbouring regions. If investigation, design, contract management and site supervision costs market value assumptions were 10% higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the River Flood Protection Scheme assets value as at 30 June 2024 would decrease/increase by \$1,536,026. This is mainly attributable to the Council's exposure to variability in consultant and contractor costs. Information about core assets pursuant to Regulation 6 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014. The Council does not have water supply, sewerage, stormwater drainage or roads and footpaths and, consequently, has no disclosures to make.

Port Taranaki Ltd Group land was last revalued at 30 June 2023 by Telfer Young from CBRE, New Plymouth to \$97,406,000. Telfer Young is an independent valuer. The carrying amount of land had it been recognised under the cost model is \$29,961,000 (2022/2023—\$30,049,000). Port Taranaki Ltd Group land assets have been valued using a combination of the direct sales comparison approach and the rental returns approach methodology. Land assets have been valued on their existing zoning, potential for utilisation and localised port market. All land holdings are used or held for port operational requirements and as such are valued under the requirements of PBE IPSAS 17 using fair value (market value).

Key input to measure fair value	Significant assumption	Sensitivity	Impact on valuation (\$'000)
Prime quayside	\$330/m2	+/- 5%	+/- \$853
Port operational	\$285/m2	+/- 5%	+/- \$1,047
Eastern reclamation*	\$269/m2	+/- 5%	+/- \$1,291
Ex power station*	\$200/m2	+/- 5%	+/- \$1,163
Road allocation	228,218/m2	+/- 5%	-/+ \$5,212

* weighted average

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if the carrying amount will be recovered through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use. Land classified as held for sale is measured at fair value. During the year the Group identified land excess to its requirements and was actively marketing this. \$530,000 was transferred out from "Land valuation" category to non-current assets held for sale.

The Group reviews the recoverable amount of its tangible and intangible assets at each balance date. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets (also known as value in use). If the carrying value of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. However, if the assets are carried at a revalued amount, the impairment is treated as a revaluation decrease in equity to the extent they reverse. Any reversal of previous losses is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase in equity. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identified cash flows. Capital dredging has an indefinite useful life and is not depreciated as the channel is maintained via maintenance dredging to its original depth and contours. Dredging is reviewed for impairment when it is considered that events may have diminished the depth of any previous dredging. The carrying value is \$17.90m (2022/2023—\$17.90m).

Taranaki Stadium Trust land and buildings were last valued as at 30 June 2023, by Mike Drew, a registered valuer with Telfer Young from CBRE, New Plymouth. The land and buildings are valued based on the depreciated replacement cost approach using assumptions the valuer believed to be fair and reasonable at the date of valuation. The Trust management has done a fair value assessment as at 30 June 2024 and is satisfied that the carrying amount as at 30 June 2024 is still materially accurate.

11. Intangible assets

Council	Computer software	Total
Carrying amount 30 June 2022	348,084	348,084
Cost/valuation	2,426,724	2,426,724
Accumulated depreciation	(2,078,640)	(2,078,640)
Additions	-	-
Transfers	1,534,152	1,534,152
Disposals	(2,800)	(2,800)
Amortisation	(238,549)	(238,549)
Carrying amount 30 June 2023	1,640,887	1,640,887
Cost/valuation	3,913,844	3,913,844
Accumulated depreciation	(2,272,958)	(2,272,958)
Additions	-	-
Transfers	10,293	10,293
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation	(382,947)	(382,947)
Carrying amount 30 June 2024	1,268,232	1,268,232
Cost/valuation	3,924,137	3,924,137
Accumulated depreciation	(2,655,905)	(2,655,905)
Group	Computer software	Total
Carrying amount 30 June 2022	756,632	756,632
Cost/valuation	7,240,767	7,240,767
Accumulated depreciation	(6,484,135)	(6,484,135)
Additions	-	-
Transfers	1,534,152	1,534,152
Disposals	(2,800)	(2,800)
Amortisation	(369,618)	(369,618)
Carrying amount 30 June 2023	1,918,366	1,918,366
Cost/valuation	8,586,844	8,586,844
Accumulated depreciation	(6,688,478)	(6,688,478)
Additions	219,000	219,000
Transfers	10,288	10,288
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation	(618,947)	(618,947)
Carrying amount 30 June 2024	1,528,707	1,528,707
Cost/valuation	8,445,137	8,445,137
Accumulated depreciation	(6,916,430)	(6,916,430)

POLICIES

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in surplus or deficit as the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets. The Group holds computer software packages for internal use, including purchased software and software developed in-house by the Group. Purchased software is recognised and measured at the cost incurred to acquire the software. Developed software is recognised and measured during the development stage in accordance with the Research and Development policy below. Costs directly associated with the development of software, including employee costs, are capitalised as an intangible asset. Training costs and costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as expenses when incurred.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer software	5 yrs	20%
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12. Inventories

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Plant materials	-	208,195	-	208,195
Miscellaneous	-	1,668	-	1,668
Maintenance consumables	-	-	984,932	969,961
Total inventories	-	209,863	984,932	1,179,824

POLICIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value.

13. Investments

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Current portion of investments				
Term deposits	24,276,666	22,263,780	24,276,666	22,263,780
Treasury investments - corporate bonds/notes	112,500	50,000	112,500	50,000
Total current portion of investments	24,389,166	22,313,780	24,389,166	22,313,780
Non-current investments				
Treasury investments – borrower notes	675,000	437,500	675,000	437,500
Investments in CCOs and similar entities				
Shares in subsidiaries (cost)	26,000,000	26,000,000	-	-
Unlisted shares in Civic Assurance (fair value)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Unlisted Shares Regional Software Holdings Ltd (fair value)	798,118	798,118	798,118	798,118
Total non-current investments	27,474,118	27,236,618	1,474,118	1,236,618
Total investments	51,863,284	49,550,398	25,863,284	23,550,398
Term deposit maturity dates and effective interest rates				
Term deposits maturing in less than 1 year	24,276,666	22,263,780	24,276,666	22,263,780
Weighted average effective interest rate	6.09%	3.70%	6.09%	3.70%
Borrower notes maturity dates and effective interest rates				
Borrower notes maturing in less than 1 year	112,500	50,000	112,500	50,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	5.21%	1.06%	5.21%	1.06%
Borrower notes maturing in 1 to 2 years	100,000	62,500	100,000	62,500
Weighted average effective interest rate	2.97%	4.73%	2.97%	4.73%
Borrower notes maturing in 3 to 4 years	350,000	200,000	350,000	200,000

Weighted average effective interest rate	5.23%	3.25%	5.23%	3.25%
Borrower notes maturing in 5 to 10 years	225,000	175,000	225,000	175,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	5.38%	3.04%	5.38%	3.04%
Borrower notes carrying value	787,500	487,500	787,500	487,500

POLICIES

Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Council and its controlled entities as at 30 June. Controlled entities are all those over which the Council has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The financial statements of the controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting period as the Council, using consistent accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends have been eliminated in full.

Shares in subsidiaries (at cost) - The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements. For other investments, the accounting policy is disclosed in Note 30.

NOTES

Borrower notes and term deposits - The carrying amount of term deposits approximates their fair value.

Shares in subsidiaries – As a 100% owned subsidiary of the Council, Port Taranaki Ltd Group 52,000,000 shares are recorded at cost price.

Unlisted shares –Regional Software Holdings Ltd (1,551 shares, (2022/2023 1,550)) and Civic Assurance (1,000 shares, (2022/2023 1,000)) are recorded at fair value. Due to the immaterial size and nature of Council's investment in these shares, the Council has estimated the fair value of this investment based on the net asset valuation method as at 30 June 2024.

14. Loan to Taranaki Stadium Trust

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Current assets				
Loan to Taranaki Stadium Trust	4,500,000	-	-	-
Total current asset loans	4,500,000	-	-	-
Weighted average interest rate	5.79%	-	-	-
Non-current assets				
Loan to Taranaki Stadium Trust	22,000,000	19,500,000	-	-
Total non-current asset loans	22,000,000	19,500,000	-	-
Weighted average interest rate	5.30%	4.36%	-	-

POLICIES

Investment loans held by the Council are accounted for at cost less any impairment charges in the financial statements of the Council.

NOTES

The loan to the Taranaki Stadium Trust is the on lending of funds borrowed from the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) for the repair of Yarrow Stadium. The weighted average rate earned on this investment was 5.23% (2022/2023—4.36%). The loan is repayable on demand if required by the Council – the Council has no intention of requiring the early repayment of this loan.

15. Investment property

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Balance 1 July	21,859,000	22,054,000	21,859,000	22,054,000
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Fair value gains/(losses) on valuation	-	(195,000)	-	(195,000)
Balance 30 June	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Comprising:				
Current assets	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000
Total investment property	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000	21,859,000
Reconciliation of net surplus on investment properties				
Rental income derived from investment properties	967,861	951,558	923,479	907,176
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	1,350	328	1,350	328
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income (included in cost of sales)	4,160	3,422	4,160	3,442
Surplus from investment properties carried at fair value	962,351	947,808	917,969	903,406

POLICIES

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, which is based on active market prices, adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are recognised in surplus or deficit in the year in which they arise.

NOTES

Investment properties are independently valued annually at fair value effective 30 June. All investment properties are valued based on the comparable sales approach using assumptions the valuer believed to be fair and reasonable at the date of valuation. The valuation was performed by Telfer Young from CBRE, New Plymouth, a registered experienced valuer with extensive market knowledge. The total fair value of the property valued at 30 June 2024 was \$21,859,000 (2022/2023—\$21,859,000).

16. Payables

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Payables from exchange transactions				
Trade payables under exchange transactions	4,435,874	3,976,903	13,863,709	10,775,246
Accrued pay	424,236	374,126	1,247,541	1,040,735
Other payables	185,288	375,978	185,288	375,978
Related party payables	2,940,639	74,337	90,086	74,337
Total payables from exchange transactions	7,986,037	4,801,344	15,386,624	12,266,296
Comprising:				
Current liabilities	7,986,037	4,801,344	15,386,624	12,266,296
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total payables from exchange transactions	7,986,037	4,801,344	15,386,624	12,266,296
Payables from non-exchange transactions				
Other payables	2,775,492	3,644,080	2,775,492	3,644,080
Total payables from non-exchange transactions	2,775,492	3,644,080	2,775,492	3,644,080
Comprising:				
Current liabilities	2,775,492	3,644,080	2,775,492	3,644,080
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total payables from non-exchange transactions	2,775,492	3,644,080	2,775,492	3,644,080

POLICIES

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

NOTES

Port Taranaki Ltd Group is required, by the Environmental Protection Authority, under their Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021, to dispose of non-compliant firefighting foam. In 2022, the cost of disposal had been estimated to be \$0.99m and has not been revised for escalation of cost as this is uncertain. The foam is to be disposed of when a suitable method of disposal becomes available. Until that time the foam will be in secure storage on site.

17. Employee entitlements

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Holiday leave	1,223,830	1,064,587	2,819,278	2,437,869
Sick leave	112,412	19,500	172,412	79,500
Long service leave	225,203	204,250	348,531	341,690
Retirement gratuities	221,431	220,600	680,882	722,600
Total employee entitlements	1,782,876	1,508,937	4,021,103	3,581,659
Comprising:				
Current liabilities	1,374,184	1,233,077	3,169,904	2,900,799
Non-current liabilities	408,692	275,860	851,199	680,860
Total employee entitlements	1,782,876	1,508,937	4,021,103	3,581,659

POLICIES

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave and accumulating sick leave are recognised in surplus or deficit during the period in which the employee rendered the related services, and are generally expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date. The liabilities for these short-term benefits are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Employees of the Group become eligible for long service leave after a certain number of years of employment, depending on their contract. The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. The Group's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term incentives are accounted for in the surplus or deficit.

18. Borrowings

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Current liabilities				
LGFA Borrowing	4,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000	2,000,000
Secured loans - ASB	-	-	133,448	163,325
Secured loans - TSB Bank	-	-	333	333
Total current liability borrowings	4,500,000	2,000,000	4,633,781	2,163,658
Weighted average interest rate	5.8%	1.4%	5.82%	1.8%
Non-current liabilities				
LGFA Borrowing	27,000,000	17,500,000	27,000,000	17,500,000
Secured loans - ASB	-	-	42,110,803	37,824,041
Total non-current liability borrowings	27,000,000	17,500,000	69,110,803	55,324,041
Weighted average interest rate	5.3%	4.7%	6.01%	5.83%

POLICIES

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur, except for Port Taranaki Ltd Group's exception for interest costs associated with capital projects. Port Taranaki Ltd Group's borrowing costs incurred during construction/assembly of major capital projects are capitalised as part of the initial cost of the respective assets.

NOTES

As at 30 June 2024, total borrowings from the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) were \$31.5m (2022/2023—\$19.5m). The average rate of interest was 5.3% (4.4%). For the LGFA borrowings the Council has entered into a Debenture Trust Deed with Trustees Executors Limited. Under the Debenture Trust Deed the Council has granted security over its rates and rates revenue. Trustees Executors Limited hold this security for the benefit of any holders of stock (as that term is

defined in the Council's debenture trust deed). The Council has granted security stock (with a floating nominal amount) to LGFA to secure the borrowings.

Port Taranaki Ltd Group's borrowings with ASB Bank Limited are secured by way of a general security deed granting a security interest over its personal property, a fixed charge over its other property and a mortgage over its land and buildings. That extended the term of its facilities and revised the pricing structure to be based upon the Funding for Lending Programme. The borrowings in the statement of financial position include accrued interest. The weighted average interest rate is 6.46% (6.35%).

The Taranaki Stadium Trust TSB Bank Liberty Revolving credit facility has a draw down limit of \$5,000,000 and is secured by way of a registered first mortgage over the property at 6 Maratahu Street, New Plymouth. Interest is incurred at a variable rate of 8.12% pa (8.12%).

19. Public equity

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Retained earnings				
Opening balance	69,888,192	73,129,288	168,835,789	155,888,510
Operating surplus/(deficit)	(3,587,864)	(2,495,787)	6,483,525	13,692,588
Transfers to reserves	(1,774,113)	(1,656,535)	(1,774,113)	(1,656,535)
Transfers from reserves	1,878,497	911,226	1,878,497	911,226
Closing balance	66,404,712	69,888,192	175,423,698	168,835,789
Reserves				
Opening balance	32,198,557	31,453,248	32,198,557	31,453,248
Transfers from retained earnings	1,774,113	1,656,535	1,774,113	1,656,535
Transfers to retained earnings	(1,878,497)	(911,226)	(1,878,497)	(911,226)
Closing balance	32,094,173	32,198,557	32,094,173	32,198,557

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
		Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
North Taranaki/Waitara River Control Scheme reserve					
Opening balance		1,578,782	1,421,019	1,578,782	1,421,019
Transfers from retained earnings		132,774	159,872	132,774	159,872
Transfers to retained earnings		(470,591)	(2,109)	(470,591)	(2,109)
Closing balance		1,240,965	1,578,782	1,240,965	1,578,782

The Council strikes a targeted rate based on capital values over the New Plymouth district for purposes of:

- maintenance of the Waitara River Flood Protection scheme
- the construction of flood protection works in the lower Waiwhakaiho catchment; and
- for other minor river control works which are required for flood protection in the district.

Any unspent funds must be appropriated to this reserve. Funds may only be appropriated to cover expenditure on the above purposes. This reserve fund relates to the Hazard management group of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
		Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
South Taranaki Rivers Control Scheme reserve					
Opening balance		3,537	302	3,537	302
Transfers from retained earnings		46,200	3,235	46,200	3,235
Transfers to retained earnings		(57,906)	-	(57,906)	-
Closing balance		(8,169)	3,537	(8,169)	3,537

The Council strikes a targeted rate based on capital values over the South Taranaki constituency for purposes of:

- construction and maintenance of the Ōpunake Flood Protection scheme
- other minor river control works which are required for flood protection in the South Taranaki constituency.

Any unspent funds must be appropriated to this reserve. Funds may only be appropriated to cover expenditure on the above purposes. This reserve fund relates to the Hazard management group of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Contingency/disaster reserve					
Opening balance		1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000
Transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Transfers to retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Closing balance		1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000

This reserve was created to meet the Council's share of the replacement cost of infrastructure assets affected by natural disasters. It also covers the Council's commitments under the National Civil Defence Plan in the event of emergencies. It is available for any other contingency or emergency response purposes including oil spill response and flood response. This reserve fund relates to the Resource management and the Hazard management groups of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Dividend equalisation reserve					
Opening balance		4,331,829	5,240,945	4,331,829	5,240,945
Transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Transfers to retained earnings		(1,000,000)	(909,116)	(1,000,000)	(909,116)
Closing balance		3,331,829	4,331,829	3,331,829	4,331,829

The Council transfers dividends received in excess of budget to this reserve. The reserve is to be used to equalise dividend returns over time. Dividends in excess of budget since 1996/1997 have been transferred to the reserve. Prior to 1996/1997 all dividends were used to repay debt incurred during the incorporation of Port Taranaki Ltd Group. From 1996/1997 onwards dividends have been used to reduce the general rate requirement. This reserve fund relates to all groups of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Egmont national park control reserve					
Opening balance		813,000	713,000	813,000	713,000
Transfers from retained earnings		-	100,000	-	100,000
Transfers to retained earnings		(350,000)	-	(350,000)	-
Closing balance		463,000	813,000	463,000	813,000

This reserve was created to meet the Council's share of the costs associated with initial control works and maintenance works resulting from the cyclical pest control works undertaken by the Department of Conservation in the Egmont National Park. This reserve smoothes the Council's revenue and expenditure. Funds are transferred to the reserve annually. When the Council's expenditure is incurred the funding is sourced from the reserve fund. This reserve fund relates to the Biosecurity group of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Endowment land sales reserve					
Opening balance		2,935,000	2,935,000	2,935,000	2,935,000
Transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Transfers to retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Closing balance		2,935,000	2,935,000	2,935,000	2,935,000

This reserve was created to account for the proceeds from the sale of endowment land. The proceeds from the sale of endowment lands can only be used for purposes specified by the Local Government Act 1974 and the Local Government Act 2002. This reserve fund relates to all groups of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Waitara lands reserve					
Opening balance		21,450,409	20,056,982	21,450,409	20,056,982
Transfers from retained earnings		1,595,139	1,393,427	1,595,139	1,393,427
Transfers to retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Closing balance		23,045,548	21,450,409	23,045,548	21,450,409

This reserve was created to account for the proceeds from both rent and the sale of endowment land in Waitara arising from the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018. The proceeds can only be used for purposes specified by the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018, the Local Government Act 1974 and the Local Government Act 2002. This reserve fund relates to the resource management group of activities.

	Notes	Council		Group	
		2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Total reserves		32,094,173	32,198,557	32,094,173	32,198,557
Asset revaluation reserves					
Opening balance		7,155,755	6,014,422	7,693,457	76,832,602
Transfers to retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Change in asset value		2,847,018	1,141,333	2,847,018	100,855
Closing balance		10,002,773	7,155,755	79,779,475	76,933,457
Waitara flood control scheme					
Opening balance		4,728,804	3,930,108	4,728,804	3,930,108
Change in asset value		2,342,077	798,696	2,342,077	798,696
Closing balance		7,070,881	4,728,804	7,070,881	4,728,804
Waiwhakaiho flood control scheme					
Opening balance		2,139,801	1,867,162	2,139,801	1,867,162
Change in asset value		649,810	272,639	649,810	272,639
Closing balance		2,789,611	2,139,801	2,789,611	2,139,801
Ōkato flood control scheme					
Opening balance		122,721	95,800	122,721	95,800
Change in asset value		(93,769)	26,921	(93,769)	26,921
Closing balance		28,952	122,721	28,952	122,721
Ōpunake flood control scheme					
Opening balance		164,429	121,352	164,429	121,352
Change in asset value		(51,100)	43,077	(51,100)	43,077
Closing balance		113,329	164,429	113,329	164,429
Land					
Opening balance		-	-	69,777,702	70,818,180
Transfers to retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Change in asset value		-	-	-	(1,040,478)
Closing balance		-	-	69,777,702	69,777,702
Total asset revaluation reserves		10,002,773	7,155,755	79,779,475	76,933,457
Cash flow hedge reserve					
Opening balance		-	-	1,580,496	1,476,512
Change in cash flow hedge reserve		-	-	(799,207)	103,984
Total cash flow hedge reserve		-	-	781,289	1,580,496
Total public equity		108,501,658	109,242,504	288,078,635	279,548,299

POLICIES

Equity is the community's interest in the Group and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves. Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense is the Group's accumulated surplus or deficit, adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves. The asset revaluation reserve for the revaluation of those PP&E items that are measured at fair value after initial recognition. The cash flow hedge reserve is for the revaluation of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. It consists of the cumulative effective portion of net changes in the fair value of these derivatives. Targeted rates reserves are a restricted equity reserve that comprises funds raised through targeted rates. The use of these funds is restricted to the specific purpose for which the targeted rates were levied. A special purpose reserve is a restricted equity reserve created for the specific identified purpose. The use of these funds is restricted to the specific purpose.

The Council manages the Group's capital as a by-product of managing its revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings. The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to manage its revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Additionally, The Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulation 2014 sets out a number of benchmarks for assessing whether the Council is managing its revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities prudently. An additional objective of capital management is to ensure that the expenditure needs identified in the Council's Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan are met in the manner set out in those plans. The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long-Term Plan and in its Annual Plan to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the appropriate sources of funding for each of its activities are set out in the Local Government Act 2002. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the Council's Long-Term Plan. The Council monitors actual expenditure incurred against the Long-term Plan and Annual Plan.

20. Remuneration

	Council	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Total remuneration of Members		
Councillor B Bigham – from October 2022	41,999	32,048
Councillor T Cloke	59,035	53,230
Councillor D Cram – from October 2022	47,196	32,216
Councillor M Davey	42,274	42,291
Councillor S Hughes – from October 2022	58,158	37,858
Councillor A Jamieson – from October 2022	46,970	32,480
Councillor M Joyce – till October 2022	-	18,197
Councillor D Lean	44,599	47,699
Councillor C Littlewood – Chairperson	113,677	100,204
Councillor D MacLeod – till October 2022	-	31,111
Councillor M McDonald – till October 2022	-	14,946
Councillor D McIntyre	48,649	42,534
Councillor E Van Der Leden – till October 2022	-	13,647
Councillor N Walker – Deputy Chairperson	59,683	58,096
Councillor C Williamson	58,091	50,927
Number of full-time employees	211	198
Full-time equivalent of all other employees	22	22
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration below \$60,000	34	51
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$60,000-\$79,999	95	95
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$80,000-\$99,999	70	55
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$100,000-\$119,999	24	20
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$120,000-\$139,999	16	9
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$140,000-\$159,999	6	-
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$140,000-\$339,999*	-	12
Number of employees receiving total annual remuneration between \$160,000-\$379,999	7	-

* The comparative figure band is different, to comply with the requirement to disclose the number of employees in bands of \$20,000 to be greater than 5.

NOTES

The Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council, appointed under section 42(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, received a salary of \$331,910 (2022/2023—\$312,671). In addition to salary the Chief Executive is entitled to private use of a Council vehicle, contribution to superannuation, and medical fees. Total remuneration was \$373,103 (\$352,621).

During the year ended 30 June 2024, one (0) severance payment of \$15,000 was made. (\$0).

21. Subsequent events

NOTES

For the Council, there have been no other material events subsequent to balance date. For Port Taranaki Ltd Group, On 23 August 2024, the Board resolved to pay a final dividend of \$3.00 million at 5.77 cents per share on 10 October 2024. The Port Taranaki Ltd Group held \$31.10m imputation credits. On 27 July 2024, the Port Taranaki Ltd Group executed a sale and purchase agreement for the sale of land held as a non-current asset for sale. There have been no other material events subsequent to balance date. For the Trust, there have been no other material events subsequent to balance date.

22. Reconciliation of net operating surplus to net cash flows from operating activities

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(3,587,864)	(2,495,787)	6,483,525	13,692,588
Add/(less) non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation	2,596,283	2,426,916	12,212,335	10,402,375
Deferred tax movement	8,989	10,266	2,522,791	287,406
Loss on revaluation of buildings	-	-	-	(1,365,646)
Impairment of assets	-	-	-	-
Investment property: unrealised (gain)/loss	-	195,000	-	195,000
	(982,592)	136,395	21,218,649	23,211,723
Add/(less) movements in assets and liabilities				
Trade and other receivables	(2,734,919)	(502,214)	(3,100,468)	(2,373,467)
Provisions	-	-	165,504	157,156
Prepayments	28,594	(113,506)	(96,960)	(113,506)
Inventories	209,863	76,143	194,892	21,164
Work in progress—current liability	(454,700)	(45,964)	(454,700)	(45,964)
Work in progress—current asset	(395,334)	(114,808)	(395,334)	(114,808)
Trade and other payables	2,316,105	(1,322,724)	3,573,364	(2,308,921)
Employee entitlements	273,939	(51,719)	273,939	(51,719)
Taxation payable	-	-	(4,221,292)	753,015
Add/(less) investing activity items				
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets (net)	(164,924)	(378,141)	(164,924)	(378,141)
Movement in fixed asset debtors	22,548	-	22,548	-
Movement in fixed asset creditors	(41,880)	124,809	(1,497,263)	105,935
Cash inflow from operating activities	(1,923,300)	(2,191,729)	15,517,957	18,862,467

POLICIES

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the direct method. Definitions of terms used in the Statement of Cash Flows:

- Cash means cash on deposit with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.
- Investing activities comprise the purchase and sale of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and investments
- Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt capital structure of the Council and Group.
- Operating activities include all transactions and events that are not investing or financing activities.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a net basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

23. Related party transactions

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Councillors total remuneration (11 people, 3 FTE)	620,331	607,484	620,331	607,484
Council senior management total remuneration (5 FTE)	1,314,478	1,244,346	1,314,478	1,244,346
Port Directors total remuneration (1 FTE)	-	-	386,521	409,625
Port senior management total remuneration (7 FTE)	-	-	1,941,000	1,654,056
Taranaki Stadium Trust Council funding	2,178,669	2,178,669	-	-
Taranaki Stadium Trust loan drawn down	7,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
Taranaki Stadium Trust interest received on loan	1,015,251	774,759	-	-
Port Taranaki Ltd dividend	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	-
Regional Software Holdings Limited	900,751	824,292	900,751	824,292

POLICIES

All transactions between the Council and the entities that it controls are undertaken in the normal course of business.

NOTES

Councillors and key management are, as part of a normal customer relationship, involved with minor transactions with the Council (such as payment of rates). The Chairperson of the Council (Councillor Charlotte Littlewood) is a Director of Port Taranaki Ltd, Councillor Donna Cram and Director—Corporate Services (Michael Nield) are Trustees of Yarrow Stadium Trust and Director—Corporate Services (Michael Nield) is a Director of Regional Software Holdings Ltd. Except for items of a trivial nature, neither Councillors nor senior management has entered into related party transactions within the group. Key management personnel include the Chairperson, Councillors, Chief Executive and Directors (second tier managers).

24. Commitments and contingencies

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Commitments				
Capital commitments approved and contracted	-	-	21,153,212	39,675,749
Total commitments	-	-	21,153,212	39,675,749

NOTES

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency: The Council is a guarantor of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA). The LGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand. LGFA has a local currency rating from S&P Global Ratings of AAA and a foreign currency rating of AA+ and a local currency rating and foreign currency rating of AA+ from Fitch. Accounting Standards require the Council to initially recognise the guarantee liability by applying the 12-month expected credit loss model (as fair value could not be reliably measured) and subsequently at the higher of the provision for impairment at balance date determined by the expected credit loss model and the amount initially recognised. At the end of financial year, the Council has assessed the 12-month expected credit losses of the guarantee liability, based on market information of the underlying assets held by the LGFA. The estimated 12-month expected credit losses are immaterial due to the extremely low probability of default by the LGFA in the next 12 months, and therefore, the Council has not recognised a liability. As at 30 June 2024, the Council is one of 31 local authority shareholders and 71 local authority guarantors of the LGFA. In that regard it has uncalled capital of \$20m. 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, the Council is a guarantor of all of LGFA's borrowings. At 30 June 2024, LGFA had borrowings totalling \$23,030m (2022/2023—\$17,684m). The Council considers the risk of LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- We are not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand
- 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.

New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool: The Council was previously a member of the New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool scheme (Riskpool). The Scheme is in wind-down, however the Council has an ongoing obligation to contribute to the scheme should a call be made in respect of any historical claims (to the extent those claims are not covered by reinsurance), and to fund the ongoing operation of the scheme. The likelihood of any call in respect of historical claims diminishes with each year as limitation periods expire. At this point any potential liability is unable to be quantified.

25. Leasing arrangements

	Council		Group	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Non-cancellable operating lease receivables				
Lease commitments due as follows:				
Not later than one year	836,098	892,227	6,458,118	6,611,602
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,600,671	2,814,340	12,285,099	13,459,070
Later than five years	824,655	1,443,334	5,743,339	11,182,266

POLICIES

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date. The substance of the arrangement depends on whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Group also recognises the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease, at the same amount as the capitalised leased asset. Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term.

NOTES

Operating leases relate to investment properties owned by the Council and Port Taranaki Limited Group land and buildings. The Council has lease terms of between 5 to 21 years, with options to extend at the completion of each lease. Council operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period. Port Taranaki Limited Group leases a range of land and buildings to a number of customers. The majority of leases include rights of renewal for periods of up to seven years, with several land leases containing rights of renewal from 20 up to 50 years.

26. Statutory compliance

NOTES

In 2023/2024 there were no breaches of statutory compliance by the Group (2022/2023—Nil).

27. Insurance of assets

	Council	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
Total value of all assets that are covered by insurance contracts:	19,812,635	20,613,067
Maximum amount to which they are insured:	59,838,405	65,233,205
Total value of all assets that are covered by financial risk sharing arrangements:	-	-
Maximum amount available to the local authority under those arrangements:	-	-
Total value of all assets that are self-insured (flood protection and control works):	18,983,433	15,635,363
Total value of funds maintained for self-insured assets (flood protection & control works):	1,086,000	1,086,000

28. Rating base information

	Council	
	2023/24 Actual \$	2022/23 Actual \$
The number of rating units within the region at the end of the preceding financial year	58,251	56,161
The total capital value of rating units within the region at the end of the preceding year	54,076,501,050	41,259,270,400
The total land value of rating units within the region at the end of the preceding year	33,234,124,400	23,915,131,800

29. Work-in-progress

POLICIES

Work-in-progress relates to unbilled time and costs (current asset) or time and costs billed-in-advance (current liability) for resource consent applications, resource consent compliance monitoring and unauthorised pollution incidents.

30. Financial instruments

The following tables are comparisons of carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories:

	Council		Group	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$	Actual \$
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,425,807	3,360,640	3,110,260	6,096,476
Term deposits	24,276,666	22,263,780	24,276,666	22,263,780
Trade and other receivables	8,527,049	5,792,130	14,131,577	12,459,706
Borrower notes	787,500	487,500	787,500	487,500
Total financial assets at amortised cost	35,017,022	31,904,050	42,306,003	41,307,462
Fair value through surplus and deficit:				
Investments in CCO's & similar entities	799,118	799,118	799,118	799,118
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue & expense:				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	1,265,803	2,196,519
Financial liabilities				
Amortised costs				
Trade and other payables	10,761,530	8,445,424	18,162,116	15,910,376
Secured loans	31,500,000	19,500,000	73,744,584	57,487,699
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	42,261,530	27,945,424	91,906,700	73,398,075

POLICIES AND NOTES

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE)
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the value of the financial asset at initial recognition unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in surplus or deficit. The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Group's management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset. A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Group may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost - Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE: Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except ECL and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit. Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD: Financial assets in this category are subsequently

measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit. Interest revenue and dividends recognised from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL): The Group recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL). When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Group consider a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 60 days past due. The Group may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

Previous accounting policy (summarised). In the previous year, other financial assets were classified into these categories:

- loans and receivables at amortised cost
- held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The main differences for the prior year policies are:

- Impairment was recorded only when there was objective evidence of impairment. For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost was considered objective evidence of impairment. For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability the debtor would enter into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation, and default in payments were indicators the asset is impaired
- Impairment losses on shares were recognised in the surplus or deficit
- For shares, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense was transferred from equity to surplus or deficit on disposal of the investment.

FAIR VALUE

The Group has completed a fair value assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2024 in accordance with PBE IPSAS 30 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The Group's derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps) are recognised at fair value in accordance with Level 2 valuation techniques (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). The carrying value of the Group's other financial instruments do not materially differ from their fair value, with the exception of secured loans – the fair value of secured loans Council \$30.8m (2022/2023—\$18.5m). The fair value of secured loans Group \$72.8m (\$56.3m). Fair value has been determined using contractual cash flows discounted using a rate based on market borrowing rates at balance date ranging from 6.19% to 6.57% (6.23% to 6.35%)

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Port Taranaki Ltd Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to interest rate risks arising in its activities. Derivative financial instruments are not held for trading purposes. Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship.

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised directly in the cash flow hedge reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments is accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve as a separate component of equity. Port Taranaki Ltd Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. Port Taranaki Ltd Group assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be and has been effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method. The notional amount of the hedging instrument must match the designated amount of the hedged item for the hedge to be effective. Sources of hedge ineffectiveness are: Material changes in credit risk that affect the hedging instrument but do not affect the hedged item; and drawn liabilities that fall below the hedging amount. If the

hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the hedging reserve remains there until the highly probable forecast transaction, upon which the hedging was based, occurs causing the hedge ratio to exceed 100%. The notional amount of the interest rate swap asset and liability was \$32m (2022/2023—\$39m). The fair value of the interest rate swap asset was \$33.3m (\$41.2m) and liability was \$32.0m (\$39.0m).

RISK MANAGEMENT

Port Taranaki Ltd Group has managed cash flow interest rate risk through interest rate swaps. At 30 June 2024, the active hedges covered 76% (71%) of the borrowings. At 30 June 2024, Port Taranaki Ltd Group had 4 interest rate swaps in place (4 financial instruments in place). Port Taranaki Ltd Group can also apply surplus funds against the Company's borrowings or by investing these funds on a short-term basis until they are required. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are summarised below. The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by adhering to a treasury policy that is reviewed by the Council and Port Taranaki board of directors respectively.

Risk:	Exposure arising from:	How the risk is managed:
Interest rate risk	Value of a financial instruments fluctuating due to changes in market interest rates	Reviewing banking arrangements to ensure the best return on funds while maintaining access to liquidity levels required.
Credit risk	Risk of default on cash and receivables balances by the other party to the transaction	Ensuring the Group places its cash with high credit quality financial institutions and monitoring aging of debtors. The Council is exposed to credit risk as a guarantor of all of LGFA's borrowings. Information about this exposure is in note 24.
Liquidity risk	Risk the Group cannot pay its contractual liabilities as they fall due	Active capital management and flexibility in funding arrangements in accordance with the Council's long term plan. Also, 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 24.

If market interest rates at balance date had been 100 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 30 June 2024 would decrease/increase by \$366,167 (\$290,750). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate on the instrument at balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest payments.

	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Less than one year \$	1-2 years \$	2-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$
Council 2022/23						
Trade and other payables	8,445,424	8,445,424	8,445,424	-	-	-
Secured Loans	19,500,000	22,752,777	2,844,330	3,295,665	14,372,726	2,240,056
Total	27,945,424	31,198,201	11,289,754	3,295,665	14,372,726	2,240,056
Group 2022/23						
Trade and other payables	15,910,376	15,910,376	15,910,376	-	-	-
Secured Loans	57,487,699	60,553,110	2,844,663	3,295,665	52,172,726	2,240,056
Total	73,398,075	76,463,486	18,755,039	3,295,655	52,172,726	2,240,056
Council 2023/24						
Trade and other payables	10,761,529	10,761,529	10,761,529	-	-	-
Secured Loans	31,500,000	37,059,665	6,137,106	5,403,212	25,519,347	-
Total	42,261,529	47,821,194	16,898,635	5,403,212	25,519,347	-
Group 2023/24						
Trade and other payables	18,162,116	18,162,116	18,162,116	-	-	-
Secured Loans	73,744,584	79,059,998	6,137,439	5,403,212	67,519,347	-
Total	91,906,700	97,222,114	24,299,555	5,403,212	67,519,347	-

Ngā pānga pūtea

Funding impact statement

The following information is presented for compliance with Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

In accordance with the regulations, the information presented is incomplete (in particular, the information presented does not include depreciation and internal transactions such as overheads) and it is not prepared in compliance with generally accepted accounting practice. It should not be relied upon for any other purpose than compliance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Whole of Council funding impact statement

	2023/24		2022/23	
	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	12,115,783	13,571,536	11,538,840	11,806,661
Targeted rates	4,495,484	5,306,118	4,461,830	4,765,786
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,581,309	5,792,369	3,527,578	5,483,616
Fees and charges	15,282,962	12,128,216	16,255,019	10,492,427
Interest and dividends from investments	9,776,304	11,917,227	9,776,534	11,394,144
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	45,251,842	48,715,466	45,559,801	43,942,634
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	40,335,363	48,545,504	40,940,205	44,664,204
Finance costs	421,121	1,152,554	438,562	774,759
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	40,756,484	49,698,058	41,378,767	45,438,963
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	4,495,358	(982,592)	4,181,034	(1,496,329)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	664,050	492,781	609,000	931,455
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	664,050	5,492,781	609,000	5,931,455
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	335,000	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	2,201,350	3,064,699	5,591,250	4,491,809
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	54,637	(104,384)	(197,464)	(648,118)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	2,903,421	1,214,874	(603,752)	591,435
Total applications of capital funding	5,159,408	4,510,189	4,790,034	4,435,126
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(4,495,358)	982,592	(4,181,034)	1,496,329
Funding balance	0	0	0	0

Resource management funding impact statement

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	5,867,025	7,674,131	7,674,134	5,348,514	5,682,247
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,202,669	909,500	909,500	1,116,000	1,266,677
Fees and charges	11,150,813	10,628,234	9,362,059	12,179,218	7,100,315
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	18,220,507	19,211,865	17,945,693	18,643,732	14,049,239
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	17,602,400	16,985,685	13,505,542	18,186,784	12,882,897
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	5,793,430	8,088,394	9,647,445	5,439,193	7,774,640
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	23,395,830	25,074,079	23,152,987	23,625,977	20,657,537
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(5,175,323)	(5,862,214)	(5,207,294)	(4,982,245)	(6,608,298)
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	342,250	296,000	145,064	440,000	454,090
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	342,250	296,000	145,064	440,000	454,090
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	804,350	725,850	794,267	1,117,250	1,150,993
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	1,595,139	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in investments	(5,637,423)	(6,292,064)	(7,451,636)	(5,659,495)	(7,305,201)
Total applications of capital funding	(4,833,073)	(5,566,214)	(5,062,230)	(4,542,245)	(6,154,208)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	5,175,323	5,862,214	5,207,294	4,982,245	6,608,298
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Biosecurity and biodiversity funding impact statement

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2,756,336	2,199,218	2,199,218	2,696,222	2,614,241
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	60,000	-	20,000
Fees and charges	2,738,244	4,845,060	2,830,924	2,703,338	2,222,571
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	5,494,580	7,044,278	5,090,142	5,399,560	4,856,812
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,921,423	6,709,118	5,701,925	3,123,127	5,054,161
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,069,557	2,510,670	2,995,919	1,056,595	2,005,952
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	3,990,980	9,219,788	8,697,844	4,179,722	7,060,113
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,503,600	(2,175,510)	(3,607,702)	1,219,838	(2,203,301)
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	104,000	70,000	173,127	41,250	234,982
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	104,000	70,000	173,127	41,250	234,982
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	222,000	118,000	341,792	97,000	709,156
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	(350,000)	(350,000)	(250,000)	100,000
Increase/(decrease) in investments	1,385,600	(1,873,510)	(3,426,367)	1,414,088	(2,777,475)
Total applications of capital funding	1,607,600	(2,105,510)	(3,434,575)	1,261,088	(1,968,319)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,503,600)	2,175,510	3,607,702	(1,219,838)	2,203,301
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Transport funding impact statement

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	405,421	481,051	481,051	414,201	433,062
Targeted rates	1,554,259	2,364,932	2,364,932	1,527,727	1,827,505
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,378,640	3,060,305	4,569,639	2,411,578	4,196,939
Fees and charges	1,149,184	1,283,028	1,030,623	1,127,757	847,561
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	5,487,504	7,189,316	8,446,245	5,481,263	7,305,067
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	5,415,808	7,078,385	7,639,212	5,426,129	6,667,911
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	288,091	440,693	526,004	284,598	466,249
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	5,703,899	7,519,078	8,165,216	5,710,727	7,134,160
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(216,395)	(329,762)	281,029	(229,464)	170,907
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	22,609
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	-	-	22,609
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	27,868
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in investments	(216,395)	(329,762)	281,029	(229,464)	165,648
Total applications of capital funding	(216,395)	(329,762)	281,029	(229,464)	193,516
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	216,395	329,762	(281,029)	229,464	(170,907)
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Hazard management funding impact statement—civil defence emergency management

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	278,551	272,099	272,099	271,025	260,731
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	278,551	272,099	272,099	271,025	260,731
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	500,370	518,838	518,838	491,040	513,071
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	500,370	518,838	518,838	491,040	513,071
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(221,819)	(246,739)	(246,739)	(220,015)	(252,340)
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in investments	(221,819)	(246,739)	(246,739)	(220,015)	(252,340)
Total applications of capital funding	(221,819)	(246,739)	(246,739)	(220,015)	(252,340)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	221,819	246,739	246,739	220,015	252,340
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Hazard management funding impact statement—flood management, general river control and river control schemes

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	(14,372)	(680)	(680)	(18,407)	(11,346)
Targeted rates	762,556	762,507	762,517	755,434	759,637
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	1,900	-	26,583
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	748,184	761,827	763,737	737,027	774,874
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	498,485	501,853	465,332	492,066	380,975
Finance costs	0	0	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	86,255	116,074	139,844	85,210	122,295
Other operating funding applications	0	0	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	584,740	617,927	605,176	577,276	503,270
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	163,444	143,900	158,561	159,751	271,604
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	19,250	-	-	22,000	34,288
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	19,250	-	-	22,000	34,288
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	35,000	-	501,053	40,000	89,506
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	54,637	58,942	(349,523)	52,536	160,998
Increase/(decrease) in investments	93,057	84,958	7,031	89,215	55,388
Total applications of capital funding	182,694	143,900	158,561	181,751	305,892
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(163,444)	(143,900)	(158,561)	(159,751)	(271,604)
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Recreation, culture and heritage funding impact statement

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,762,755	1,907,821	1,907,820	1,726,676	1,725,161
Targeted rates	2,178,669	2,178,669	2,178,669	2,178,669	2,178,645
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	213,721	128,877	92,621	213,706	214,914
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	4,155,145	4,215,367	4,179,110	4,119,051	4,118,720
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,960,481	4,034,295	4,289,453	3,942,532	4,022,465
Finance costs	421,121	1,200,000	1,015,251	438,562	774,759
Internal charges and overheads applied	956,275	1,313,953	1,566,888	944,687	1,394,924
Other operating funding applications	0	0	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	5,337,877	6,548,248	6,871,592	5,325,781	6,192,148
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(1,182,732)	(2,332,881)	(2,692,482)	(1,206,730)	(2,073,428)
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	38,238	42,500	26,087
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	38,238	42,500	5,026,087
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	335,000	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	128,000	228,000	542,820	676,000	552,904
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in investments	(1,310,732)	(2,560,881)	(3,532,064)	(1,840,230)	2,399,755
Total applications of capital funding	(1,182,732)	(2,332,881)	(2,654,244)	(1,164,230)	2,952,659
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	1,182,732	2,332,881	2,692,482	1,206,730	2,073,428
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Regional representation, advocacy and investment management funding impact statement

	Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	2023/24 Estimate Annual Plan \$	Actual \$	2022/23 Estimate Long-Term Plan \$	Actual \$
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,060,067	1,037,894	1,037,894	1,100,609	1,102,565
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	253,230	-	-
Fees and charges	31,000	453,000	87,685	31,000	80,484
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	1,091,067	1,490,894	1,378,809	1,131,609	1,183,049
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,367,375	1,561,923	1,492,056	1,463,463	1,644,497
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	548,580	851,980	1,015,617	541,931	795,616
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,915,955	2,413,903	2,507,673	2,005,394	2,440,113
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(824,888)	(923,009)	(1,128,864)	(873,785)	(1,257,064)
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	198,550	52,800	136,352	63,250	159,399
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	198,550	52,800	136,352	63,250	159,399
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	1,012,000	1,198,000	884,767	3,661,000	1,961,382
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in investments	(1,638,338)	(2,068,209)	(1,877,279)	(4,471,535)	(3,059,047)
Total applications of capital funding	(626,338)	(870,209)	(992,512)	(810,535)	(1,097,665)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	824,888	923,009	1,128,864	873,785	1,257,064
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0

Te tuku pūrongo me te mana ture

Reporting and prudence regulations

Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Annual Report Disclosure Statement for the Year Ending 30 June 2024

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

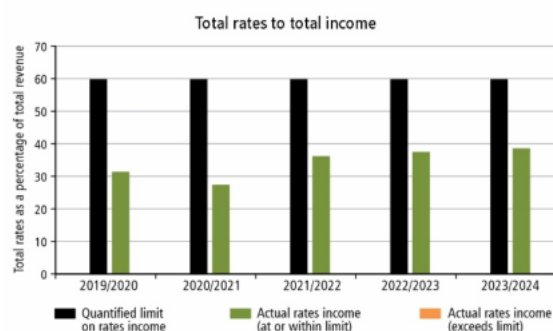
The Council is required to include this statement in its annual report in accordance with the *Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014* (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Rates affordability benchmark

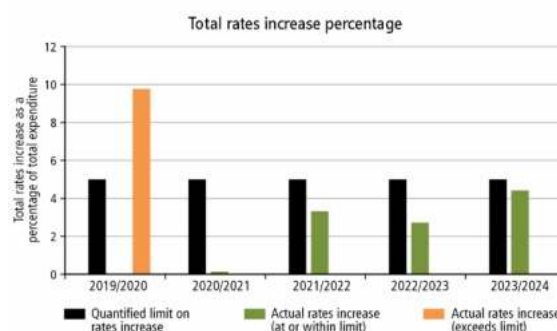
The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—

- 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 rates increases.

Rates (income) affordability. 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 will not exceed 60% of total revenue.



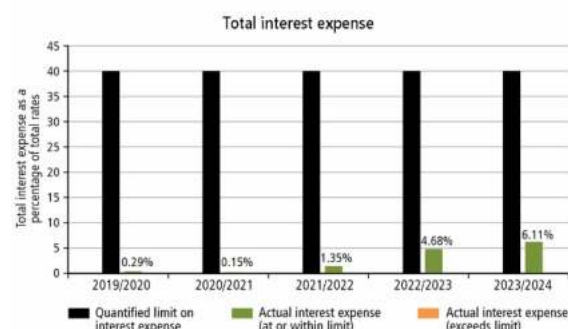
Rates (increases) affordability. The following graph compares the Council's actual rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases included in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is that total rates increase will not exceed 5% of total expenditure.



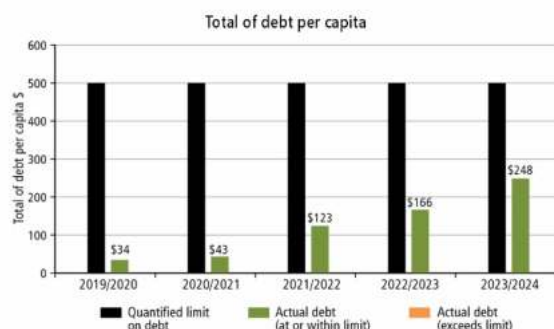
Debt affordability benchmark

The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

The following graph compares actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the long-term plan. The quantified limit is that total interest expense on net external public debt will not exceed 40% of total annual rates and levies.



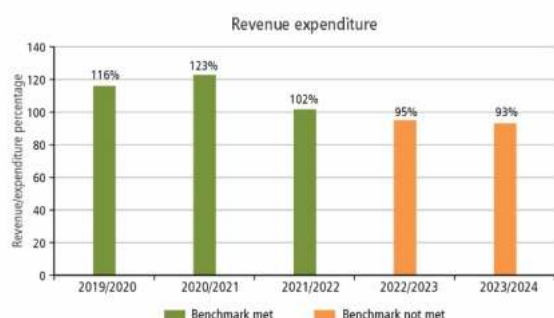
The following graph compares actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the long-term plan. The quantified limit is that net external public debt per capita will not exceed \$500.



Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph displays 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 essential services graph would display 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. Network services means infrastructure related to—

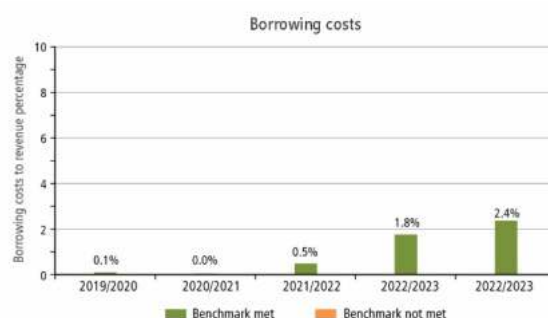
- (a) water supply
- (b) sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage
- (c) stormwater drainage
- (d) flood protection and control works
- (e) the provision of roads and footpaths.

The Council's only network services are in relation to flood protection and control works. The Council does not provide any of the other network services. These network services are in the form of land assets. Accordingly, there is no depreciation on these assets. Capital expenditure will always be equal to or greater than the depreciation expense.

As there is no depreciation, the graph required by Schedule 5 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 cannot be produced.

Debt servicing benchmark

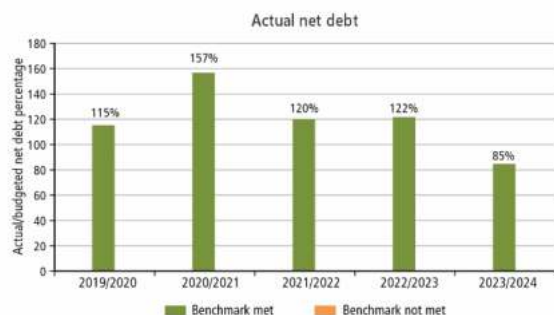
The following graph displays borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment). Because Statistics New Zealand projects the Council's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.'



Debt control benchmark

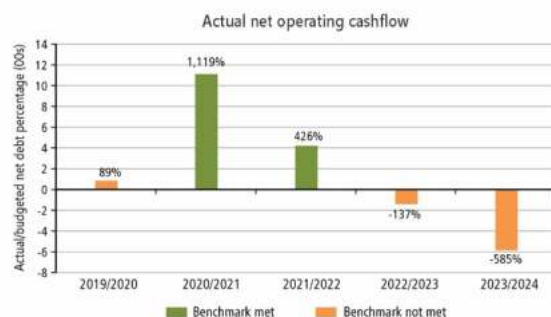
The following graph displays actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities less financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables). The Council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.

During the period to 2018/2019, the Council had no external public debt. As such this benchmark is recording actual net financial assets as a proportion of planned net financial assets. That is, as the Council has limited external public debt, this benchmark is meaningless and should not be relied upon for anything other than compliance with the *Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014*. For the Council, the debt control benchmark is met if its actual net assets, financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables) less financial liabilities, equals or is more than its planned net assets.



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.



CONTACT DETAILS

TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

Charlotte L Littlewood (Chair) - 8 Bright Way, New Plymouth 4310
Neil W Walker (Deputy Chair) – 357 High Street, Hawera 4610
David L Lean – 257 Tukapa Street, New Plymouth 4310
MJ (Tom) Cloke – 850 Carrington Road, RD1, New Plymouth 4371
Michael G Davey – 56 Kelly Street, Inglewood 4330
Donald H McIntyre - 137 Ratapiko Road, RD 10, Inglewood 4390
Craig Williamson – PO Box 3364, New Plymouth 4341
Bonita J Bigham – 23 Riemenschneider Street, Manaia 4612
Donna M Cram – 1505 Auroa Road, RD 29, Kapinga
Susan W Hughes – 3rd Floor BNZ Building, Devon Street, New Plymouth
Alan L Jamieson – 19 Hamlet Street, Stratford 4352

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Steve Ruru – (Chief Executive)
Abby Matthews – (Director – Environment Quality)
AD Fred McLay – (Director – Resource Management)
Michael J Nield – (Director – Corporate Services)
Daniel Harrison – (Director – Operations)

BANKERS

Bank of New Zealand Ltd, Stratford

AUDITORS

Deloitte, Hamilton
On behalf of the Controller and Auditor-General,
PO Box 3982, Wellington

SOLICITORS

Till Henderson King, PO Box 192, Stratford

TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL

Postal Address
Private Bag 713
Stratford 4352

Location
47 Cloten Road
Stratford

Phone and fax
(Ph) 0-6-765 7127
(Fax) 0-6-765 5097

Email
info@trc.govt.nz

Website
www.trc.govt.nz

