

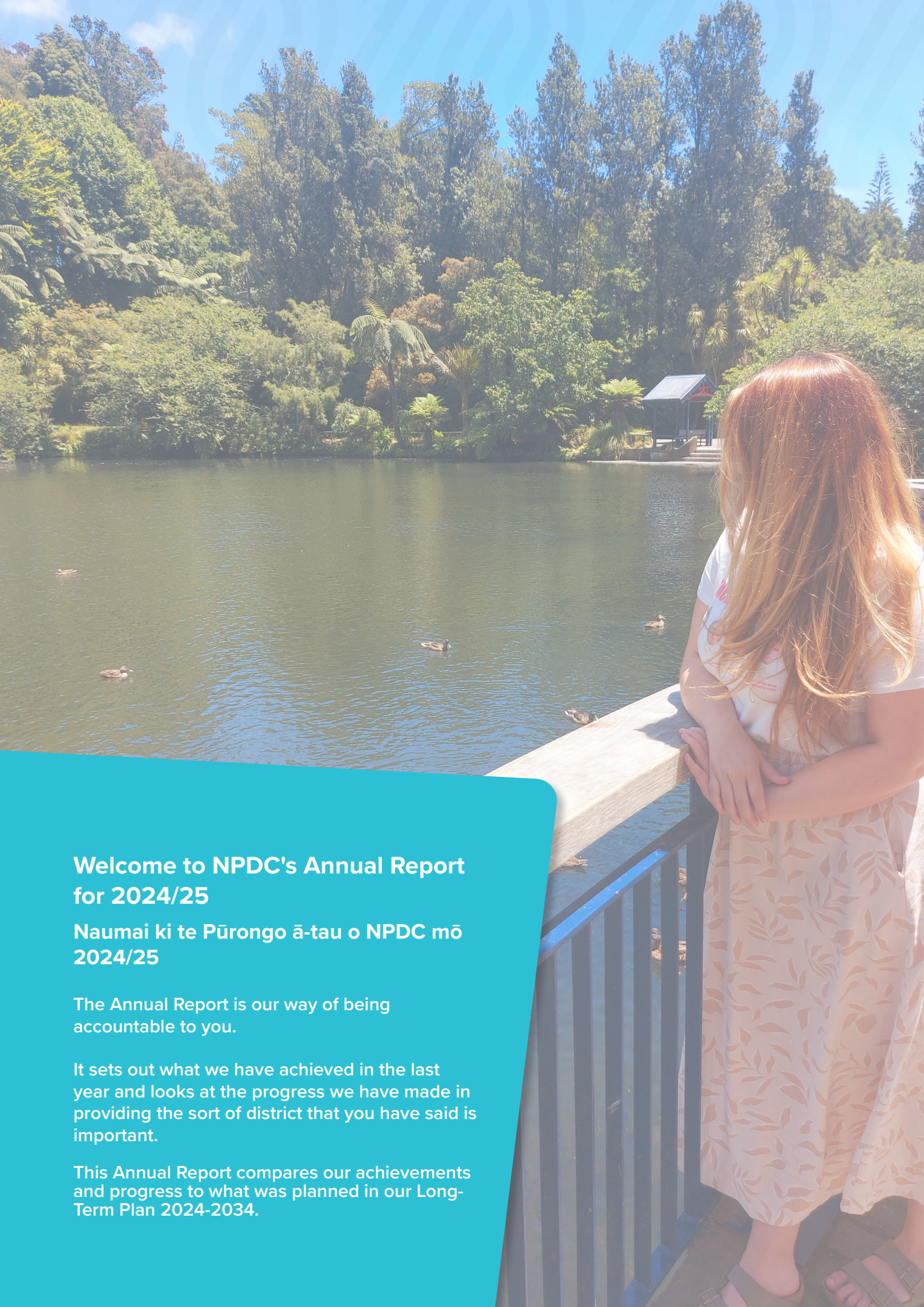


Annual Report

2024/25



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu
**New Plymouth
District Council**



Welcome to NPDC's Annual Report for 2024/25

Naumai ki te Pūrongo ā-tau o NPDC mō 2024/25

The Annual Report is our way of being
accountable to you.

It sets out what we have achieved in the last
year and looks at the progress we have made in
providing the sort of district that you have said is
important.

This Annual Report compares our achievements
and progress to what was planned in our Long-
Term Plan 2024-2034.

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Mayor's Message

Te Karere ā te Māngai ā-Kaunihera

This year has brought continued change and challenges, with inflation and rising costs significantly impacting our organisation, local economy, and community.

Like councils across the country, we're navigating the difficult balance between managing a cost-of-living crisis and keeping rates reasonable, while also fulfilling our responsibility to maintain essential infrastructure for current and future generations. This includes roads, water, wastewater systems, and community facilities—many of which have suffered from years of underinvestment.

These efforts have been further complicated by reduced government subsidies for key transport projects, policy changes, rising insurance and interest costs, and declining revenue—all of which have increased financial pressure.

Despite these challenges, we have worked hard to reduce costs, including committing the organisation to \$10 million in operational savings each year, which was achieved in 2024/2025. Even so, it resulted in an average residential rate increase of 11.3%¹ - a tough ask for ratepayers but necessary to maintain momentum on critical infrastructure improvements.

Our AA credit rating from S&P Global reflects our strong financial management. This is supported by our Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF), which surpassed \$400 million during this period and contributed around \$12 million to offset rates and directing \$250,000 to the new Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Reserve.

We've made solid progress on some of our big calls in the first year of the plan including Tūparikino Community Active Hub which is underway, with the removal of the Taranaki Racing public stand; we adopted our first Environmental Sustainability Policy and added 1.9 hectares of new native plants to our Planting our Place programme. We've also continued to future-proof vital infrastructure including rebuilding a section of Tarata Road at Purangi Saddle and starting the final stage of a major upgrade to Urenui's water pipes, reducing water loss from leaks significantly compared to previous years.

One milestone is the agreement with NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) to coordinate works in Bell Block - one of our fastest-growing areas. NZTA is constructing a dual-lane roundabout at the intersection of SH3 and De Havilland Drive, connecting to a realigned Airport Drive. On our behalf, it will also build a roundabout on Airport Drive to eventually link with Parklands Road, which NPDC plans to extend. Coordinating these projects ensures efficient delivery and better value for ratepayers.

Partnership has also been critical in completing stage one of the impressive Destination Kāwaroa playground, a project led by the Taranaki Foundation in partnership with NPDC, Ngāti Te Whiti hapū and NP Partners.

Setting our district up for the future isn't just about better roads and water pipes—it's also about building thriving, healthy communities. I'm proud of the work we've done this year to support some of our most vulnerable residents. When homelessness became more visible in our city centre, with an increasing number of people sleeping rough, businesses and residents looked to us for a solution. In response, we committed \$800,000 over three years to YMCA Taranaki to operate a nighttime homeless shelter while we continue to advocate to central government. This was the right thing to do and sent a clear message - we care.

Many challenges lie ahead as we continue our journey toward the vision of a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital—a goal that becomes even more critical as the region's oil and gas supplies dwindle.

Navigating central government influence on what is considered core council business, how we manage water services, and planning rules will be key. But I'm confident that this Council has the building blocks in place to do what's best for our residents.

As we look back on a year marked by both challenge and progress, it's clear that our district is moving forward with purpose and resilience.

With the foundations in place and a clear vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital, we are well-positioned to meet the needs of today while preparing for the opportunities of tomorrow.



Neil Holdom, Mayor



¹ The average residential rate increase is the percentage change in Council rates for a property with the median (middle) residential land value. It shows how much a typical homeowner's rates go up compared to the previous year.

Chief Executive's Message

Karere ā te Tumu Whakarae

This year marked a period of consolidation, laying the groundwork for a leaner, more efficient organisation focused on delivering value for money and building a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital.

Following a major organisational restructure, we achieved our ambitious \$10 million savings target - a pleasing result amid ongoing economic challenges for both our community and Council.



Change can be challenging and disruptive, but our team rose to the challenge. Of 112 non-financial performance measures, 90 were met, and three narrowly missed their targets. Where performance fell short, contributing factors included venue booking cancellations, a surge in resource consent applications ahead of development contribution changes resulting in a backlog, as well as temporary facility closures for upgrades.

Despite these challenges, satisfaction with core services - water supply, stormwater, sewage, kerbside rubbish collection, parks, and overall quality of life - remained high, as reflected in our annual Customer Satisfaction Survey.

We acknowledge that some decisions this year were unpopular, and our community voiced their concerns loud and clear. The ongoing challenge for us is balancing investment in critical infrastructure and planning for growth, while keeping rates affordable for residents already facing financial pressures.

We continued to strengthen our capital works programme, delivering \$114.2 million in assets in 2024/25 - 94% of the planned \$121.7 million. Our capital delivery comprises \$108.9 million of new assets through our renewal and capital works programme, and \$5.3 million on behalf of partnering agency NZTA. This reflects our commitment to improving project planning, procurement, and execution.

Water was a key focus this year. By July, 85% of water meters were installed, helping detect 203 leaks and saving just over two million litres of water a day. This sets the stage for mock billing in 2026, following Council's decision to introduce volumetric charging after receiving over 1,000 public submissions on the issue.

We also consulted on future water and wastewater service delivery, working with neighbouring councils under the Government's Local Water Done Well policy. Planning is underway to transition these services to a NPDC Council Controlled Organisation.

We continue to strengthen relationships with Māori, ensuring kaitiakitanga and meaningful participation in placemaking and decision-making.

A highlight was Te Matatini o Te Kāhui Maunga 2025, hosted at the Bowl of Brooklands. The five-day kapa haka festival drew thousands, contributed \$24 million to the regional economy, and showcased our district on the global stage.

Other key milestones this year include:

- Rolling out 100 new parking meters ahead of schedule and under budget.
- Reopening Downtown carpark.
- Beginning the green transformation of New Plymouth's city centre, starting with the removal of ageing alder trees on Devon Street.
- Launching the Antenno app in December, with 5,200 downloads enabling residents to report issues and receive targeted updates.
- Supporting the Rohutu Block Trustees in the removal of five properties at extreme risk from coastal erosion in Waitara.
- Completing the Kurapete Windsor Walkway extension in Inglewood and began a new coastal walkway and bridge in Ōākura, protecting the historic Hauranga Pā site.

As we reflect on a year of consolidation, resilience, and progress, we remain committed to delivering high-quality services, strengthening community partnerships, and investing in the future of our district.

While challenges remain, we are focused on continuous improvement and transparent decision-making.



Gareth Green, Chief Executive

About this report

Kōrero e pā ana ki tēnei pūrongo

This Annual Report is our way of being transparent and accountable to you, our community. It tells the financial story of the past year and highlights the progress we've made toward building the kind of district you've told us matters most.

The report outlines what we've achieved over the 2024/25 financial year and compares our performance against the goals and commitments set out in the Long-Term Plan 2024–2034 (LTP 2024).

To help you navigate the report, it's divided into the following sections:

- Introduction - includes our district's priorities, our performance and a financial overview.
- Council Services - details each of the Council's activities, their performance, and associated costs.
- Financial Statements - provides the full set of financial statements and explanatory notes.
- Council-Controlled Organisations (CCOs) - describes the role, scope, and performance of each CCO, including financial information.
- Climate Disclosure Summary - summarises how NPDC is responding to climate-related risks and opportunities across governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

As required under the Local Government Act 2002, all councils must produce an Annual Report and have key information independently audited. Audit New Zealand has completed this audit, and their opinion can be found on page 174.

Being accountable to our community

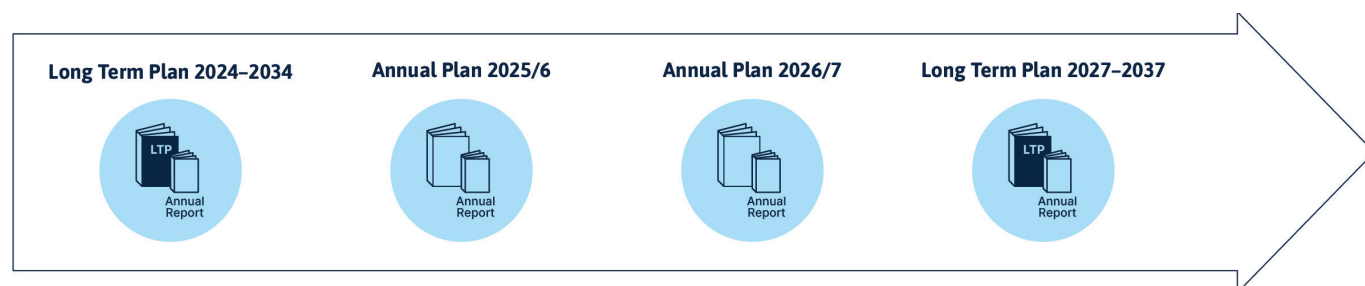
Before adopting the LTP 2024, the Council reviewed its **Strategic Framework**, which sets out our mission, vision and goals. The current Strategic Framework is available on [page 16 of the LTP 2024](#).

Every three years, the Council adopts a **Long-Term Plan** (LTP). The LTP 2024 was adopted on 4 July 2024 and outlines our strategic direction, priorities, and work programme for the next 10 years. It details the services we will deliver, the projects we will undertake, the cost of this work, how it will be funded, and how we will measure our performance.

In the years between LTPs, the Council prepares an **Annual Plan**, which reviews and updates the budgets and work programme for the year, based on the LTP.

At the end of each financial year, Council publishes an **Annual Report** to assess our performance against what we committed to. This Annual Report 2024/25 reflects our achievements, challenges and progress against the plans set out in Year 1 of the LTP 2024.

To keep our community informed throughout the year, NPDC also releases **quarterly reports**. These are published three times annually, with the fourth quarter forming part of each Annual Report.



Highlights during the year

Ngā whakamiramira o te tau

Throughout the year, NPDC has delivered a wide range of impactful projects and initiatives. Below is a spotlight on some of the highlights from our work programme.



Te Pae o te Rangi – Coastal Walkway Extension

A significant milestone was marked on 5 July 2024 with the planting of a tree to celebrate progress on the Coastal Walkway extension from Waitara to Mangati/Bell Block and the redevelopment of Otupaiia Marine Park. The dawn ceremony at Otupaiia in Waitara was hosted by Manukorihi, Otaraua, Pukerangiora and Puketapu hapū

Co-designed by NPDC and ngā hapū, with support from Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust, Stage 1A at Otupaiia Marine Park was completed in January 2025. This stage includes several new pathways connecting to the Waitara Historic Walkway, a beachfront boardwalk, and routes through the park.

In November 2024, four pou (pillars) were installed at the New Plymouth Airport mātaurangi (lookout) as part of the walkway extension. The next phase will see a raised platform built between the pou, offering panoramic views from the mountain to the coast.

New wash presses at the New Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPWWTP)

Another efficiency upgrade, this time at the NPWWTP in Waiwhakaiho, saw two existing wash presses replaced with larger models. These presses play a key role in the treatment process by removing everything larger than 5mm (e.g. rags, wetwipes, tampons, false teeth) before the wastewater reaches the large bioreactor bins.

As well improving the plant's efficiency, the bigger presses also reduce a health and safety issue for staff around keeping the work area clean and sanitary.

New thermal dryer facility takes shape

Construction of a new thermal dryer at the New Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant is progressing well, with storage silos in place and the building that houses it all but finished.

The new thermal dryer is a key part of our district's wastewater treatment plant. We're the only council in New Zealand that dries and sells by-product from treating wastewater as a fertiliser, which avoids the cost and environmental issues of disposing of excess sludge in a landfill.

Major milestone for Tūparikino Active Community Hub

Development of the Tūparikino Active Community Hub entered a new stage in March 2025 when demolition of the public stand at the New Plymouth Raceway beginning.

The removal of the stand will open the way for the construction of a six-court indoor stadium - the first stage of the project to enhance sport and recreation opportunities for the region.

The aim is to recycle 99 per cent of building materials from the stand, including crushing and reusing most of the concrete as fill material in the new car park and re-purposing the seating into mobile container grandstands.



Aquatic Venues upgrades

Todd Energy Aquatic Centre

The 20-year-old indoor pool ventilation system was replaced with a modern, energy-efficient system, improving air quality and comfort for users.

Community Pools' Accessibility Upgrades

Ōkato Pool received a major accessibility upgrade, including a new unisex, fully accessible toilet block with spacious cubicles that double as changing rooms. Future improvements will include a redesigned entrance to further enhance accessibility.

Lighting Up Summer and Winter

The value of big events to the region has been reinforced with NPDC's TSB Festival of Lights and concerts at Bowl of Brooklands this summer with visitors spending \$21.2m and injecting \$10.9m of GDP into the Taranaki economy.

Pukekura Park and the Bowl were filled with more than 170,300 excited locals and visitors making the most of the five-week free lights festival kicking off on 21 December 2024 and two major concerts, Rock the Bowl, and L.A.B, Stan Walker and Friends through the summer.

The TSB Festival of Lights Winter Pop-Up over Matariki weekend 19 to 22 June 2025 brought a dazzling dose of colour, creativity and community spirit to the heart of New Plymouth.



Antenno App launch

In December 2024, NPDC launched the free Antenno app, giving residents real-time updates on council news, services, events, and activities. The app also allows users to report issues directly to NPDC. By the end of June, there had been 5,200 downloads of the app.



New bus shelters across the district

NPDC is rolling out 14 new bus shelters across the district, costing ratepayers nothing but providing savings by generating revenue.

As well as sheltering commuters from the elements, they include seating, light, space for mobility devices and digital or static advertising screens, with a portion of the income coming to NPDC.

So far six bus shelters have been installed – Tukapa Street, Westown; 331 and 537 Devon Street East; Parklands Avenue and Bell Block Court, Bell Block; and Mangorei Road.

Kurapete Windsor Walkway - Inglewood

In October 2024, the upgraded Kurapete Windsor Walkway in Inglewood was officially opened.

The \$1.5m project replaced 3.7km of loose metal and grass berm with concrete, completing a 5.3km loop. New features include seating and drinking fountains, enhancing the experience for walkers and cyclists.



New mixer installed at New Plymouth Water Treatment Plant (NPWTP)

A new mixer was installed in the inlet tank at the NPWTP, making the mixing incoming raw water more effective and efficient – an important part of the treatment process that removes the taste and odour from the water supply. A new access platform and crane were also added, making maintenance easier and safer.

Te Ara Tahuri Hau Walkway and Whenu Ariki Bridge

A new walkway and bridge near Ōākura were opened to protect the historic Hauranga Pā site. The project, led by NPDC in collaboration with mana whenua and the Kaitake Community Board, includes:

- Te Ara Tahuri Hau (Pathway of Wind Changes).
- A rock revetment to protect the wāhi tapu site, which also enables access around the headland at high tide.
- A new footbridge over the Whenu Ariki Stream, replacing the one destroyed by Cyclone Dovi in 2022.

The \$2m project received \$440,000 in funding from NZ Transport Agency.



Delivering on our district's priorities

Te tutukinga ā ngā kaupapa matua ā rohe

The Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 2024) identified the key challenges and opportunities shaping our district's future. In 2024/25, we made significant progress in addressing these priorities, particularly in the areas of growth, planning, infrastructure, and water reform.

Responding to growth

Responding to growth – “To support our growing population, we invested in essential infrastructure, delivering the full \$16.2m of growth-related capital expenditure planned in the LTP 2024. This investment ensures our district remains well equipped to meet future demand.

Planning for the Future

We are nearing the conclusion of the appeals process for the Proposed District Plan (Decisions Version released 13 May 2023). The few remaining appeals are site-specific. The Plan is expected to become Part Operative in August 2025, streamlining the resource consenting process and reducing costs and complexity for applicants.

Improving Capital Delivery

We continue to strengthen the delivery of our capital works programme. In 2024/25, we delivered \$114.2m - 94% of the planned \$121.7m. Our capital delivery comprised of \$108.9m of new assets through our renewal and capital works programme, and \$5.3m on behalf of partnering agency NZTA. This reflects our commitment to improving project planning, procurement, and execution.

Progress on the Three Big Calls from LTP 2024

Below, we outline our progress on the three major priorities - or 'Big Calls' - identified in the LTP 2024, along with updates on other key issues.

Big Call 1 Future proofing our district

Investing more in looking after our existing infrastructure



Transportation

In the LTP 2024, \$248m was allocated for transportation renewals, pending confirmation of NZTA funding and subsequent finalisation of the delivery programme. This represents a significant increase from the \$155m allocated in the Long-Term Plan 2021–2031, with the bulk of the uplift scheduled to begin in year four (2027/28). However, due to reductions in NZTA funding, renewal budgets for 2024/25 were constrained. Throughout the year, we focused on

improving contract processes and procedures to ensure readiness for the planned increase in renewal activity.

In 2024/25, we invested \$11.5m in renewals. This included the resealing of 47 kilometres of road - approximately 4.1% of our 1,136 kilometre network. Routine maintenance and renewal activities continued across surface repairs, kerb and channel, footpaths, drainage, structures, and vegetation control.

Three Waters

Over the 10 years of the LTP 2024, \$289m was allocated for the renewal of stormwater, wastewater, and water services. In the past year, \$15.8m was invested in these renewals. This included \$5.61m in renewing 5.4 kilometres of water pipes, an additional \$4.54m to renew 1.9 kilometres of sewer pipes and \$400,000 for stormwater pipe upgrades.

To support proactive maintenance, we carried out 4,400 metres of CCTV inspections across the stormwater network, which led to the lining of 178 metres of pipe to prevent further degradation. In the wastewater network, 1,218 metres of CCTV inspections were completed. We also advanced design work for a range of water, stormwater, and sewer replacements across the district, ensuring a pipeline of shovel-ready projects for delivery in 2025/26.

Boosting the Disaster Recovery Reserve

Council reviewed and adopted the Disaster Recovery Reserve Policy on 5 November 2024, agreeing the policy intent be expanded to pay for self-insurance, partly insured assets and deductibles against claims. More recently it was agreed that any remaining premium savings gained through the 2025/26 renewal activities be redirected to the Reserve to bolster the fund.

Big Call 2 Sustainability

Climate Action Framework

Climate change planning

We adopted our first Environmental Sustainability Policy.

We initiated the development of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan in 2024/25, including a community risk assessment and survey. The Plan is on track to be adopted in 2025/26.

We initiated LTP projects to fuel switch gas systems to low or no emission alternatives, and have begun identifying further fuel switching projects. We also secured new electricity contracts that will use 100 per cent renewable energy for three years from late 2025, and investigated potential sites for solar panels on our buildings. These will form part of a revised Emissions Reduction Plan in 2025/26.

We also drafted our first climate-related disclosures for the 2024/25 financial year. A summary of that disclosure is included in this Annual Report. We identified, from that disclosure, a range of new actions to undertake in the future to improve our climate change response.

Rohutu Block managed retreat support

With ongoing coastal erosion at the Rohutu Block in Waitara we have supported the Rohutu Block Trustees by undertaking the demolition of five of the six houses at extreme risk in 2024/25.

Sustainability Accelerator Fund

We developed a prioritisation framework for the new Sustainability Accelerator Fund. We identified energy efficiency and electrification as our 2024/25 priority, with funding including solar panels at the TSB Showplace and LED lights for Waitara Library, New Plymouth Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Planting our Place

We transitioned Planting Our Place from project to programme - reflecting Council's ongoing commitment to addressing climate change, increasing indigenous biodiversity cover and supporting community engagement initiatives.

Five native plantings totalling 1.9 hectares (4.69 acres) were carried out within Council administered reserves - bringing the programme total up to 11.8 hectares (29 acres) of new carbon-sequestering forest and wetland planting to date.

We funded two community planting projects through Te Korowai o Tane grants, and supported others in preparation for applications in the year ahead.



Alongside hapū, we engaged with numerous schools, agencies, clubs and environmental groups around native revegetation planting initiatives within the district and region.

Bus trial

We are working with the Taranaki Regional Council to establish a high-frequency bus service trial in New Plymouth, which if approved will commence in the second quarter of 2026.

Big Call 3 Paying it forward

Establishing a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Reserve

We agreed to establish a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Reserve to help fund future projects using part of the funds released from our Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) to pay for it. As detailed in the LTP 2024 the reserve has received \$250,000 in the 2024/25 year with a release from the PIF.



Tūparikino Active Community Hub

We signed the Agreement to Lease with the Taranaki Racing Inc. which enabled enabling works to commence. Site infrastructure works to enable the development of the new hub have commenced, with the demolition of the stand completed with a 96 per cent recycle rate of material. Design work for the hub is progressing well, and looking to start construction of the hub in early 2026.

Brooklands Zoo

In the Annual Plan 2025/2026, Council approved combining Phases 1 and 2 of the zoo projects (aviary and otter habitats). Work began on the developed design for both habitats, with design funding allocated in the LTP 2024. Detailed design will progress in 2025/26, with reporting to Council on the proposed designs prior to the commencement of construction.

Other Key Issues

Investigation into Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs)

Water service delivery

In response to Central Government's Local Water Done Well initiative, we engaged with our community on three proposed options for delivering our three waters services. Hearings were held on 1 July 2025.

On 22 July 2025 Council resolved to proceed with a Single Council Water Service Council Controlled Organisation for delivery of drinking water and wastewater and the in-house delivery of stormwater. Water Service Delivery Plans were prepared and approved by Council. These were submitted to the Department of Internal Affairs on 28 August 2025.

Housing for the Elderly

We have undertaken a review of our Housing for the Elderly services to ensure they remain effective, affordable, and sustainable. As part of this, we have explored a range of delivery models, including the potential use of a CCO or similar structure. A set of options and recommendations will be presented to Council over the coming year.

Traffic management

We have undertaken a review of traffic management expenses and practices. At this stage it has been determined to not progress further with a Traffic Management CCO but to continue to monitor and reduce costs. This includes using road closures where appropriate to reduce the construction time and need for traffic management and support contractors to do the same.

Caring for our people and environment

Youth engagement and services

In 2024/25, we completed a comprehensive review of NPDC's youth engagement approach. Council endorsed a new and improved model, which is set to be implemented in 2026.

To further support young people, we entered into a separate funding agreement to establish a dedicated youth space in the central business district. This space will offer a range of services tailored to the needs of young people, creating a welcoming and accessible hub for youth engagement.

Non-fluoridated water supply

The options for a non-fluoridated water in the New Plymouth supply were investigated and no feasible options are available. The three other water supplies in the district at Inglewood, Ōākura and Ōkato are unfluoridated.

Puke Arki Gallery refresh

The project brief has been developed, and the project team is now underway. Consultation has begun as part of the initial research phase, ensuring community input helps shape the future direction of the gallery.

Mana Whenua Partnership funding

We have allocated \$150,000 from the 2024/2025 Mana Whenua Partnerships Fund to Ngāti Te Whiti for civil works supporting the development of the new Marae at Ngāmotu. An additional \$150,000 has been granted to Pukerangiora for the construction of a new car park and toilet block at Pukerangiora Pā, enhancing safety and cultural experiences at the site.

Investing in our public places and spaces

New Plymouth Ngāmotu City Centre Strategy, including West End Crossing and Huatoki Daylighting

Like city centres around the world, Ngāmotu New Plymouth is adapting to changes in the way we work, travel and shop. In response, the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy vision supports a vibrant, family-friendly city centre and there are a range of projects that are occurring over the next year that will contribute to the strategic vision for the city centre.

The West End Crossing will create a green, pedestrian-friendly, and accessible gateway to the city for the thousands of people working and visiting businesses, our celebrated civic buildings and attractions, and the recently completed Ngāmotu House. Detailed design and consultation with key stakeholders for a new western gateway to New Plymouth, with more parking spaces and a green shared space between the iconic White Hart building and the Len Lye Centre, has been completed.

A project to open up the Huatoki Stream currently covered by the Metro Plaza building has been developed in conjunction with the neighbouring landowner and Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū. A private/public partnership opportunity has enabled the outcomes for the Huatoki daylighting project to be expedited. Working in partnership will result in efficiencies in the development (long planned by Council), enhance public access to the stream and adjacent Downtown carparking building, and generate improved urban design outcomes through a retail and business activated public space in the heart of the city.

The Huatoki Daylighting and West End Crossing projects are part of the programme of works included in the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy (the Strategy) consulted on and approved by Council on 21 December 2021. This strategy includes a key move for restoring the Huatoki which has a sub-component for the daylighting. Contingent to this is the demolition of the Council-owned Metro Plaza building. The project has the potential to not only enable the creation of an important public green space within the city centre for public enjoyment, but also to strengthen relationships with private developers and the hapū by working together in an agile and collaborative way which will lay the groundwork for increased confidence for future long-term investments.

Cemetery mowing

The additional cemetery mowing has been implemented where the district cemeteries have had an increase in mowing frequency to weekly during high growth periods with seasonal staff employed.

Northgate speed camera

As of 1 July, NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi is responsible for the provision and operation of speed cameras but do not receive any revenue. This is to ensure that the use of speed cameras is not driven by profit motives but by public safety goals.

Destination Play

Phase 1 of Destination Play was completed on 18 December 2024. Construction of Phases 2 and 3 is now underway with completion anticipated by mid August.

Supporting growth and economic development

Ring Road and second Waiwhakaiho Crossing planning

We are currently in the project set-up phase to explore options and potential alignments for a second road crossing over the Waiwhakaiho River, near the New Plymouth urban area. This work will help inform future transport planning and improve connectivity across the district.

Events Reserve

The Events Reserve has been established, and Council is in the process of adopting the Events Reserve Policy that outlines how the funds can be used in the future.

Economic Development Reserve

Following the adoption of the Economic Development Reserve Guidelines in late 2024, three strategic projects were selected to drive Taranaki's growth: the Applied Innovation Centre advancing science and partnerships, a biotech initiative positioning the region nationally, and Branching Out Phase 3 scaling sustainable food and fibre ventures with strong funding support.

Listening to our community boards development

Retaining and improving the Hutiwai Transfer Station

As part of the LTP 2024 deliberations, Council resolved to "maintain and improve the Hutiwai Transfer Station." Since then, a 24/7 recycling pod has been reinstated in the area, improving access to recycling services. Additionally, funding has been approved in the Annual Plan 2025/26 to replace the 'Jack Trash' resident bag collection.

Committing to new footpaths in Ōākura, Ōkato and Omata

In line with community board priorities, initial planning stages have commenced with the installation of a new footpath along Wairau Road. This project has funding approved through the Kaitake Community Board.

Installation of safety cameras in Bell Block

In response to a request from the Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board, NPDC delivered a CCTV crime prevention camera system installation project, placing cameras at three key locations in Bell Block. The system was fully operational by early February 2025 and now streams live footage to the New Plymouth Police Station. The initiative has been praised for enhancing community safety and supporting crime prevention.

Improving accessibility at the Inglewood Swimming Pool

Project planning and design work is underway and will be led by the NPDC Project Management Office.

Including in Year 3 a budget to remediate the old Battiscombe Terrace Landfill

A detailed investigation report has been completed to determine the full extent and boundaries of the old Battiscombe Terrace Landfill, as well as to identify any contaminants present. This information will help guide informed decisions about the most appropriate management and remediation options for the site.

Improving Council's performance and growing non-rates revenue

Scholarships and internships

In August, we will be seeking expressions of interest from leaders NPDC's new scholarship and intern opportunities. Up to three scholarships will be awarded in the first year, each providing a one-off payment of \$2,000 to support local students under 25, including school leavers or graduates.

Internships will be offered over the summer period, providing up to 10 weeks of paid work experience within NPDC. These placements are designed for students pursuing studies relevant to local government, helping build future capability and career pathways in the sector.

Working with tangata whenua

Te mahi ngātahi me tangata whenua

NPDC continues to proactively work with Māori to ensure a continued focus on kaitiakitanga and strong Māori participation in our place making and decision-making processes. We provide highlights for 2024/25 below.

Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 2024) outcomes

Strong participation by iwi and hapū groups saw our LTP 2024 actively respond to Māori community needs.

Mana Whenua Partnerships Funding

LTP 2024 Mana Whenua Partnerships Funding of \$300,000 is supporting civil works for the Ngāti Te Whiti Marae development at Ngāmotu and a new car park and ablution block for the Pukerangiora Pā upgrade.

Te Matatini

Following previous Better off Funding used to support Te Matatini, a further \$150,000 LTP 2024 allocation was utilised to support the immensely successful festival held February 2025 at the Bowl of Brooklands. The report, Te Matatini Impact Evaluation, May 2025 estimates that the event made a direct economic contribution of \$24 million to Taranaki. The festival increased peoples' interest in Māori culture and knowledge and their understanding of Māori culture and cultural activities. Te Matatini this year also had a 44 per cent increase in NZ European attendance compared to 27 per cent in previous events. NPDC's LTP investment clearly contributed to our strategic outcomes of Communities that embrace Te Ao Māori and Prosperity.



Photo: Te Matatini Enterprises

Marae Funding

In recognition of the impact of ongoing and increasing insurance costs, the LTP 2024 Marae grants fund allocation was increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum. During the year, Marae development grants were made to six marae, and support continued to meet Marae insurance costs. Many of this year's grants assisted marae to make their facilities as good as they could be for manuhiri (visitors, including teams and supporters) expected for Te Matatini.

Ngā Kaitiaki

Ngā Kaitiaki continued regular meetings with NPDC staff to better enable iwi and hapū participation in district-wide environmental policy and planning matters. Throughout 2024/2025, hui have seen bylaws discussions, input to Council's Environmental Sustainability Policy and Climate Change planning along with continued wāhi tapu pre-planning work.

Ngā hapū and iwi resource consenting support

In 2024/25 RMA capacity funding supported Council's Funding Contribution Agreement with Te Tōpuni Ngārahu to provide planning expertise when requested by mana whenua.

The Funding Contribution Agreement is intended to support timely responses from hapū groups to resource management processes and going forward, to develop streamlined processes for hapū input to consent applications. Having been in place for a year now, a review to assess the value and outcomes of the service is underway.

Waitara Spatial Plan

Work continued through the year to co-create the Waitara Spatial Plan in partnership with Manukorihi and Otaraua hapū guided by Te Kōwhatu Tūmoana Trust. Wider community engagement has informed the work and NPDC approved the draft Waitara Spatial Plan: Tiritiri o Mātangi in June 2025 for public consultation. Tiritiri o Mātangi sets the blueprint for how and where Waitara will grow and change over the next 30+ years, to meet the needs of the community including tangata whenua, tangata tiriti and te taiao. Public consultation on the draft will be completed in August, through to mid September 2025 and a report to Council seeking adoption of the finalised plan is anticipated in the first quarter of 2026.

Rohutu

As detailed in the Climate Action Framework summary of this Annual Report, Council's support to Rohutu Block over 2024/25 changed to undertaking demolition of five of the six houses at extreme risk from coastal erosion.

Better off funding – Department of Internal Affairs

NPDC administers Better Off Funding from the Department of Internal Affairs to support Māori capacity building. Over 2024/25 Better off Funding supported Te Whakapuāwai Taiao Scholarships and Wānanga for hapū.

Te Whakapuāwai Taiao Scholarships

With four scholarships awarded the first year, we have doubled our numbers with eight Te Whakapuāwai Taiao Scholarships awarded in 2024/25. Granted to recipients who whakapapa to local iwi and hapū, the scholarships pay the fees for tertiary and professional qualifications in environmental and natural resources planning. The aim of the scholarship is to have more hapū and iwi practitioners to uphold kaitiakitanga and participate in NPDC environmental and resource management decision-making. We estimate that 2025/26 will be our last year of Better off Funding for scholarships.

Wānanga Funding

The aim of the Wānanga Funding is to upskill more hapū members to carry out Kaitiaki Taiao roles to increase capacity for hapū and enable succession.

Wānanga Funding supported Puketapu Hapū in collaboration with Te Heru Māpara to successfully deliver a 17 week Level 4 Certificate in Environmental Management programme for Puketapu hapū members. Participants gained practical experience and knowledge in taiao and awa conservation management, site visits, cultural monitoring and mātauranga Māori from a range of experts and organisations including the Taranaki Maunga Project, the Department of Conservation, the 800 Trust and Te Ara Taiao. Six participants graduated and went on to employment with the Puketapu Hapū Taiao Team (four graduates), Te Heru Māpara (one graduate) and Parininihi ki Waitōtara Incorporated (one graduate). BOF Wānanga funding helped to build environmental capability and future leadership within Puketapu, strengthen relationships with key partners, and reaffirm commitment to nurturing kaitiakitanga within the Puketapu rohe.

Wānanga funding also supported Ngā Mahanga a Tairi to hold the Waiorotoki Wetland Restoration Wānanga. The two day wānanga held on two weekends a month apart brought hapū members together to look at long term aspirations for the wetlands and to learn conservation management practice from experts to develop a monitoring plan. Participants undertook water quality testing and vegetation, fish and bird surveys on site to understand the current condition of the wetlands and to plan for its ecological improvement and preservation including a culvert assessment to better understand how to improve the quality of wai within Waiorotoki.

Funding and grants

NPDC remains committed to providing grants to Māori for the purposes of marae development and urupā maintenance. Along with our 2024/25 support to Marae mentioned earlier, Manaaki Urupā funding of \$40,814 was distributed to seven urupā for the same period to address critical upkeep needs.

Whanake Grants funding of \$20,000 was distributed to four groups for the 2024/25 period. Following heavy year on year over-subscription, existing funding was reprioritised to Whanake as part of Council's Community Funding Investment Policy review in May 2025. Going forward, Whanake grant funding of \$50,000 per annum will be available. Whanake grants aim to support community groups who deliver activities, programmes and services that contribute to identified outcomes and aspirations valued by whānau, hapū and iwi.

Council also delegated authority to Te Huinga Taumatua to administer the Cultural Heritage Protection Fund as part of the Community Funding Investment Policy review. This fund assists landowners and mana whenua to manage, preserve and enhance cultural heritage values for archaeological sites or sites of significance to Māori on their properties. This fund will be able to allocate up to \$55,000 per annum and there is access to a reserve of \$250,000 due to a lack of applications in previous years.

Internal Capacity

Significant work has occurred over the year to realise our Tiriti Partnership Strategy action to provide critical Te Ao Māori training for staff. Te Pā Harakeke, our overall learning system designed to facilitate and support cultural capability, will now be available in stages to staff starting 2025/26. Te Pā Harakeke will build our capability to meaningfully and positively engage Māori communities thereby enhancing participation and ensuring services meet community needs.

Overview of our non-financial performance

He tirohanga ki ngā hua pūtea-kore

The majority of NPDC's work – our services, projects and budgets – is delivered through 16 key activity areas. These reflect how we operate and serve our community. Each activity includes specific performance measures, targets, and results, which are detailed in the Council Services section on page 24.

Despite a challenging operating environment, NPDC has largely maintained its performance across these areas.

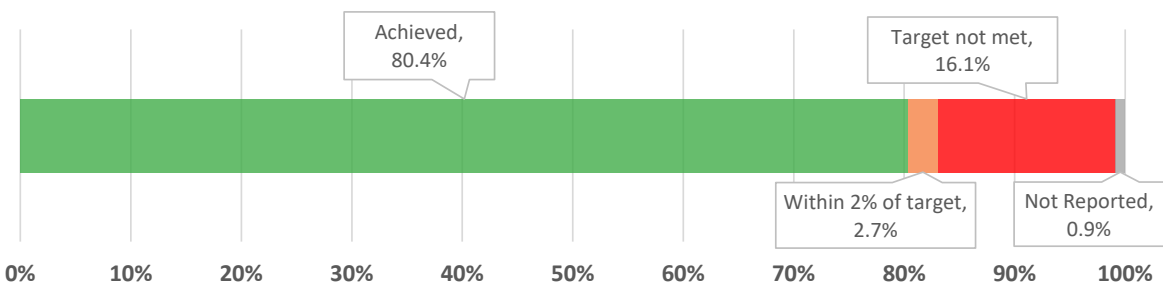
How we performed against our targets for the year

This year, we tracked 112 performance measures across our activity areas. The graph below shows our overall performance:

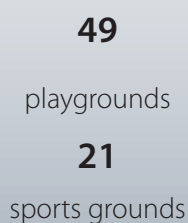
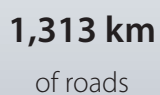
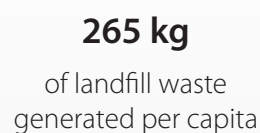
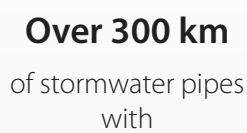
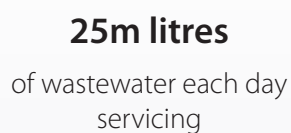
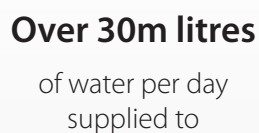
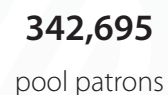
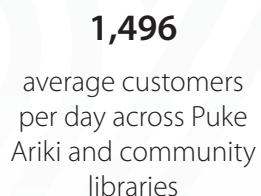
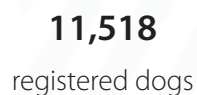
- 80.4% of performance targets were achieved (90 out of 112 measures).
- 2.7% of measures (3 out of 112) were substantially achieved, meaning the target was missed by a narrow margin (within 2%).
- 16.1% of measures (18 out of 112) were not achieved.
- One measure was not reported in 2024/25, as triennial elections were not held during the year.

The measures that were not fully met or only substantially achieved were influenced by a range of factors, including:

- Low community awareness of the advice and support available to groups.
- Stricter enforcement of animal control activities, which led to mixed public perceptions.
- Delays in responding to formal complaints and official information requests due to increased volume and complexity.
- A surge in resource consent applications ahead of development contribution changes, resulting in a processing backlog.
- Ongoing challenges in maintaining and enhancing urban landscapes and street environments.
- Postponement of gallery refresh projects, caused by expanded exhibition scopes.
- Declining satisfaction with the cycle network, linked to community feedback on the Transport Choices project.
- Temporary closure of the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre indoor pool for a ventilation upgrade.
- Cancellation of annual events by regular hirers due to external funding pressures.
- Difficulty reducing household waste, possibly influenced by more people working from home and shifting priorities.
- An increase in water-related complaints, with the largest spike caused by a brown water event in Inglewood.



We continued to deliver services that support our district's strategic vision of becoming a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital.



Financial Summary

Whakarāpopototanga ā-pūtea

Here's a quick look at how NPDC's finances shaped up over the past year, where the money came from, where it went, and how we're tracking overall.

The bottom line

We ended the year with a \$29.2m surplus, slightly under the budgeted \$32m. That difference mostly came down to things outside our control (like accounting adjustments and funds we manage on behalf of others), and some savings across different areas.

On the plus side, our investments, especially in the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) performed well. On the flip side, we had some unexpected costs like depreciation and losses from financial tools (called derivatives).

We also spent less than expected on upgrading our internal systems (like the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software), which helped balance out lower income from fewer land developments and commercial waste services.

Where the money came from

Council's income was \$284.4m, \$12.2m more than expected. That's thanks to:

- Strong returns from our investments (especially the PIF).
- Smart financial planning - like locking in better interest rates.

These gains helped make up for lower income from things like greenfield land development, the Commercial Sorting Depot Facility and delayed forestry harvest due to low log prices.

Rates

Rates are one of the main ways we fund the services and infrastructure that keep our district running, from rubbish collection and road maintenance to libraries and parks.

This year, the median residential rate (including GST) increased by 9.81%, which was in line with what we planned in the budget. The average residential rate increase was 11.3%, which is slightly below our target of 11.5%.

That means we stayed within the limits set out in our Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2024–2034, while still delivering the services and investments our community needs.

Investment and borrowing

Here's how we managed borrowing and investments this year.

- We stuck to the rules. Council stayed within all the limits set by our Treasury Management Policy throughout the year.
- Strong investment returns. Our PIF finished the year at \$404m, up \$37m. Of that, \$12m was used to help fund Council services and operations.
- Borrowing update. By 30 June 2025, our total borrowings were \$383.5m. While this was a bit higher than the original cap of \$374m in our LTP, it was still well within the revised limit of \$406m approved by Council in May.
- Lower interest costs. Thanks to favourable market conditions and smart investment strategies, our net interest costs were about \$2.4m less than expected.

How do we measure up?

We use a few key financial ratios to keep track of our financial health, which are included in the Management of Investments and Funding Activity on page 46. All measures are fully compliant with our LTP 2024 Financial Strategy, demonstrating that we're in a strong position to manage our borrowing costs.

Measure	Target	2024/25 results	2023/24 results
1. Net debt/revenue*	<135%	-45.1%	-58.4%
2. Net interest/revenue	<10%	4.9%	3.6%
3. Net interest/rates income	<12.5%	7.9%	5.8%
4. Liquidity/external debt	>105%	113.4%	108.1%

Rates

52%

Fees, charges and other revenue

15%

Investments assets

17%

Grants and Subsidies

16%

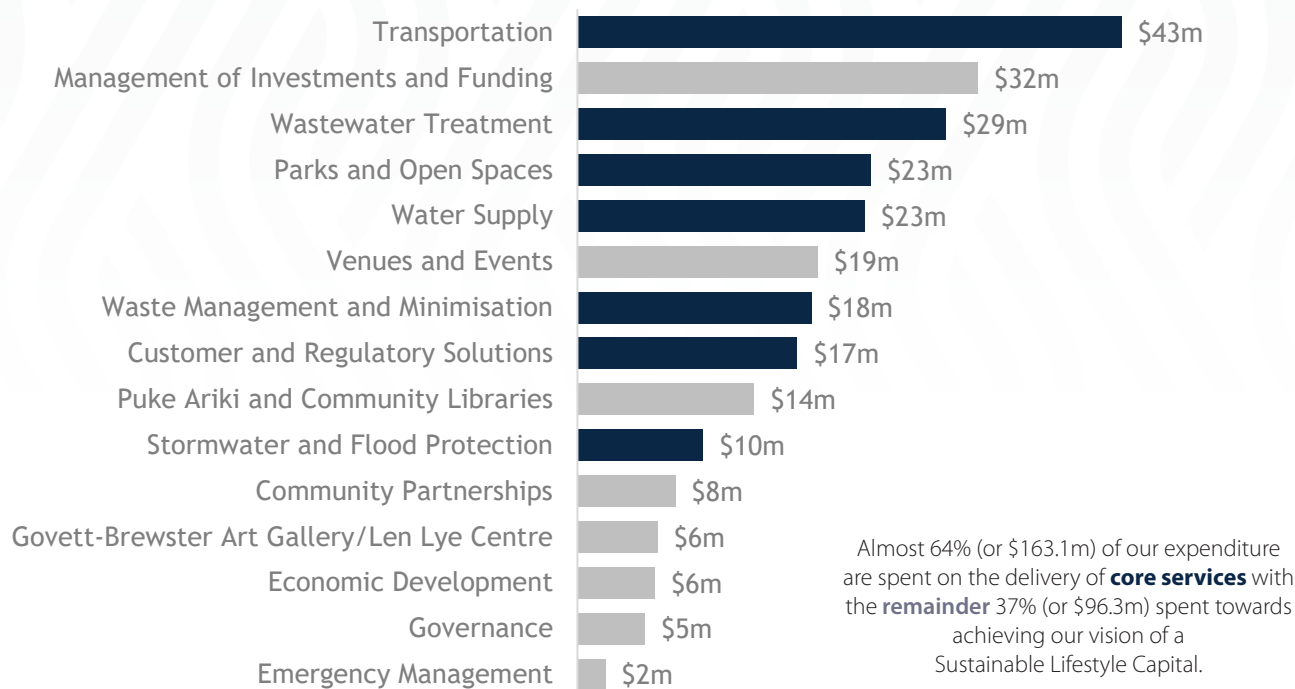
What we spent

We spent \$254.8m running services and maintaining infrastructure - that's \$14.8m more than budgeted. The extra costs were mostly due to:

- Accounting items like depreciation, asset write-offs and derivative valuation losses.
- Some planned expenses not going ahead as expected, such as forestry harvest delay and lower than anticipated ERP upgrade costs.

The graph below shows how spending was spread across different Council services and highlights the expenditure over our core functions.

Operating expenditure by activity (in millions)

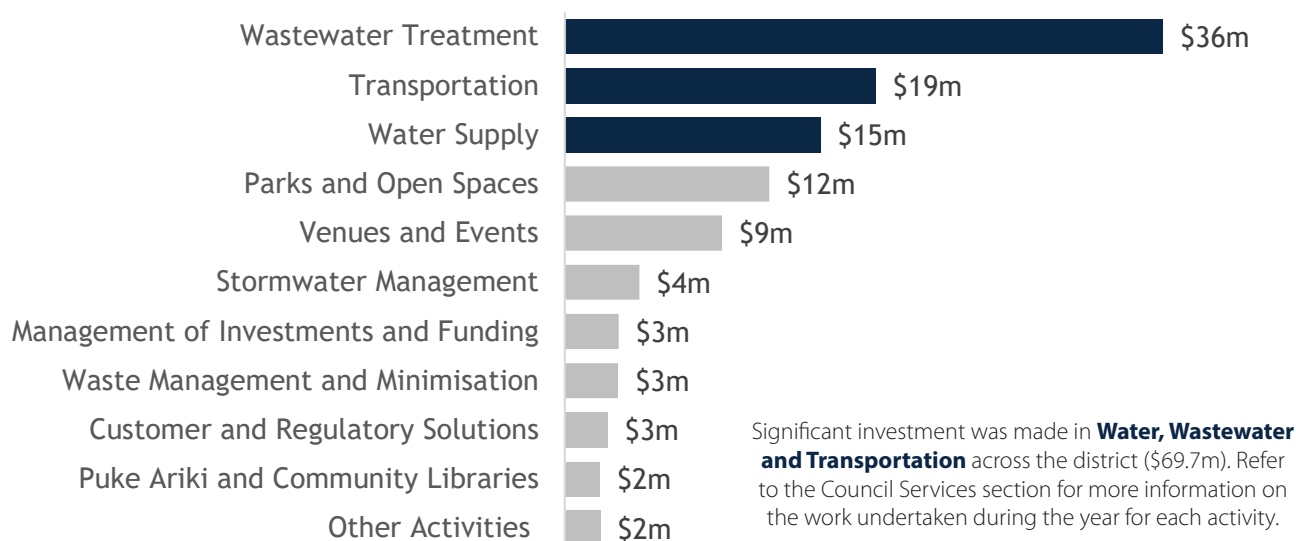


Investing in the district

Council delivered \$114.2m in assets during 2024/25, achieving 94% of the planned \$121.7m capital programme, supporting the long-term well-being of our community.

This includes \$108.9m in new assets through Council's renewal and capital works programme - everything from roads and pipes to parks and public buildings, and \$5.3m delivered on behalf of partnering agency NZ Transport Agency.

Capital expenditure by activity (in millions)



Summary Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the year ended 30 June 2025

	COUNCIL			GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Rates revenue	148,258	147,810	132,257	148,114	132,127
Perpetual Investment Fund (gains)	40,586	20,237	41,372	40,586	41,372
Other revenue	95,592	104,053	78,230	105,899	88,204
Total operating revenue	284,436	272,100	251,859	294,599	261,703
Interest costs	16,623	16,440	11,588	16,624	11,589
Perpetual Investment Fund (direct expenses)	3,327	2,834	3,069	3,327	3,069
Other expenses	234,930	220,846	218,896	242,480	226,497
Total operating expenditure	254,880	240,120	233,553	262,431	241,155
Share of joint venture surplus	(399)	-	23	(399)	23
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	29,157	31,980	18,329	31,769	20,571
Income tax (expense)/refund	-	-	-	(775)	(5,354)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAXATION	29,157	31,980	18,329	30,994	15,217
Gain/(loss) on property, plant and equipment revaluations	303,977	252,120	2,179	309,461	2,179
Financial assets fair value movement (could be reclassified to surplus/(deficit))	150	-	(12)	150	(13)
Deferred tax on property revaluation	-	-	-	(1,534)	-
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	304,127	252,120	2,167	308,077	2,166
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	333,284	284,100	20,496	339,071	17,383

Summary Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	COUNCIL			GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Current assets	396,815	336,060	384,094	400,717	392,569
Non-current assets	4,007,522	3,998,830	3,638,325	4,034,825	3,652,689
Total assets	4,404,337	4,334,890	4,022,419	4,435,542	4,045,258
Current liabilities	147,903	129,440	125,986	152,120	129,208
Non-current liabilities	298,353	313,900	271,637	309,291	280,990
Total liabilities	446,256	443,340	397,623	461,411	410,198
TOTAL EQUITY/NET ASSETS	3,958,081	3,891,550	3,624,796	3,974,131	3,635,060

Summary Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	COUNCIL			GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	51,299	64,840	29,135	55,294	33,430
Net cash flows from investing activities	(90,446)	(105,680)	(121,819)	(99,557)	(123,649)
Net cash flows from financing activities	53,856	39,000	66,002	53,856	66,002
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY	14,709	(1,840)	(26,682)	9,593	(24,217)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY	19,257	6,260	45,939	26,939	51,156
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	33,966	4,420	19,257	36,532	26,939





Council Services

Ngā Ratonga
ā te Kaunihera

Introduction to Council Services

Whakarapopoto ki ngā Ratonga ā-Kaunihera

NPDC delivers a wide range of services to the community through 16 Council activities. While the Council also carries internal functions - such as financial management and property maintenance - the costs of these are distributed across the 16 activities. This is because these internal functions support the delivery of the Council's core activities, which are the services directly received and used by the community. In the following pages, you'll find detailed information for each of the 16 Council activities, including:

- What we do – a summary of the services provided.
- Impact on community well-being – significant effects on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of our community.
- Key work and challenges – highlights of our work and the main challenges faced during the year.
- Levels of service – the key service levels we aim to deliver, including performance measures and our results.
- Funding Impact Statement - a summary of the costs and funding of each service for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Performance overview

The [Long-Term Plan 2024–2034](#) (LTP 2024) includes 112 non-financial performance measures. This section presents each measure, the target, and the result for the past year, rated as Achieved, Substantially Achieved, or Not Achieved.

Council Services	Achieved Target has been met or exceeded	Substantially achieved Target narrowly missed (-2%)	Not achieved Target has not been met
Community Partnerships	4		1
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	3	2	4
Economic Development	5		
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	4		1
Flood Protection and Control Works	3		
Governance*	2		
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	5		
Management of Investments and Funding	2		
Parks and Open Spaces	7		1
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	9		2
Stormwater Management	9		
Transportation	5		3
Venues and Events	3	1	3
Waste Management and Minimisation	7		1
Wastewater Treatment	9		1
Water Supply	13		1
TOTAL	90	3	18
Percentage	80.4%	2.7%	16.1%

* One measure was not reported as triennial elections were not held during the year (0.9%).

Performance framework

Statement of Compliance

The Council Services section of this Annual Report constitutes the Statement of Service Performance. It has been prepared in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard 48 (PBE FRS 48) Service Performance Reporting and complies with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

Changes to Service Performance Measures

In accordance with paragraph 40 of PBE FRS 48, the following changes to performance measures have occurred during the 2024/25 reporting period.

New measures introduced

- **Economic Development**

To better reflect current regional priorities and activities, four new performance targets have been introduced:

- Additional funding secured for regional development programmes. This measure responds to changes in central government policy and replaces the previous target focused on the level of annual investment in regional businesses, offering a more relevant indicator of progress.
- Client satisfaction. This Net Promoter Score target measures how likely clients are to recommend Venture Taranaki to a friend or colleague, providing a more accurate reflection of satisfaction with the services delivered and replaces previous client satisfaction measure.
- Number of events, programmes or initiatives to drive change and support regional strategy objectives. This measure helps demonstrate the breadth of activities undertaken by Venture Taranaki each year in support of regional development goals.
- Performance measures and reporting requirements of external contracts. This measure ensures external programme delivery requirements are met, such as central government funding contracts.

- **Parks and Open Spaces.** A new performance measure has been introduced to track the percentage of playgrounds compliant with New Zealand Safety Standards. This highlights improvements in the quality of playground renewals and reflects a proactive approach to ongoing maintenance.

- **Venues and Events.** A new measure has been added to track attendance at the Festival of Lights. This reflects the formal introduction of attendance counting at the event, providing a more accurate picture of community impact and event reach.

Measures removed

- **Economic Development**

To improve relevance and alignment with current priorities and policy settings, several measures have been removed:

- Undertaking initiatives to support investment in Taranaki. This measure was removed as its intent is better captured by the newly introduced measures.
- Three measures have been removed as they were considered to be better represented through a direct economic impact measure, which will be developed and reported internally - Number of engagements with visitor industry operators, number of talent initiatives and number of enterprise referrals and connections made.
- Level of annual investment in regional businesses. This measure was removed due to the unreliability of central government policy in this area. This has been replaced with a new measure focused on additional funding secured.
- Level of annual investment in small and medium-sized businesses. This measure was removed as the programme is at risk due to potential changes in central government policy.

- **Emergency Management and Business Continuance.** The measure engage with key community groups and stakeholders (particularly iwi and hapū) to develop community emergency response capability was removed, as its intent is already captured through other existing measures, such as volunteer numbers and Civil Defence Centre readiness.

Target adjustments

- **Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre.** The target for annual entries increased from 70,000 to 72,000, and audience engagement events from 60 to 65. These adjustments reflect organic programme growth over time and better alignment with actual output.
- **Economic Development.** The target for the number of major events attracted or retained increased from four to six, reflecting consistently strong performance and better alignment with actual outcomes.
- **Parks and Open Spaces.** The target for percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's urban landscapes and streets reduced from 95% to 90%. This adjustment reflects current performance levels and acknowledges that no additional funding or resources were made available to support improvements needed to achieve the original target.

- **Puke Ariki and Community Libraries.** The target for average number of customers was changed from per day to per week to enable more accurate calculation and better reflect usage trends.
- **Transportation**
 - The target for average quality of ride on the district's sealed local road network reduced from 90% to 85%. This adjustment reflects the existing baseline of 85%, and acknowledges that improvements are costly, slow, and primarily achieved through upgrades to arterial and collector roads. Investment in these roads will be tempered by the need to prioritise forestry-affected routes.
 - The target for percentage of residents satisfied with the overall quality of the district's roads reduced from 85% to 60%. This change reflects ongoing negative community feedback, which includes concerns about the condition of state highways (beyond NPDC control). Improvements to state highways are anticipated over the coming years.
 - The target for minimum percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced increased from 4% to 5%, reflecting a baseline level that should be achievable given current funding levels.
 - The footpath length recorded as failed target went from less than 1% to 3% or less to reflect actual level of funding.

Venues and Events. The target for percentage of residents with events venues increased from 94% to 96%, reflecting the expectation that Taranaki Stadium will be operating at full capacity by the end of 2025. The target percentage of residents satisfied with swimming facilities reduced from 95% to 85%, acknowledging the impact ageing infrastructure on residents satisfaction.

Waste Management and Minimisation. The reduction in total waste to landfill per capita in the district target was adjusted from 10% to 5% to align with landfill waste diversion requirements in the NZ Waste Strategy.

Disclosure of Judgements

In preparing the Statement of Service Performance, NPDC has applied professional judgement to determine the relevance, reliability, and comparability of performance measures, to ensure that they would sufficiently measure progress towards delivering outcomes in the LTP and were a fair representation of the services provided across Council.

Judgements were also applied to how these would be measured, aggregated and presented in order to find a balance between practicality, feasibility, community feedback, and risk of survey fatigue.

The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) sets some mandatory KPIs that all councils need to include in their LTPs with regard to Three Waters and Rooding activities. The remaining KPIs were set to align with Council Plans, statutory obligations, and our long-term aspirations that was our guiding document when the LTP 2024 was developed.

These judgements are made in accordance with PBE FRS 48: Service Performance Reporting and support NPDC's commitment to transparent and meaningful performance reporting.

Measurement Bases

NPDC uses a range of measurement methods to assess performance across its activities. These include:

- **Satisfaction surveys.** Some performance measures are based on satisfaction surveys. NPDC contracted The Curiosity Company to conduct an independent survey of approximately 395 residents. The survey sample was representative of our district and statistically robust, with a margin of error of $\pm 4.9\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

Survey results exclude responses from individuals who were unsure or had no opinion due to not using the service. Removing these "don't know" responses allows for more accurate comparisons across activities and supports better Council decision-making.

- **In-house surveys.** NPDC uses several in-house surveys to gather feedback from users of specific services. These surveys are not based on statistically valid sampling methods but still provide valuable insights into user experiences.

Information on other measurement methods are explained as footnotes across the relevant activities.

The Council's Statement of Service Performance for the 2024/25 reporting year is presented on pages 20 to 74 of the Annual Report. The reconciliation of the financial statements to the New Plymouth District Council Funding Impact Statement is included on pages 148 and 149.

How our service contributes to our goals

Hei Tāpae i Ngā Moemoeā

The table below illustrates how each Council service aligns with the goals of NPDC’s strategic framework, also referred to as our community outcomes. A **medium rating** reflects a general contribution to an outcome, while a **high rating** indicates a strong and significant impact.

For more detailed information on how each service supports these outcomes, please refer to the [LTP 2024](#).

	 Trusted	 Thriving Communities and Culture	 Environmental Excellence	 Prosperity
Community Partnerships	High	High	Medium	Medium
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	High	High	High	High
Economic Development	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	High	High	Medium	Medium
Flood Protection and Control Works	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Governance	High	High		
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	High	High	Medium	Medium
Management of Investments and Funding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Parks and Open Spaces	Medium	High	High	Medium
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	High	High		High
Stormwater Management	Medium	High	High	Medium
Transportation	Medium	High	Medium	High
Venues and Events	Medium	High	Medium	High
Waste Management and Minimisation	High	Medium	High	Medium
Wastewater Treatment	Medium	Medium	High	High
Water Supply	High	High	Medium	High

Community Partnerships

Ngā rangapū ā-hapori

What we do

We offer advice, support and partnerships to encourage a strong and connected community sector. We also work to make the central city area more vibrant, work on collective solutions to help solve the housing crisis and food insecurity, and provide a Housing for the Elderly service.

The Community Partnerships Team supports community organisations, educational institutions, iwi, business and central government agencies to plan for, and respond to, the changing needs of our community. We are a conduit between the Council and the community, keeping aware of the evolving needs of the community, and communicating those needs to elected members and staff.

To do this, our team manages and distributes NPDC's community grants funding scheme. This includes annual contestable funding for projects and initiatives that meet set criteria with aligned organisations and groups. These include Māori specific aspirations in the form of Marae Development and Whanake grants. We also work collaboratively with our funding partners, such as TOI Foundation, Taranaki Foundation, central government, and other local philanthropic trusts. We directly fund New Plymouth Partners to help them attract external funding to support projects such as Destination Play Kawaaroa.

The Central City Facilitation champions and activates a vibrant central city. This service not only encourages people into the city centre to help revitalise the area and support local business as guided by the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy.

Our Housing for the Elderly scheme provides affordable housing for eligible elderly people in the district with regular visits to support and monitor their well-being. We also continue to provide free and independent advice on home sustainability. This is available to the general public and enables them to make wise choices to improve the health and energy efficiency of their home.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. There are no identified significant negative effects associated with this service.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

The service has had continued pressure from over-subscribed community funding requests and increasingly complex social challenges to respond to, such as rough sleeping. In response, the team has had to listen, adapt and deliver to meet the evolving demands in light of a challenging environment. This has included the establishment of a rough sleeping night shelter, continued work on a homelessness action plan, and completing a review of the Community Investment Funding Policy. This has been on top of our agreed work plan for the year, including a refreshed Art in Public Places Strategy, adopting a new way to engage young people and implementation of a new partnership and communication approach.

Balancing housing for the elderly rental increases in a way that provides for the self-funding model while providing affordable housing based on market levels (as required by the Housing for the Elderly Policy) has also been challenging. Work has been conducted to explore alternative models that address this challenge with commitments made during LTP 2024 to resource the work with at least 12 more units scheduled to be built with more to be announced in the coming year.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Build strategic relationships that support collaboration, capability and capacity in the community sector.			
The percentage of partners satisfied with NPDC's advice and involvement in community initiatives.	95%	100%	Responses received from 29 of 31 partners surveyed. (2023/24: 95% - Achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's advice and support to community groups (satisfaction survey ¹).	90%	87%	Lack of awareness of the advice and support we offer to community groups has contributed to the lower score. (2023/24: 85% - Not achieved)
Provide a 'start-up' fund to support creativity and collaboration in new community initiatives.			
The number of initiatives receiving 'start-up' financial support.	3	6	(2023/24: Six - Achieved)
Provide effective funding support for community organisations and initiatives.			
The percentage of key performance indicators achieved by recipients of NPDC's grants (as set out in funding contracts).	95%	100%	(2023/24: 100% - Achieved)
Effectively coordinate and administer the Housing for the Elderly service.			
The percentage of tenants satisfied with the service.	90%	100%	Responses received from 40 tenants surveyed. (2023/24: 98% - Achieved)

¹ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Community Partnerships

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		5,430	6,350	6,350
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		60	60	67
Fees and charges		1,310	1,380	1,575
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1	250	370	-
Total operating funding (A)		7,050	8,160	7,993
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2	5,170	6,490	7,009
Finance costs		-	150	149
Internal charges and overheads applied		1,370	1,480	1,445
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		6,540	8,120	8,603
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		510	40	(611)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	3	(30)	4,100	425
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		(30)	4,100	425
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	3	-	4,120	425
- to replace existing assets		100	240	388
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,2	380	(220)	(999)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		480	4,140	(186)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(510)	(40)	611
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Due to the Te Tai Pari Trust grant being funded from the reserve, release from the fund was not required.
2. Operating 'payments' include the first year contribution of \$0.35m made towards the YMCA homeless shelter funded from reserves.
3. Due to a housing project delay, there has been less expenditure, leading to less debt.

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

Ngā Whakatika i ngā Kiritaki me ngā Waeture

What we do

We develop, implement and enforce national and local rules that protect the natural and built environment, and public and environmental health.

As the first point of contact for the public, the Customer Services Team assists people via telephone, email, live chat, kiosk, or in person. Interactions cover the breadth of Council business. We manage the research, collation and production of Land Information Memoranda (LIM) reports and make public bookings for three community halls. We provide a case management service for customers wishing to open a business, or projects that involve multiple NPDC teams. The administration and assignment of requests for information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) throughout the organisation is administered by this team.

We process food, alcohol, health and encroachment licences, and issue dog licences. We monitor and enforce legislation and bylaws, including parking, freedom camping and noise nuisances. The Animal Control Team respond to complaints about dogs and stock and maintain a service for the impounding and care of stray or seized dogs and stock. We provide a range of parking services and facilities, including paid-parking spaces, time-restricted spaces, and leaseholder carparks, throughout the district with a particular focus on the New Plymouth central business district area. Regulatory Services process building, land use and subdivision consents. We work with other teams to develop the District Plan and other policies that guide the development of the district, providing strategic planning and environmental advice to enable sustainable, resilient and productive communities.

In our role as a Building Consent Authority, our dedicated team manages the entire spectrum of building consents, from processing applications to conducting thorough inspections, all the way to achieving the coveted code of compliance status. Operating as a Territorial Authority (TA), we take charge of inspecting structures deemed dangerous or unsanitary. Our responsibilities extend further to handling complaints, resolving disputes related to buildings, ensuring swimming pool barrier compliance, building warrants of fitness and overseeing specific processes related to earthquake-prone structures, all undertaken in accordance with the Building Act 2004. Our commitment to excellence is underlined by our biennial International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) audits, which serve to reaffirm that our daily operations consistently uphold the highest quality standard.



Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of our community as outlined in the LTP 2024.

However, in 2024/25, NPDC recognises that the rising cost of living may have a negative impact on economic well-being, particularly in relation to the costs of delivering services. This has been highlighted through feedback from our customers and the wider community. The Council continues to regularly review fees and charges to ensure they remain fair and appropriate and places importance on clear communication with stakeholders, especially regarding any changes to fees, such as those driven by central government levies.

Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

Following a decade-long review of the District Plan, the Council is close to achieving its goal of operating under a single, second-generation Operative District Plan. However, frequent and ongoing changes to resource management legislation, introduced by both past and current governments, continue to challenge our ability to maintain a stable planning framework. This instability affects our capacity to support population and economic growth and to guide development to appropriate locations. In response, the Taranaki councils are working proactively and collaboratively to stay ahead of resource management reforms, with work already underway on a regional spatial plan.

To improve access to Council services, we introduced self-service kiosks at public service centres as an interim solution. These kiosks enable residents to lodge requests, make payments, and access information independently, supporting our goal of creating a more accessible and digitally enabled district.

Based on community feedback, we have also implemented new technology to streamline the resource and building consents process. Two new workflow tools for resource consents have been implemented, aimed at reducing manual handling and improving turnaround times. These enhancements have increased internal efficiency and improved the customer experience, aligning with our commitment to modernising core infrastructure and service delivery. Additionally, building consent applicants can now request remote inspections, saving time, reducing overall project costs, and aligning with central government strategy.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Animal control processes contribute to a safe and healthy community.			
The percentage of dog attacks responded to within two hours. ¹	100%	100%	(2023/24: 100% - Achieved)
The percentage of known dogs registered.	95%	92%	Rounded up from 91.5%. There are 11,518 known dogs registered in the district and 1,067 unregistered dogs, compared to 11,319 registered and 1,684 unregistered in 2023/24. With the compliance rate increasing over the past financial year, the tools introduced to support this improvement will continue to be used as part of ongoing efforts to reach the target rate. New strategies are planned, including the earlier allocation of resources in the financial year, to engage dog owners with a history of registration non-compliance. (2023/24: 87% - Not achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with animal control activities (satisfaction survey ²)	90%	84%	Residents have indicated they would still like harsher penalties for dogs in restricted areas. In 2024/25, Council adopted a firmer enforcement approach in response to serious non-compliance. Officers focused on proactive district-wide patrols to educate the public, prevent breaches, and respond to issues. Animal Control services operated seven days a week, with 24/7 officer availability as needed. Enforcement practices continue to be reviewed to ensure appropriate responses and penalties. (2023/24: 88% - Substantially achieved).
Respond to logged complaints in a timely manner.			
The percentage of formal complaints that receive an interim reply or are resolved within five working days.	90%	83%	There were 255 formal complaints received, compared to 177 in 2023/24 (+78 / + 44%). The target was not achieved due to increase in volume of complaints and complexity. In response, we have implemented new processes to address delays in responses and are actively working with teams across the Council to enhance service delivery and customer satisfaction. (2023/24: 88% - Substantially achieved)

¹ Dog attacks are defined as incidents where a dog makes physical contact with another dog, animal, or person, and this contact is likely to result in injury.

² All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

	Target	Result	Comment
Process requests for official information within timeframes set under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (1987).			
The percentage of requests for official information completed within statutory timeframes.	100%	98%	There were 360 official information requests received, compared to 319 in 2023/24. Of the 360 requests received, six were completed outside the timeframe. Resourcing pressures and the substantial, or complex nature of requests, have led to a small percentage of requests exceeding the legislative timeframe. (2023/24: 100% - Achieved)
Conduct alcohol licensing inspections in accordance with statutory requirements.			
All businesses applying for licenses under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 will be inspected in accordance with statutory requirements.	100%	100%	NPDC has a total of 236 licensed premises in the district, compared to 250 in 2023/24. (2023/24: 100% - Achieved)
Process consent applications within statutory timeframes.			
The percentage of building applications processed within statutory timeframes (consents and code compliance certificates).	100%	98%	There were 2,830 building applications processed, compared to 5,948 ³ the previous year. (2023/24: 95% - Not achieved)
The percentage of non-notified resource management consents processed within statutory timeframes. ⁴	100%	55%	Rounded up from 54.9%. There was a large increase of non-notified consents processed - 463 compared to 367 the previous year. The percentage of resource consents dropped due to a large number of applications being submitted before 1 July 2024, as applicants aimed to "beat" the development contribution changes. Since then, we have seen an increase in over time consents as we work through the backlog. Moving forward, we have implemented a new template writing system (Rico) and a new workflow system (Flowingly) to reduce consent writing time and improve tracking accuracy. (2023/24: 68% ⁵ - Not achieved)
The percentage of non-notified resource management consents where decisions to extend timeframes meet the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 requirements.	100%	100%	(2023/24: New measure)

³ The previous year's total of 5,948 applications was inflated due to working on and finalising a tranche of historic Certificate Code Compliances dating back to 1992 which needed a Council decision.

⁴ Non-notified resource consents are applications that are not publicly advertised because the adverse effects of the proposal are considered to be no more than minor, and any affected persons (usually neighbours) have provided written approval.

⁵ Due to system limitations and documentation gaps, issues were identified with the recorded processing times not agreeing with underlying consent information. Due to this, the risk exists that the result achieved last year may be higher or lower than reported here. These issues do not reflect the quality of resource consents processed or the decisions reached but may have impacted on the accuracy of performance reporting for this measure.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Customer and Regulatory Solutions

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		2,580	3,910	3,910
Targeted rates		40	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	(5)
Fees and charges	1	9,460	11,110	9,783
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		790	800	802
Total operating funding (A)		12,870	15,820	14,490
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2	8,730	11,100	11,613
Finance costs		-	160	157
Internal charges and overheads applied		4,290	4,970	5,193
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		13,020	16,230	16,963
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		(150)	(410)	(2,473)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		(30)	4,140	3,005
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		(30)	4,140	3,005
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		-	3,560	2,395
- to replace existing assets		30	170	170
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		(220)	-	(2,033)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		(190)	3,730	531
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		150	410	2,473
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Operating 'user fees' received for parking are lower than budgeted due to a reduction in activity.
2. Operating 'payments' have increased due to receiving subdivision consent professional advice.

Economic Development

Whakawhanake Ohaoha

What we do

We work collaboratively to identify and embrace opportunities for economic growth and diversification in the district while also contributing to social, environmental and cultural well-being.

NPDC works with the other Taranaki councils, central government, and a number of agencies in the region to develop and improve the local economy. This includes directly funding and overseeing Te Puna Umanga Venture Taranaki Trust, a Council Controlled Organisation responsible for promoting regional development and tourism in the district. Our priorities for economic development are set out in *Tapuae Roa: Make Way for Taranaki* – the Regional Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan adopted in February 2018. This work is complemented by the initiatives and outcomes identified in the *Taranaki 2050 Roadmap* and their associated pathway action plans, the Taranaki Iwi Recovery Plan and the Taranaki Housing Strategy.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024.

There are no significant negative effects associated with this service. However, for completeness, it's important to note the environmental impact of the visitor industry, particularly its contribution to carbon emissions. Visitor promotion and major events funding aim to attract people to Taranaki, which can lead to increased travel-related emissions and other environmental effects. These impacts are mitigated by promoting more sustainable transport options, such as the use of electric vehicles.

Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

Venture Taranaki advanced regional development with a strong focus on food and fibre diversification, highlighted by the Branching Out programme's success with Angelica and hemp crops. Agritech innovation was boosted through the launch of AgritechX, supported by local stakeholders and seed funding.

The refreshed Tapuae Roa Strategy set revised priorities in energy, tourism, Māori economic development, and innovation, with strong community engagement.



Tourism gained momentum through a partnership with International Traveller Magazine and major events like WOMAD and Te Matatini. A successful collaborative bid for the Regional Tourism Boost fund enabled Taranaki, alongside other North Island regions, to access up to \$600,000 for Australian visitor campaigns to the central region. Business events and merchandise initiatives further supported the visitor economy. Venture Taranaki also hosted other regional agencies and an economic briefing focused on biotech opportunities.

With challenges in the energy sector, the Regional Development Agency remained focused on innovation, collaboration, and sustainable growth, reinforcing a unified Team Taranaki approach to building a resilient future.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to work, live, learn, play and invest.			
The number of major events attracted or retained.	6	16 ¹	(2023/24: 32 (target 4) - Achieved)
Facilitate, promote, and support sustainable business growth, innovation, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki.			
The annual additional funding secured for the provision of regional development programmes, projects and services into Taranaki in line with regional strategy such as Tapuae Roa, subject to central Government policy and funding.	20% of total funding	34%	The percentage represents the proportion of total funding secured from external sources relative to NPDC's core investment. To ensure consistency in reporting, this measure excludes contributions from the Major Events Fund and NPDC non-core investment streams, such as Branching Out, the Taranaki Innovation Centre, and Emergent Opportunities. (2023/24: New measure)
Client satisfaction across all business support services, events, programmes and initiatives.	Net Promoter Score (NPS ²) 40+	79	The NPS has been rounded down from 79.2. Client satisfaction remained consistently strong across the year. (2023/24: New measure)
Number of events, programmes or initiatives to drive change and support regional strategy objectives such as in Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050. ³	10	20	Of the 20 initiatives delivered to support regional strategy objectives, 17 were fully completed and three were close to completion, demonstrating strong execution and consistent progress. (2023/24: New measure)
Performance measures and reporting requirements of external contracts (such as with central government) are achieved. ⁴	90%	100%	By the end of the financial year, Venture Taranaki successfully managed a total of 22 external contracts. All performance measures and reporting requirements were fully met across each quarter of the reporting period. Projects and deliverables scheduled beyond the reporting period were either completed or remained on track for delivery. This resulted in an overall delivery rate exceeding the annual target of 90%. (2023/24: New measure)

¹ In 2024/25, 16 major events were attracted or retained, compared to 32 in 2023/24. The lower number reflects a focus during the year on supporting fewer, large-scale events that delivered stronger outcomes for regional visitation and cultural vibrancy. Events contracted were: Festival of Lights – Summer 2025/2026; WOMAD; Bowl of Brooklands Summer concerts; Americarna 2026; Taranaki Open Fours Bowls 2026; Winter Fest 2026; Feastival; Taste & Tales 2026; NZ Tattoo and Art Festival 2025; Taranaki Sustainable Trails 2025; Taranaki Arts Trail 2025; Taranaki Art Show 2026; Reimagine Festival 2025; Coastal Five 2025; Taranaki Fringe Garden Festival 2025; Taranaki Garden Festival.

² The Net Promoter Score (NPS) measure asks clients how likely they are to recommend Venture Taranaki to a friend or colleague and more accurately measures satisfaction with the services provided by Venture Taranaki.

³ Tapuae Roa was adopted by NPDC along with the other three Taranaki district councils as the Taranaki Regional Economic Development Strategy and is readily available on the Council's website.

⁴ This measure ensures external programme delivery requirements are met, such as requirements set by central government funding contracts.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Economic Development

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		4,400	5,620	5,620
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1	-	-	428
Fees and charges		-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		4,400	5,620	6,048
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,2	3,590	5,020	5,076
Finance costs		-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		750	1,030	1,032
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		4,340	6,050	6,107
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		60	(430)	(59)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		(20)	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		(20)	-	-
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		-	-	-
- to replace existing assets		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	2	40	(430)	(59)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		40	(430)	(59)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(60)	430	59
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Increase in subsidies and grants due to Better Off Funding being received. However, this then offsets expenditure.
2. Decrease in reserves being less than budgeted is due to the funds not yet being required.

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

Whakahaere Wā Mōrearea me te Tōnuitanga Pakihi

What we do

We identify and understand local hazards and risks, building capability and capacity to respond to and recover from emergencies.

As a member of the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEM Group), NPDC works with the three Taranaki councils, the community, and other agencies to plan for and manage responses to emergency events. We also educate our communities about potential hazards and about how to prepare and recover from emergencies associated with these hazards.

We make sure the information we have about hazards and risks in the district is up to date, and review a range of Council plans in accordance with that information.

We also manage NPDC's internal emergency management response outside of civil defence activation, including business continuance. Our systems and processes ensure NPDC can continue to operate as well as possible during an emergency, major or minor.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024.

There are no significant negative effects associated with this service. However, when a response is implemented the public may perceive a negative impact to their well-being and this has been included for completeness. This public perception is mitigated through prioritising the well-being of our community by providing clear and thorough communication, ensuring they have access to, and are provided details of, well-being support during and post events.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

During the 2024/2025 financial year, the NPDC Emergency Management group was aligned with the Taranaki Emergency Management Office to strengthen both regional and local emergency management capabilities. While this alignment has brought opportunities for greater collaboration and resilience, it has also presented a number of operational and governance challenges.

In response to homes identified as being at immediate risk of coastal erosion, the New Plymouth District Council Emergency Management group worked closely with the Rohutu Trust. This collaborative effort prioritised the safety of affected residents and resulted in the successful and safe removal of the threatened homes.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Ensure NPDC is ready for, can respond to, and can recover from emergencies.			
Emergency plans and processes are reviewed and updated annually as per review schedule.	Achieved	Achieved	(2023/24: Not achieved)
Recruit, train, and maintain a database of at least 150 staff and volunteers capable of responding to an emergency.	Achieved	Achieved	There were 163 recruited and trained staff and volunteers (107 trained EOC staff, 56 trained community volunteers who are aligned with Civil Defence Centres within the region). (2023/24: 148 - Substantially achieved)
Ensure the NPDC Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is fit for purpose. ¹	Complete monthly system checks and an annual EOC capability audit	Achieved	(2023/24: Achieved)
Develop and implement an NPDC emergency exercise programme. ²	Undertake two emergency exercises	Achieved	Six emergency exercises were undertaken - regional debrief to close out Ru Whenua (July 2024), two community exercises with Red Cross (October 2024 and March 2025) and three internal table top exercises focused on Avian Influenza (October 2024). (2023/24: Seven - Achieved)
Assist the New Plymouth community in becoming ready for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies.			
Emergency centres are identified, assessed and formalised with Memorandum(s) of Understanding.	8	7	Seven Civil Defence Centres have been identified, assessed and formalised through MOUs: Owae Marae, North Taranaki Sports and Recreation Waitara, Northpoint Baptist Church, Coastal School, Knox Church, Ōākura Bowling Club, TET Stadium Inglewood. (2023/24: Seven - Not achieved)

¹ This measure uses a combination of an annual EOC capability audit conducted by TEMO provided by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and monthly equipment audits conducted by Council Digital Enablement Team.

² This is a programme of planned emergency exercises to monitor the performance and capability of EOC personnel in an emergency situation. The NPDC programme aligns with regional exercises coordinated by the Taranaki Emergency Management Office (TEMO) and includes collaboration with community groups to enhance local preparedness and resilience.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Emergency Management and Business Continuance

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		1,540	1,000	1,000
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		1,610	1,910	1,654
Fees and charges		-	-	28
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		3,160	2,910	2,682
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		2,170	2,280	2,189
Finance costs		40	80	109
Internal charges and overheads applied		740	460	431
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		2,950	2,820	2,730
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		200	90	(47)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		780	30	(150)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		780	30	(150)
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		980	80	24
- to replace existing assets		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		-	40	(222)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		980	120	(198)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(200)	(90)	47
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

There are no material variances for this activity.

Flood Protection and Control Works

Tiakina Waipuke me ngā Mahinga Whakahaere

What we do

We provide protection to people and property of the New Plymouth District by managing, maintaining and monitoring flood protection dams and diversion tunnels. These safeguard the people and property of the New Plymouth District against the impact of flooding damage.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of our community are outlined in the LTP 2024.

However, NPDC acknowledges that there can be some negative impacts. This includes risks to people and buildings in the event the flood protection assets do not function adequately during severe storm events. Also there is an impact on environmental values as the flood protection assets are built in water ways.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

During 2024/25, NPDC has continued the implementation of a dam safety management system (DSMS) in accordance with the MBIE Dams Safety Regulation 2022. This included completing the classification of the potential impact of all four dams and completion of a dams safety assurance program, both of which have been approved by the Taranaki Regional Council.

We have also started modelling, and an options assessment for remediating the Highlands Park dam. Completing this investigation and defining a plan will be the main challenge for the coming year.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Major flood protection scheme assets and systems are maintained in accordance with asset management plans and annual works programme.			
Assets to be maintained to full service potential in accordance with the Dam Safety Management System and Asset Management System (T1) scheduled maintenance. ¹	Achieved	Achieved	(2023/24: Achieved)
Dam Safety Management System is updated in accordance with Dam Safety Regulation. ²	Achieved	Achieved	(2023/24: Achieved)
Major flood protection scheme assets and systems are repaired in accordance with asset management plans and annual works programme.			
Following an event, damage is identified and programmed for repair.	Achieved	Achieved	(2023/24: Achieved)

¹ This measure includes monthly inspections for dams (internal inspection), annual inspections for dams and tunnels (external review by technical adviser) and a five-yearly comprehensive inspection for dams (external review by technical adviser). The scheduled maintenance programme forms part of the Dam Safety Management System submitted to the Taranaki Regional Council for approval.

² The Dam Safety Management System is certified annually by a technical adviser and submitted to the Taranaki Regional Council for approval.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Flood Protection and Control Works

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		380	630	630
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-
Fees and charges		-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		380	630	630
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		130	360	188
Finance costs		-	10	7
Internal charges and overheads applied		210	230	198
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		340	600	393
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		40	30	237
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		-	180	179
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		-	180	179
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		-	180	179
- to replace existing assets		40	210	31
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		-	(180)	206
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		40	210	416
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(40)	(30)	(237)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

There are no material variances for this activity.

Governance

Kāwanatanga

What we do

We support the Mayor, councillors and community board members to be effective, representative and accountable decision makers. We also make sure people have easy access to the information they need to be involved in Council decision-making.

We support, facilitate and administer Council, committee and community board meetings and coordinate a range of civic functions. We provide administrative services and oversight for Te Tai Pari Trust, a statutory organisation established by the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018, which allocates funding from the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund. Every three years, we are responsible for managing local authority elections.

We support the community boards in their decision-making in relation to the Community Boards Discretionary Fund.

Significant effects on community well-beings

We have a key role in enhancing community well-being by fostering transparent, inclusive, and responsive decision-making processes. Through proactive engagement with legislative changes, facilitation of accessible public participation, and investment in digital tools, the team enables democratic involvement and trust in local government. By addressing barriers to participation - particularly in formal and complex governance processes - the team supports social, cultural, economic, and environmental well-being, assisting members of the public to participate in decision-making and ensuring that all voices in the community have an ability to be heard and valued.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

Following adoption of Annual Plan 2025/26 and the setting of rates, errors were found. These were a typographical error to GST, incorrect resolution for the restricted flow of water supply rate, and the miscalculation of the average residential rates rise. Following internal and legal review, these were corrected at extraordinary Council Meetings on 1 and 22 July 2025. The review has identified future process changes to avoid these problems in the future.

Another challenge in 2024/25 was supporting the Community Boards' allocation of discretionary funding and subsequent delivery of approved projects. During 2024/25 we:

- a) Supported delivery of 94 per cent of the 16 approved projects from the 2023/24 discretionary funding allocations.
- b) Coordinated information and project scoping to enable allocation of 99.6 per cent of the 2024/25 discretionary fund over 26 projects.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Effectively manage local elections in accordance with statutory requirements.			
Elections and polls comply with the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and are without successful petitions for inquiry into the conduct of elections.	Full compliance	N/A	No triennial elections held this year. (2023/24: Achieved)
Ensure NPDC processes comply with statutory requirements.			
The Long-Term Plan, Annual Plan and Annual Report are each adopted within statutory timeframes. ¹	Full compliance	Achieved	The Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 was adopted on 4 July 2024 and the Annual Report 2023/24 on 16 December 2024. The Annual Plan 2025/26 was adopted on 13 May 2025. Following adoption corrections to the rates resolution were made on 1 and 22 July, including directing an erratum be issued to the Annual Plan 2025/26 to correct disclosures on the average residential rates rise. Full compliance with this measure was still achieved. (2023/24: Achieved)
Meeting agendas are available at least two working days before every meeting.	Full compliance	Achieved	Meeting agendas provided online within statutory timeframes. Hard copies available to members of the public on request. (2023/24: Achieved)

¹ This measure ensures Council meets statutory timeframes for adopting its Long-Term Plan, Annual Plan, and Annual Report under the Local Government Act 2002.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Governance

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		4,110	6,370	6,370
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-
Fees and charges		10	10	27
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		4,120	6,380	6,397
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		1,880	2,400	2,328
Finance costs		-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,190	2,980	2,990
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		4,070	5,380	5,318
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		50	1,000	1,079
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		(10)	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		(10)	-	-
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		420	380	350
- to replace existing assets		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		(380)	620	728
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		40	1,000	1,079
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(50)	(1,000)	(1,079)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

There are no material variances for this activity.

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

Te Whare Toi ā Govett-Brewster me Len Lye

What we do

We provide the community access to innovative and insightful art exhibitions and events, created by national and international contemporary artists.

The Govett-Brewster Art Gallery offers a dynamic range of exhibitions spanning current art ideas and issues, and the art of Len Lye. These are shaped by the Govett-Brewster collection of contemporary art, and the Len Lye collection and archive, which the Gallery maintains on behalf of the Len Lye Foundation.

Extending our exhibitions are a comprehensive range of public engagement programmes, events, workshops, education tours and programmes, and publishing. Our retail store, art-house cinema, guided tours and private venue hire operations enable further interaction while supporting revenue generation.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. There are no identified significant negative effects associated with this service.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

The exhibition *Lalaga: Le Hui Fono* saw the establishment of a Pasifika youth advisory group who made an important cultural contribution.

More than 100 artists, many from Taranaki including youth, were involved in creating artworks for the exhibition *He Tukutuku Auahatanga*.

The team developed an exhibition and event programme and publication to celebrate the 10-year anniversary of the Len Lye Centre in July to August 2025.

Five books were published by the Gallery during the year, with international distribution.

The Len Lye Centre Cinema showed strong growth and was the sole Taranaki location for a number of national and international film festivals.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide access to an engaging range of contemporary art from New Zealand and around the world.			
The annual number of exhibitions on offer.	7	7	The Gallery opened seven exhibitions during the year, spanning contemporary art (five) and Len Lye (two). (2023/24: 10 - Achieved)
The annual number of visitor entries.	72,000	79,147	The Gallery welcomed 79,147 visitors during the year. Exhibition visitors surveyed originated from New Plymouth District (23%), elsewhere in Taranaki (3%), Auckland (15%), Wellington (13%) and international (14%). (2023/24: 87,442 (target 70,000) - Achieved)
The annual number of audience engagement events. ¹	65	89	A total of 89 unique audience engagement events were developed and delivered during the year. (2023/24: 108 (target 60) - Achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with the service (satisfaction survey ²).	65%	65%	(2023/24: 70% - Achieved)
The percentage of customers satisfied with their overall experience at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre (in-house surveys).	82%	88%	In-house surveys were taken of exhibition visitors throughout the year with 407 participants. Results reflect survey responses 'very satisfied' (73%), 'satisfied' (15%). (2023/24: 95% - Achieved)

¹ These include formal ticketed events such as the Monica Brewster evenings, free and paid gallery and exhibition tours, targeted free events such as Sense Art tours, Gallery Babes and Gallery Seniors, education programmes including Young Visionaries, family art and workshops, and other public talks, lectures, tours and workshops.

² All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		4,590	5,000	5,000
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		260	270	282
Fees and charges		640	690	580
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		5,490	5,960	5,862
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		3,690	3,910	4,046
Finance costs		-	90	93
Internal charges and overheads applied		1,520	1,600	1,383
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		5,210	5,600	5,521
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		280	360	340
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	5
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		60	540	442
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		60	540	447
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		80	600	562
- to replace existing assets		140	100	174
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		120	200	51
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		340	900	787
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(280)	(360)	(340)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

There are no material variances for this activity.

Management of Investments and Funding

Whakahaere o ngā Haumitanga me ngā Pūtea Mōni

What we do

We develop, manage and protect key NPDC funding sources.

This service manages all NPDC owned investments. We also manage income not assigned to other Council activities and all of Council's borrowing. This includes:

- NPDC's Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) overseen by the New Plymouth PIF Guardians Ltd.
- One hundred per cent ownership of Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, the Council Controlled Trading Organisation that runs the New Plymouth Airport.
- Administration of 1,500 property leases and agreements.
- Production forestry on NPDC owned land and two joint venture forestry investments.
- Minor equity investments in Civic Financial Services Limited and the Local Government Funding Agency.
- Administering Waitara leasehold property leases and freeholding and administering the funds derived according to the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. There are no identified significant negative effects associated with this service.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

As with any investment fund, a key challenge is always volatility in the markets and the resulting impact on the value of the PIF. Notably this year we had the impact of US tariffs and broader geopolitical uncertainty.

Despite this volatility, PIF demonstrated strong resilience and performance, finishing the year at a new high of over \$400m (refer note 14 (d) Bonds, shares and other investments, page 119). This milestone reflects prudent management and a long-term investment strategy that continues to deliver value for the community.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Manage the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) to provide sustainable NPDC revenue.			
The annual return from the PIF received by NPDC.	3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs	9.8%	Target was 6% (3.3% + CPI + management costs). A prime focus for the Council is to ensure that returns from the PIF are at a level that meets its objectives for the fund. The New Plymouth PIF Guardians have a service performance indicator to achieve the total return on the portfolio (net of all costs) measures on a five-year rolling basis; this is currently a target of 3.3% plus NZ inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index). The actual return net of costs was 9.8% for the 12 month period to 30 June 2025. The total return of the portfolio for the past five years is 10.2%, which is 2.6% above the rolling five-year target. (2023/24: 11.1% (target 6.6%) - Achieved)
Manage NPDC's borrowing programme in accordance with the Liability Management Policy.¹			
Debt levels comply with limits set by policy. ¹	All measures met	All measures met ²	(2023/24: All measures met - Achieved)

¹ The Liability Management Policy is incorporated within the Treasury Management Policy which was updated and approved by the Council on 18 June 2024.

² Council in compliance with all measures as per below:

Measure	Target	2024/25 results	2023/24 results
1. Net debt/revenue*	<135%	-45.1%	-58.4%
2. Net interest/revenue	<10%	4.9%	3.6%
3. Net interest/rates income	<12.5%	7.9%	5.8%
4. Liquidity/external debt	>105%	113.4%	108.1%

* The result for measure 1 is negative as the Council's net debt is nil. This is because the Council's liquid assets are greater than borrowings.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Management of Investments and Funding

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		(9,220)	(9,100)	(9,100)
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-
Fees and charges	1	1,240	2,030	2,679
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	2	13,160	17,010	19,966
Total operating funding (A)		5,180	9,940	13,545
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3	7,190	7,350	6,419
Finance costs		2,830	2,630	2,751
Internal charges and overheads applied		710	1,630	1,428
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		10,730	11,610	10,598
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		(5,550)	(1,670)	2,947
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	4	(3,750)	(2,600)	11,955
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	3	7,950	4,690	890
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		4,200	2,090	12,845
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	27
- to improve the level of service		-	-	180
- to replace existing assets		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		(1,360)	420	4,985
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	10,600
Total applications of capital funding (D)		(1,360)	420	15,792
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		5,550	1,670	(2,947)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

- Operating 'fees and charges' received were higher than budget as it includes \$0.2m of additional rates penalties and \$0.3m PIF Guardian fees.
- Operating 'other receipts' received includes additional interest earned due to interest rates being higher than budgeted.
- Due to the forestry harvest delay, there has been less expenditure and less proceeds.
- Increases in debt and investments are due to on-lending to Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd for the solar farm that was not budgeted for.

Parks and Open Spaces

Ngā Papa Rēhia me ngā Wāhi Tuwhera

What we do

We manage a diverse range of parks, public spaces and public assets and services in the district for use by residents and visitors.

We provide, develop and maintain NPDC's recreational facilities and open spaces under the Local Government Act 2002, the Reserves Management Act 1977 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Our assets and services include:

- Pukekura Park.
- Brooklands Zoo.
- Approximately 1,600 hectares of local, historic, coastal, esplanade and recreation reserves.
- 49 playgrounds, nine skateparks, 21 sports grounds and two first class surfaces.
- 82 kilometres of walkways, including 12.7 kilometres of Coastal Walkway.
- Campgrounds.
- Public art and monuments.
- 52 public toilets.
- Street trees and urban streetscapes and pocket parks.
- A crematorium and 14 operational cemeteries.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024.

In 2024/25, NPDC acknowledges that there may be perceived negative impacts on social and economic well-being due to limitations imposed by the Reserves Act. This legislation defines the scope of permissible commercial activities on parks administered as reserve land, which can restrict certain applicants. To address this, NPDC applies parks and reserves policies that enable appropriate commercial activities to take place within these areas, balancing regulatory compliance with community and economic needs.

On the environmental front, the work carried out in parks and open spaces continues to support biodiversity. The return of native flora and fauna in some reserves is a direct result of ongoing pest control and plant management efforts. These initiatives are strengthened by the involvement of over 200 volunteers, fostering a sense of ownership and connection among residents to their local natural spaces.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

Several key projects were delivered during the year, including the completion of the Weld Road pathway to Ahu Reserve and bridge replacement works.

Through the Build a Bridge partnership with WITT, three park bridges and two jetties were successfully replaced. However, due to recent government changes, WITT will no longer be able to support this partnership with NPDC. In addition, changes to Waka Kotahi funding have resulted in reduced support for walking and cycling initiatives, limiting available funding for the walkway network co-managed by the Parks and Transport teams.

Sunshade systems were installed at the Bell Block and Okato playgrounds, and two playgrounds were renewed at Kororako Place and Lawry Street Reserve. Stage 1 of the Destination Play Kawarua project was also completed, including the installation of a new fully accessible toilet block. The Planting Our Place programme continued, with many new plantings established by the Parks team across various sites.

In Waitara, the skatepark renewal created a vibrant and inclusive space for families and young people to enjoy.

Weather conditions presented significant challenges throughout the year. A dry summer in 2024/25 contributed to two major fires within reserves, while a wet winter led to slips and flooding, causing damage to park structures and infrastructure.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Maintain quality district parks, reserves and open spaces.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's parks and reserves, including the Coastal Walkway and Pukekura Park (satisfaction survey ¹).	95%	97%	(2023/24: 96% - Achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's urban landscapes and streets (satisfaction survey ¹).	90%	86%	The target was not met due to ongoing challenges within the urban landscape and street environments. However, planned works for 2025/26 under the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy aim to address these issues through replanting and greening initiatives, contributing to the revitalisation of the central business area. (2023/24: 81% (target 95%) - Not achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's sports grounds (satisfaction survey ¹).	90%	94%	(2023/24: 95% - Achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's playgrounds (satisfaction survey ¹).	95%	95%	(2023/24: 94% - Substantially achieved)
The percentage of compliant playgrounds with NZ Safety Standards.	90%	96%	An independent audit of playgrounds was completed in March 2024. This audit is completed every three years with the next audit due in 2027. (2023/24: New measure)
The percentage of Brooklands Zoo visitors satisfied with the zoo (in-house survey).	90%	97%	Survey responses were gathered from 154 Brooklands Zoo visitors. (2023/24: 97% - Achieved)
Maintain access to the district's parks, reserves and open spaces.			
The percentage of households in the district that are within 500 metres of a park, reserve or neighbourhood open space.	80%	88%	(2023/24: 84% - Achieved)
Provide quality public toilets across the district.			
The percentage of the community satisfied with the quality of the district's public toilets (satisfaction survey ¹).	80%	80%	(2023/24: 83% - Achieved)

¹ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Parks and Open Spaces

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		18,650	20,540	20,540
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		10	10	15
Fees and charges		2,290	2,450	2,737
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	1
Total operating funding (A)		20,950	23,000	23,293
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		12,900	13,860	13,869
Finance costs		590	1,600	1,603
Internal charges and overheads applied		3,020	3,740	3,703
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		16,510	19,200	19,175
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		4,440	3,800	4,118
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		50	6,250	6,245
Development and financial contributions	1	590	870	87
Increase/(decrease) in debt		8,250	2,730	4,094
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		8,890	9,850	10,425
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		570	1,310	1,478
- to improve the level of service		9,250	4,660	3,987
- to replace existing assets		2,020	7,570	6,763
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		1,490	110	2,316
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		13,330	13,650	14,544
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(4,440)	(3,800)	(4,118)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Development contribution revenue delayed due to low activity in local growth areas.

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Puke Ariki me ngā Whare Pukapuka ā-hapori

What we do

We are an integrated knowledge hub comprising a museum, a central library, five community libraries, a mobile library, a digital library, and a visitor information centre.

Puke Ariki and the community libraries provide access to a wealth of quality physical and digital resources to both residents and visitors to the district. We offer a range of knowledge, exhibitions, experiences and information to meet the ever-changing needs of our people.

Our programming is based on literacy and digital needs, and on learning experiences that meet and reflect the needs of our people. We offer a safe and neutral space for people to study and connect. Our dynamic people-orientated facilities, protect and promote access to the heritage of the district and to the national heritage of Aotearoa New Zealand. We play a significant role in place-making, community well-being, lifelong learning, literacy, and contribute to the cultural and economic life of the city.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. There are no identified significant negative effects associated with this service.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

Seven exhibitions were designed, developed, and installed across Puke Ariki sites for Te Matatini, accompanied by programmes for visitors over the festival. Permanent gallery refresh *Whakarūaumoko: Active Earth* was delayed due to the scope of the Te Matatini exhibitions.

The district's event ticket office was successfully integrated into the isite Visitor Information Centre.

Library leadership took a lead role in community conversations around minimising unwanted public behaviour at Puke Ariki and in the wider central business area, as part of ongoing plans to improve health and safety for the community and staff.

Work commenced on the Puke Ariki theatre refurbishment, Level 2A office refurbishments, and improved wayfinding across the central library and museum.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide an accessible and informative point of contact and booking service for visitors to New Plymouth District.			
The percentage of customers satisfied with the isite Visitor Information Centre (in-house survey).	98%	100%	2023/24: 100% - Achieved)
Ensure library collections, including digital resources, are available to meet the needs of the community.			
The number of items per capita is maintained.	3 to 3.5 items	3.1	(2023/24: 3.1 - Achieved)
Ensure our libraries are accessible across the district.			
The average number of customers per day across Puke Ariki and community libraries. ¹	1,000 per day	1,496 per day	(2023/24: New measure)
Provide access to online information using public computing devices.			
Free WiFi available and access to online information using public computers and customer devices is available.	Free access at all libraries	Achieved	(2023/24: Achieved)
Offer widely accessible and engaging education programmes and public and community programmes.			
The annual number of programmed learning opportunities on offer.	1,200	1,811	This includes 1,231 facilitated school education programmes for 26,475 attendees. (2023/24: 2,159 - Achieved)
The number of participants attending.	29,000	34,503	(2023/24: 43,890 - Achieved)
The percentage of participants satisfied with programmes (in-house).	95%	92%	Feedback gathered from 1,215 customers across museum, education and libraries. Visitor satisfaction varied across parts of the business due to different collector locations and methods. While most continued to exceed our target, in the museum, user-led surveys generated a lower than expected satisfaction result, which will be addressed moving forward. (2023/24: 97% - Achieved)
Provide new, dynamic exhibitions regularly to ensure visitor engagement and repeat visits.			
Refresh of permanent galleries.	1	0	The planned permanent Gallery refresh of Whakarūamoko: Active Earth was delayed due to the extended scope of the Te Matatini exhibitions. (2023/24: One - Achieved)
Temporary exhibitions annually.	2	3	Temporary exhibitions: Our Moon: Then, Now and Beyond; Home Work Maunga Auaha: Taranaki Art 2024. (2023/24: One - Not achieved)

¹ Physical visits to Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood, Urenui, Ōākura community libraries and the mobile library.

Provide new, dynamic exhibitions regularly to ensure visitor engagement and repeat visits (continued)

Additional exhibitions per year in other Gallery spaces. ²	4	7	Additional exhibitions: Te Whatu Pareārohi; Wawata; Te Ihi, Te Wehi, Te Wana Ngā Kapa o Taranaki; Te Hono Wairua The Joining of Spirits; He Hokinga Mahara Kapa Haka A Journey Back; Ngā Pare Whakatikitiki The Adorned Lintils; Pupuru Taonga - Preserving Treasures. (2023/24: Three - Not achieved)
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Provide online access to the heritage collection through a variety of platforms.

Addition of digital product/experiences and other digital platform exhibitions per year.	4	4	Completed projects: Te Rangi Aoao Nunui on Digital NZ; Puke Ariki website update (Phase 1); Galactic Sweeper Moon Mission Experience; WW2 Servicemen Story Collection and Unidentified Soldiers' resource. (2023/24: Eight - Achieved)
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² This measure covers all gallery spaces in Puke Ariki except the Permanent Galleries (Te Takapou Whāriki, Taranaki Naturally, Taranaki Life) and the Temporary Gallery.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		12,830	13,380	13,380
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		400	140	126
Fees and charges		460	450	452
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		13,690	13,970	13,958
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		7,600	7,710	7,519
Finance costs		-	120	125
Internal charges and overheads applied		3,600	4,330	3,791
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		11,200	12,160	11,435
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		2,490	1,810	2,523
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	40	95
Increase/(decrease) in debt		480	100	20
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		480	140	115
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service		390	130	38
- to replace existing assets		2,350	1,800	2,072
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		230	20	528
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		2,970	1,950	2,638
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(2,490)	(1,810)	(2,523)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

There are no material variances for this activity.

Stormwater Management

Whakahaere Wai Marangai

What we do

We provide for the collection and disposal of stormwater runoff from throughout the district's built environment including New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood, Urenui, Onaero, Lepperton, Egmont Village, Ōākura and Ōkato.

This required us to manage and maintain a stormwater network consisting of over 300 kilometres of stormwater pipes, a number of detention areas and engineered wetlands and stormwater treatment devices.

Significant effects to community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. However, NPDC acknowledges there can be some negative impacts.

The absence or lack of performance of stormwater systems, particularly in the face of increasingly severe storms due to climate change, pose risks across all four well-beings. This includes risks to people and buildings in the event stormwater assets do not function adequately during storm events. There are also impacts on environmental values such as fish passage where streams are conveyed in pipes, or damage to the environment such as erosion from overtopping of stormwater systems.

To address this, we are committed to maintaining a consistent level of protection and upgrading systems where necessary, with climate change considerations integrated into future improvements. Additionally, community actions such as blocking overland flow paths or disposing of waste into drains can compromise drainage systems, leading to flooding and environmental degradation. We aim to mitigate these risks through public education and the provision of flooding and drainage maps.

Stormwater discharges can impact water quality, which we seek to manage by promoting onsite disposal and implementing treatment solutions such as wetlands where feasible. These proactive measures are essential to safeguarding our community's well-being now and into the future.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

This year we completed and published the Waitara Stormwater Catchment Management Plan.

Throughout the year, the district experienced a number of significant weather events that placed pressure on our stormwater network. Despite these challenges, our reticulation system largely performed well, effectively managing increased water volumes.

Ongoing CCTV inspections of 4,400 metres of pipeline identified several pipelines in deteriorating condition. As a result, we lined 178 metres of stormwater pipes this year to prevent further degradation. We also spent \$417,000 on renewing stormwater pipes to ensure long-term network resilience.

Challenges have been encountered completing the Autere Street culvert renewal as we work through consenting issues though the rail corridor leading to a delay in completion of this project.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide a stormwater management system that protects people and property.			
The number of flooding events in the district per financial year.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of habitable floors affected in each flooding event (per 1,000 properties connected to NPDC's stormwater system).	1 or less	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
Comply with all resource consents for discharges from our stormwater system.			
The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of convictions received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
Respond to service requests in a timely manner.			
The median response time to a flooding event (from the time that NPDC receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site ¹).	1 hour or less	0.40	(2023/24: 0.43 hours - Achieved)
Ensure customers are satisfied with the performance of our stormwater system.			
The number of complaints received about the performance of NPDC's stormwater system (per 1,000 properties connected).	8 or less	3.36	There were 109 complaints from 32,415 connections ² to the stormwater system. (2023/24: 3.07 - Achieved)
Provide a good quality and safe stormwater system.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's stormwater supply (satisfaction survey ³).	70%	90%	(2023/24: 90% - Achieved)

¹ The times shown for 'attendance' and 'resolution' are reported by NPDC's operation and maintenance contractor as part of their contracted responsibilities. This includes travel time. The accuracy of these times has been verified by NPDC.

² The number of connections is calculated from the rate strike report and is the sum of the general rate Commercial/ Industrial and general rate Residential rating units.

³ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Stormwater Management

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		4,480	3,210	3,210
Targeted rates		-	3,210	3,175
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	320	499
Fees and charges		10	10	12
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		4,490	6,750	6,896
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1	1,690	2,020	1,558
Finance costs		180	750	750
Internal charges and overheads applied		740	1,380	1,335
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		2,610	4,150	3,642
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		1,880	2,600	3,254
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	2	350	1,220	700
Increase/(decrease) in debt		2,773	3,370	3,293
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		3,110	4,590	3,993
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		1,090	2,150	1,414
- to improve the level of service		2,410	2,800	2,578
- to replace existing assets		2,860	1,050	475
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		(1,370)	1,190	2,778
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		4,990	7,190	7,246
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(1,880)	(2,600)	(3,254)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Due to Stormwater Master Plan delays, there has been less expenditure.
2. Development contribution revenue delayed due to low activity in local growth areas.

Transportation

Ngā waka kawenga

What we do

We are responsible for managing, renewing and developing the district's transport network requirements for all roads (except state highways), footpaths, cycleways, bridges, culverts and tunnels. We are also responsible for the district's streetlights, traffic lights, bus shelters and traffic signs.

The transportation network is a key facilitator of journeys. We enable the movement of people and goods (via freight) to make national, regional, and local road journeys effectively, efficiently and safely, which in turn helps support a thriving New Zealand. At a national level we connect New Plymouth to other cities, producers and markets, air and seaports and support New Zealand's global competitiveness. Locally, we connect businesses, communities, families and friends with customers, services, work, play and each other. The transport network currently includes:

- 1,313 kilometres of roads.
- 255 bridges, tunnels and large diameter culverts (>3.4m²).
- 326 retaining walls.
- 537 kilometres of footpaths.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. In 2024/25, NPDC acknowledges that there can be some negative impacts on these well-beings.

The reduction in New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) funding is impacting the well-being of our community. This has affected the Let's Go programme, resulting in reduced delivery on safety initiatives and education. The funding shortfall also limits the ability to maintain momentum in behaviour change, which has been steadily growing through collaboration with local schools and community groups.

The Transport Choices Project, funded by central government, administered by NZTA and delivered by NPDC, represents a strategic investment in alternate transport options that can enhance community well-being by promoting active lifestyles, reducing emissions, prioritising safety for active transport for public going to and from school and improving accessibility for cyclists. However, community responses have been mixed, reflecting concerns about the potential reduction in parking,



perceived prioritisation of one mode of transport over others, and the adequacy of consultation.

Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

We continue to face increasing challenges due to further reductions in funding. Notably, NZTA funding is not meeting the needs of asset management plans, placing additional strain on our ability to deliver essential services and deliver on key infrastructure improvements.

These impacts have not yet materially affected our service delivery or infrastructure programmes in the current financial year. However, we anticipate that the effect of constrained funding will become more pronounced in the next financial year.

The Windsor Walkway in Inglewood opened in October 2024. The \$1.5m project replaced the original 3.7 km walkway, which consisted of loose metal and grass berms, with a concrete path, completing the 5.3 km loop. The project incorporated recycled materials, including 2,700m³ of waste from road repairs used in the base of the new footpath. These millings significantly reduced the need for new raw materials, helping to lower transportation and processing emissions.

Works on the Surrey Hill Road underslip was completed in early 2025. The project focused on a cost effective solution that utilised sourcing suitable fill material. Earth filling was the preferred the solution that optimised project resources and long-term stability for the roadway.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide a local roading network that is safe for all road users.			
The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatality and serious injury crashes on the district's local roading network. ¹	Reducing	+3	30 fatal and serious injury crashes on New Plymouth District roads, excluding state highways. Results extracted from Crash Analysis System in July 2025, but data reliability dependent on input timelines in data processing. ² (2023/24: +1 - Not achieved)
Provide good quality district roads.			
The average quality of ride on the district's sealed local road network, as measured by smooth travel exposure. ³	85%	87%	(2023/24: 86% (target 90%) - Not achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with the overall quality of the district's roads (satisfaction survey ⁴).	60%	60%	(2023/24: 51% (target 85%) - Not achieved)
Appropriately maintain the district's sealed roads.			
The minimum percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced.	5%	4.1%	47 kilometres out of 1,136 kilometres of sealed roads were resealed. This target was not met due to a reduction in allocated funding, combined with a focus on high-demand routes that incur greater resurfacing costs. (2023/24: 4% (target 4%) - Achieved)
Provide a high quality and safe footpath network.			
The percentage of footpaths that meet the levels of service and service standards in current condition surveys, as set out in the Transportation Asset Management Plan.	More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition	94%	Rounded up from 93.5%. No change as the footpath condition rating survey was completed in 2022/23. This survey is measured every three years with the next condition survey due in 2025/26. (2023/24: 94% - Achieved)
Footpath length recorded as failed.	3% or less	3%	No change as the footpath condition rating survey was completed in 2022/23. This survey is measured every three years with the next condition survey due in 2025/26. (2023/24: 3% (target less than 1%) - Substantially achieved)

¹ The district's local roading network excludes state highways.

²

	2024/25		2023/24	
Deaths and Serious Injuries (DSI)	Change	Actual	Change	Actual
Fatal crashes	+3	4	Nil	1
Serious injury crashes	+3	26	+1	23

³ Smooth Travel Exposure (STE) is assessed using the STE methodology in accordance with NZ Transport Agency standards.

⁴ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

	Target	Result	Comment
Respond to service requests in a timely manner.			
The percentage of roading and footpath related customer service requests responded to within target timeframes. ³	95%	95%	Of the 4,092 services requests received, 217 were responded to late. (2023/24: 97% - Achieved)
Provide a quality and safe cycle network.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's cycle network (satisfaction survey ⁴).	85%	67%	Community responses to the Transport Choices project could be directly linked to the decline in customer perception of feeling. (2023/24: 73% - Not achieved)

³ Service request timeframes:

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

⁴ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Transportation

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		15,400	17,540	17,540
Targeted rates		4,790	4,390	4,387
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,2	5,370	7,450	9,530
Fees and charges		1,580	1,150	1,560
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		580	530	557
Total operating funding (A)		27,720	31,060	33,573
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,3	12,620	15,950	19,965
Finance costs		2,100	2,520	2,518
Internal charges and overheads applied		3,930	4,480	4,497
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		18,650	22,950	26,981
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		9,070	8,110	6,592
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,4	14,370	12,410	9,335
Development and financial contributions		100	540	512
Increase/(decrease) in debt		10,640	10,110	4,566
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		25,110	23,060	14,414
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		1,900	1,740	1,921
- to improve the level of service	3,4	16,610	17,170	5,159
- to replace existing assets		16,610	10,520	11,520
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		(930)	1,740	2,406
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		34,190	31,170	21,006
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(9,070)	(8,110)	(6,592)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Due to the Transport Choices subsidy being reclassified from capital to operating expenditure.
2. Due to NZTA funding shortfall, operating expenditure was delivered as planned but partially unfunded.
3. Capital expenditure 'improvements' is lower than budget due to expected delivery of Transport Choices projects transferred to operating expenditure.
4. Due to a NZTA funding shortfall, local road improvements unfunded leading to a decrease in capital expenditure.

Venues and Events

Ngā hinonga me Ngā Whakaaturanga

What we do

We attract and manage a diverse range of events in the district, manage Council-owned venues and operate and manage the district pools.

The Events Team plans and delivers the annual TSB Festival of Lights, the newly introduced CBD Winter Festival of Lights over the Matariki long weekend, and several civic and community events, including local Waitangi Day celebrations. We also facilitate a number of local events in other parts of the district.

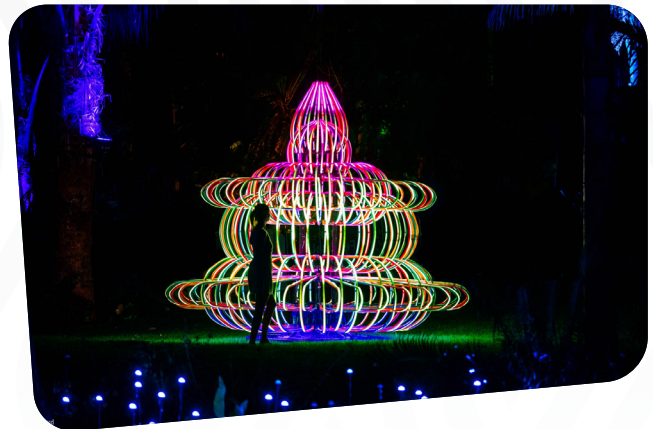
We secure and manage a diverse programme of events at the Bowl of Brooklands, TSB Showplace, TSB Stadium and Stadium Taranaki. All of our events work is aligned with, and supportive of, the Venture Taranaki Trust's 2020-2030 Taranaki Regional Events Strategy. This service is also responsible for the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and other community pools. The Aquatic Centre provides for a range of ages and activities, including learn to swim and fitness classes. The district's four community pools are seasonal, operating over the summer months. NPDC also provides financial support through the Community Partnerships fund for the Bell Block Community Pool.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024.

In 2024/25, NPDC acknowledges that there can be some negative impacts, particularly relating to the risk of inappropriate behavior, vandalism, theft or other incidents. To manage these risks, NPDC works closely with external stakeholders, including the Police and contracted security providers, to assess risk and ensure appropriate measures are in place.

Additionally, ageing facilities present challenges in meeting current best practice environmental standards and consent obligations. NPDC continues to explore opportunities to enhance service delivery and identify cost-effective solutions, with a particular focus on improving water quality and safety at aquatic facilities.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

This summer saw a bumper events calendar as the city successfully hosted several back-to-back major events, including Americarna, Te Matatini and WOMAD. Collectively, these events showcased our city's ability to quickly turn around and deliver diverse, and exceptional experiences that attract national and international visitation. We also saw an increase in engagement at Stadium Taranaki with the completion of the newly built East Stand and consistently high levels of activity at both TSB Showplace and TSB Stadium.

With the ongoing challenges of increased operational costs to host and retain events, competition from larger cities and regional centres, we continuously look for new funding streams and partnership opportunities. Ongoing and significant future investment will be required to ensure our venues continue to be attractive and a destination that promoters want to invest in.

TSB Festival of Lights continues to be a community favourite and a staple within the events calendar attracting visitation from across the country. The lack of local displays and increased costs to procure, freight and ensure international displays has meant that an increased number of experiences has had to be curated by the Events Team. TSB Winter Festival of Lights proved to be very popular and saw an increase in visitation ahead of the festival being paused ahead of the 2025/2026 financial year.

Engagement with the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre remains high, particularly during peak times and throughout the school holidays. This year saw upgrades to the ventilation system to improve the air quality for staff and public, alongside a new bookings system to improve customer service and connection with the services offered and ongoing upgrades to the seasonal pools to increase accessibility.

The Tūparikino Active Community Hub continues to progress with the race day tie-ups nearing completion, the demolition of the New Plymouth Racecourse owned public stand and the car park enabling works underway.

Our Venues and Events service will require significant investment in both assets and service development to meet growing and changing demands. Looking ahead we will continue to be challenged by several factors, including an increasing population, an ageing population, an increased number of visitors to the district as a tourist destination and ageing infrastructure. Other challenges relate to customer expectations, user satisfaction, rising costs, meeting safety standards and providing for growing accessibility needs.

We remain committed to delivering experiences that drive social and economic outcomes whilst continuously identifying opportunities to increase alternative revenue sources.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide high quality pools that encourage community participation in aquatic activities.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's swimming facilities (satisfaction survey ¹).	85%	90%	(2023/24: 94% (target 95%) - Substantially achieved)
The number of pool patrons per year. ²	390,000	342,695	The ventilation upgrade project led to the temporary closure of the indoor pool for several weeks during quarter four, resulting in a noticeable impact on visitation. (2023/24: 384,760 - Substantially achieved)
Provide a range of appealing events at high quality venues.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's events (satisfaction survey ¹).	95%	90%	There is increased expectation to deliver and attract more events across Council venues and other areas within the district. As event popularity increases, this presents operational challenges, particularly around proximity and availability of parking. (2023/24: 92% - Not achieved)
The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's events venues (satisfaction survey ¹).	96%	94%	There is some dissatisfaction with the need to upgrade the Bellringer Pavilion and increase activity across some of our venues. (2023/24: 96% (target 94%) - Achieved)
Provide a network of high quality venues that create opportunities for the community to attend arts, cultural, sporting and recreation activities.			
The number of attendees and events/ bookings across all venues.	280,000 attendees	342,695 attendees	(2023/24: 304,178 attendees - Achieved)
	1,000 events	810 events	External funding pressures led to the cancellation of some annual events by regular hirers. Some bookings were lost due to unknown project dates for the TSB Showplace refurbishment works. (2023/24: 862 events - Not achieved)
Provide an accessible and attractive Festival of Lights event.			
The number of attendees at Festival of Lights.	140,000 attendees	155,000 attendees	Out of region visitation increased from 39% to 44% from the previous year, reflecting the growing appeal of the Summer Festival of Lights. (2023/24: New measure)

¹ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

² This measure includes both paying and non-paying patrons.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Venues and Events

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		10,480	12,850	12,850
Targeted rates		-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		1,010	1,150	1,279
Fees and charges		4,730	4,850	4,705
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		16,220	18,850	18,839
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1	11,340	13,240	11,783
Finance costs		-	470	469
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,820	3,960	3,902
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		14,160	17,670	16,155
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		2,060	1,180	2,684
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		30	140	167
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2	6,170	3,760	6,424
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		6,200	3,900	6,591
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		710	450	700
- to improve the level of service	2	5,730	3,630	5,891
- to replace existing assets		1,230	2,280	2,809
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		580	(1,280)	(125)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		8,250	5,080	9,275
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(2,060)	(1,180)	(2,684)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Due to a decrease in activity, there has been less expenditure.
2. There is an increase in debt due to the timing of the Tūparikino Active Community Hub cash flows being ahead of LTP 2024. Capital expenditure and debt funding has increased.

Waste Management and Minimisation

Whakahaere Para me tāna Whakaitinga

What we do

We encourage waste minimisation in the district through behaviour change and education programmes to work towards our vision of Zero Waste 2040 and shift towards a circular economy. We also deliver kerbside collection and resource recovery services to the community through four rural transfer stations and the New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility.

Our kerbside contractors collect around 5,100 tonnes of recyclable materials, 1,400 tonnes of food scraps and 7,700 tonnes of landfill waste from more than 30,500 residential premises (and schools) in defined areas of the district each year. The Resource Recovery Facility, The Sorting Depot and four rural transfer stations recover around 1,000 tonnes of green waste and 3,400 tonnes of recyclable materials, and 18,500 tonnes of non-hazardous solid waste is sent to landfill waste per year.

The Resource Recovery Facility includes the Junction Zero Waste Hub, the material recovery facility which also accepts 2,500 tonnes of recycling from the Stratford and South Taranaki districts for processing and sending to the final recycling destination, and a transfer station run by a private operator. The Junction Zero Waste Hub diverts more than 100 tonnes of reusable or upcycled items and provides over 52 education tours and workshops per year. Landfill waste is consolidated at the transfer station and transported to a Class 1 landfill outside the Taranaki Region. The newly opened Sorting Depot accepts mixed waste from skip bins. This skip bin waste is sorted, and materials are recovered for use and recycled from the commercial sector.

The district also has six historic closed landfills and the recently closed Colson Road landfill that require ongoing management and monitoring to ensure the environment is protected from the legacy of disposed waste.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. In 2024/25, NPDC acknowledges that there can be some negative impacts on these well-beings.

Social and economic well-being can be impacted by the cost of waste disposal, which can place financial pressure on households and businesses and potentially lead to illegal dumping. NPDC mitigates this through community engagement, increasing accessibility to services and providing cost-effective reuse and recycling alternatives to landfill disposal.



Environmental well-being can be impacted by the release of substances such as greenhouse gases and leachate from landfills. This is mitigated through diverting waste from landfill and using best management landfill practice.

Cultural well-being can be impacted by waste disposal impacting cultural values. NPDC addresses this by applying best-practice landfill management and engaging with diverse cultural communities to explore appropriate waste management options.

Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

The contract for kerbside collection changed service provider on 1 October 2024, from Enviro NZ to Waste Management NZ. The change came with brand new onboard technology and collection vehicles, including two fully electric trucks, which has improved the efficiency and sustainability of this service.

Small businesses were given the opportunity to opt-in to the kerbside waste collection in November 2024. Fifty-five customers have taken up service and applications increase steadily. The lower cost, when compared to private collection, and the opportunity to recycle, have been the two main benefits cited by the customers.

The Tyrewise stewardship scheme began in September 2024 and transfer station collections have diverted more than 12 tonnes of tyres from residents, free of charge, through this scheme.

In its second year of operation, the Commercial and Industrial Waste Sorting Facility (The Sorting Depot) has diverted over 1,650 tonnes of commercial waste from landfill, contributing to a reduction in landfill per capita. However, usage remains lower than anticipated, and the facility faces financial challenges. Ongoing efforts to improve operations, increase diversion, and encourage reusable and recyclable materials into the facility will be key going forward.

As we have seen in previous years, this year had an increase of waste to landfill per household. Further work on encouraging residents to make the best use of Council services will be needed to achieve ongoing waste reduction.

On the positive, recent surveys show that 91 per cent of our community are satisfied with overall kerbside rubbish and recycling collection.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Deliver waste services and education programmes to actively encourage our communities to continually minimise waste levels throughout the district.			
The reduction in total waste to landfill per capita in the district (measured as a year on year percentage).	5%	12.6% reduction	265 kg per capita ¹ (2023/24: 304 kg). (2023/24: 2.4% reduction (target 10%) - Not achieved)
The reduction in waste to landfill per household (measured as a year on year percentage). ²	5%	4.5% increase	274 kg per household (2023/24: 262 kg). Reducing household waste remains challenging, likely due to factors such as more residents working from home and shifting social priorities. Continued efforts to promote effective use of Council waste services will be essential to support ongoing waste reduction. (2023/24: 1.5% increase - Not achieved)
Enhance the environment through low waste and low emissions solutions.			
The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: One - Not achieved ³)
The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of convictions received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
Deliver waste management and minimisation services that customers are satisfied with.			
The number of complaints about the Council's waste management and minimisation service received (per 1,000 customers).	2 or less	0.97	There have been 30 complaints from 30,774 customers. The measure allows for 15 or less complaints for each quarter. (2023/24: 1.43 - Achieved)
The percentage of the community satisfied with the kerbside rubbish and recycling collection service (satisfaction survey ⁴).	>80%	91%	(2023/24: New measure)

¹ District population not previously updated since 2018 Census. This year corrected from 80,679 to 87,000.

² The reduction in waste to landfill per household is calculated by dividing the total waste sent to landfill from the kerbside collection by the number of households that are rated for kerbside collection. The per household figure is compared to the previous year's to give a percentage change.

³ Colson Road Landfill abatement received last year still in effect.

⁴ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Waste Management and Minimisation

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		3,930	4,760	4,760
Targeted rates		5,570	7,360	7,357
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	30	-
Fees and charges	1,2	8,530	8,540	5,805
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		18,030	20,690	17,922
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2	14,690	16,900	14,707
Finance costs		-	340	337
Internal charges and overheads applied		2,080	3,360	3,369
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		16,770	20,600	18,413
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		1,260	90	(491)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	11
Development and financial contributions		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt		(220)	3,040	2,482
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		(220)	3,040	2,493
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	3	630	3,140	2,524
- to replace existing assets		160	620	670
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		250	(630)	(1,193)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		1,040	3,130	2,002
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(1,260)	(90)	491
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Operating 'fees and charges' are lower than budget due to lower volumes at the Commercial Material Recovery Facility.
2. Operating 'fees and charges' and 'payments' are lower than budget due to transfer station pass through of expenses.
3. Capital expenditure is lower than budget due to delay of organic processing facility and historic landfill erosion protection, partially offset by overspend of Junction Permanent Building.

Wastewater Treatment

Rāwekeweke Waipara

What we do

We are responsible for operating and maintaining the wastewater network that collects and treats sewage from more than 27,000 properties each day across the urban areas of New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood and Ōākura.

Through our network of 692 kilometres of sewer pipes, 34 pump stations and a centralised water treatment plant, we treat 25 million litres of wastewater every day, as well as monitoring the flow of trade waste into the network. We also convert treated sludge into a commercially sold biosolid fertiliser BioBoost®, a certified product that recycles biosolids and nutrients. We are the only Council in the country to do this.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. However, NPDC acknowledges that there can be some negative effects.

Failures within the wastewater network can result in overflows that pose serious risks to the environment, people's health and cultural values. These incidents can lead to contamination of natural water bodies, exposure to harmful pathogens, and offense to culturally significant sites. To mitigate these impacts, we conduct regular inspections of critical infrastructure such as pipe crossing and access chamber inspections.

We have built a model to assist with predicting the impact of developments and pipe changes on the performance of the network. This enables us to avoid the negative impacts of growth such as overwhelmed pipes. We monitor network performance, and implement proactive maintenance such as pipe cleaning to avoid blockages.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

We have experienced overflows this year due to parts of our wastewater reticulation network being overwhelmed due to groundwater and stormwater infiltration during periods of heavy rainfall. In addition overflows have also occurred due to blockages caused by inappropriate disposal of waste, such as rubbish flushed down toilets and fats poured into drains.

To address these challenges, we undertook targeted investigations and infrastructure upgrades, including:

- CCTV inspection of 1,218 metres of reticulation to assess pipe condition.
- Pipelining of 1,261 metres of wastewater network to renew aging pipes and fixed leaks.
- Smoke testing of 310 metres of reticulation to identify infiltration points.
- Renewing 1.9 km of sewer pipes at a cost of \$4.54 million.

We have also upgraded the wash press in the inlet works and replaced the high-pressure wash water system at the New Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant fixing a key health and safety issue and improving reliability of the screening process.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide an effective wastewater treatment and disposal system.			
The number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1,000 connections to the wastewater system. ¹	1.5	0.22	There were seven dry weather unauthorised discharges from the sewerage system (2023/24: 6). The number of connections for 2024/25 was 31,207 (2023/24: 30,917). 2023/24: 0.19 - Achieved)
Comply with all resource consents for wastewater discharge from our system.			
The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of infringement notices received.	0	1	(2023/24: One - Not achieved) ²
The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of convictions received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
Respond to customer and maintenance requests in a timely manner.			
The median response time to sewerage overflow callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site ³).	1 hour or less	0.53	(2023/24: 0.59 hours - Achieved)
The median resolution time for sewerage overflow callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	4 hours or less for sewers <250 dia	1.88	(2023/24: 1.82 hours - Achieved)
	8 hours or less for sewers ≥250 dia	No callouts	(2023/24: No callouts - Achieved)
Ensure customers are satisfied with the wastewater treatment and disposal service.			
The total number of complaints received about sewerage odour; system faults or blockages; or NPDC's response to issues with the sewerage system (per 1,000 connected properties).	13 or less	5.32	There were 166 complaints from 31,207 connections to the wastewater system. ⁴ (2023/24: 3.82 - Achieved)
Provide a good quality and safe wastewater treatment system.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's wastewater treatment system (satisfaction survey ⁵).	80%	93%	(2023/24: 91% - Achieved)

¹ NPDC defines a 'wet' overflow as one occurring when more than 1 mm of rain has fallen in the previous 24 hours, based on TRC rain gauge data. A 'dry' overflow occurs with less rainfall than this threshold.

² An infringement notice was issued on 16 October 2024 for a discharge from the Wastewater Treatment Plant to a creek via a stormwater drain on 23 June 2024.

³ The times shown for 'attendance' and 'resolution' are reported by NPDC's operation and maintenance contractor as part of their contracted responsibilities. This includes travel time. The accuracy of these times has been verified by NPDC.

⁴ The number of connections is calculated from the rate strike report and is the sum of the sewer drainage charge - Commercial/Industrial, sewer drainage charge - half charge, sewer drainage charge - Residential, Farm and Small Holdings rating units.

⁵ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Wastewater Treatment

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		-	1,130	1,130
Targeted rates		21,310	21,610	21,994
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-
Fees and charges		2,410	2,770	2,799
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		23,720	25,510	25,923
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers		7,730	7,320	7,168
Finance costs		1,760	2,980	2,976
Internal charges and overheads applied		5,620	5,960	6,125
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		15,110	16,260	16,269
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		8,610	9,250	9,654
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1	14,150	14,240	15,045
Development and financial contributions	2	1,630	2,450	1,330
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,2,3	8,680	4,500	11,277
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		24,460	21,190	27,652
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand	3	2,560	4,750	6,502
- to improve the level of service	1	17,380	17,220	21,266
- to replace existing assets		11,110	8,660	8,015
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		2,020	(190)	1,523
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		33,070	30,440	37,306
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(8,610)	(9,250)	(9,654)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. An increase in 'subsidies and grants' is due to the timing of the Thermal Dryer Facility project delivery.
2. Development contributions revenue delayed due to low activity in local growth areas.
3. Increase in capital expenditure due to the Patterson Road sewer overspend approved by the Council.

Water Supply

Whakaputunga Wai

What we do

We are involved in operating, maintaining and developing water collection, treatment and distribution facilities. The water distribution system is designed to meet the day-to-day requirements of residential, commercial and industrial customers and firefighting requirements in urban areas.

We are responsible for providing a reliable and sustainable supply of drinkable water to over 30,000 households and businesses throughout the district.

The four separate water supply facilities of New Plymouth (including Omata, Bell Block, Waitara and Urenui), Inglewood, Ōākura and Ōkato supply over 30 million litres of drinkable water every day.

We plan, develop, operate and maintain the infrastructure network for these water supply systems, which include treatment plants, pump stations, reticulation pipe networks and critical water storage facilities such as reservoirs.

We are responsible for ensuring that all water supplied is compliant with New Zealand Drinking Water Standards, while also managing water sustainably, particularly in times of high demand, and ensuring that water is available for emergency use, such as firefighting in urban areas.

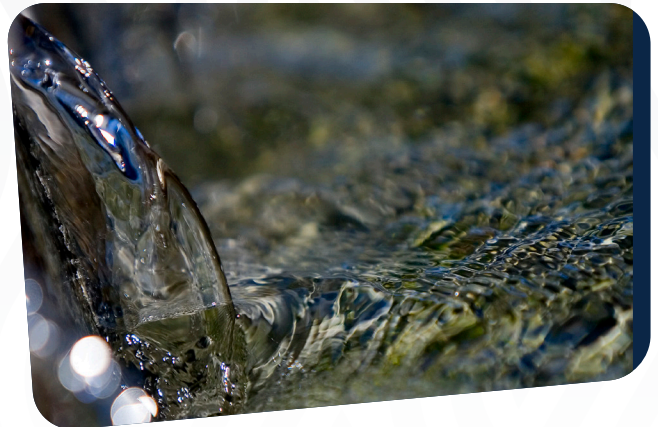
Significant effects on community well-being

This service contributes positively to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community, as outlined in the LTP 2024. However, NPDC acknowledges that there can be some negative effects.

Water extraction from surface and groundwater sources can negatively impact river health downstream, compromising ecological integrity and limiting recreational and traditional cultural uses. To address this, we have implemented a district-wide water conservation programme.

Some of our key initiatives include:

- Universal water metering to promote responsible usage.
- Proactive maintenance programmes aimed at reducing network leakage.
- Demand management measures, such as seasonal water restrictions to minimise consumption and leakage.
- Public education campaigns to encourage efficient water use.
- Leak detection and repair of leaks.



Our work and key challenges in 2024/25

The reticulation network performed strongly throughout the year, with our maintenance contractor responding to 2,534 service calls. We continued the rollout of water meters, with over 24,250 meters installed, representing 85 per cent of the total 28,500 planned installations. This initiative has significantly enhanced our ability to detect and address private property leaks, resulting in water savings of over 1.94 million litres per day.

The Projects Team extended the water network by an additional 10 km, with a total investment of \$5.61m in renewals. These upgrades contribute to improved service delivery and long-term network resilience.

Installation of lime pumps and replacement of the sludge cone weigh cell at the New Plymouth Water Treatment Plant has improved the reliability of our treatment process. We have further treatment upgrades currently underway including Inglewood Water Treatment Plant sludge management and a water reservoir refurbishment programme.

We have experienced challenges with delays on undertaking the installation of fish screens on the water intakes due to the need to secure more funding and the time required to do this.

Our commitment to you

	Target	Result	Comment
Provide water that is safe to drink.			
Compliance with the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022 and DWQAR 2022. ¹	Full compliance	Full compliance ^{2,3}	(2023/24: Substantially achieved) ⁴
Maintain the reticulated water network in good condition.			
The percentage of real water loss from NPDC's networked reticulation system. ⁵	20% or less	16.4%	(2023/24: 18% Achieved)
Respond to faults and unplanned interruptions to the water supply network in a timely manner.			
The median response time to urgent callouts (from the time that NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site ⁶).	1 hour or less	0.55	(2023/24: 0.61 hours - Achieved)
The median resolution time for urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification, to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	4 hours or less for mains <250 dia	1.62	(2023/24: 1.66 hours - Achieved)
	8 hours or less for mains ≥250 dia	No callouts	(2023/24: No callouts - Achieved)
The median response time to non-urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).	70 hours or less	28.70	(2023/24: 32.50 hours - Achieved)
The median resolution time for non-urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	116 hours or less	70.50	(2023/24: 70.74 hours - Achieved)

¹ The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) updated this mandatory performance measure after the Council had published its LTP 2024, which sets our statement of service. The updated measure still covers the bacterial and protozoal compliance of water supplies but now is directly referenced to the relevant rules in the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022. Our reporting is, therefore, against those rules.

² The result has been calculated in accordance with the methodology and calculations indicated in DIA supporting guidance for drinking water (which includes a link to the DWQAR and the aggregate compliance methodology). For the link refer to [DIA Supporting guidance for drinking water - June 2025](#).

³ Full compliance for all water schemes against T3 Bacterial Rules, T3 Protozoal Rules, and D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.

⁴ In 2023/24 NPDC substantially achieved compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking Water Standards (bacteria compliance criteria). Full compliance was achieved for New Plymouth, Ōkato and Ōākura. Inglewood did not fully comply due to a temporary power outage that shut the plant for less than two hours. Council also substantially achieved compliance with Part 5 of the Drinking Water Standards (protozoal compliance criteria). Full compliance was achieved for Inglewood, Ōkato and Ōākura, while New Plymouth achieved 99.5% compliance (364 out of 366 days).

⁵ Calculated in line with "Water NZ Benchmarking of Water Losses in New Zealand Manual".

⁶ The times shown for 'attendance' and 'resolution' are reported by NPDC's operation and maintenance contractor as part of their contracted responsibilities. This includes travel time. The accuracy of these times has been verified by NPDC.

	Target	Result	Comment
Ensure customers are satisfied with our water supply service.			
The total number of complaints (per 1,000 connections) received about any of the following: • drinking water clarity, taste or odour; • drinking water pressure or flow; • continuity of supply; and • NPDC's response to any of these issues.	16 or less	18.34	There were 542 complaints from 29,558 connections to the water system.⁷ The largest single cause for complaints (139) was a brown water event in Inglewood, caused by high reticulation flows during firefighting efforts at a house fire. (2023/24: 14.51 - Achieved)
Provide a good quality and safe water supply.			
The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's water supply (satisfaction survey ⁸)	80%	91%	(2023/24: 90% - Achieved)
Manage demand to minimise the impact of water supply activities on the environment.			
The average consumption of drinking water per day, per resident, within New Plymouth District. ⁹	300 litres per day	285 litres per day	(2023/24: 295 litres - Achieved)
The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)
The number of convictions received.	0	0	(2023/24: None - Achieved)

⁷ This measure includes both individual complaints and service requests. The number of connections is calculated from the rate strike report and is the sum of the water standardised consumption charge and the restricted flow charge rating units.

⁸ All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

⁹ The average consumption of drinking water per day is calculated using Benchloss software available from Water NZ.

New Plymouth District Council: Funding Impact Statement for 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for Water Supply

	Notes	LTP 2023/24 \$'000	LTP 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties		-	760	760
Targeted rates	1	17,060	20,500	20,859
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-	-
Fees and charges		230	230	256
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts		-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)		17,290	21,490	21,875
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2	6,300	6,720	6,201
Finance costs		1,790	3,600	3,597
Internal charges and overheads applied		4,970	4,960	4,671
Other operating funding applications		-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)		13,060	15,280	14,469
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)		4,230	6,210	7,406
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	140	-
Development and financial contributions	3	500	1,370	954
Increase/(decrease) in debt		10,240	6,760	6,665
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)		10,730	8,270	7,619
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure:				
- to meet additional demand		4,260	5,760	4,189
- to improve the level of service		3,770	3,760	3,348
- to replace existing assets		8,690	6,910	7,747
Increase/(decrease) in reserves		(1,760)	(1,950)	(259)
Increase/(decrease) of investments		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		14,960	14,480	15,025
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)		(4,230)	(6,210)	(7,406)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)		-	-	-

Variance explanation Actual 2024/25 to Long-Term Plan 2024/25

1. Additional income received due to the summer drought causing an increase in volume used.
2. Operating 'payments' are lower than budget due to alternate water source no longer required and delay of growth area design works.
3. Development contribution revenue delayed due to low activity in local growth areas.



Financial Statements

Ngā Tauāki
Pūtea



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Financial Statements

Ngā Tauāki Pūtea

New Plymouth District Council

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE for the year ended 30 June 2025

	NOTES	COUNCIL			GROUP	
		2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE						
Rates	4	148,258	147,810	132,257	148,114	132,127
Subsidies and grants	5	44,682	43,740	32,436	46,360	34,283
Development and financial contributions		3,844	6,630	1,438	3,844	1,438
Other revenue	6	39,985	47,140	38,321	49,818	47,014
Interest revenue	27	4,888	2,350	3,940	3,684	3,374
Investment revenue	6	42,779	24,430	43,467	42,779	43,467
Total operating revenue		284,436	272,100	251,859	294,599	261,703
OPERATING EXPENDITURE						
Personnel costs	7	(61,227)	(61,180)	(61,580)	(66,242)	(65,878)
Other expenses	8	(115,945)	(109,030)	(106,283)	(115,842)	(107,274)
Waitara Lands Act distributions	15	(2,335)	-	(2,056)	(2,335)	(2,056)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	9,11	(58,750)	(53,470)	(52,046)	(61,388)	(54,358)
Interest expense	27	(16,623)	(16,440)	(11,588)	(16,624)	(11,589)
Total operating expenditure		(254,880)	(240,120)	(233,553)	(262,431)	(241,155)
Share of joint ventures surplus	13	(399)	-	23	(399)	23
Surplus before taxation		29,157	31,980	18,329	31,769	20,571
Income tax expense	22	-	-	-	(775)	(5,354)
SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		29,157	31,980	18,329	30,994	15,217
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE						
Net gain/(loss) on property, plant and equipment and equipment revaluations	23	303,977	252,120	2,179	309,461	2,179
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	23	150	-	(12)	150	(12)
Deferred tax on property revaluation	23	-	-	-	(1,535)	-
Equity variance		-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax transfers	23	-	-	-	1	(1)
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense		304,127	252,120	2,167	308,077	2,166
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE		333,284	284,100	20,496	339,071	17,383

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 2.

New Plymouth District Council

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 30 June 2025

	NOTES	COUNCIL			GROUP	
		2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	16	33,966	4,420	19,257	36,532	26,939
Debtors and other receivables	17	26,233	19,450	27,361	27,537	28,136
Other financial assets	14	336,436	311,560	336,350	336,436	336,350
Intangible assets	11	9	-	9	9	9
Inventory		165	150	176	197	194
Available-for-sale financial assets		-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	24	6	-	941	6	941
Non-current assets held for sale		-	480	-	-	-
Total current assets		396,815	336,060	384,094	400,717	392,569
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,792,047	3,841,520	3,443,412	3,901,281	3,529,120
Intangible assets	11	10,727	1,050	10,169	10,979	10,406
Forestry assets	12	4,714	3,800	4,758	4,714	4,758
Investment property	10	1,250	-	1,250	1,250	1,250
Equity accounted investments	13	949	-	1,327	949	1,327
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities	14	83,192	64,300	72,442	955	805
Other financial assets	14	114,625	80,910	102,639	114,625	102,639
Derivative financial instruments	24	18	7,250	2,328	18	2,328
Deferred tax asset		-	-	-	54	56
Total non-current assets		4,007,522	3,998,830	3,638,325	4,034,825	3,652,689
TOTAL ASSETS		4,404,337	4,334,890	4,022,419	4,435,542	4,045,258
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Creditors and other payables	18	32,065	42,120	41,933	35,599	44,040
Waitara Lands Act liability	15	21,084	18,000	19,062	21,084	19,062
Borrowings	19	90,000	63,050	60,144	90,000	60,144
Provisions	20	158	1,020	537	158	537
Employee entitlements	21	4,585	4,950	4,310	5,093	4,689
Derivative financial instruments	24	11	300	-	11	-
Provision for tax	22	-	-	-	175	736
Total current liabilities		147,903	129,440	125,986	152,120	129,208
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Borrowings	19	293,500	310,880	269,500	293,497	269,497
Derivative financial instruments	24	2,599	30	-	2,599	-
Provisions	20	1,943	2,460	1,778	1,943	1,778
Employee entitlements	21	311	530	359	311	359
Deferred tax liabilities	22	-	-	-	10,941	9,356
Total non-current liabilities		298,353	313,900	271,637	309,291	280,990
TOTAL LIABILITIES		446,256	443,340	397,623	461,411	410,198
NET ASSETS		3,958,081	3,891,550	3,624,796	3,974,131	3,635,060
EQUITY						
Accumulated funds	23	2,303,631	1,692,470	1,650,943	2,291,970	1,637,445
Other reserves	23	1,654,450	2,199,080	1,973,853	1,682,161	1,997,615
TOTAL EQUITY		3,958,081	3,891,550	3,624,796	3,974,131	3,635,060

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are included in note 2.

New Plymouth District Council

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	NOTES	COUNCIL			GROUP	
		2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Equity at the beginning of the year		3,624,797	3,607,450	3,604,300	3,635,060	3,617,677
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		333,284	284,100	20,496	339,071	17,383
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR	23	3,958,081	3,891,550	3,624,796	3,974,131	3,635,060

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are included in note 2.

New Plymouth District Council
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2025

		COUNCIL			GROUP	
		2024/25 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Budget \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
NOTES						
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
		147,214	147,810	131,622	147,068	131,486
		5,181	2,340	3,259	3,984	2,701
		7	-	6	7	6
		80,448	94,060	64,035	91,958	74,555
		(169,473)	(162,420)	(153,403)	(174,157)	(158,964)
		(699)	(510)	(755)	(699)	(755)
		4,378	-	(3,865)	4,046	(3,784)
		-	-	-	(1,320)	(86)
		(15,757)	(16,440)	(11,764)	(15,593)	(11,729)
		51,299	64,840	29,135	55,294	33,430
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
		25	-	277	25	277
		1,193	1,320	412	1,238	412
		11,800	15,040	11,385	11,800	11,385
		30,622	750	9,973	30,622	10,473
		378	-	(41)	378	(41)
		(10,600)	-	(7,400)	-	-
		(106,729)	(121,750)	(96,109)	(126,464)	(105,839)
		(1,784)	-	(9,573)	(1,805)	(9,573)
		(15,351)	(1,040)	(30,743)	(15,351)	(30,743)
		(90,446)	(105,680)	(121,819)	(99,557)	(123,649)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
		85,000	60,000	81,002	85,000	81,002
		(31,144)	(21,000)	(15,000)	(31,144)	(15,000)
		53,856	39,000	66,002	53,856	66,002
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		14,709	(1,840)	(26,682)	9,593	(24,217)
		19,257	6,260	45,939	26,939	51,156
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	16	33,966	4,420	19,257	36,532	26,939

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

New Plymouth District Council
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) after tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Surplus after taxation	29,157	18,329	30,994	15,218
<i>Non-cash items:</i>				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	58,750	52,046	61,388	54,358
Vested assets	(4,579)	(5,047)	(4,579)	(5,047)
(Gains)/losses on disposal of assets	7,926	2,193	7,926	2,193
(Gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments	5,856	4,132	5,856	4,132
(Gains)/losses in fair value of forestry assets	43	32	43	32
Net gain on sales included in investing activities	(39,161)	(41,408)	(41,107)	(41,973)
	28,835	11,948	29,527	13,695
<i>Add/(less) movements in other working capital items:</i>				
Change in debtors and other receivables	1,129	(6,400)	599	(6,244)
Change in creditors and other payables	(9,868)	5,841	(8,441)	6,065
Change in inventory	11	(27)	(3)	(45)
Change in Waitara Lands Act	2,022	1,582	2,022	1,582
Change in provisions	(214)	(561)	(214)	(561)
Change in tax payable	-	-	(561)	694
Movement in deferred tax	-	-	1,585	4,532
Change in employee entitlements	227	(1,577)	(214)	(1,505)
	(6,693)	(1,142)	(5,227)	4,518
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	51,299	29,135	55,294	33,430

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Ngā tuhituhi ki ngā Tauāki Pūtea

1. Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2025

1.1 Reporting Entity

New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) is a territorial authority, domiciled in New Zealand. It is governed by the following legislation:

- Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).
- The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LG(R)A).

The financial statements presented are those of the New Plymouth District Council (the Council) together with its Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and joint ventures (the Group). The group consists of:

- Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited – 100% owned (Council Controlled Trading Organisation).
- New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited – 100% owned.
- Venture Taranaki Trust – 100% owned.
- Tasmanian Land Company Limited – 100% owned.
- McKay Family Joint Venture – 56.50% owned.
- Duthie Joint Venture – 54.82% owned.

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

Legislative compliance

Section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the New Plymouth District Council to prepare and adopt an annual report within four months after the end of each financial year.

The Annual Report 2024/25 was adopted by resolution of the New Plymouth District Council on 10 October 2025.

1.2 Basis of preparation

This section sets out the significant accounting policies that relate to these financial statements as a whole. Significant accounting policies have also been included in the related note disclosures.

The notes include information which is required to understand the financial statements and is material and relevant to the financial position and performance of NPDC. Information is considered relevant and material if:

- The amount is significant due to its size or nature.
- The amount is important to understanding the financial statements.
- It helps to explain the impact of significant changes in how the Council operates.
- It relates to an aspect of the Council's operations that is important to the community.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared:

- In line with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), the LGA, the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (LG(FRP)R) and comply with PBE Accounting Standards.
- On a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments which have been measured at fair value and certain classes of property, plant and equipment notes which have been subsequently measured at fair value.
- On the going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.
- In New Zealand dollars (functional and reporting currency), rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000), unless stated otherwise.

Value-in-use for non-cash-generating assets

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

Value-in-use cash-generating assets

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

Foreign currency transactions

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

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council in its Long-Term Plan 2024/25 and have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Council in preparing these financial statements.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except billed receivables and payables which include GST. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost allocation

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

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

Changes in accounting policies

Land under roads was last revalued to fair value in 2022 by TelferYoung (Taranaki) Limited. The Council has subsequently adopted the historical cost model for this asset class, as fair value is not considered to provide materially relevant information due to the specialised nature of the land, its non-depreciable status, and its lack of impact on financial performance or funding. Given the cost and complexity of ongoing revaluations, Council has elected to use the 30 June 2022 fair value as deemed cost, and will no longer revalue land under roads. As a consequence of this accounting policy choice, a transfer of \$619m has been made from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings, with no impact on the carrying value of land under roads or reported surplus/(deficit).

The amendments below are effective for the 2024/25 financial reporting period. These changes had no impact on the financial statements of the Council and Group, other than requiring additional disclosures.

- Disclosure of fees for audit firms' services (amendments to PBE IPSAS 1): The amendments update the required disclosures for fees relating to services provided by the entity's audit or review firm. The fees must be disaggregated into specified categories, including audit and review services, other assurance services, agreed-upon procedures engagements, taxation services, and other services. This new disclosure is included in note 8.

- 2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards (Amendments to PBE IAS 12): 2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards amend PBE IAS 12 Income Taxes to provide temporary relief from accounting for deferred tax relating to International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12).

In addition to the standards described above, there are various other standards and amendments which have been issued but are not yet effective. These are not expected to impact on the Council and Group's financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

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

- PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.
- 2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards (Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1).
- PBE Conceptual Framework Updated (Amendments to Chapter 3 Qualitative Characteristics and Chapter 5 Elements in General Purpose Financial Reports).

These are not expected to impact on the Council and Group's financial statements when adopted.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Financial statement preparation requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

The significant estimates and assumptions that have the greatest risk of causing a material adjustment to the reported amounts are:

- Estimating the fair value of infrastructural assets – refer note 9.
- Estimating the fair value of land and buildings – refer note 9.
- Estimating the value of forestry assets – refer note 12.
- Estimating the management fee for the Private Equity portion of the PIF investment - refer note 14.
- Estimating the landfill aftercare provision – refer note 20.

Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements are prepared by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses on a line-by-line basis. Significant transactions and balances between the Council and its subsidiaries are eliminated in preparing the group financial statements.

The group financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The consolidation of an entity begins from the date the Council obtains control of the entity and ceases when it loses that control.

1.4 Operating revenue

Accounting policy

Exchange and non-exchange revenue

Most of the Council's revenue is from non-exchange transactions accounted for under PBE IPSAS 23 (i.e. rates, subsidies and grants, provision of services partial cost recovery/subsidised, vested assets and financial/development contributions). Exchange transactions are recognised under PBE IPSAS 9 (i.e. targeted rates for water supply, provision of services full cost recovery, sale of goods, interest and dividends).

Professional judgement is exercised to determine whether the substance of a transaction is non-exchange or exchange. Revenue is measured at fair value which is usually the cash value of a transaction. For non-exchange revenue there is a recognition of a liability to the extent of unfulfilled conditions.

Rates revenue

- General rates and uniform annual general charges (UAC) (excluding water-by-meter), are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the Council rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. The Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.
- Revenue arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.
- Revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis. Revenue is based on the actual usage as a result of meter reading. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.
- Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.
- Rates collected on behalf of the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) are not recognised in the financial statements, as the Council is acting as an agent for the TRC.

Development and financial contributions

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

NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) roading subsidies

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

Other grants

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

Landfill fees

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

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when a product is sold to the customer and title has passed.

Infringement fees and fines

Infringement fees and fines mostly relate to traffic and parking infringements and are recognised when the infringement notice is issued.

Vested or donated physical assets

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

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

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

2. Explanation of major variances against budget

Accounting policy

The budget figures are those approved by the Entity in its Long-Term Plan 2024/25. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Explanations of major budget variances against the budget information at the start of the financial year are as follows.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

	Council Actual \$'000
BUDGET - SURPLUS BEFORE TAX	31,980
Variances are made up of:	
Non-cash items	
– Significant gains from the Perpetual Investment Fund contributed positively, reflecting a strong performance in this financial year	18,349
– Losses from derivatives due to inherent uncertainties not anticipated in the budget	(5,856)
– Depreciation was above budget due to uplift on asset base from revaluation	(5,280)
– Loss on disposal of assets as part of asset data cleansing in preparation for asset revaluation	(8,486)
– Lower vested assets received	(511)
Funds held on behalf	
– Increase in Waitara Lands Act gains and distributions sales	(1,704)
Operating items	
Revenue items	
– Reduced development contributions due to fewer greenfield developments than anticipated	(2,786)
– Lower revenue from off-street parking	(818)
– Lesser sales activity. This includes lower revenue from the Commercial Sorting Depot Facility (\$1.6m) and forestry harvest (\$3.6m) delayed until 2025/26 as log prices remain low	(5,333)
– Lower expenses recovered for the New Plymouth Transfer Station (\$190,000 actual vs \$2.3m budgeted)	(1,994)
– Lower revenue for resource consents and building consents due to lower activity levels than budget	(160)
Expenditure items	
– Lower expenses due to forestry harvest delay (\$2.6m), and Enterprise Resource Planning upgrade costs lower than anticipated (\$4.2m)	6,223
– Software as a Service recognised as prepayments	1,401
– Net finance costs are less than budget due to improved interest revenue from investment strategies, such as prefunding and better rates for term deposit	2,355
– Other net operating cost savings	1,777
ACTUAL - SURPLUS BEFORE TAX	29,157

Statement of Financial Position

	Council Actual \$'000
BUDGET - TOTAL NET ASSETS	3,891,550
Cash on hand includes ring fenced funds such as funds held for the Waitara Lands Act that cannot be utilised for operations. The higher cash on hand at year end is mainly due to funds held that are subject to restrictions (\$30.4m).	29,546
Higher debtors include unbudgeted items such as accrued revenue of \$3m for Thermal Dryer Facility and \$4m GST refund for February.	6,782
Higher returns in investment, mainly the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) (\$16.8m), combined with a higher opening balance for the PIF in the annual report when compared to budget (\$26m), due to timing of forecast being based on workings November 2023.	58,591
Net decrease in derivatives liability due to hedged instruments approaching maturity.	(9,506)
Although actuals for Property, Plant and Equipment are lower than budget by \$49m, the variance is only a decrease of -1.3% on the prior year and is considered minor given this is a revaluation year and larger property plan and equipment movements were expected.	(49,473)
Intangibles are higher than budget due to two new classes added for resource consents and water network models.	9,677
Higher investment in Council Controlled Organisations due to the timing of borrowing projections, mainly due to the budgets for Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd borrowings in relation to the solar farm (\$14m) and runway alignment (\$4m) not being included in the LTP.	18,892
Creditors are lower due to lower than expected outstanding June invoices.	10,055
Actual liability is above budget for Waitara Lands as budget was conservative due to low land sales.	(3,084)
Debt is higher than budget as it includes unbudgeted advanced to the Council Controlled Organisations.	(9,570)
Net change across several items	4,621
ACTUAL - TOTAL NET ASSETS	3,958,081

3. Revenue classified as exchange or non-exchange transactions

	NOTES	COUNCIL		GROUP	
		2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS					
Interest revenue	27	4,888	3,940	3,684	3,374
Investment revenue	6	42,780	43,467	42,780	43,467
Water - targeted metered rates	4	6,546	5,211	6,546	5,211
Other revenue (excluding vested assets, fines and levies)	6	31,708	31,905	41,541	40,513
Total revenue from exchange transactions		85,921	84,523	94,550	92,565
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS					
Rates (excluding water targeted metered rates)	4	141,712	127,046	141,568	126,916
Subsidies and grants	5	44,682	32,436	46,360	34,283
Development/financial contributions		3,844	1,438	3,844	1,438
Fines and levies	6	3,697	1,369	3,697	1,454
Vested assets	6	4,579	5,047	4,579	5,047
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		198,514	167,336	200,048	169,138
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE					
		284,435	251,859	294,598	261,703

4. Rates

The Council is required by the LGFA Guarantee and Indemnity Deed to disclose its annual rates income in its financial statements (or notes). The Multi-Issuer Deed defines annual rates income as an amount equal to the total revenue from any funding mechanism authorised by the LG(R)A, together with any revenue received by the Council from other local authorities for services provided by the Council for which those other local authorities rate. The annual rates income of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2025 for the purposes of the LGFA Guarantee and Indemnity Deed disclosure is shown below.

Breakdown of rates revenue

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
General rates	90,901	85,302	90,772	85,183
Sewerage - UAC	21,994	19,645	21,994	19,645
Water - UAC	13,822	10,850	13,807	10,839
Water - targeted metered rates	6,546	5,082	6,546	5,082
Refuse collection - UAC	7,357	6,301	7,357	6,301
Roading - UAC	4,387	5,033	4,387	5,033
Community facilities targeted	76	44	76	44
Stormwater	3,175	-	3,175	-
TOTAL RATES REVENUE	148,258	132,257	148,114	132,127

In 2024/25, the Council allowed rate remissions of \$1,093,624 excluding GST (2023/24: \$950,123).

The Council's rating base information relating to the preceding financial year follows:

As at 30 June 2024	Rateable	Non-rateable
Number of rating units	37,324	1,142
Total capital value of rating units (\$m)	35,476	1,544
Total land value of rating units (\$m)	20,919	932

Non-rateable property

Under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, certain properties cannot be rated for general rates. These properties include schools, places of religious worship, public gardens, and reserves. These non-rateable properties may be subject to targeted rates in respect of sewerage, water, refuse, and sanitation. The non-rating of non-rateable land does not constitute a remission under the Entity's rates remission policy.

5. Breakdown of subsidies and grants

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Operating subsidies and grants - NZTA	9,530	4,658	9,530	4,658
Operating subsidies and grants - other	4,500	3,132	6,178	4,979
Capital NZTA – roads	9,231	15,509	9,231	15,509
Capital - other	21,421	9,137	21,421	9,137
TOTAL SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS	44,682	32,436	46,360	34,283

6. Other revenue

a) Breakdown of other revenue

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
User fees and charges	11,782	11,337	20,643	19,092
Regulatory revenue	5,814	5,772	5,809	5,772
Property rent and charges	5,488	4,389	6,503	5,445
Waitara Lands Act - gain on sale	560	147	560	147
Rental income from investment properties	100	97	100	97
Fines, levies and rebates	3,697	1,370	3,697	1,370
Council venue hire	1,021	1,249	1,021	1,249
Vested assets	4,579	5,047	4,579	5,047
Insurance recoveries	47	244	47	244
Other revenue	6,897	8,669	6,859	8,551
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	39,985	38,321	49,818	47,014

b) Breakdown of investment revenue

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Net gains on other investments	2,161	1,807	2,161	1,807
Settlement received	25	282	25	282
Net gains on the PIF investment (Note 14)	40,586	41,372	40,586	41,372
Dividends	7	6	7	6
TOTAL INVESTMENT REVENUE	42,779	43,467	42,779	43,467

c) Operating leases as a lessor

The Council and Group leases out land, buildings and office space. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Within one year	1,684	1,665	2,374	2,339
Later than one year and not later than five years	5,998	5,919	8,299	7,634
Later than five years	8,277	8,451	11,094	11,478
TOTAL MINIMUM LEASE REVENUE	15,959	16,035	21,767	21,451
Average lease term (years)	8	8	10	10
Number of leases	464	465	496	497

No contingent rents have been recognised during the current or prior years.

7. Personnel costs

a) Personnel costs

Accounting policy

Defined contribution schemes

Employer contributions to KiwiSaver, the Government Superannuation Fund and the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme, which are defined contribution superannuation schemes, are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Salaries and wages and related entitlements	59,459	59,900	64,432	64,166
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	1,768	1,680	1,810	1,712
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	61,227	61,580	66,242	65,878

b) Elected representatives

	2024/25 Actual \$	2023/24 Actual \$
Neil Holdom (Mayor)	166,705	160,757
Tony Bedford	61,731	59,694
Sam Bennett	58,926	56,980
Max Brough	56,119	54,267
Gordon Brown	67,343	65,121
David Bublitz	92,596	89,541
Anneka Carlson	59,486	57,523
Murray Chong	58,842	57,022
Amanda Clinton-Gohdes	67,343	65,121
Harry Duynhoven	64,537	62,407
Bali Haque	67,343	65,121
Dinnie Moeahu	64,537	62,407
Marie Pearce	64,537	62,407
Bryan Vickery	58,171	54,267
Te Waka McLeod	58,926	56,980
TOTAL ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES REMUNERATION	1,067,142	1,029,615

2024/25 full time equivalents 15 (2023/24: 15).

Elected member professional development expenditure incurred during the year (exclusive of GST) was:

	2024/25 \$	2023/24 \$
Neil Holdom (Mayor)	2,669	2,130
Sam Bennett	-	3,330
David Bublitz	-	1,395
Anneka Carlson	1,233	-
Amanda Clinton-Gohdes	162	-
Dinnie Moeahu	770	1,395
Te Waka McLeod	235	-
TOTAL ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	5,069	8,250

c) Staff employed full-time equivalent

At balance date the Council employed 540 full time employees (2023/24: 502) with the balance of staff representing 112 full-time equivalent employees (2023/24: 109). A full-time employee is determined on the basis of a 40-hour working week.

d) Individuals receiving total remuneration by band

	Number of Employees 2024/25		Number of Employees 2023/24
< \$60,000	69	< \$60,000	149
\$60,000 - \$79,999	296	\$60,000 - \$79,999	261
\$80,000 - \$99,999	201	\$80,000 - \$99,999	154
\$100,000 - \$119,999	125	\$100,000 - \$119,999	114
\$120,000 - \$139,999	75	\$120,000 - \$139,999	62
\$140,000 - \$159,999	31	\$140,000 - \$159,999	18
\$160,000 - \$199,999	-	\$160,000 - \$199,999	13
\$160,000 - \$179,999	10	\$160,000 - \$179,999	-
\$180,000 - \$199,999	8	\$180,000 - \$199,999	-
\$200,000 - \$279,999	7	\$200,000 - \$319,999	6
\$280,000 - \$319,999	-	\$320,000 - \$379,999	-
\$320,000 - \$379,999	-	\$380,000 - \$399,999	1
\$380,000 - \$399,999	-	\$400,000 - \$419,999	-
\$400,000 - \$419,999	1		
TOTAL HEAD COUNT	823	TOTAL HEAD COUNT	778

Total remuneration includes any non-financial benefits provided to employees.

e) Severance payments

For the year ended 30 June 2025, Council made three severance payments to employees. These were \$14,000, \$30,000 and \$30,000 respectively (2023/24: three severance payments made totalling \$24,254, \$17,640 and \$4,450 respectively).

f) Chief executive

The total remuneration (including any non-financial benefits) paid or payable for the year to individuals occupying the chief executive role is:

	2024/25 Actual	2023/24 Actual
Chief Executive - Gareth Green	412,412	392,995
TOTAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	412,412	392,995

g) Key management personnel

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

	2024/25 Actual	2023/24 Actual
Councillors, including the Mayor:		
Remuneration (\$'000)	1,067	1,030
Full-time equivalent members (as at 30 June)	15	15
Senior management team, including the Chief Executive:		
Remuneration (\$'000)	1,672	2,222
Full-time equivalent members (as at 30 June)	6	5
TOTAL KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (\$'000)	2,739	3,252
Total full-time equivalent personnel (as at 30 June)	21	20

8. Other expenses

Accounting policy

Operating leases

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

Grant expenditure

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

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

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

Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps (derivative financial instruments) are measured at fair value with gains or losses on remeasurement recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year of remeasurement (note 24).

a) Breakdown of other expenses

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000

Fees incurred for services provided by the Audit firm

The Council and group's financial statements and service performance information for the year ended 30 June 2025 (the "financial report") are audited by Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor-General.

During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by our Audit firm:

Audit of the financial report. The audit fee disclosed for the financial report represents the fee for the annual statutory audit engagement carried out under the Auditor-General's auditing standards, as described in the audit report on page 174. This fee also includes the audit of the summary annual report, also a statutory requirement, which is completed in conjunction with this engagement and not billed separately.	402	348	490	423
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Audit or review related services:

– Assurance engagement in relation to the Debenture Trust Deed	6	6	6	6
– Audit of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034	15	164	15	164

Total fees incurred for services provided by Audit New Zealand	423	518	511	603
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A Council Controlled Organisation's financial statements and service performance information for the year ended 30 June 2025 are audited by Silks Audit on behalf of the Auditor-General.

Audit of the Financial Statements:

– Audit of the Venture Taranaki Trust Annual Report	-	-	35	31
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Total fees incurred for services provided by Silks Audit	-	-	35	31
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	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
General operating expenses	22,444	24,967	24,432	26,533
Direct cost of activities and materials	64,693	61,526	60,793	58,918
Consultants and legal fees	9,656	8,848	10,365	9,763
Insurance premiums	3,532	3,221	3,788	3,426
Impairment of receivables	291	251	313	274
Operating lease costs	521	448	520	485
Directors fees	-	-	591	576
Net loss on disposal of assets	8,486	2,340	8,595	2,501
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	5,856	4,132	5,856	4,132
Net loss on forestry assets	43	32	43	32
Other Expenses	115,522	105,765	115,296	106,640
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	115,945	106,283	115,842	107,274

b) Operating leases as lessee

The Council and the Group lease buildings, and plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. The non-cancellable term for these leases ranges between seven and 21 years. The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Within one year	415	383	581	546
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,029	1,047	1,301	1,351
Later than five years	236	340	236	340
TOTAL MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS	1,680	1,770	2,118	2,237

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Accounting policy

Asset categories

Operational assets: These are land, buildings (including any improvements), vehicles, furniture, fittings and equipment and library books. Land is measured at fair value, and buildings and the Puke Ariki book collection are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Vehicles and furniture, fittings and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Infrastructural assets: These are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. They usually display some or all of the following characteristics: part of a system or network, specialised in nature and usually do not have alternative uses, immovable and may be subject to constraints on disposal. Examples are road networks, sewer systems and water systems. These assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation, with the exception of land under roads which is carried at historical cost.

Revaluation

All property, plant and equipment except for operational motor vehicles, furniture, fittings and equipment, esplanade strips (included as part of restricted land assets) and work-in-progress are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value, at least every three years. Infrastructural land under roads was last revalued by TelferYoung (Taranaki) Limited in 2022. The Council has elected to use the fair value of land under roads as at 30 June 2022 as the deemed cost. As such, land under roads is no longer revalued.

Fair value is determined by reference to the depreciated replacement cost or market value on an asset class basis. The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

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

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

Additions

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

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

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

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

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

Disposals

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

Depreciation

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

	Years	Depreciation
Infrastructural assets		
Roading - infrastructure/formation	2 - 150	0.6% - 50%
Roading - land under roads		Not depreciated
Laboratory	9 - 45	7.7% - 25%
Waste management and minimisation - plant and machinery/landfill	2 - 100	1% - 50%
Waste management and minimisation - earthmoving/site works		Not depreciated
Stormwater	9 - 201	0.8% - 25%
Flood protection	25 - 135	1% - 4.5%
Water	8 - 166	0.9% - 26.7%
Wastewater	6 - 206	0.9% - 25%
New Plymouth Airport runway/services	1 - 69	1.4% - 100%
Work in progress		Not depreciated
Operational assets		
Land		Not depreciated
Buildings/improvements	6 - 184	1% - 75.1%
Vehicles	3 - 20	5% - 33.3%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	1 - 99	0% - 33.3%
Puke Ariki book collection (general in-use)	7 - 25	4% - 14.3%
Work in progress		Not depreciated
Restricted assets		
Parks and reserves		Not depreciated
Waitara Lands Act land		Not depreciated
Puke Ariki book collection (heritage collection)		Not depreciated
Puke Ariki museum collection		Not depreciated
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre collection		Not depreciated

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

Value in use for non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, a restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use for cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

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

a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimating fair value

Infrastructural assets

All infrastructural assets, excluding work in progress, were independently valued at depreciated replacement cost as detailed below. Land under roads was last revalued at 30 June 2022 by TelferYoung (Taranaki) Limited. The Council has elected to use the fair value of land under roads as at 30 June 2022 as the deemed cost. Land under roads is no longer revalued.

Asset class	Valuer	Valuation date
Roading (excluding land under roads)	Aaron Hartland, WSP Opus	31 March 2025
Laboratory		
Solid Waste		
Stormwater	Colin Gerrard, GHD Limited	31 March 2025
Flood Protection		
Water		
Wastewater		
New Plymouth Airport runway/services	TelferYoung (Taranaki) Limited	30 June 2023

There are a number of estimates and assumptions exercised when valuing infrastructural assets using the depreciated replacement cost method. These include:

- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of the asset.
- Estimating the replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost is derived from recent construction. Unit rates can vary based on asset location, topography and ground conditions.
- Contracts in the region for similar assets.
- Roads include derived values for land not held on title (road reserve). The average value of the road reserve is the current average land value calculated for each government roll number. The following factors have been applied:
 - unformed roads 55% of average value
 - formed roads (urban) 45% of average value
 - formed roads (rural) 25% of average value
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful life over which the assets will be depreciated. These estimates can be affected by local conditions, for example, weather patterns, and traffic growth.

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

- The physical deterioration and condition of the assets. For example, the Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its physical condition. This is particularly relevant for those assets which are not visible such as stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. The risk is minimised by the Council performing a number of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of assets.
- The valuation assumes that the Airport is operational and not adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Land (operational) and parks and reserves (restricted assets)

These assets were independently valued by Mike Drew, Director (BBS (VPM) ANZIV, MPINZ), CBRE (registered valuers).

Operational land is valued as at 31 March 2025 at fair value with reference to highest and best use.

Adjustments have been made to the 'unencumbered' land value where there is a designation against the land or the use of the land is restricted because of reserve or endowment status. These adjustments are intended to reflect the negative effect on the value of the land where an owner is unable to use the land more intensely. Such land is valued based on rural land value plus a location adjustment to reflect different zoning, which rely on the valuer's judgement.

Waitara Lands Act Land (restricted assets)

The land subject to the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018 was revalued to fair value at 31 March 2025 by Mike Drew, Director (BBS (VPM) ANZIV, MPINZ), CBRE (registered valuers). Fair value was determined by using a discounted cash flow over a 10 year investment horizon. The take up rates used have been adopted based on other leasehold portfolios in New Plymouth that have offered freeholding and six years of evidence from the Waitara leases. The overall value of the net present value of the cash flow, plus the remaining leasehold portfolio, has been prorated over the remaining 310 properties. Other key assumptions used are presented in the following table::

Input	Assumption
Average section value	\$191,000
Legal fees per section	\$1,650
Valuation fees per section	\$800
Discount rate	10%

Buildings (operational)

These assets were independently valued by Mike Drew, Director (BBS (VPM) ANZIV, MPINZ), CBRE (registered valuers), at 31 March 2025.

The majority of NPDC buildings were considered to be specialised buildings where no sales market data is available to value such buildings. Fair value was estimated using the depreciated replacement cost method. Depreciated replacement cost is determined using several significant assumptions, including:

- The replacement asset is based on the replacement with modern equivalent assets using modern construction methods, technology materials, and compliance.
- The replacement cost is derived from recent construction contracts of similar assets, published construction cost data and QV Costbuilder cost information.
- Base lives vary by component and are based on the NAMS Building Component guidelines, IIMM valuation manual or on experience.
- Remaining useful lives are assessed mainly as the difference between the base life and the age of the asset, but may be extended as a result of asset condition inspections.
- Straight-line depreciation has been deducted to reflect physical condition, all relevant forms of obsolescence and optimisation.

Commercial properties have been valued on the basis of actual and/or potential net income earning capacity, capitalised at returns analysed from sales of similar commercial properties in New Plymouth.

New Plymouth Airport buildings and runway/services

These assets were independently valued by Mike Drew, Director (BBS (VPM) ANZIV, MPINZ), Telfer Young (Taranaki) Limited (registered valuers), at 30 June 2023.

The valuation process was undertaken on a depreciated replacement cost basis. The depreciation model reflects the assets' future economic benefits or service potential expected to be consumed by the entity. Adjustments to the assets have been considered in various types of obsolescence; physical, functional and external obsolescence.

Puke Ariki book collection (operational and restricted assets)

Library collections (general in-use and heritage collection) are valued at depreciated replacement cost. The most recent valuation was undertaken by the Council as at 31 March 2023 and reviewed by Kees Beentjes BSc, BE(Hons) and Chris Jenkins BE(Hons), MIPENZ, MInstD of SPM Assets Ltd.

Puke Ariki museum collection (restricted assets)

Museum collections are valued at optimised replacement cost. The most recent valuation was undertaken by the Council as at 30 June 2023 and reviewed by James Parkinson of Dunbar Sloane Ltd.

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre collection (restricted assets)

The most recent valuation of these assets was performed by Ben Plumbly BA, First Class Honors, Director of Art, Art + Object, the 21st Century Auction House. The revaluation was effective as at 30 June 2023.

This collection is valued at fair value using various methods as follows:

- Reference to observable prices in an active market. Where that market exists for the same or similar asset the market prices are deemed to be fair value. The values ascribed are primarily based on observable prices in both the primary retail market and the secondary auction market.
- If there is no active market, fair value is determined by other market based evidence adjudged by the valuers as active and knowledgeable participants in the market.

b) Changes in Carrying Values of Property, Plant and Equipment

2024/25	Cost/ revaluation 1 July 2024 \$'000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges 1 July 2024 \$'000	Carrying amount 1 July 2024 \$'000	Current year additions \$'000	Current year transfers from WIP \$'000	Current year vested \$'000	Current year disposals \$'000
COUNCIL 2024/25							
Infrastructural assets							
Roading	824,556	32,863	791,693	-	15,188	1,092	-
Roading land	873,071	-	873,071	-	-	1,939	(17)
Laboratory	514	124	390	-	155	-	-
Solid waste	9,199	1,583	7,616	-	188	-	(14)
Stormwater	308,039	10,874	297,165	-	4,334	534	(956)
Flood protection	22,984	432	22,552	-	-	-	-
Water	256,831	13,243	243,588	-	15,909	509	(1,240)
Wastewater	475,923	24,890	451,033	-	14,599	499	(6,453)
Work in progress (WIP)	91,775	-	91,775	113,235	(74,645)	-	-
Operational assets:							
Land	102,962	-	102,962	-	1,116	-	-
Buildings/improvements	264,608	19,799	244,809	-	15,307	6	(1,532)
Vehicles	7,555	2,596	4,959	-	1,875	-	(1,193)
Furniture, fittings and equipment	36,137	28,040	8,097	-	5,306	-	-
Puke Ariki book collection	4,021	656	3,365	-	667	-	-
Restricted assets:							
Parks and reserves land	222,019	-	222,019	-	-	-	-
Waitara Lands Act land	20,922	-	20,922	-	-	-	(330)
Puke Ariki library heritage book collection	1,901	-	1,901	-	-	-	-
Puke Ariki museum collection	34,446	-	34,446	-	-	-	-
Govett-Brewster/Len Lye Centre collection	21,049	-	21,049	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COUNCIL	3,578,512	135,100	3,443,412	113,235	-	4,579	(11,735)
GROUP 2024/25							
Infrastructural assets							
Roading	824,556	32,863	791,693	-	15,188	1,092	-
Roading land	873,071	-	873,071	-	-	1,939	(17)
Laboratory	514	124	390	-	155	-	-
Solid waste	9,199	1,583	7,616	-	188	-	(14)
Stormwater	308,039	10,874	297,165	-	4,334	534	(956)
Flood protection	22,984	432	22,552	-	-	-	-
Water	256,831	13,243	243,588	-	15,909	509	(1,240)
Wastewater	475,923	24,890	451,033	-	14,599	499	(6,453)
Work in progress (WIP)	95,118	-	95,118	132,505	(80,150)	-	-
New Plymouth Airport runway/services	28,403	866	27,537	592	3,442	-	(85)
Operational assets:							
Land	118,996	-	118,996	-	1,116	-	-
Buildings/improvements	301,395	21,030	280,365	620	15,352	6	(1,532)
Vehicles	7,813	2,713	5,100	131	3,563	-	(1,306)
Furniture, fittings and equipment	39,660	28,466	11,194	214	5,637	-	(54)
Puke Ariki book collection	4,021	656	3,365	-	667	-	-
Restricted assets:							
Parks and reserves land	222,019	-	222,019	-	-	-	-
Waitara Lands Act land	20,922	-	20,922	-	-	-	(330)
Puke Ariki library heritage book collection	1,901	-	1,901	-	-	-	-
Puke Ariki museum collection	34,446	-	34,446	-	-	-	-
Govett-Brewster/Len Lye Centre collection	21,049	-	21,049	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GROUP	3,666,861	137,741	3,529,120	134,062	-	4,579	(11,987)

Current year impairments	Current year depreciation	Accumulated depreciation disposed/ revalued	Revaluation surplus/ (deficit) 30 June 2025	Cost transfers/ adjustments	Depreciation transfers/ adjustments	Cost revaluation 30 June 2025	Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges 30 June 2025	Carrying amount 30 June 2025
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
-	15,383	(48,267)	58,544	2,987	426	902,367	405	901,962
-	-	-	-	-	-	874,993	-	874,993
-	124	(167)	(170)	-	-	499	83	416
-	1,072	(2,258)	(124)	8	1	9,257	398	8,859
-	6,046	(14,103)	151,525	(3,334)	(469)	460,141	2,348	457,793
-	230	(622)	(7,604)	125	25	15,505	65	15,440
-	7,565	(18,351)	9,384	3,365	265	284,758	2,721	282,037
-	12,088	(33,489)	(55,198)	(3,358)	(293)	426,012	3,195	422,817
-	-	-	-	(6,071)	-	124,295	-	124,295
-	-	-	1,377	(147)	-	105,308	-	105,308
-	11,216	(25,089)	14,091	344	45	292,824	5,971	286,853
-	601	(632)	-	-	-	8,237	2,565	5,672
-	2,620	-	-	-	-	41,443	30,660	10,783
-	655	-	-	-	-	4,689	1,311	3,378
-	-	-	(7,545)	-	-	214,474	-	214,474
-	-	-	(1,021)	-	-	19,571	-	19,571
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,901	-	1,901
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,446	-	34,446
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,049	-	21,049
-	57,600	(142,978)	163,258	(6,081)	-	3,841,769	49,722	3,792,047
-	15,383	(48,267)	58,544	2,987	426	902,367	405	901,962
-	-	-	-	-	-	874,993	-	874,993
-	124	(167)	(170)	-	-	499	83	416
-	1,072	(2,258)	(124)	8	1	9,257	398	8,859
-	6,046	(14,103)	151,525	(3,334)	(469)	460,141	2,348	457,793
-	230	(622)	(7,604)	125	25	15,505	65	15,440
-	7,565	(18,351)	9,384	3,365	265	284,758	2,721	282,037
-	12,088	(33,489)	(55,198)	(3,358)	(293)	426,012	3,195	422,817
-	-	-	-	(6,117)	-	141,357	-	141,357
-	1,115	-	-	-	-	32,352	1,981	30,371
-	-	-	1,377	(147)	-	121,342	-	121,342
-	12,395	(27,472)	17,190	345	45	333,377	5,998	327,379
-	697	(745)	-	-	-	10,201	2,665	7,535
-	2,859	(30)	-	-	-	45,457	31,296	14,161
-	655	-	-	-	-	4,689	1,311	3,378
-	-	-	(7,545)	-	-	214,474	-	214,474
-	-	-	(1,021)	-	-	19,571	-	19,571
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,901	-	1,901
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,446	-	34,446
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,049	-	21,049
-	60,229	(145,504)	166,358	(6,126)	-	3,953,747	52,466	3,901,281

2023/24	Cost/ revaluation 1 July 2023 \$'000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges 1 July 2023 \$'000	Carrying amount 1 July 2023 \$'000	Current year additions \$'000	Current year transfers from WIP \$'000	Current year vested \$'000	Current year disposals \$'000
COUNCIL 2023/24							
Infrastructural assets							
Roading	776,466	20,219	756,247	-	23,254	3,294	-
Roading land	870,948	-	870,948	-	2,128	-	(5)
Laboratory	478	50	428	-	38	-	(2)
Solid waste	6,312	754	5,558	-	2,897	-	(10)
Stormwater	310,202	5,816	304,386	-	1,034	237	(742)
Flood protection	22,965	215	22,750	-	19	-	-
Water	236,937	6,530	230,407	-	20,577	161	(844)
Wastewater	468,098	12,991	455,107	-	6,651	479	(983)
Work in progress (WIP)	67,901	-	67,901	105,420	(71,973)	-	-
Operational assets:							
Land	99,624	153	99,471	-	1,448	877	(1)
Buildings/improvements	277,644	12,105	265,539	-	9,191	-	(685)
Vehicles	7,176	2,381	4,795	-	994	-	(615)
Furniture, fittings and equipment	33,459	26,064	7,395	-	2,678	-	-
Puke Ariki book collection	3,199	114	3,085	-	822	-	-
Restricted assets:							
Parks and reserves land	222,019	-	222,019	-	-	-	-
Waitara Lands Act land	20,960	-	20,960	-	-	-	(38)
Puke Ariki library heritage book collection	1,901	-	1,901	-	-	-	-
Puke Ariki museum collection	34,428	-	34,428	-	18	-	-
Govett-Brewster/Len Lye Centre collection	20,825	-	20,825	-	224	-	-
TOTAL COUNCIL	3,481,542	87,392	3,394,150	105,420	-	5,048	(3,925)

GROUP 2023/24

Infrastructural assets

Roading	776,466	20,219	756,247	-	23,254	3,294	-
Roading land	870,948	-	870,948	-	2,128	-	(5)
Laboratory	478	50	428	-	38	-	(2)
Solid waste	6,312	754	5,558	-	2,897	-	(10)
Stormwater	310,202	5,816	304,386	-	1,034	237	(742)
Flood protection	22,965	215	22,750	-	19	-	-
Water	236,937	6,530	230,407	-	20,577	161	(844)
Wastewater	468,098	12,991	455,107	-	6,651	479	(983)
Work in progress (WIP)	68,966	-	68,966	115,238	(79,513)	-	-
New Plymouth Airport runway/services	21,024	-	21,024	-	7,540	-	(161)
Operational assets:							
Land	115,858	286	115,572	-	1,448	877	(1)
Buildings/improvements	314,587	12,365	302,222	40	9,191	-	(685)
Vehicles	7,778	2,895	4,883	145	994	-	(615)
Furniture, fittings and equipment	36,454	26,064	10,390	214	2,678	-	-
Puke Ariki book collection	3,199	114	3,085	-	822	-	-
Restricted assets:							
Parks and reserves land	222,019	-	222,019	-	-	-	-
Waitara Lands Act land	20,960	-	20,960	-	-	-	(38)
Puke Ariki library heritage book collection	1,901	-	1,901	-	-	-	-
Puke Ariki museum collection	34,428	-	34,428	-	18	-	-
Govett-Brewster/Len Lye Centre collection	20,825	-	20,825	-	224	-	-
TOTAL GROUP	3,560,405	88,299	3,472,106	115,637	-	5,048	(4,086)

Current year impairments	Current year depreciation	Accumulated depreciation disposed/ revalued	Revaluation surplus/ (deficit) 30 June 2024	Cost transfers/ adjustments	Depreciation transfers/ adjustments	Cost revaluation 30 June 2024	Accumulated depreciation & impairment charges 30 June 2024	Carrying amount 30 June 2024
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(2,400)	14,283	-	-	21,542	761	824,556	32,863	791,693
-	-	-	-	-	-	873,071	-	873,071
-	75	(1)	-	-	-	514	124	390
-	829	-	-	-	-	9,199	1,583	7,616
-	5,082	(24)	-	(2,692)	-	308,039	10,874	297,165
-	217	-	-	-	-	22,984	432	22,552
-	6,801	(88)	-	-	-	256,831	13,243	243,588
-	12,024	(125)	-	1,678	-	475,923	24,890	451,033
-	-	-	-	(9,573)	-	91,775	-	91,775
(153)	-	-	-	1,014	-	102,962	-	102,962
(603)	9,125	(67)	-	(21,542)	(761)	264,608	19,799	244,809
-	513	(298)	-	-	-	7,555	2,596	4,959
-	1,976	-	-	-	-	36,137	28,040	8,097
-	542	-	-	-	-	4,021	656	3,365
-	-	-	-	-	-	222,019	-	222,019
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,922	-	20,922
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,901	-	1,901
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,446	-	34,446
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,049	-	21,049
(3,156)	51,467	(603)	-	(9,573)	-	3,578,512	135,100	3,443,412

(2,400)	14,283	-	-	21,542	761	824,556	32,863	791,693
-	-	-	-	-	-	873,071	-	873,071
-	75	(1)	-	-	-	514	124	390
-	829	-	-	-	-	9,199	1,583	7,616
-	5,082	(24)	-	(2,692)	-	308,039	10,874	297,165
-	217	-	-	-	-	22,984	432	22,552
-	6,801	(88)	-	-	-	256,831	13,243	243,588
-	12,024	(125)	-	1,678	-	475,923	24,890	451,033
-	-	-	-	(9,573)	-	95,118	-	95,118
-	866	-	-	-	-	28,403	866	27,537
(153)	-	-	-	947	-	118,996	-	118,996
(603)	10,354	(67)	-	(21,480)	(761)	301,395	21,030	280,365
-	522	(298)	-	(83)	-	7,813	2,713	5,100
-	2,177	-	-	89	-	39,660	28,466	11,194
-	542	-	-	-	-	4,021	656	3,365
-	-	-	-	-	-	222,019	-	222,019
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,922	-	20,922
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,901	-	1,901
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,446	-	34,446
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,049	-	21,049
(3,156)	53,772	(603)	-	(9,572)	-	3,666,861	137,741	3,529,120

c) Core infrastructure asset disclosures

	Additions			
	Closing book value \$'000	Assets constructed by the Council \$'000	Assets transferred to the Council \$'000	Estimated replacement cost \$'000
2024/25 - INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS				
Water treatment plant and facilities	64,612	763	-	116,975
Other water assets	217,425	15,146	509	419,036
Wastewater treatment plant and facilities	104,608	4,322	-	195,706
Other wastewater assets	318,209	10,277	499	638,911
Stormwater drainage	457,793	4,334	534	753,630
Flood protection	15,440	-	-	29,800
Roading	901,962	15,188	1,092	1,401,862
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS	2,080,049	50,030	2,634	3,555,920
2023/24 - INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS				
Water treatment plant and facilities	50,931	1,731	-	96,824
Other water assets	192,658	18,846	161	400,375
Wastewater treatment plant and facilities	95,132	435	-	171,069
Other wastewater assets	355,902	6,217	479	724,193
Stormwater drainage	297,164	1,035	237	487,067
Flood protection	22,552	19	-	25,020
Roading	1,669,227	29,845	3,294	1,187,086
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS	2,683,566	58,128	4,171	3,091,634

d) Depreciation and amortisation by group of activities

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Parks and Open Spaces	3,956	3,007	3,956	3,007
Transportation	15,832	14,307	15,832	14,307
Stormwater Management	5,656	5,084	5,656	5,084
Flood Protection and Control Works	247	234	247	234
Waste Management and Minimisation	1,378	983	1,378	983
Water Supply	8,108	7,132	8,108	7,132
Wastewater Treatment	12,784	12,479	12,784	12,479
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	94	137	94	137
Community Partnerships	357	336	357	336
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	737	663	737	663
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	2,438	2,246	2,438	2,246
Venues and Events	2,724	1,979	2,724	1,979
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	298	326	298	326
Support Services	4,141	3,133	4,141	3,133
Council Controlled Organisations	-	-	2,638	2,320
TOTAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	58,750	52,046	61,388	54,366

The following significant activities in both Council and Group had nil depreciation and amortisation expense in the current and prior years: Economic Development, Governance and Management of Investments and Funding.

e) Work in progress

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction by class of asset are detailed below.

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Wastewater	73,491	52,497	73,491	52,497
Solid waste	6,685	3,698	6,685	3,698
Water	8,665	9,157	8,665	9,157
Stormwater	4,899	5,738	4,899	5,738
Flood Protection	206	-	206	-
Buildings/improvements	17,832	11,828	17,832	11,828
Roading	12,500	8,816	12,500	8,816
Furniture, fittings and equipment	17	41	17	41
Council Controlled Organisations	-	-	17,062	3,343
TOTAL WORK IN PROGRESS	124,295	91,775	141,357	95,118

f) Significant capital projects

Significant work in progress for 2024/25 as follows:

	Total budget \$'000	Total expenditure \$'000	Variance \$'000	Comments
Walkway extension to Waitara	4,939	(3,370)	1,569	Construction of Stage 1a at Otupaiia Marine Park, Waitara has been completed. All land acquisition for stage 1 has been completed, however purchases for stages 2 and 3 are in progress. The design is completed for stage 1b with stage 2 at 75% completion. The project is due to be completed by June 2027.
Kawaroa Destination Play	4,120	(4,072)	48	All works completed for Phase 1 (opened in December 2024). Phase 2 and Phase 3 are on track to be completed by August 2025.
Universal water metering	6,488	(4,835)	1,653	82% of meters installed with 83% of box/manifolds upgraded or modified. Meter installation is due to be completed in December 2025 with mock billing due to commence 1 July 2026.
Thermal Dryer Facility (Crown Infrastructure funded)	25,650	(22,489)	3,161	The construction of the Thermal Dryer Facility is approaching completion and moving into commissioning stage.
Downtown Carpark earthquake strengthening	3,414	(2,253)	1,161	Project delivered successfully, within budget and on time.
Urenui and Onaero sewer system	1,741	(417)	1,324	Treatment Plant and discharge technical effects assessment reports and a draft Assessment of Environmental Effects report have been prepared. Awaiting a Cultural Impact Assessment report. Pump station location options assessment is ongoing. The project schedule has pushed out by 18 months compared to LTP budgeting due to options assessment discussions and resource consent application taking longer than anticipated. A change request has been accepted to push out \$1.09m of 2024/25 budget to 2025/26 to account for this delay.
Tūparikino Active Community Hub	3,476	(11)	3,465	Stand demolition completed. Race Day tie ups completed. Civil enabling works commenced on site. Preliminary design completed for the Hub.
	49,828	(37,447)	12,381	

g) Capital commitments

The amount of commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment is:

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Building/improvements	8,621	4,218	8,621	4,218
Roading network	819	1,303	819	1,303
Waste management	-	150	-	150
Wastewater	4,868	24,077	4,868	24,077
Water	5,532	10,746	5,532	10,746
Stormwater	112	36	112	36
Parks and Open Spaces	1,163	2,184	1,163	2,184
Furniture, fittings and equipment	-	43	-	43
New Plymouth Airport fire appliance	-	-	-	160
New Plymouth Airport solar power plant	-	-	2,277	16,205
Venture Taranaki Trust hemp processor	-	-	53	-
TOTAL CAPITAL COMMITMENTS	21,115	42,757	23,445	59,122

h) Insurance cover

	Cover	Sum insured \$'000
Total value of all assets covered by insurance contracts	Material damage and forestry	847,323
Total value of all assets covered by financial risk sharing arrangements	Local Authority Protection Programme	2,770,414
Total value of all assets that are self-insured	Self-insurance	1,797

As guardians of community assets with a gross current replacement cost of \$4.2 billion¹ the Council is responsible for ensuring that it is adequately protected from a range of perils so critical assets can be repaired or replaced as soon as possible after an event and service delivery is disrupted as little as possible. Those perils include volcanic, earthquake, flood, storm, fire and tsunami hazards.

¹ The optimised depreciated replacement cost of those assets is \$3.0 billion. Of that amount, \$1.2 billion is not insured as it is the roading network. The recovery from widespread damage to the network is expected to be assisted by central government.

10. Investment property

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

The Metro Plaza building, located in New Plymouth's Central Business District was purchased by the Council in 2020 and will be held as an investment property until such time that the land can be redeveloped.

a) Breakdown of investment property and further information

	COUNCIL AND GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
BALANCE AT 1 JULY	1,250	1,250
Additions from acquisitions	-	3
Fair value losses on valuation	-	(3)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	1,250	1,250

b) Revenue and expenses in relation to investment properties

	COUNCIL AND GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Rental income	100	97
Direct operating expenses from investment property generating revenue	58	65
Contractual obligations for capital expenditure	1,503	-
Contractual obligations for operating expenditure	46	46

c) Valuation

Independent registered valuers CBRE have valued investment property as at 30 June 2025 (2023/24: TelferYoung (Taranaki) Limited).

Market based evidence of rentals, land sales and development property sales was used to confirm the current market value reported.

11. Intangible assets

Accounting policy

Intangible assets are defined as identifiable non-monetary assets without physical form. Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.

Software acquisition and development

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

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

Staff training costs, maintenance and web related costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Resource consents

Resource consents are classified as intangible assets where the consent is a requirement for the ongoing operation of infrastructure assets owned by Council (see note 9 Property, Plant and Equipment). Resource consents are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to apply for and acquire the resource consent. Direct costs include application fees, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the customer with the right to access the SaaS provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise software in a cloud computing arrangement can be recognised as intangible assets only if the activities create an intangible asset that the entity controls and the intangible asset meets the recognition criteria.

Some of these costs incurred are for the development of software code that enhances or modifies, or creates additional capability to, existing on-premises systems and meets the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset. These costs are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over the useful life of the software on a straight-line basis. The useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year, and any change accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Costs that do not result in intangible assets are expensed as incurred unless they represent payment for future services to be received. In which case a prepayment is initially recognised and then expensed as those subsequent services are received over the expected term of the cloud computing arrangement.

Water network models

Digital water network models are classified as intangible assets as the models are expected to generate efficiencies in the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of water network assets owned by Council (see note 9 Property, Plant and Equipment). Water network models are capitalised on the basis of costs directly associated with the development of the models for internal use. Direct costs include the model development, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Goodwill

Goodwill has arisen primarily from Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (PRIP)'s acquisition of the Rescue Fire Service. It reflects the benefit to PRIP of acquiring the business. Goodwill is initially recognised at the difference between the cost paid to acquire the business and the fair value of the assets acquired. The carrying amount of goodwill is reviewed at balance date to determine if there is any indication of impairment.

Carbon credits

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

Amortisation

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

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

Class of intangible asset	Estimated useful life	Amortisation rates
Computer software	3 to 12 years	8.3% to 33.3%
Water network models	10 years	9.8% to 10.2%
Resource consents	4 to 100 years	1% to 22.5%

	Computer software \$'000	Resource consent \$'000	Goodwill	Water network models \$'000	Total \$'000
COUNCIL					
At 30 JUNE 2024					
Cost	12,091	2,704	-	6,734	21,529
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11,207)	(84)	-	(69)	(11,360)
NET BOOK AMOUNT	884	2,620	-	6,665	10,169
30 JUNE 2025					
Opening net book amount	884	2,620	-	6,665	10,169
Additions	169	-	-	82	251
Work in progress	62	58	-	1,454	1,574
Disposals	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Amortisation charge	(498)	(37)	-	(614)	(1,149)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	-	(6)	-	(100)	(106)
CLOSING NET BOOK AMOUNT	617	2,635	-	7,475	10,727
At 30 JUNE 2025					
Cost	12,322	2,756	-	8,158	23,236
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11,705)	(121)	-	(683)	(12,509)
NET BOOK AMOUNT	617	2,635	-	7,474	10,727
GROUP					
At 30 JUNE 2024					
Cost	12,224	2,704	237	6,734	21,899
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11,340)	(84)	-	(69)	(11,493)
NET BOOK AMOUNT	884	2,620	237	6,665	10,406
30 JUNE 2025					
Opening net book amount	884	2,620	237	6,665	10,406
Additions	193	-	-	82	275
Work in progress	62	58	-	1,454	1,574
Disposals	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Amortisation charge	(507)	(37)	-	(614)	(1,158)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	-	(6)	-	(100)	(106)
CLOSING NET BOOK AMOUNT	632	2,635	237	7,475	10,979
At 30 JUNE 2025					
Cost	12,479	2,756	237	8,158	23,630
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11,847)	(121)	-	(683)	(12,651)
NET BOOK AMOUNT	632	2,635	237	7,475	10,979

The Council currently holds carbon credits with a net book value of \$9,173 (2023/24: \$9,173).

There are no restrictions over the title of intangible assets. No intangible assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

There were \$172,000 in intangible asset capital commitments as at 30 June 2025 (2023/24: \$Nil).

Carbon credits are expected to be fully utilised by the Council in satisfying carbon obligations from its landfill. As such, no impairment has been recognised (2023/24: Nil).

12. Forestry assets

Accounting policy

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

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

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

	COUNCIL AND GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
BALANCE AT 1 JULY	4,758	4,790
Gains/(losses) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point of sale costs attributable to price changes	(139)	396
Decrease due to harvest	-	(74)
Other changes	95	(354)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	4,714	4,758

The Council owns 234 hectares (2023/24: 216.8 hectares) of pinus radiata forest which are at varying stages of maturity ranging from five to 48 years (2023/24: ranging from five to 47 years). In addition, the Council is involved in two joint ventures (refer note 13) comprising 95.3 hectares (2023/24: 94.6 hectares) at varying stages of maturity ranging from 28 to 30 years (2023/24: 27 to 29 years).

There are no restrictions over the title of forestry assets. No forestry assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

Valuation

Independent registered valuers, Alan Bell & Associated have valued forestry assets as at 30 June 2025 based on methodology recommended by the New Zealand Institute of Forestry.

A discount rate of 7.8 per cent, applied to pre-tax cash flows, has been used (2023/24: 7.8 per cent).

No allowance for inflation has been provided.

The sensitivity of crop value to discount rate is shown below:

As at 30 June 2025	7.3%	7.8% (as used)	8.3%
Tree crop value (\$m)	5	5	5

Log prices are based on a three year historical rolling average. Costs are current average costs and no allowance has been made for cost improvements in future operations.

The sensitivity of crop value to changes in log prices and production costs is shown below:

As at 30 June 2025	5%	Base (as used)	-5%
Tree crop value (\$m)	5	5	4

Key financial risks arise from increase in costs associated with logging/loads and cartage harvesting costs. Also there is a risk in sale price for forestry. The Council is a long-term forestry investor and does not expect timber prices to decline significantly in the foreseeable future. Therefore, no measures have been taken to manage the risks of a decline in timber prices. The Council reviews its outlook for timber prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

13. Equity accounted investments (joint ventures)

Accounting policy

A joint arrangement is a binding arrangement that confers enforceable rights and obligations on the parties to the arrangement that is subject to joint control. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control where decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for in the Council's financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The investment is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Council's share of the change in the net assets of the entity after the date of acquisition. The Council's share of the surplus or deficit is recognised in the Council's surplus or deficit.

If the share of deficits of the joint venture equals or exceeds the interest in the joint venture, the Council discontinues recognising its share of further deficits. After the Council's interest is reduced to zero, additional deficits are provided as a liability to the extent that the Council has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports surpluses, the Council will resume recognising its share of those surpluses after its share of the surpluses equals the share of deficits not recognised.

Breakdown of investment in joint venture and further information

As at 30 June 2025, the Council is involved in two forestry joint venture agreements (2023/24: two forestry joint ventures) - Duthie Joint Venture (Council share 54.8 per cent) and McKay Joint Venture (Council share 56.5 per cent). Both joint ventures are domiciled in New Zealand.

The Council's interest in the forestry joint ventures is measured using the equity method of accounting in the group financial statements.

	DUTHIE JV		MCKAY JV		TOTAL Council and Group	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Investment (at cost)	192	192	568	568	760	760
Summarised financial information of joint ventures:						
- Non-current assets: forestry	382	633	1,325	1,749	1,707	2,382
- Current liabilities: creditors and other payables	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)
Net assets	377	628	1,320	1,744	1,697	2,372
Gain on forestry assets	(250)	157	(424)	(79)	(674)	78
Operating expenditure	(10)	(8)	(11)	(10)	(21)	(18)
Net surplus/(deficit)	(260)	149	(435)	(89)	(695)	60
Attributable to Council and Group¹	(148)	78	(251)	(55)	(399)	23
Reconciliation to equity accounted carrying amount						
Joint ventures net assets (\$'000)	377	628	1,320	1,744	1,697	2,372
Council and Group's share	54.82%	54.82%	56.50%	56.50%	-	-
Equity accounted carrying amount (\$'000)	203	342	746	985	949	1,327

Risks associated with the Council's investment in joint ventures

Shareholder funding commitments for next three years	28	23	14	14	42	37
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¹ Share of joint venture surplus attributable to Council and Group = gain on forestry assets x Council and Group share of joint venture - total operating expenditure.

14. Other financial assets

Accounting policy

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); and
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council and 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 Council and 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. Instruments in this category include debtors and other receivables, term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

Loans to subsidiaries and associates includes the loan to Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, which is carried at Amortised cost as there is no obligation to repay principal until expiry, and the interest rate is aligned with market rates, providing minimal benefit from fair value measurement.

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 which 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.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value, with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity. The Council and Group designate into this category all equity investments that are not held for trading as they are strategic investments that are intended to be held for the medium to long-term. Instruments in this category are bonds and shareholding in NZ Local Government Funding Agency (NZ LGFA) and shareholdings in Civic Financial Services Limited.

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.

Instruments in this category include LGFA borrower notes, derivatives and Council's investment in Tasmanian Land Company Limited and the Perpetual Investment Fund.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council and Group recognise 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 Council and 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 Council and 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 Council and Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Subsidiaries

The Council consolidates in the group financial assets those entities it controls. Control exists if all three of the following elements are present: power over the entity, exposure to variable returns from the entity and the ability for the Council to use its power to affect those variable returns.

Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control. The financial statements of the Group's controlled entities are included in the Group financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The Council's investments in its subsidiaries (Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited and Venture Taranaki Trust) are carried at cost in the Council's financial statements and are consolidated at Group level.

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Other financial assets				
Term deposits with maturities of four to 12 months	8,386	29,216	8,386	29,216
Community and other loans	1,022	1,269	1,022	1,269
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund	24,181	21,245	24,181	21,245
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	301,383	284,620	301,383	284,620
LGFA borrower notes	1,464	-	1,464	-
Total other financial assets	336,436	336,350	336,436	336,350
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Other financial assets				
Term deposits with maturities greater than 12 months	200	200	200	200
Community and other loans	2,206	1,996	2,206	1,996
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	102,542	94,123	102,542	94,123
LGFA borrower notes	9,677	6,320	9,677	6,320
Total other financial assets	114,625	102,639	114,625	102,639
Investment in CCOs and similar entities				
Unlisted shares in Civic Financial Services Ltd and the LGFA	955	805	955	805
Unlisted shares in Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited	49,138	49,138	-	-
Loan to Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited	33,099	22,499	-	-
Total investment in CCOs and similar entities	83,192	72,442	955	805

a) Breakdown of Council's investment in subsidiaries

Investment In	Principal Activity	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited	Operates the New Plymouth Airport	82,237	71,637
New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited	Oversees the Council's Perpetual Investment Fund	-	-
Venture Taranaki Trust	Taranaki's regional development agency	-	-
Tasmanian Land Company Limited	Wound up	-	-
TOTAL INVESTMENT		82,237	71,637

b) Unlisted shares in subsidiaries (investment in CCOs)

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (PRIP)

The Council's unlisted shares in PRIP of \$49.1m (2023/24: \$49.1m) includes a \$14.1m 99-year finance lease for land. Under a finance lease, substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to legal ownership are transferred by the Council to PRIP. The substance of the transaction is that the Council has made a contribution to PRIP reflective of the difference between the fair value of the land (\$14.1m) and the present value of the minimum lease payments (\$99).

The leasehold interest in the land was last valued as at 30 June 2023 by TelferYoung (Taranaki) Limited in accordance with 2023 International Valuation Standards. The fair value of the land at 30 June is \$16,034,015 (2023/24: \$16,034,015).

While the land is owned by the Council, the Crown retains a 50 per cent beneficial interest, including a share of any proceeds if it were to be sold in the future. The land cannot be disposed of without prior consent from the Crown.

Tasmanian Land Company (TLC)

The business operations of TLC, along with its subsidiaries Tasman Farms Limited (TFL) and The Van Diemen's Land Company (VLC) were sold on 31 March 2016. On 21 June 2018, TFL was placed into members' voluntary liquidation; however, TLC could not be wound up due to a pending dispute with Fonterra Australia. TLC was finally deregistered on 28 June 2023. As part of the closure, the Council received a \$130,000 dividend and settlement of \$1,182,000, both of which were invested in the PIF, net of costs, in December 2023.

c) Loans to Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (PRIP)

On 3 July 2017 the Council entered into a facility agreement with PRIP, making available to the Company both a non-current loan facility and a current facility.

The interest rate on the non-current loan has been set at the Council's cost of funds of 4.28 per cent (2023/24: 4.01 per cent) plus 0.15 per cent margin per annum. Drawdowns of \$10.6m have been made against the current facility during the year to 30 June 2025 (2023/24: \$7.4m).

d) Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)

The PIF is recorded at fair value and has been independently valued by Mercer. Gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in the surplus or deficit. In December 2023 Council transferred the final settlement of its investment in Tasmanian Land Company of \$1,182,000 to the PIF investment fund.

	COUNCIL	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
OPENING BALANCE	378,745	350,783
Revenue and gains:		
Net unrealised gains	40,586	41,372
Total revenue and gains	40,586	41,372
Less direct expenses	(3,327)	(3,069)
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	37,259	38,303
Transfers in/(out) of the fund:		
Reimbursement of costs to the Council	(277)	(266)
Tasmanian Land Company final distribution reinvested	-	1,310
Release to the Council (including interest)	(11,800)	(11,385)
Total transfers in/(out) of the fund	(12,077)	(10,341)
Net change in PIF investment	25,182	27,962
CLOSING BALANCE	403,927	378,745
Portfolio asset allocation:		
Alternative assets	69,639	65,725
Private equity	102,542	94,123
Developed market global equities	135,299	134,235
Emerging markets	19,921	23,107
Fixed revenue	59,408	56,660
Cash	17,118	4,895
CLOSING BALANCE	403,927	378,745

Through the PIF, the Council has commitments to subscribe to a number of private equity funds. As of 30 June 2025 \$24.6m (2023/24: \$26.3m) of this commitment was yet to be called up.

On 28 June 2023, Parliament passed the New Plymouth District Council (Perpetual Investment Fund) Act. The objectives of the Act are to:

- ensure that the funds are only used for the benefit of communities in the New Plymouth District;
- to provide principles for sustainable management of the funds; and
- to ensure investment decisions are made on an independent and prudent commercial basis.

The Act was given Royal Assent on 6 July 2023.

15. Waitara Lands Act

The New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018 (the Act) was passed by Parliament and became effective from 17 March 2019. Its purpose is to benefit to the Waitara community by allowing leaseholders of 780 designated properties to purchase freehold their leased land at market value. In addition, it allows for other land parcels amounting to 118 hectares to be gifted and/or purchased by the Waitara hapū.

Under the Act, the land is recognised under restricted assets (refer note 9), which imposes limitations on the ownership and disposal of the land by the Council. The Act mandates the establishment of several funds:

- Waitara River Improvement Fund¹: Aimed at enhancing the health and well-being of the Waitara River and its catchment area.
- Hapū Land Fund²: Designed to assist the Waitara hapū in purchasing, developing, and managing land in and around Waitara.
- Waitara Perpetual Community Fund³: Intended to improve the social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being of Waitara.

¹ The Taranaki Regional Council has statutory interests in some of the proceeds from these funds and holds specific roles and responsibilities regarding the Waitara River and its catchment. It has established the Waitara River Committee to oversee these interests.

² The Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana Trust was created by the Act to manage the Hapū Land Fund. On 17 March 2020, \$1.57 million of land previously owned by the Council was transferred to the Trust. The Trust's funds are kept in a separate bank account and are invested according to instructions from the Trust. The remaining funds are recorded as a liability in the Council's Statement of Financial Position under Waitara Lands Act liability.

³ The Te Tai Pari Board contributed to the development of the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund's Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO). This document outlines the investment strategy, objectives, and the allocation of responsibilities among the Board, Council, and the Fund Outsource Agent, who is appointed by Council for the selection and oversight of investment managers, as well as maintaining the investment portfolio consistent with the SIPO. Ultimately, the Council retains responsibility for investment management and compliance with the SIPO. The Board determines the annual distributions from the Fund in accordance with the SIPO's guidelines.

Further information on the activities performed by the Board are listed in our website <https://www.npdc.govt.nz/community/community-partnerships/te-tai-pari-board/>

Freehold sales

For the year ended 30 June, eight land parcels were purchased freehold (2023/24: 1). At year end, 469 properties in total have been purchased freehold since the Act came into effect. Proceeds from the sales to date amount to \$53.9m. One additional sale was awaiting settlement at balance date. Proceeds from these sales will be \$0.18m.

For the year ended 30 June, proceeds from the freehold sales have been distributed as follows:

	COUNCIL AND GROUP			
	2023/24 Total sales	Share of sales proceeds from former Borough and portfolio land	Share of sales proceeds from other land	2024/25 Total sales
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund	44	-	223	223
Hapū Land Fund	44	-	222	222
Taranaki Regional Council (River Fund)	89	-	445	445
NPDC (reimburse costs)	8	-	-	-
TOTAL FREEHOLD SALES	185	-	890	890

Leasehold income

For the year ended 30 June, leasehold incomes have been distributed as follows:

	COUNCIL AND GROUP			
	2023/24 Total leasehold income	Share of leasehold income from former Borough and portfolio land	Share of leasehold income from other land	2024/25 Total leasehold income
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund	324	266	189	455
Hapū Land Fund	324	266	189	455
Taranaki Regional Council (River Fund)	240	-	378	378
NPDC (reimburse costs)	136	-	111	111
TOTAL LEASEHOLD INCOME	1,024	532	867	1,399

Distributions

For the year ended 30 June, proceeds from the Waitara Lands Act have been distributed as follows:

	COUNCIL AND GROUP				
	2023/24 Total distributions	Share of freehold sales	Share of leasehold income	Interest earned	2024/25 Total distributions
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund	39	-	-	-	-
Hapū Land Fund	1,688	222	455	835	1,512
Taranaki Regional Council (River Fund)	329	445	378	-	823
TOTAL WAITARA LANDS ACT DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE	2,056	667	833	835	2,335

Waitara Lands Act restricted reserves and liability

The Council recognises a liability for funds held on behalf the Hapū Land Fund and the Taranaki Regional Council (River Fund) until such time that the funds can be remitted. The amounts held in the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund are included in Council's restricted reserves until the annual releases are determined by the Council for distribution in accordance with Council's Long Term policy.

	COUNCIL AND GROUP				
	Balance at 1 July 2024	Net gain/ (losses) on investments	Share of distributions	Payments made	Balance at 30 June 2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Restricted reserves					
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund ¹	22,190	2,124	678	(385)	24,607
Total restricted reserves	22,190	2,124	678	(385)	24,607
Liability					
Hapū Land Fund ²	18,674	834	677	-	20,185
Taranaki Regional Council (River Fund) ³	388	-	823	(312)	899
Total liability	19,062	834	1,500	(312)	21,084
TOTAL WAITARA LANDS ACT RESTRICTED RESERVES AND LIABILITY	41,252	2,958	2,178	(697)	45,691

¹ The Council holds an investment fund with Mercer on behalf of the Waitara Community Board for the establishment of Waitara Perpetual Community Fund (refer note 14).

At 30 June, \$59,000 was held on a separate bank account (refer note 16) (2023/24: \$0.8m) and \$24.2m was held on term deposit at an interest rate of \$1.8743 per unit (2023/24: term deposits of \$21.2m at \$1.73 per cent). At 30 June there was \$0.6m yet to be transferred by the Council to the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund bank account (2023/24: \$0.4m).

² The Council holds funds in a separate bank account held for the establishment of the Hapū Land Fund (refer note 16). At 30 June, the balance of the account was \$19.4m (2023/24: \$18.2m) and \$Nil was held on a term deposit (2023/24: \$Nil). As at 30 June there was \$0.6m yet to be transferred by the Council to the Hapū Land Fund bank account (2023/24: \$0.4m).

³ During the year, cash distributions totalling \$0.3m were made to the Taranaki Regional Council (River Fund) (2023/24: \$0.5m). At 30 June 2025, there was \$0.9m yet to be distributed (2023/24: \$0.4m).

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents are made up of cash on hand, on-demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments, net of bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts form part of Council's cashflow management and therefore are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash at bank and short-term deposits with original maturities less than three months approximates their fair value.

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	33,966	19,257	36,532	26,939
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	33,966	19,257	36,532	26,939

Funds subject to restrictions

The Council holds unspent funds of \$30.4m (2023/24: \$50.1m) that are subject to restrictions and are included in cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets. These unspent funds relate to trusts and bequests received, term deposits associated with underlying loans, lump sum contributions, Waitara Lands Act operations account, Waitara Perpetual Community Fund and Hapū Land and other funds received with restrictions where the spending of the funds is separately monitored. The restrictions generally specify how the funds are required to be spent.

17. Debtors and other receivables

Accounting policy

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

The Council and Group apply the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for short-term receivables.

In measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are "written-off":

- when remitted in accordance with the Council's rates remission policy; and
- in accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (in relation to Maori freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

Previous accounting policy

In the previous year, the allowance for credit losses was based on the incurred credit loss model. An allowance for credit losses was recognised only when there was objective evidence that the amount due would not be fully collected.

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Net trade receivables				
Trade receivables	9,097	6,601	9,693	7,128
Rates receivables	5,951	4,907	5,951	4,907
Other receivables	3,752	1,417	4,061	1,619
Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,625)	(1,456)	(1,685)	(1,493)
Net debtors	17,175	11,469	18,020	12,161
Other prepayments	3,369	1,797	3,433	1,823
Accruals				
Accrued revenue	3,003	7,032	3,069	7,030
GST receivable	2,686	7,063	3,015	7,120
	5,689	14,095	6,084	14,152
TOTAL DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	26,233	27,361	27,537	28,136
<i>Total receivables comprise:</i>				
Receivables from exchange transactions ¹	18,867	22,794	20,042	23,552
Receivables from non-exchange transactions ²	7,366	4,567	7,495	4,584
TOTAL DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	26,233	27,361	27,537	28,136

¹ Includes outstanding amounts for commercial sales and fees and charges that have not been subsidised by rates.

² Includes outstanding amounts for rates, grants, infringements and fees and charges that are partly subsidised by rates.

a) Expected credit loss

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 are based on the payment profile of revenue on credit over the prior two years at the measurement date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced for that period. The historical loss rates are adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors that might affect the recoverability of receivables. Given the short period of credit risk exposure, the impact of macroeconomic factors is not considered significant.

There have been no changes during the reporting period in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions used in measuring the loss allowance.

The allowance for credit losses at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 was determined as follows:

	Receivable days past due				Total
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
COUNCIL					
30 June 2025					
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	19%	-
Gross carrying amount (\$'000)	11,368	1,317	790	8,431	21,906
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$'000)	-	-	-	1,625	1,625
30 June 2024					
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	22%	-
Gross carrying amount (\$'000)	15,631	2,741	90	6,592	25,054
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$'000)	-	-	-	1,460	1,460
GROUP					
30 June 2025					
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	2%	20%	-
Gross carrying amount (\$'000)	13,047	1,342	804	8,475	23,668
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$'000)	-	-	14	1,669	1,683
30 June 2024					
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	5%	23%	-
Gross carrying amount (\$'000)	16,327	2,760	107	6,622	25,816
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$'000)	-	-	5	1,491	1,496

b) Rates receivables

The Council and Group does not provide for ECLs on rates receivable. The Council has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LG(R)A 2002) to recover any outstanding debts. These powers allow the Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid four months after the due date for payment. If payment has not been made within three months of the Court's judgment, then the Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have the judgment enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

All receivables greater than 30 days in age are considered to be past due. In accordance with Section 90D of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the Council is required to disclose the amount of rates written off under Sections 90A (unrecoverable rates) and 90B (rates of deceased owners of Māori freehold land). For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, no rates were written off under either section.

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

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
At 1 July	1,456	1,207	1,493	1,222
Additional provisions made during the year	169	249	192	271
TOTAL PROVISION FOR UNCOLLECTABILITY	1,625	1,456	1,685	1,493

18. Creditor and other payables

Accounting policy

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

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Trade payables	18,570	25,755	20,435	26,791
Deposits and bonds	1,176	2,042	1,176	2,042
Revenue in advance	6,284	8,270	7,317	9,034
Contract retentions	87	243	329	321
Other payables	3,279	3,820	3,307	3,848
Accrued interest on borrowings	2,669	1,803	3,035	2,004
TOTAL CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES	32,065	41,933	35,599	44,040
TOTAL CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	32,065	41,933	35,599	44,040

19. Borrowings

Accounting policy

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

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

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

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Current				
Debenture stock	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Local Government Funding Agency	61,000	31,144	61,000	31,144
TOTAL CURRENT BORROWINGS	90,000	60,144	90,000	60,144
Non-Current				
Local Government Funding Agency	293,500	269,500	293,497	269,497
TOTAL NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS	293,500	269,500	293,497	269,497

Interest terms

The Council has \$66.5m of its total debt of \$383.5m issued at fixed rates of interest (2023/24: \$71.5m of \$329.6m). The remainder of the Council's loans are issued at floating interest rates. For floating rate debt, the interest rate is reset quarterly based on the 90-day bank bill rate plus a margin for credit risk.

Total borrowings includes \$9.6m of additional debt approved by Council for cashflow management (2023/24: \$6.8m respectively).

Interest rates range from 1.4 per cent to 6.0 per cent (2023/24: 1.4 per cent to 6.5 per cent) – weighted average rate of 4.3 per cent (2023/24: 3.5 per cent). Total interest costs were \$16.6m (2023/24: \$11.6m).

The Council has \$166m of interest rate swaps and \$15m in forward interest rates swaps in place to fix and manage interest payments (refer note 24) (2023/24: \$171m and \$50m respectively).

Security

The Council's loans have been issued in accordance with the LGA. The loans are secured through the debenture trust deed over all rates. As at 30 June, the Council has issued to its bankers security certificates totaling \$26.4b (2023/24: \$23.9b) to secure the various bank loan facilities, bank overdraft and guarantees issued on behalf of the Council.

Fair value

Due to interest rates on debt resetting to the market rate every three months, the carrying amounts of the majority of secured loans approximates their fair value. There are \$56.5m (2023/24: \$66.5m) of secured loans that have been issued at fixed rate and have greater than 12 months to maturity. The fair value of these loans is \$57.0m (2023/24: \$67.1m). Fair value has been determined using contractual cash flows discounted using a rate based on market borrowing rates at balance date of 4.5 per cent (2023/24: 4.0 per cent).

20. Provisions

Accounting policy

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

- there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at balance date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

	COUNCIL AND GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Current provisions		
Landfill aftercare provision	-	51
Other	157	486
TOTAL CURRENT PROVISIONS	157	537
Non-current provisions		
Landfill aftercare provision	1,943	1,778
TOTAL NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS	1,943	1,778

	Weather-tightness Claims	Landfill Aftercare	Carbon Credits	Other	Council and Group
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2024	-	1,829	-	486	2,315
Additional provisions made	-	367	-	124	491
Amounts used	-	(253)	-	(453)	(706)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2025	-	1,943	-	157	2,100

a) Weathertightness claims

No new claims have been lodged with the Weathertight Homes Resolution Service (WHRS) in the year to 30 June 2025 (2023/24: Nil).

The Council acknowledges that it may be liable for claims in the future relating to weathertightness of buildings not yet identified. Information regarding these potential claims is subject to extreme uncertainty and therefore no provision or contingent liability has been made for any potential future claims.

b) Landfill closure and aftercare liability

The long-term nature of these liabilities means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and known changes to legal requirements, an inflation factor of 2.90 per cent (2023/24: 2.35 per cent) and a discount rate of 5.44 per cent (2023/24: 5.01 per cent).

The Council has responsibility under the consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring of a landfill after a site is closed. Post-closure responsibilities include: treatment and monitoring of leachate, groundwater and surface monitoring, gas monitoring and recovery, implementation of remedial measures such as needing for cover and control systems, ongoing site maintenance for drainage systems and final cover and vegetation.

21. Employee entitlements

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Current employee entitlements				
Annual leave	4,187	4,110	4,455	4,323
Payroll accruals	398	200	638	366
TOTAL CURRENT EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS	4,585	4,310	5,093	4,689
Non-current employee entitlements				
Long service leave	5	19	5	19
Retirement gratuities	306	340	306	340
TOTAL NON-CURRENT EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS	311	359	311	359

22. Tax

Accounting policy

Income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

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

a) Components of tax expense

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Current tax	-	-	723	821
Deferred tax	-	-	52	4,533
TOTAL INCOME TAX (REFUND)/EXPENSE	-	-	775	5,354

b) Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	29,157	18,329	31,769	20,571
Tax at 28 per cent	8,164	5,132	8,941	5,760
(Less)/plus tax effect of non-assessable revenue	(8,164)	(5,132)	(8,166)	(406)
TOTAL INCOME TAX/(REFUND)	-	-	775	5,354

c) Current tax asset/(liability)

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
TAX (PAYABLE)/RECEIVABLE	-	-	(175)	736

The Council has \$1,805,567 (2023/24: \$1,811,666) unrecognised tax losses available to carry-forward.

d) Group deferred tax asset/(liability)

	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Other provisions and tax losses \$'000	Total \$'000
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2023	(4,322)	(446)	(4,768)
Charged to surplus or deficit	(4,544)	12	(4,532)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2024	(8,866)	(434)	(9,300)
Charged to surplus or deficit	(52)	-	(52)
Charged to equity	(1,535)	-	(1,535)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2025	(10,453)	(434)	(10,887)

23. Equity and capital management

Accounting policy

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

- Accumulated funds.
- Ordinary reserves.
- Restricted reserves.
- Asset revaluation reserves.

Accumulated funds

Accumulated funds are the capital fund made up of accumulated surpluses and deficits. A surplus in any year is added to the fund and a deficit in any year is deducted from the fund.

Ordinary reserves

Ordinary reserves are reserves created by Council decision. The Council may alter the purpose of a reserve without reference to a third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves is at the discretion of the Council.

Restricted reserves

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

Asset revaluation reserves

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

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Accumulated funds				
BALANCE AT 1 JULY	1,650,943	1,612,683	1,637,445	1,602,297
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve - land under roads carried at cost	619,012	-	619,012	-
Transfer (to)/from reserves	4,518	19,931	4,518	19,931
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	29,157	18,329	30,994	15,217
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS AT 30 JUNE	2,303,631	1,650,943	2,291,970	1,637,445
Reserves include:				
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE				
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	1,615,651	1,930,686	1,643,362	1,954,448
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	251	101	251	101
Transfer to restricted reserves	43,890	27,257	43,890	27,257
Transfer from restricted reserves	(48,983)	(47,909)	(48,983)	(47,909)
Interest on restricted reserves	575	721	575	721
Opening balance reserves	43,066	62,997	43,066	62,997
TOTAL RESERVES	1,654,450	1,973,853	1,682,161	1,997,615

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation Reserve				
BALANCE AT 1 JULY	1,930,686	1,928,507	1,954,448	1,952,269
Revaluation gains/(losses)	303,977	2,179	309,461	2,179
Transfer to accumulated funds - land under roads carried at cost	(619,012)	-	(619,012)	-
Losses transferred to accumulated funds	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax on revaluation	-	-	(1,535)	-
TOTAL REVALUATION RESERVE AT 30 JUNE	1,615,651	1,930,686	1,643,362	1,954,448
Property revaluation reserves for each asset class consist of:				
- Infrastructure	1,290,880	1,620,658	1,293,412	1,623,189
- Operational land	56,019	54,641	69,975	68,597
- Operational buildings	125,175	103,234	136,398	110,509
- Restricted land	127,518	136,094	127,518	136,094
- Operational library	6,637	6,637	6,637	6,637
- Restricted art/museum	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422
	1,615,651	1,930,686	1,643,362	1,954,448

a) Ordinary and restricted reserves

	Balance at 1 July \$'000	Transfers into fund \$'000	Transfers out of fund \$'000	Balance at 30 June \$'000
2024/25 - COUNCIL AND GROUP				
Renewal and disaster funds	16,981	32,809	(41,575)	8,215
Restricted reserves, Trust and bequest funds	(682)	1,207	(2,504)	(1,979)
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund (note 15)	22,190	4,677	(2,260)	24,607
Operating reserve funds	3,412	1,928	(2,644)	2,696
Development funds	1,165	3,844	-	5,009
TOTAL ORDINARY AND RESTRICTED RESERVES	43,066	44,465	(48,983)	38,548
2023/24 - COUNCIL AND GROUP				
Renewal and disaster funds	25,935	20,357	(29,311)	16,981
Restricted reserves, Trust and bequest funds	10,424	939	(12,045)	(682)
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund (note 15)	20,257	4,560	(2,627)	22,190
Operating reserve funds ¹	5,216	684	(2,488)	3,412
Development funds	1,165	1,438	(1,438)	1,165
TOTAL ORDINARY AND RESTRICTED RESERVES	62,997	27,978	(47,909)	43,066

¹ The opening balance of the operating reserves funds for the Council only is \$5,216,000, which differs from the Group value of \$5,160,000 by \$56,000. Transfers in and out of the fund are the same for both Council and Group.

b) Purpose of each reserve

Council created reserves include self-insurance (disaster) reserves, trust and bequest reserves and reserves for different areas of benefit.

Renewal and disaster funds

The Council sets aside funding to meet the renewal of its infrastructural and operating assets to ensure the continued ability to provide services. The renewal funds are applied to all activities throughout Council. The Council maintains a disaster fund as part of its insurance strategies, which can be made available for specific unforeseen events. This reserve is built up annually from general rates and can only be used with Council approval.

Restricted reserves, Trust and bequest funds

These reserves have been created for funds which are restricted for a particular purpose such as bequests or operations in trust under specific Acts. Changing the use of the funds would need court or third party approval. Transfers from these reserves can be made only for certain specified purposes, or when specified conditions are met. Deductions are made where the funds have been used and interest is added to these reserves where applicable. Restricted reserves include the heritage funds, proceeds from sale of Junction Road leases, Ngāmotu Masonic Lodge Bursary Fund and certain bequest funds: Monica Brewster, Molly Morpeth Canaday and J T Gibson. These funds are applied to infrastructural asset activities and Puke Ariki and Len Lye Centre/Govett-Brewster Art Gallery activities.

Other reserves

Reserves for different areas of benefit are used where there is a discrete set of rate or levy payers. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas is applied to the specific reserves. Other reserves include the following:

- **Operating reserve funds.** These are set aside to fund short-term operational matters such as holding short-term surpluses arising from water supply and wastewater treatment operations and some internal services.
- **Smoothing reserve funds.** These fund significant costs incurred generally every three years. An annual general charge is made to level out the impacts of these costs on rates. These include asset revaluations, Long-Term Plan audit fee, Council elections and orthophotography. These funds are applied to infrastructural services, some internal services and civic and democracy services.
- **Development funds.** These arise from development and financial contributions levied by the Council for capital works and are intended to contribute to the growth related capital expenditure in the infrastructural asset activities of Roads, Water Supply, Wastewater, Stormwater, Flood Protection, Parks, Recreation and Events, Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/ Len Lye Centre. These reserves also include the waste management and minimisation fund which was set up for capital, renewal and emergency maintenance works associated with the District's solid waste disposal systems.

c) Capital management

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

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

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

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

24. Financial risk management

Accounting policy

Derivative financial instruments

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

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

The Council does not designate any derivatives as hedging instruments.

Other financial instruments

PBE IPSAS 41 requires debt instruments to be subsequently measured at FVTSD, amortised cost, or FVTOCRE. This classification is based on the business model for managing the debt instruments, and whether the payments are for solely payments of principal or interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Council's debt instruments are solely comprised of contractual cash flows solely for payments of principal and interest, in line with basic lending arrangements. This assessment was based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

PBE IPSAS 41 requires equity instruments to be classified at FVTSD. However, it permits entities to make an irrevocable election on transition to PBE IPSAS 41 to subsequently measure at FVTOCRE if the shares are not held for trading. The Council has elected to subsequently measure all of its shares at FVTOCRE.

a) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Council may be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The Council is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the use of interest rate swaps contracts (derivative financial instruments).

Under interest rate swap contracts the Council agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Council to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on debt held.

The fair values of interest rate swaps are measured against the prevailing market conditions at balance date. The Council's interest rate swaps have been independently valued using Hedgebook software, which uses daily rate feeds of floating rate references such as BKBM (Bank Bill Market Rate) and BBSW (Bank Bill Swap Rate) from industry benchmark sources. The fair value of interest rate swaps are disclosed below.

Outstanding fixed or floating	COUNCIL AND GROUP					
	Average Contract Fixed Interest		Notional Principal Amount		Fair Value	
	2024/25 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 \$'000	2023/24 \$'000	2024/25 \$'000	2023/24 \$'000
Less than one year	3.39	3.00	14,000	115,000	(5)	941
One to five years	3.75	3.60	113,000	57,000	(1,748)	1,453
Greater than five years	3.96	3.95	54,000	49,000	(833)	876
	3.76	3.48	181,000	221,000	(2,586)	3,270

Sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the potential surplus or deficit and equity (excluding accumulated funds) impact from possible market movements, with all other variables held constant, based on the Council and Group's financial instrument exposures at balance date.

30 JUNE 2025	COUNCIL AND GROUP			
	-100pbs		+100pbs	
	Surplus/ (Deficit) \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus/ (Deficit) \$'000	Equity \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at bank and term deposits	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	(152)	-	144	-
LGFA borrower notes	(295)	-	295	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	(5,892)	-	5,595	-
Borrowings - secured loans	8,886	-	(8,886)	-
TOTAL SENSITIVITY	2,547	-	(2,852)	-

30 JUNE 2024	COUNCIL AND GROUP			
	-100pbs		+100pbs	
	Surplus/ (Deficit) \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus/ (Deficit) \$'000	Equity \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at bank and term deposits	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	(3,734)	-	3,529	-
LGFA borrower notes	1,301	-	188	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - secured loans	7,925	-	(7,925)	-
TOTAL SENSITIVITY	5,492	-	(4,208)	-

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Council, causing the Council to incur a loss. Due to the timing of its cash inflows and outflows, surplus cash is invested into term deposits, which gives rise to credit risk.

The Council is exposed to credit risk as a guarantor of all of New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency's (LGFA) borrowings. Information about this exposure is explained in note 26.

The PIF invests in a variety of investments; equities, bonds and private equity funds. Credit risk is managed by diversification of the investment portfolio in accordance with advice from New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited (NPG), which includes limits set on individual investments in any one financial institution or organisation.

The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and the Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover debt from ratepayers.

The Council holds no collateral or credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk.

The Council's Treasury Management Policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution or organisation. The Council's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is as follows:

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK				
Cash at bank and term deposits	42,552	48,673	45,118	56,355
Debtors and other receivables	22,864	25,564	24,104	26,313
Community and related party loans	36,327	25,763	3,228	3,265
LGFA borrower notes	11,141	6,320	11,141	6,320
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	403,925	378,743	403,925	378,743
	516,808	485,064	487,516	470,996
CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Counterparties with credit ratings - cash at bank and term deposits and LGFA borrower notes				
AA- or higher	53,493	44,967	56,059	52,649
A-	-	15,026	-	15,026
BBB+	200	-	200	-
TOTAL CASH AT BANK AND TERM DEPOSITS	53,693	59,993	56,259	67,675

c) Liquidity risk

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Council aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping credit lines available.

The Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which includes a Treasury Management Policy.

The Council has a maximum amount that can be drawn down against call facilities at two separate banks totalling \$20m (2023/24: \$20m). There are no restrictions on the use of the facilities. At balance date, nothing had been drawn down on these facilities (2023/24: \$5m).

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 26.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments)

The following tables analyse the Council's financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) into maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the 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 and receipts.

COUNCIL 2025	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	33,966	-	-	33,966	33,966
Debtors and other receivables	22,864	-	-	22,864	22,864
Term deposits	8,445	216	-	8,661	8,586
Community and related party loans	2,409	6,391	43,167	51,967	36,327
LGFA borrower notes	1,500	10,596	581	12,677	11,141
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	69,184	17,203	43,748	130,135	112,883
Financial liabilities					
Creditors and other payables	25,781	-	-	25,781	25,781
Borrowings	104,154	234,155	90,648	428,957	383,500
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	129,935	234,155	90,648	454,738	409,281

COUNCIL 2024	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19,257	-	-	19,257	19,257
Debtors and other receivables	25,564	-	-	25,564	25,564
Term deposits	30,301	227	-	30,528	29,416
Community and related party loans	2,137	5,473	29,672	37,282	25,763
LGFA borrower notes	396	5,985	2,060	8,441	6,320
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	77,655	11,685	31,732	121,072	106,320
Financial liabilities					
Creditors and other payables	33,663	-	-	33,663	33,663
Borrowings	61,268	185,549	144,189	391,006	329,644
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	94,931	185,549	144,189	424,669	363,307

GROUP 2025	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	36,532	-	-	36,532	36,532
Debtors and other receivables	24,104	-	-	24,104	24,104
Term deposits	8,445	216	-	8,661	8,586
Community and related party loans	1,022	843	-	1,865	3,228
LGFA borrower notes	1,500	10,596	581	12,677	11,141
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	71,603	11,655	581	83,839	83,591
Financial liabilities					
Creditors and other payables	28,282	-	-	28,282	28,282
Borrowings	104,154	234,155	90,648	428,957	383,497
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	132,436	234,155	90,648	457,239	411,779

GROUP 2024	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	26,939	-	-	26,939	26,939
Debtors and other receivables	26,313	-	-	26,313	26,313
Term deposits	30,301	227	-	30,528	29,416
Community and related party loans	1,269	1,999	-	3,268	3,265
LGFA borrower notes	396	5,985	2,060	8,441	6,320
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	85,218	8,211	2,060	95,489	92,253
Financial liabilities					
Creditors and other payables	35,006	-	-	35,006	35,006
Borrowings	61,268	185,549	144,189	391,006	329,641
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	96,274	185,549	144,189	426,012	364,647

d) Fair value estimation

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted market price (level 1). Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Valuation technique using observable inputs (level 2). Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
- Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3). Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

	VALUATION TECHNIQUE			
	Total	Quoted market price	Observable inputs	Significant non-observable inputs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 JUNE 2025 - COUNCIL				
Financial assets				
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	403,925	301,383	-	102,542
Shares in Civic Financial Services Ltd and the LGFA	955	-	955	-
Derivative financial instruments	24	-	24	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	2,610	-	2,610	-
30 JUNE 2024 - COUNCIL				
Financial assets				
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	378,743	284,620	-	94,123
Shares in Civic Financial Services Ltd and the LGFA	805	-	805	-
Derivative financial instruments	3,269	-	3,269	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
30 JUNE 2025 - GROUP				
Financial assets				
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	403,925	301,383	-	102,542
Shares in Civic Financial Services Ltd and the LGFA	955	-	955	-
Derivative financial instruments	24	-	24	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	2,610	-	2,610	-
30 JUNE 2024 - GROUP				
Financial assets				
Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF)	378,743	284,620	-	94,123
Shares in Civic Financial Services Ltd and the LGFA	805	-	805	-
Derivative financial instruments	3,269	-	3,269	-
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-

There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

The table below provides a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for the level 3 fair value measurements:

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
BALANCE AT 1 JULY	94,123	94,170	94,123	94,363
Purchases	3,224	3,895	3,224	3,895
Sales	(3,426)	(5,512)	(3,426)	(5,512)
Transfers into level 3	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognised in the surplus or deficit	8,621	1,571	8,621	1,378
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	102,542	94,123	102,542	94,123

e) Reconciliation of movements in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below provides a reconciliation between the opening and closing balance of liabilities with cash flows that were, or future cash flows that will be, classified as a financing activity in the Statement of Cash Flows.

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Debtentures and other loans \$'000	2023/24 Debtentures and other loans \$'000	2024/25 Debtentures and other loans \$'000	2023/24 Debtentures and other loans \$'000
BALANCE AT 1 JULY	329,644	263,642	329,641	263,639
Cash inflows	85,000	81,002	85,000	81,002
Cash outflows	(31,144)	(15,000)	(31,144)	(15,000)
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	383,500	329,644	383,497	329,641

f) Financial instrument risks

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. A balance is achieved through having variable terms that spread the risk of fluctuating interest rates. Council mitigates exposure to cash flow interest rate risk by having a mixture of floating and fixed loans and using interest rate swaps.

	COUNCIL AND GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Derivative financial instruments		
Current asset	6	941
Non-current asset	18	2,328
Current liability	(11)	-
Non-current liability	(2,599)	-
TOTAL DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	(2,586)	3,269

Foreign exchange and equity price risk

Price risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Council is exposed to equity securities price risk on its investments arising from market movements in listed securities.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Council is exposed to currency risk on its investments as some are denominated in various foreign currencies.

Both price and currency risks are managed by diversifying the Council's investment portfolio in accordance with the Treasury Management Policy and advice from New Plymouth PIF Guardians.

	2024/25 \$'000				2023/24 \$'000			
	-100pbs Surplus		+100bps Other Equity		-100pbs Surplus		+100bps Other Equity	
PIF Investments								
Foreign exchange risk	(8,715)	-	8,715	-	(9,004)	-	9,004	-
Equity price risk	(22,486)	-	22,486	-	(22,286)	-	22,286	-
TOTAL SENSITIVITY	(31,201)	-	31,201	-	(31,290)	-	31,290	-

The PIF investments are fully hedged in the base currency, mitigating the foreign exchange risk.

The foreign exchange sensitivity is based on a reasonable possible movement in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, measured as a percentage movement in the foreign exchange rate.

g) Financial instrument categories

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the following categories.

Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
FAIR VALUE THROUGH SURPLUS OR DEFICIT Interest rate swaps - refer notes 24(a), 24(d) Local Government Funding Agency borrower notes Investment in Tasmanian Land Company Limited Bonds, shares and other investments (PIF) – refer note 14	FAIR VALUE THROUGH SURPLUS OR DEFICIT Interest rate swaps - refer notes 24(a), 24(d)
AMORTISED COST Cash and cash equivalents – refer note 16 Debtors and other receivables – refer note 17 Other financial assets – refer note 14 - Term deposits - Loan to Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd - Community loans	AMORTISED COST Creditors and other payables – refer note 18 Borrowings – refer note 19 - Debenture stock - Local Government Funding Agency
FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE Other financial assets – refer note 14 - Unlisted shares in Civic Financial Services Ltd and the LGFA	

The carrying amount is the approximate fair value for each of these classes of financial instruments, as shown in the Statement of Financial Position.

25. Related party transactions

The consolidated financial statements include the results and assets and liabilities of the Council and other entities in which the Council has a controlling interest. Any related party disclosures also have been made for transactions with entities within the Group (such as funding and financing flows), where the transactions are consistent with the normal operating relationships between the entities and are on normal terms and conditions for such Group transactions.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that is it reasonable to expect Council and Group would have adopted in dealing with the party at arms-length in the same circumstances.

During the year councillors and key management, as part of a normal customer relationship, were involved in minor transactions with the Council (such as payment of rates). These goods and services were supplied on normal commercial terms.

Taranaki Arts Festival Trust (TAFT) is deemed to be a related party of the Council due to a councillor of New Plymouth District Council also serving as a trustee of TAFT. During the year, an amount of \$250,000 was advanced from Council to TAFT on 20 January 2025 under the Facilities Agreement approved by Council on 11 July 2023. A further sum of \$550,000 was advanced from Council to TAFT on 4 March 2025. Both amounts advanced were subject to interest of 4.50 per cent per annum. On 24 March 2025 TAFT repaid the advances to Council in full, including incurred interest of \$3,204 (2023/24: \$750,000 advanced from Council to TAFT on 16 February 2024; a further \$100,000 advanced 8 March 2024, both subject to interest of 4.22 per cent per annum. Repaid in full on 26 March 2024, including interest of \$3,580).

No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables for any loans or other receivables to related parties (2023/24: \$Nil).

Refer to note 7 for key management personnel disclosures.

26. Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities include those items where a liability may be incurred if certain events or outcomes occur, or where a present obligation exists but the extent of the liability cannot be measured reliably for recognition in the financial statements.

Management consider the likelihood of a particular event or outcome occurring to determine whether a contingent liability should be disclosed. No disclosure is made when the possibility of an outflow of resources is considered to be remote. Where amounts are disclosed the amount shown is the maximum potential cost.

Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)

The Council has 235.9 hectares (2023/24: 235.9 hectares) of pre-1990 forest land determined under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCR). Under the ETS, the Council will incur financial penalties should the land be deforested as defined by CCR. There were no trees harvested in 2024/25 (2023/24: no trees harvested).

Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

The Council is both a shareholder and guarantor of the LGFA, which was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities across New Zealand. Recently, LGFA's financial strength was reaffirmed with a domestic credit rating of 'AA+' from Fitch Ratings and 'AAA' from S&P Global Ratings, matching the credit rating of the New Zealand Government.

The Council is one of 30 local authority shareholders and 72 local authority guarantors of the LGFA. The aggregate amount of uncalled shareholder capital 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 LGFA's borrowings. This is based on the Council's rates as a proportion of the total rates for all guaranteeing local authorities. At 30 June 2025, LGFA had borrowings totalling \$25.6b (2023/24: \$23b).

Financial reporting standards require the Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability. The Council considers the risk of LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that the Council is not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand and local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Riskpool

NPDC 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 Riskpool scheme should a call be made in respect of any historical claims (to the extent those claims are not covered by reinsurance or where reinsurance is delayed), 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. However, following the Supreme Court decision on 1 August 2023 in *Napier City Council v Local Government Mutual Funds Trustee Limited*, which addressed the treatment of claims against Riskpool that involved a mixture of non-weathertightness and weathertightness defects (mixed claims), a number of proceedings against Riskpool, which were stayed pending the Supreme Court's decision in 2023, have since recommenced. Several member Councils have brought proceedings against Riskpool related to mixed claims. Two of these claims are currently listed for trial in September 2025. These cases are important in clarifying the scope of Riskpool's historical obligations and the interpretation of past Scheme terms. At this point the total potential liability of the outstanding claims against Riskpool is unable to be quantified.

A call for \$100,000 was made by the board of Civic Liability Riskpool during the year to 30 June 2019. Further calls may be required until the Riskpool Scheme is wound up. A call of \$34,402 was made during the year to 30 June 2025 (2023/24: \$Nil). However, a provision of \$98,070 was made in 2024/25 to reflect a payment made in August 2025.

Event underwriting

In May 2021 Council entered into an agreement to underwrite the Taranaki Arts Festival Trust for an one off payment up to \$1.9m in case of a pandemic related cancellation of WOMAD between 2022 and 2026 inclusive. The underwrite is for a period of five years.

The cancellation of the 2022 WOMAD was funded by Central Government and no claims were made against the current agreement as at 30 June 2025.

Weather events

A large slip occurred on Council owned reserve land as a result of heavy rainfall events in July 2022, which has affected adjoining land owners' property. Council has completed a range of legal and geotechnical assessments and decided not to contribute to remediation of the slip. It is currently too early to determine whether any formal claim will be made against Council as a result, and what the financial exposure might be.

Aside from emails asserting that Council needs to act, no formal proceedings have been initiated since Council declined to financially contribute to any remedial works on the slipped land on 8 March 2023, and this matter will now be removed from these reports. Regular inspections and clearing of the fan drains is ongoing,

Construction defect

It is claimed a Code Compliance Certificate should not have been issued on a commercial property. On 27 March 2025 the Council was served with High Court proceedings relating to a commercial property, to which Council consented, inspected and issued a code compliance certificate. Alleged defects have materialised, and the building's owners have obtained an expert opinion that alleges non-compliance with the building code. Council has notified the insurers and filed a Statement of Defence denying that it was negligent. It should be noted that the claim against Council is not yet quantified however the Plaintiff has alleged remediation work to be over \$4m. Council is to begin retaining experts shortly. It is likely that this matter will proceed to mediation as a first step and Council has indicated its openness for this to occur.

Environmental appeal

The Council is involved in an Environment Court proceeding involving a Site of Significance to Māori in its proposed District Plan. Mediation is currently ongoing with this matter. There remain a small number of outstanding topics that are yet to be resolved and/or involve ongoing mediation. These relate to the Hazardous Substances Chapter and some site specific heritage topics. There remains some risk that agreements are unable to be finalised and require escalating to the Environment Court. The Proposed District Plan appeals do not contain any financial claims or potential liabilities, other than the small prospect of an adverse costs award against Council. This would only occur if Council were unsuccessful, and the Court departs from its usual practice for plan review appeals which is to let costs lie where they fall. .

There are no other known material contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 apart from those disclosed above (2023/24: nil).

Contingent assets

There are no known material contingent assets as at 30 June 2025 (2023/24: nil).

27. Finance income and finance costs

	COUNCIL		GROUP	
	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000	2024/25 Actual \$'000	2023/24 Actual \$'000
Finance income				
Interest income - term deposits	3,603	3,157	3,678	3,256
Interest income - related party loans	1,285	783	6	118
Total finance income	4,888	3,940	3,684	3,374
Interest on bank borrowing (note 19)	(16,598)	(11,591)	(16,599)	(11,592)
IRD use of money	(25)	3	(25)	3
Total finance costs	(16,623)	(11,588)	(16,624)	(11,589)
NET FINANCE COSTS	(11,735)	(7,648)	(12,940)	(8,215)

28. Events occurring after the balance date

Local Water Done Well

NPDC has undertaken a comprehensive review of water service delivery options in response to the Local Water Done Well framework. Following public consultation and detailed analysis, Council resolved on 22 July 2025 to establish a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation (WSCCO) solely for the delivery of water and wastewater services, with stormwater management and asset ownership to remain in-house under Council control. This approach aligns with statutory requirements and supports the development of a financially sustainable Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP), which was adopted by the Council on 12 August 2025 and submitted to central government on 28 August 2025. At the time of reporting, the WSDP has not yet been approved by the Secretary for Local Government and certain implementation arrangements, including the precise allocation of debt and related financial transfers, are still being finalised.

Community feedback was considered as part of the decision-making process, and Council's approach balances these preferences with the need for financial sustainability and compliance. The financial implications of the proposed model have been thoroughly assessed through Council's financial modelling. While the overall impacts are well understood and indicate that the model is financially sustainable and within Council's expectations, specific figures, such as the exact amount of debt to be transferred, will be confirmed as arrangements are completed and the WSDP progresses through the approval process. The financial impact is expected to remain within the bounds of Council's expectations, with projected savings and enhanced borrowing capacity supporting long-term affordability for the community.

New Plymouth District Council Funding Impact Statement

Ngā tuhituhi ki ngā Tauāki Pūtea

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Annual Plan 2023/24 \$'000	Annual Report 2023/24 \$'000	Long-Term Plan 2024/25 \$'000	Actual 2024/25 \$'000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	87,160	85,302	91,040	90,901
Targeted rates	45,180	46,953	56,770	57,357
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7,400	7,790	10,690	14,031
Fees and charges	35,230	31,534	36,870	33,249
Interest and dividends from investments	16,110	18,648	17,380	20,082
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,380	1,548	1,330	1,360
Total operating funding (A)	192,460	191,775	214,080	216,979
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	161,800	163,072	168,030	164,724
Finance costs	11,320	11,588	16,440	16,623
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	166,110	174,660	184,470	181,347
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	26,350	17,115	29,610	35,633
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	54,520	23,646	33,050	30,652
Development and financial contributions	3,190	1,438	6,630	3,844
Increase in debt	26,570	65,935	39,000	53,903
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	8,630	185	5,170	1,246
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	92,910	91,204	83,850	89,645
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	17,300	12,930	16,150	16,231
- to improve the level of service	68,590	57,849	62,500	49,330
- to replace existing assets	49,130	34,584	43,100	43,429
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(15,850)	(17,814)	(8,290)	11,616
Increase/(decrease) of investments	90	20,770	-	4,671
Total applications of capital funding (D)	119,260	108,319	113,460	125,277
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(26,350)	(17,115)	(29,610)	(35,632)
FUNDING BALANCE (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

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

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation expense	49,530	52,046	53,470	58,749
less deferred/unfunded	(29,370)	(30,855)	(22,560)	(27,855)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	20,160	21,191	30,910	30,894

New Plymouth District Council Funding Impact Statement	2023/24 Annual Plan \$'000	2023/24 Annual Report \$'000	2024/25 Annual Plan \$'000	2024/25 Annual Report \$'000
Reconciliation				
Total operating funding	192,460	191,775	214,080	216,979
Plus - Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure (note 5)	54,520	24,646	33,050	30,652
Plus - Development contributions (Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense)	3,190	1,438	6,630	3,844
Plus - Waitara Lands gain (note 6)	-	147	-	560
Plus - Contributions vested assets (note 6)	5,250	5,047	5,090	4,579
Plus - Net gain on other investments (note 6)	9,260	1,807	9,400	2,161
Plus - Settlement received (note 6)	-	282	-	25
Plus - Net Gain on Perpetual Investment Fund (note 14)	-	41,372	-	40,586
Plus - Gain on sale of assets	5,420	-	3,850	-
Plus/(Less) - Other revenue	(20)	(200)	-	176
Less - Perpetual investment Fund withdrawal (note 14)	-	(11,385)	-	(11,800)
Less - Perpetual Investment Fund direct expenses (note 14)	-	(3,069)	-	(3,327)
Operating revenue as per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	270,080	251,860	272,100	284,436
Total applications of operating funding	166,110	174,660	184,470	181,347
Plus - Depreciation and amortisation (Statement of Cashflow)	49,350	52,046	53,470	58,750
Plus - Loss on sale of fixed assets (note 8)	-	2,340	-	8,486
Plus - Impairment of receivables (note 8)	-	251	-	291
Plus - Loss on derivatives (note 8)	-	4,132	-	5,856
Plus/(Less) - Forestry asset revaluation loss (note 8)	(130)	32	2,180	44
Plus - Other expenses	-	92	-	106
Operating expenditure as per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	215,510	233,553	240,120	254,880
Less - Share of joint ventures surplus	-	(23)	-	399
SURPLUS AS PER THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	54,570	18,330	31,980	29,157

Disclosure Statement

Tauākī Whawhāki

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

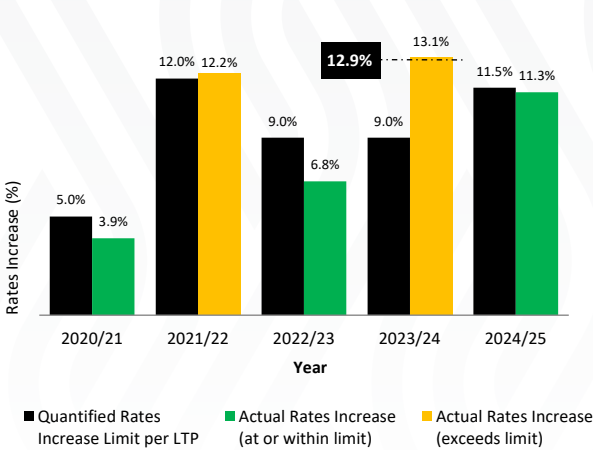
The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its actual rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Rates increases affordability

The following graph compares the Council’s actual rates increases (excluding targeted rates) with a quantified limit on rates increases contained in the Financial Strategy included in the Council’s LTP. The quantified limits for each year are as follows:

- 2020/21 - rates increases will not exceed the 5% limit set in LTP 2018-2028.
- 2021/22 - it must not exceed 12%.
- 2022/23 - it must not exceed the 9% limit set in the LTP 2021-2031.
- 2023/24 - it must not exceed the 9% limit set in the LTP 2021-2031, however rates were reset to 12.9% in the Annual Plan 2023/24.
- 2024/25 - it must not exceed the 11.5% limit set in the LTP 2024-2034, however the quantified limit calculation in the Financial Strategy was changed from ‘average rate increase’ to ‘average residential rate increase’.

In 2021/22 Council’s actual rates were marginally above the limit by 0.2%. In 2023/24 rates, rates were reset in the Annual Plan to 12.9% to account for the cost increases post covid pandemic and higher inflationary due to challenging global economic factors, however, the increase was slightly above planned by 0.2%. The measure was achieved in 2020/21, 2022/23 and 2024/25.

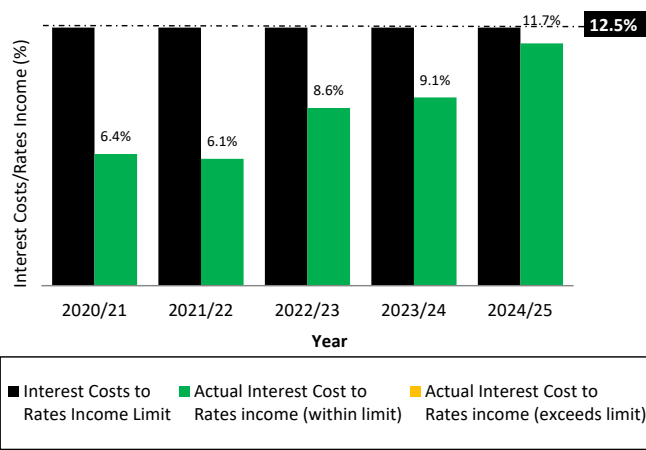


Debt affordability benchmark

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

Debt (expense) affordability

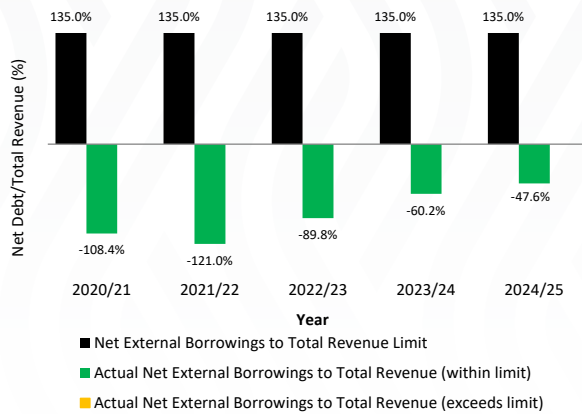
The following graph compares the Council’s actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the Financial Strategy included in the Council’s LTP. The quantified limit is that interest costs on external debt should be less than 12.5% of annual rates revenue.



Debt affordability

The following graph compares NPDC's planned debt with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the Financial Strategy included in this LTP. The quantified limit per the Financial Strategy is for net external borrowings to be no more than 135 per cent of total revenue.

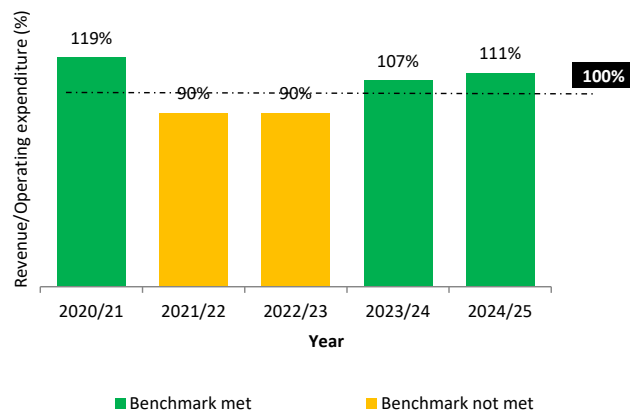
The results are well below target. The negative numbers means we actually have more in liquid assets than we owe, so our net debt is effectively zero.



Balanced budget benchmark

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

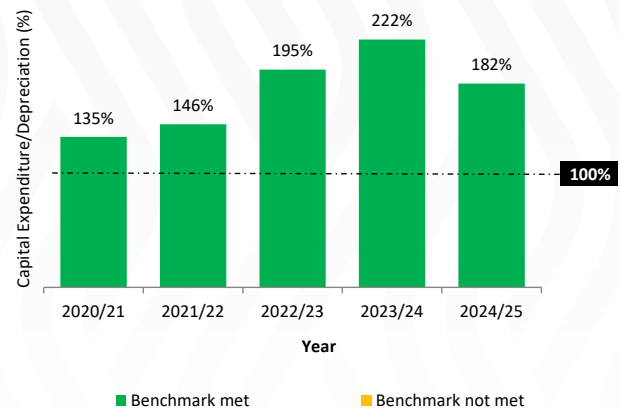
In 2021/22 and 2022/23, inflation and asset revaluations have led to heightened asset depreciation on long-life assets, further impacting the benchmark. This increase, however, was not funded by rate payers, resulting in escalated costs without a corresponding rise in revenue.



Note: Prior years have been updated to include gain on investments in revenue and loss of Property, Plant and Equipment in operating expenditure as per guidelines.

Essential services benchmark

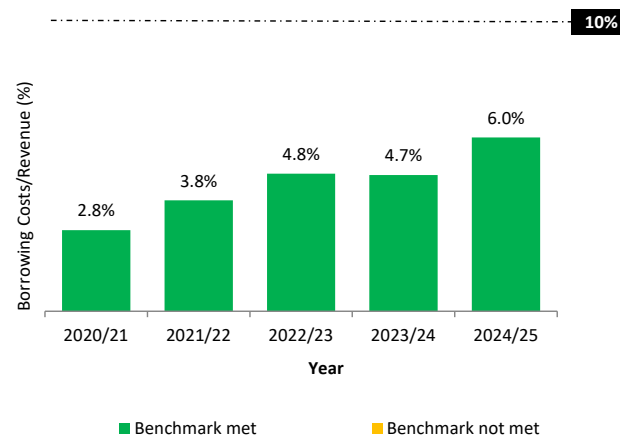
The following graph displays the Council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services. The Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services is greater than depreciation on network services.



Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment).

Because Statistics New Zealand projects the population will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowings costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.

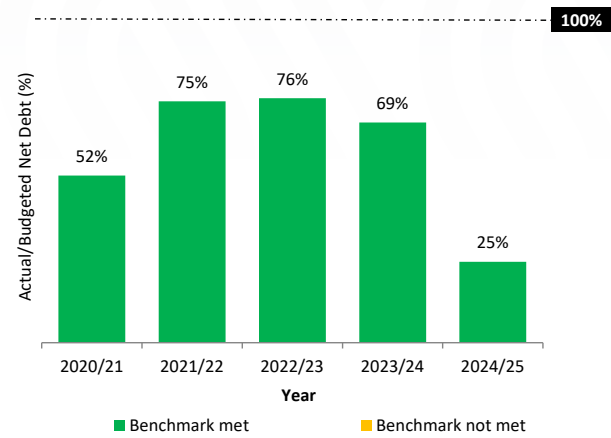


Debt control benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities(*) less financial assets (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.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the Council had more financial assets than expected in the Long-Term Plan. Because net debt is worked out by subtracting financial assets from total debt, this increase in assets meant the actual net debt was much lower than planned.

As shown in the graph, the ratio of actual net debt to planned net debt was well below 100%. This indicates strong financial performance and effective asset management during the year.

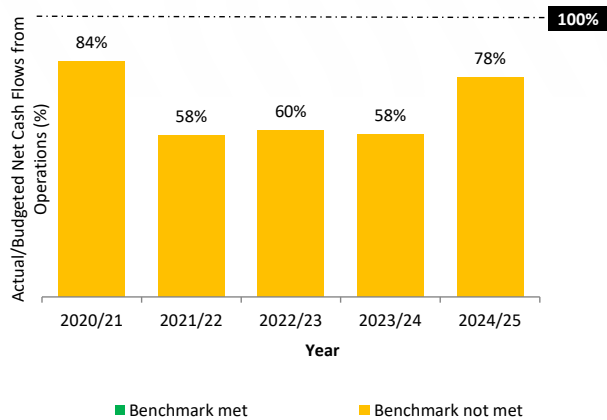


(*) Financial liabilities include the Waitara Lands Act Liability.

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.

On the occasions where the benchmark was not met in 2019/20 and 2020/21, this was primarily due to fluctuations in investment income and the recognition of the Waitara Lands Act distributions. From 2021/22 to 2023/24 the timing of budgeting and receipting of government grants has impacted the benchmark significantly due to projects delivery been behind the budgeted timeline, consequently delaying the receipting of grants. For 2024/25, the variance between Actual and Budget net operating cash flows was \$13.9m. This variance was mainly due to lower greenfield development contributions (\$3m), lower revenue from the commercial sorting depot facility (\$1.6m) and delayed forestry harvest (\$3.6m) due to low log prices..





Council Controlled Organisations

Ngā Tōpūtanga
Mā Te Kaunihera e
Whakahaere

Forestry Joint Ventures

Nature and scope of activity

The Council has two joint venture forestry developments that have varying levels of Council ownership (55 to 57 per cent) and are therefore deemed to be Council Controlled Organisations. For convenience they are covered by one combined statement of intent. The woodlots will complement the harvest regime of the Council’s own forestry investment activities.

Forest plantations have been established under the following agreements:

- McKay Family Joint Venture (56.5 per cent) – 83.5 hectares.
- Duthie Joint Venture (54.8 per cent) – 22.7 hectares.

Under the joint venture agreements a total of 106.2 hectares are managed. The landowners of each joint venture provide land and property related inputs. The Council provides management and tending programmes for the crop. Both parties share the returns from the forest harvest on an agreed ratio of respective inputs.

The Council’s longer-term objective for these investments is to review its involvement after each joint venture is harvested.

Key performance results for 2024/25

Silviculture and harvesting

1. Complete all programmes outlined in the Forest Management Plans and Agreements.
Assessment: The regime set out in the joint venture agreements was fully completed historically. Aside from inspection and general maintenance, no further work has been required subsequent to this. All programmes outlined in the Forest Management Plans for 2024/25 have been completed.
2. Report annually in compliance with agreements.
Assessment: The joint venture forests have been inspected by PF Olsen Limited with reports sent to the owners annually.

Financial Performance

	Actual 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Projected 2025/26 (\$m)	Projected 2026/27 (\$m)
Operating expenditure (NPDC funded)	21	23	14	-

Significant policies and objectives on ownership and control

These joint ventures were originally set up to augment the harvest rotation for Council owned forestry. The Council will currently retain the joint ventures to harvest and then review its future position. There are no formal board structures.

New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited

Nature and scope of activity

New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited (NPG) is a 100 per cent Council owned company with an independent board of directors. NPG was formerly Taranaki Investment Management Limited and changed its name during 2017 when Council resolved to change the organisational architecture for the management of the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) by moving to a full outsourced model. Mercer New Zealand Limited (Mercer) manage the PIF.

Key performance results for 2024/25

Operational performance

A Governance Deed was entered into between the Council and NPG on 1 March 2017 and sets out the objectives for the management of the PIF:

1. Portfolio return target: A prime focus for the Council is to ensure that returns from the PIF are at a level that meets its objectives for the fund. The total return on the portfolio (net of all costs) measured on a rolling five-year basis is currently a target of 3.3 per cent per annum plus NZ inflation (as measured by the Consumers Price Index).

Assessment: Actual return net of costs was 10.2 per cent for the 12-month period to 30 June 2025. The total return of the portfolio for the past five years is also 10.2 per cent per annum which is 2.4 per cent above the rolling five-year target.

In nominal terms, the 10.2 per cent after fees fund return represented a strong return for the portfolio over the last 12 months. The returns were driven predominantly by the growth areas of the portfolio, namely overseas shares and emerging markets. These shares recorded an impressive 15 per cent return over the year.

The strong nominal investment returns were well in excess of inflation over the year. Despite the surge in inflation post the Covid crisis, it is pleasing that for the five years to June 2025, the Fund has achieved an annualised inflation-adjusted return that is 2.4 per cent above its targeted return of CPI +3.3 per cent.

2. Market comparison target: The portfolio has two distinct categories of assets:

- a) Listed Securities (equities/fixed income/cash) comprising \$231.7m.

The return on this proportion of the portfolio is targeted to be 0.5 per cent per annum above the weighted average benchmark, before fees. NPG will measure and report on these securities quarterly, annually and on a rolling five-year basis.

Assessment: The total gross return on Listed Securities for the 12-month period to 30 June 2025 was 12.4 per cent which was 0.1 per cent better than the benchmark of 12.3 per cent.

- b) Unlisted Securities (private equity/alternative assets) comprising \$172.2m.

These assets are illiquid, are largely not traded on markets and are valued infrequently. Therefore, performance cannot be compared to benchmark returns on a short-term basis. NPG will report on the performance of these securities annually.

Assessment: The return for the 12-month period to 30 June 2025 from private equity and alternative assets was 5.6 per cent.

3. Reporting target

Provide a quarterly report to the shareholder covering activities undertaken by the Company, and the performance of and significant issues relating to the Perpetual Investment Fund. The report will provide the information outlined in the Governance Deed.

Assessment: Quarterly reports have been provided throughout the year with information provided as per the Governance Deed.

4. Timely response target

Provide investment advice within one month to the shareholder on any significant developments that may have an impact on either the income stream to the Council or the value of the Council's PIF.

Assessment: Information has been provided by the Directors in a timely manner throughout the year. Mercer provided monthly reports to the shareholder during the year.

Financial performance

1. NPG is operated on a full cost recovery basis and is therefore budgeted to operate at a nil net cost.

Assessment: Net profit for the year was nil. The sum below reflects its expected management costs, which are charged to the Council.

	Actual 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Projected 2025/26 (\$m)	Projected 2026/27 (\$m)
Operating revenue/expenditure	277	333	351	352
Net profit	-	-	-	-

Fund performance

1. PIF release payment and closing balance of the fund target.

Release payments were slightly higher than budget due to inflation, which is implied in the release calculation, and which was higher than expected in the prior year.

The 2024/25 performance of the fund was better than budget, driven predominantly by the growth areas of the portfolio, namely overseas share and emerging markets. These shares recorded an impressive 15 per cent return over the year.

	Actual 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Projected 2025/26 (\$m)	Projected 2026/27 (\$m)
Release payment	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.3
Closing balance of the fund	403.9	363.7	372.0	380.5

Significant policies and objectives on ownership and control

The performance of Mercer will be monitored and reviewed by NPG, a Council Controlled Organisation with a board of highly experienced directors.

Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited

Nature and scope of activity

In July 2017, the Council established Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd (PRIP) as a separate Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO) to manage the full operations of New Plymouth Airport and to oversee a major redevelopment of the Airport's terminal and surrounding infrastructure. The Council still retains ownership of the Airport company, the Aerodrome Operator Certificate and is the sole shareholder.

The organisation is classed as a semi-commercial investment within the Council's Investment Policy.

PRIP's prime purpose is to operate the Airport on a sustainable commercial basis, to optimise the use of its assets and generate a reasonable return on investment.

The key to this is to ensure the ongoing safe and successful operation of the Airport, whilst facilitating tourism and trade by working with the airlines to increase passenger numbers and develop other commercial activity.

The Airport provides services to allow the safe and efficient facilitation of travellers and freight and, ancillary to this, it leases terminal space and land at the Airport.

In the management of the Airport operations, PRIP has the autonomy to set the following charges at the Airport:

- All fees and associated charges in respect to vehicle parking.
- All landing and parking charges from regular passenger transport services.
- All landing and parking charges from general aviation aircraft.
- All revenue from tenant's leases and rents, licences, concession based contracts and lessees outgoings.

The Airport is viewed as an essential infrastructure asset for the district and the Taranaki region and has a key role to play in the economic performance, growth and development of the area. PRIP will work collaboratively with the Council, the Venture Taranaki Trust, the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce and other key stakeholders, ensuring a combined approach to achieve the region's desired strategic goals.

Key performance results for 2024/25

Operational performance

1. Maintain the Airport facilities to avoid any disruption of scheduled commercial flights other than for weather or airline related problems.

Assessment: The existing Airport facilities have been well maintained throughout the year and there has been no diversion of regular passenger transport services resulting from Airport operations.

2. Meet all the operating, maintenance, capital expenditure and interest costs from Airport revenue ((including recovery of the aeronautical portion through landing charges).

Assessment: Passenger numbers have slightly decreased compared with 2024 numbers and not increased to forecasted levels as the cost-of-living crisis impacted on the return of passenger numbers towards pre-covid numbers. All operating costs associated with the day-to-day management of the Airport have been met from Airport revenue. Loans have been made available from NPDC to assist with capital expenditure have been taken up in the 2025 financial year and interest is being fully serviced from Airport revenue.

3. Manage New Plymouth Airport in full compliance with the approved operating procedures of the Civil Aviation Authority Rule Part 139.

Assessment: Under an agreement with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), PRIP manages the Airport on behalf of the Aerodrome Operator Certificate holder, NPDC. During the period the Airport has been managed in full compliance with the CAA Rule Part 139.

Financial Performance

	Actual 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Projected 2025/26 (\$m)	Projected 2026/27 (\$m)
Operating revenue	10,385	9,903	10,816	12,447
Operating expenditure	(4,310)	(4,014)	(3,699)	(3,798)
Depreciation, interest and tax	(3,844)	(4,135)	(5,383)	(6,121)
Net profit/(loss) before tax	2,231	1,754	1,734	2,528

Revenue assessment: The build up to return to pre-Covid passenger numbers has slowed due to the cost of living crisis. Travellers discretionary income has reduced which has negatively impacted on the number of people willing and able to travel. Passenger numbers were budgeted at 392,000 but actuals were 385,566.

The major revenue streams, landing charges, car parking and rental revenues all were marginally higher as a result of small pricing increases passed on to the consumer. Revenue was \$10,384,853 which was an increase of 4.9% on a forecast of \$9,903,000.

Expenses assessment: Operational expenses were over budget circa \$298,000. Increased maintenance work completed was a contributing factor and also across the board inflationary cost rises in other operating expenditure.

Significant policies and objectives on ownership and control

PRIP operates as a standalone company governed by an independent skills based Board of directors and employs its own Chief Executive and staff. All Airport operations and assets are managed by the PRIP Chief Executive who has overall responsibility for implementing the company's strategic direction.

Venture Taranaki Trust

Nature and scope of activity

Venture Taranaki Trust (Venture Taranaki) is a Council Controlled Organisation whose Board of Trustees is appointed by the Council. Venture Taranaki is the economic development agency and regional tourism organisation for the Council, responsible for delivering the Council's active economic development and tourism initiatives as set out in its statement of intent. Its vision is "Together, a thriving region for all".

Venture Taranaki's objectives are to:

- Provide leadership and support for the development and implementation of local, regional and national strategies for the creation of a vibrant and prosperous New Plymouth District economy and Taranaki regional economy.
- Facilitate, promote, encourage and support sustainable business growth, investment and employment opportunities in New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region.
- Support and recognise the district's commercial enterprises, large and small, mature or start-up to establish, flourish and prosper.

The nature and scope of Venture Taranaki activities for the present and future members of the community resident in the Taranaki region include:

- Promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to work, live, learn, play and invest.
- Facilitate, promote and support sustainable business growth, innovation, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki.

Key performance results for 2024/25

Operational performance

Activity	Outcomes 2024/25
1. Attract or retain six major events (funded in accordance with the criteria of the major events fund).	Achieved - 16 attraction opportunities identified and supported.
2. The annual additional funding of 20 per cent secured for the provision of regional development programmes, projects and services into Taranaki in line with regional strategy such as Tapuae Roa, subject to central Government policy and funding.	Achieved.- additional funding of 34 per cent secured.
3. Client satisfaction across all business support services, events, programmes and initiatives (Net promoter score 40+).	Achieved - net promoter score of 79.2.
4. Ten events , programmes or initiatives to drive change and support regional strategy objectives such as Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050.	Achieved - 20 events held.
5. Performance measures and reporting requirements of external contracts (such as central government) are achieved by 90 per cent.	Achieved - 100 per cent of reporting requirements and performance measures met.

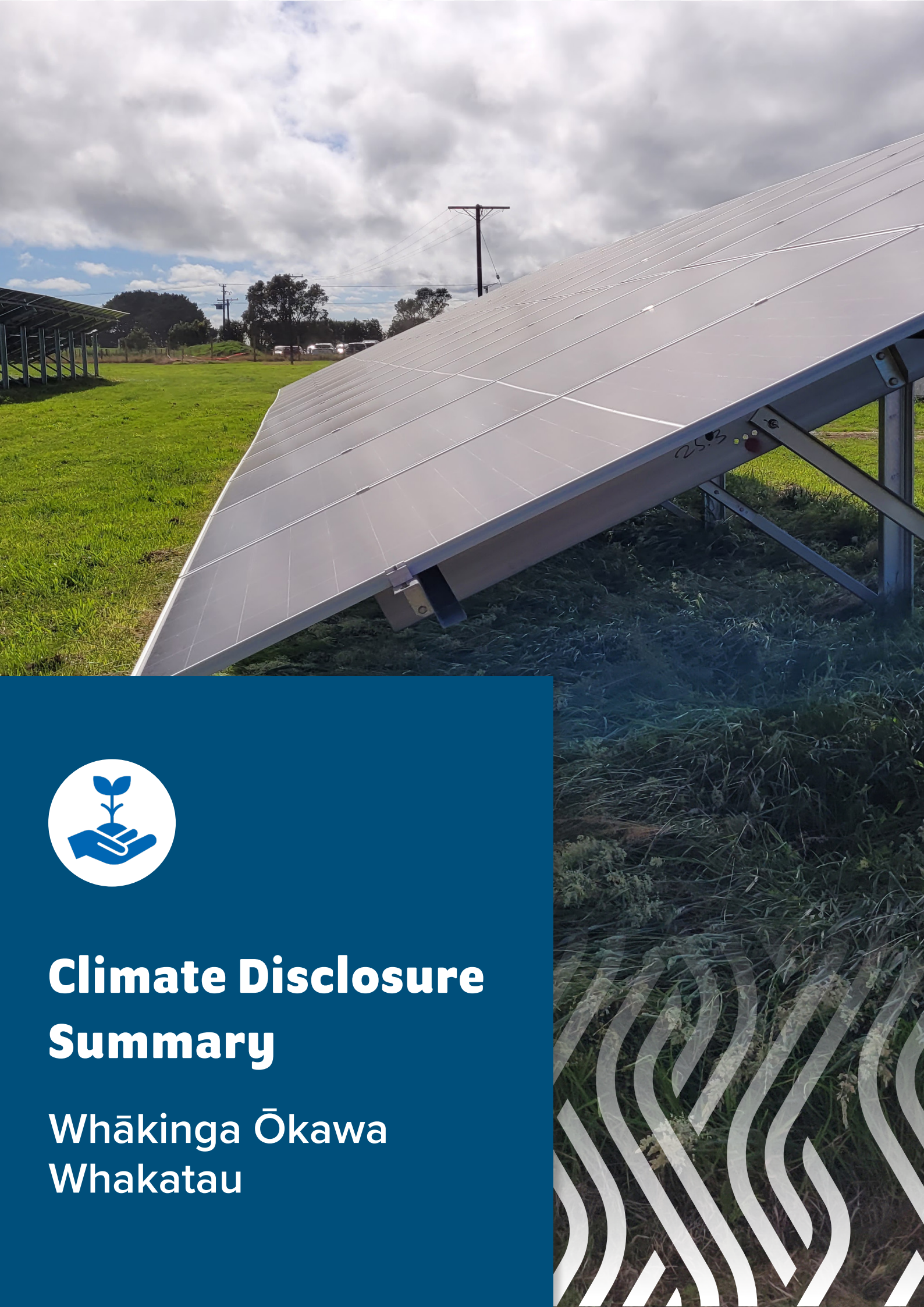
Financial performance

Funds received from Council are the primary source of funding to the Trust and are restricted for the purposes of the Trust meeting its objectives as specified in the Trust Deed.

	Actual 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Projected 2025/26 (\$m)	Projected 2026/27 (\$m)
Operating expenditure (NPDC funded)	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.7

Significant policies and objectives on ownership and control

The Council appoints trustees to the Venture Taranaki Trust. This is to ensure the necessary independence, public credibility and specialised governance that the trust needs in order to be effective in delivering economic development programmes, while retaining accountability to the district’s community.



Climate Disclosure Summary

Whākinga Ōkawa
Whakataau





Climate Disclosure Summary

New Plymouth District Council resolved at a Council Meeting on 27/28 May 2024, to opt-in to the international climate-related disclosure regime that provides a consistent and comprehensive approach to the risks and opportunities that transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future bring. We've done this to provide transparency accountability to our community about how Council is embracing climate-related opportunities and mitigating risks. This is a summary of our first Climate Disclosure Statement. The full statement is available on Council's website.

Governance

NPDC has five key governance bodies that have responsibility for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Council retains overall responsibility for these subordinate governance bodies.

	Council	Finance, Audit and Risk Committee	Sustainability Working Party	Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) Committee	Strategy and Operations Committee
Process and frequency to be informed about climate-related risks and opportunities.	All reports to Council, committees and working parties include a section entitled Climate Change Impact and Considerations / Huringa Āhuarangi. Any climate-related risks or opportunities relating to the report manner would be expected to be included in this section. All reports are approved by the Chief Executive.				
	Quarterly risk management reports.	Quarterly risk management reports.	Within terms of reference, but no regular process.	Quarterly reports from CCOs that are approved by the CCO Board.	Within terms of reference, but no regular process.
Skills and competencies to provide oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Elected Members: Council cannot ensure members have appropriate skills and competencies for climate-related risks and opportunities as the Mayor and Councillors are democratically elected.				
	No external appointees.	Two external appointees. Appointment process considered managing strategic risks for large organisations.	Four external appointees. Appointment process considered reporting and monitoring and climate change knowledge.	No external appointees.	One external appointee. No specific relationship to climate-related risks and opportunities.
Ensuring climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in developing and overseeing strategy.	All reports to Council, committees and working parties include a section entitled Climate Change Impact and Considerations / Huringa Āhuarangi. Any climate-related risks or opportunities relating to the report manner would be included in this section.				
How the governance bodies sets and monitors metrics about climate-related risks and opportunities.	These are set in the Long-Term Plan, and monitored through quarterly and annually reports.	This Committee monitors metrics through quarterly and annual reports.	The Working Party provides advice to other governing bodies and management.	The Committee provides statements of expectations, and reviews statements of intent, from CCOs.	There is no specific process for reporting to this Committee.
Whether climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in setting remuneration.	Remuneration of Elected Members is set under the Local Government Act 2002 and Remuneration Authority Act 1977 meaning there is no ability to consider remuneration around climate-related targets or metrics. Remuneration of the external members are set in accordance with the Remuneration and Reimbursement for External Appointments to Council Committees and Working Parties Policy (P21-006) and does not include considering climate-related risks and opportunities.				

Other governance bodies (Committees, Community Boards and Working Parties) may have oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities that fall within their functions and delegated responsibilities. These other governance bodies are not considered to materially consider climate-related risks and opportunities.

Council’s management structure consists of the Chief Executive, Te Ranga Urungi (the executive team) and Te Rōpū Manawataki. Management responsibilities are generally diffuse across the organisation. The Strategic Planning function holds responsibility for climate change planning and leadership within management. Te Ranga Urungi and Te Rōpū Manawataki. While these groups meet regularly, climate-related risks and opportunities are only considered an ad hoc basis.

Council has an internal Carbon and Energy Management Team and an internal advisory group to provide advice and leadership for the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Plan. These consider risks and opportunities related to Council’s transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient (respectively) future. Council is also a member of a Taranaki Climate Change Working Group that predominately consists of Council Officers from all four local authorities in Taranaki.

Strategy

Current impacts and financial impacts

NPDC has limited information on current impacts and their financial impacts.

Council assets are regularly exposed to severe weather events, including those exacerbated by climate change. Council has two main funding sources for larger events, as well as a cost coding approach for other events.

Funding source	2024/25 funding
Disaster Recovery Reserve funding spent	\$0
Insurance payouts received for severe weather events	\$100,000
Events codes	\$0
TOTAL	\$100,000

Council provides economic development services through Venture Taranaki Trust (a CCO), including supporting economic transition to a low-carbon economy.

Funding provided	2024/25 funding
Venture Taranaki Trust (business-as-usual funding)	\$5.1m
Branching Out Phase 3 (additional expenditure)	\$0.4m
TOTAL	\$5.5m

Scenario analysis undertaken

Council has developed four challenging and unique scenarios on how climate change may impact the future for Taranaki. These scenarios utilise global and national climate change scenarios, particularly sector scenarios developed for the energy and agricultural sectors. They align to international and national scenarios that are relevant to Taranaki.

The analysis of these scenarios was supported by WSP as external consultants. This included expert internal analysis, internal stakeholder workshops with Te Rōpū Manawataki and various Council staff, and an external workshop with Ngā Kaitiaki.

Four scenarios used

Sustainable Lifestyle Capital

2050: +1.6°C; 2100: +1.7°C

The **Sustainable Lifestyle Capital** is an orderly scenario, and represents a world defined by a rapid global push to decarbonise in the 2020s, achieving net zero emissions by 2050. This scenario assumes decarbonisation is achieved abruptly and immediately through a wide range of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures. Aotearoa New Zealand invests in strategic, transformational mitigation measures with innovation playing an important part. Global emissions peak in the 2020s and then decline, reaching net zero by the 2050s.



Trailblazers

2050: +1.9°C; 2100: +2.2°C

The **Trailblazers** scenario is a world where the level of international cooperation has varied across countries, resulting in a fragmented response to climate change. Aotearoa New Zealand has moved with the leaders. Whilst the country is seen as an attractive place to invest, this scenario does not represent a socially just transition. Most businesses are not prepared. Global emissions peak in the 2030s, reaching net zero by the 2080s.



Slow Followers

2050: +2.0°C; 2100: +2.6°C

The **Slow Followers** scenario talks to a world where Aotearoa New Zealand has taken a 'bare minimum' approach towards achieving net zero, in comparison to the ambition of most other developed countries. This scenario assumes that nations around the world make efforts to decarbonise, but with varying levels of ambition. Global emissions peak around 2040, nearly reaching net zero by 2100.



Hot House

2050: +2.1°C; 2100: +3.9°C

Hot House represents a world where minimal and fragmented efforts towards climate change mitigation have resulted in severely increased physical impacts. Countries focus on their short term domestic best interests, resulting in persistent and worsening inequality and environmental degradation. There is a resurgence in the view that "Aotearoa New Zealand's emissions are insignificant" and that the country cannot afford to take the lead or act alone. Emissions continue to rise unabated throughout the century and there is continued reliance on fossil fuels across the energy sector.



Climate-related risks and opportunities

The tables on the next page assess the transitional and physical risks and opportunities to NPDC's Sustainable Lifestyle Capital *Te Tino Rohe o te Kātū Noho Toitū* vision. Council also has a wide range of policies, strategies and plans. This includes an *Environmental Sustainability Policy*.

Council's top 10 climate-related risks to its Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision

Rank	Risk	Timeframe	Scenarios	Financial implications	Source
1	NPDC is unable to provide critical lifeline utilities (water, wastewater, stormwater, transportation) to the community due to climate change impacts (such as drought or severe weather).	Short-term Medium-term Long-term		Significant	Physical
2=	NPDC is found to be liable for the death and/or serious injury of residents, and/or significant loss of property, following a significant storm due to insufficient infrastructure and/or improper emergency preparation.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term		Moderate	Physical
2=	NPDC faces significant financial cost and community disagreement due to relocating homes, businesses and assets built in areas vulnerable to severe weather events.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term		Significant	Physical
2=	NPDC significantly uses the capital of the Perpetual Investment Fund following a climate change disaster, resulting in the loss of the direct and indirect benefits of the Perpetual Investment Fund for future generations.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term		Significant	Physical
5	NPDC is unable to invest in climate change mitigation and adaptation due to cost of living issues, however this lack of investment results in higher long-term costs due to fossil fuel price increases and/or climate change event recovery.	Short-term Medium-term		Significant	Transitional
6	New Plymouth District enters into a long-term period of low economic activity due to poor economic transition.	Medium-term Long-term		Significant	Transitional
7=	NPDC worsens Te Tiriti relationships with mana whenua through continual degradation of te taiao, including greenhouse gas emissions.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term		Low	Physical
7=	New Plymouth District communities face insurance and financing retreat due to lack of adaptation and resilience work by NPDC.	Medium-term Long-term		Low	Physical
7=	NPDC's planning does not get the settings correct due to poor decision-making, resulting in missing opportunities for a better economic transition and maladaptation to climate change	Medium-term Long-term		Significant	Physical & Transitional
7=	NPDC rates increase significantly as a result of ongoing financial costs associated with continual severe weather whilst ratepayer ability to pay decreases significantly due to poor economic transition, resulting in a lack of investment in services.	Medium-term Long-term		Significant	Physical & Transitional

Council's top 10 climate-related opportunities for achieving its Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision

Rank	Opportunity	Timeframe	Scenarios	Financial implications	Source
1=	New Plymouth District creates a low emissions economy due to NPDC's Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision attracting momentum.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	 	Low	Transitional
1=	NPDC becomes a leader in the transition to a sustainable community through partnerships with mana whenua as kaitiaki.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	 	Low	Transitional
1=	NPDC collaborates with government agencies, key private sector institutions (such as banks and industry groups) and the community to drive significant emissions reduction and economic transition	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	 	Low	Transitional
4=	NPDC takes a holistic approach to climate adaptation planning, resulting in improving social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing whilst making the community safer.	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	  	Moderate	Physical
4=	NPDC achieves better outcomes and significant long-term cost savings from embedding long-term climate change and sustainability considerations into all planning decisions	Medium-term Long-term	 	Moderate	Physical & Transitional
5=	New Plymouth District becomes a leader in economic transition for agriculture and energy through innovation resulting in a highly diversified economy	Medium-term Long-term	 	Low	Transitional
5=	NPDC utilises green infrastructure to support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, improve te mana o te wai, reduce stormwater flooding risk, improve biodiversity and provide increased public green spaces	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	 	Low	Transitional
7=	NPDC is able to use its assets and services to generate renewable energy (including solar and biogas) resulting in supporting the economic transition and lowering costs of Council services	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	 	Low	Transitional
7=	New Plymouth District successfully retains being New Zealand's energy province through its energy transition, becoming a leader in renewable energy	Medium-term Long-term	 	Moderate	Transitional
7=	New Plymouth District becomes a more attractive place to live as it is more sheltered from extreme climate changes.	Long-term	   	Low	Physical

LEGEND

Timeframes over which risks or opportunities apply

Timeframe **Years** **Strategic planning horizons and capital deployment plan alignment**

Short-term 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 planning horizon and capital deployment plan

Medium-term 2034-2054 Infrastructure Strategy 2024-2054 planning horizon and indicative capital deployment plan

Long-term 2054-2100 Approximately 50 years (rounded) beyond current planning horizons and capital deployment plans.

Scenarios over which risks or opportunities are likely be encountered

 Sustainable Lifestyle Capital

 Trailblazers

 Slow Followers

 Hot House World

Anticipated impacts and financial impacts

Council anticipates significant impacts, including financial impacts, from climate-related risks and opportunities. Council has not undertaken any financial or other modelling on the anticipated impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities due to resourcing constraints, difficulty in modelling transitional risks and data limitations. Council intends to undertake a programme of work to better understand potential financial impacts, initially focused on physical risks.

Transition plan aspects of its strategy

Council does not have a transition plan on how Council will position itself as the global and domestic economy transitions towards a low-emissions, climate-resilient future state.

However, Council has several plans and strategies that already position Council for a low-emissions, climate-resilient future. Combined, these plans and strategies encompass many of the elements of a transition plan.

Existing plans or strategies with transitional elements to move to a low-emissions future	Existing plans or strategies with transitional elements to move to a climate-resilient future
• Strategic framework and community outcomes • Tapuae Roa Strategy and Updated Action Plan • District-Wide Emissions Reduction Plan • Proposed District Plan • Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 • Financial Strategy 2024-2034 • Infrastructure Strategy 2024-2054 • Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy	• Strategic framework and community outcomes • Tapuae Roa Strategy and Updated Action Plan • Proposed District Plan • Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 • Financial Strategy 2024-2034 • Infrastructure Strategy 2024-2054 • Coastal Erosion Strategy • Coastal Strategy • Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy • Stormwater Vision and Roadmap

Council has begun to develop a Climate Change Adaptation Plan in 2024/25. This will be finalised in 2025/26. This Plan will address physical risk elements to transition to a climate-resilient future state.

Council will assess whether a formal transition plan is required in coming years, or to continue to embed transition planning aspects into Council plans, strategies and policies as they are reviewed.

Risk Management

Processes

Council undertook its approach to identifying its climate-related risks and opportunities through:

- Externally-facilitated workshops with Te Rōpū Manawataki, key internal stakeholders and Ngā Kaitiaki (representing mana whenua).
- A review of Council’s Strategic Risk Register and Corporate Risk Register for risks relevant to climate change, natural hazard or environmental matters.

Council has undertaken a high-level assessment of the scope, size, and impact of its identified climate-related risks. Risks were identified as potentially having a Significant, Moderate or Low financial risk. There has been no formal costing approach. Further, some of the risks intangible and will be unable to be quantified formally in a robust manner.

Council prioritised the risks and opportunities with a 50 per cent weighting to strategic alignment and a 50 per cent weighting to a likelihood/consequence matrix.

Horizons for risks are shown in the following table.

Horizon	Timeframe	Alignment
Short-term	2024-2034	Long-Term Plan
Medium-term	2025-2054	Infrastructure Strategy
Long-term	2055-2100	Approximately 50 years beyond planning cycle
Likelihood assessment	50 years	

Council will assess risks and opportunities systematically on a three-yearly basis following adoption of each long-term plan. A review process may be undertaken in other years to reflect any significant or material changes to the long-term plan made by an intervening annual plan, and any updated information that may indicate new risks or opportunities or changes to existing risks or opportunities.

Council has undertaken this risk assessment primarily focused on Council and the services and relationships it has to the New Plymouth District community. There may be risks associated with CCOs that are excluded from the value chain considered in this process.

Council maintains a Risk Management Framework for prioritising risks. Climate change is one factor within this Risk Management Framework.

Integration into overall risk management

Council has an overall strategic risk in its Strategic Risk Register.

Environmental and Sustainability

Emission Reduction Failure
Council fails to meet climate change emission reduction targets.

Climate Adaptation Failure
Council fails to adapt effectively to climate change.

Root Causes
Council action or inaction, competing priorities, limited resources, or misaligned strategic focus.

Impact
Reputational, financial, environmental, health, and safety consequences.

The purpose of strategic risks are to act as an overarching risk across various Council activities. Many of the risk identified within this Disclosure therefore fall underneath this strategic risk.

In 2025/26 Council intends to review risks identified by these Disclosures for the purpose of integration into Council's Strategic Risk Register or Corporate Risk Register (as appropriate). The risks may also be consolidated into wider risks as some of the risks may also have other sources of risk than just climate change-related sources.

Metrics and targets

Greenhouse gas emission metrics 2023/24

Metric	Result
Total gross emissions	29,513 tCO ₂ e
Total net emissions	23,934 tCO ₂ e
Scope 1	5,042 tCO ₂ e
Scope 2	1,118 tCO ₂ e
Scope 3	23,353 tCO ₂ e
Removals	-5,578 tCO ₂ e
Emissions intensity	0.095 kgCO ₂ e per dollar of total expenditure

Greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated in accordance with the ISO14064:2018 using the operational control consolidated approach. Total gross emissions include biogenic emissions from landfill, grazing, and wastewater treatment. Emission factors are primarily taken from Ministry for the Environment, 2024. Exclusions include Council-controlled organisations, historic closed landfills, well to tank emissions, use of sold products (Bioboost), and downstream transportation emissions from kerbside waste collection. The inventory has been assured by Toitu with 'good' classification.¹

Other metrics

Metric	Result
Assets or business activities vulnerable to transitional risks	This has not been assessed
Assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks	This has not been assessed
Assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities	This has not been assessed
Financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities	This has not been assessed
Internal emissions price	Council does not have an internal emissions price
Remuneration linked to climate-related risks and opportunities	No link.
Emissions intensity	0.095 kgCO ₂ e per dollar of total expenditure

Targets

Council has a range of targets relating to climate change.

Greenhouse gas emission targets

Council has set greenhouse gas emissions targets in its District-Wide Emissions Reduction Plan.

Target	Timeframe	Base year	Performance	Target type
49% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	2030	2017/18	Off track due to unmeasurable scope 3 target	Absolute
Minimum of 10% reduction in biogenic methane	2030	2017/18	On track ²	Absolute
All greenhouse gases, other than biogenic methane, to reach net zero	2050	2017/18	Off track due to unmeasurable scope 3 target	Absolute
24% to 47% reduction of biogenic methane	2050	2017/18	On track ²	Absolute

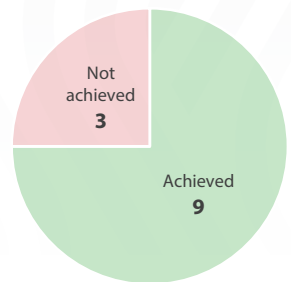
The Plan also includes two annual interim targets.

Target	Timeframe	Base year	Performance	Target type
4.2% annual reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions	Annual to 2030	2017/18	Off track. 14% increase against baseline year.	Absolute
2.5% annual reduction in scope 3 emissions measured by CO2e per dollar of spend	Annual to 2030	2022/23	Unmeasurable. This target cannot be measured due to the current reliance on spend-based emission factors.	Intensity

The targets align to the national targets set in section 5Q of the Climate Change Response Act 2002. The purpose of that Act is to contribute to the global effort to limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The targets do not rely on offsets but do rely on sequestration within Council's organisational boundaries. Council is intending to revise the District-Wide Emissions Reduction Plan in 2025/26. This will include considering revising the greenhouse gas emission targets in line with science-based target, including a revised scope 3 emissions target.

Other targets

Council's Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 sets a range of key performance indicators across Council services with 12 of these have relationship to climate change. Of these 12, nine were achieved, none were only just missed and three were not achieved.



The three targets not achieved

Service	Key performance indicator	Measure	Performance
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	Assist the New Plymouth community in becoming ready for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies.	Emergency centres are identified, assessed and formalised with Memorandum(s) of Understanding.	7 Not Achieved
Transportation	Provide a quality and safe cycle network.	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's cycle network (satisfaction survey*).	67% Not achieved
Waste Management and Minimisation	Deliver waste services and education programmes to actively encourage our communities to continually minimise waste levels throughout the district	The reduction in waste to landfill per household (measured as a year on year percentage).	4.5% increase Not achieved

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

More information on these is available under the Council services section for these activities.

¹ A copy of the inventory is available on [Council's website](#).

² Council's biogenic emissions have dropped considerably due to the closure of Colson Road Landfill and the landfill gas capture system. In 2017/18 Council recorded 55,218tCO₂e making the 2030 target at 49,696tCO₂e or lower and the 2050 target at 41,966tCO₂e to 29,266tCO₂e. The 2023/24 inventory recorded 5,458tCO₂e.





Auditor's Report

Pūrongo Kaiarotake
Pūtea

Auditor's Report

Pūrongo Kaiarotake Pūtea

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of New Plymouth District Council group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Plymouth District Council (the Council) and its subsidiaries and controlled entities (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Chris Webby, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit on his behalf.

We have audited the annual report of the Group in accordance with 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 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 Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations).

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

Opinion on the audited information

Unmodified opinion on the audited information, excluding the Council Services statement

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Group on pages 78 to 147:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025;
 - the results of its 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 statement comparing actual capital expenditure to budgeted capital expenditure for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 26 to 74, has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 24 of Schedule 10 to the Act;
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 26 to 74 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 26 of Schedule 10 to the Act;
- the funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June 2025 on page 148, has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 30 of Schedule 10 to the Act.

Qualified opinion on the Council Services statement

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the "Basis for our opinion on the audited information and disclosure requirements" section of our report, the Council Services statement on pages 20 to 74:

- provides an appropriate and meaningful basis to enable readers to assess the actual service provision for each group of activities; determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- fairly presents, in all material respects, the actual levels of service for each group of activities, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved; and
 - 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 in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards;

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that:

- the Council has complied with the information disclosure requirements of Part 3 of Schedule 10 to the Act for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
- the Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks required by Part 2 of the Regulations for the year ended 30 June 2025 are complete and accurate.

Date

We completed our work on 10 October 2025. This is the date on which we give our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information and the disclosure requirements

Council Services statement: Our work was limited in the prior year with respect to the performance measure on the percentage of non-notified resource management consents processed within statutory timeframes

An important part of the Council's service performance is the percentage of resource management consent applications processed in accordance with statutory timeframes.

In the prior year, our audit testing of a sample of non-notified resource management consents identified issues with the recorded processing times not agreeing to underlying consent information. This matter is described on page 29 of the annual report.

Due to the extent of the differences we identified, we were unable to determine whether the Council's reported result for this measure was materially correct.

As a result, our work was limited and there were no practicable audit procedures we could apply to obtain assurance over the result for this performance measure for the year ended 30 June 2024, reported as comparative information.

These issues have been resolved for the 30 June 2025 financial year. As the issues cannot be resolved for the 30 June 2024 year, the reported performance for the performance measure for the 30 June 2025 year may not be directly comparable with the 30 June 2024 performance information.

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards, the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), and New Zealand Auditing Standard 1 (Revised): The Audit of Service Performance Information issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information and the disclosure requirements section of our 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 and our report on the disclosure requirements.

Emphasis of matter – Future of water delivery

Without further modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 28 on page 147, which outlines that in response to the Government's Local Water Done Well reforms, the Council has decided to establish a wholly owned water organisation to deliver water and wastewater with stormwater management to remain in-house.

There is some uncertainty as the proposal is yet to be accepted by the Secretary for Local Government.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information and the disclosure requirements

The Council is responsible for preparing the audited information and the disclosure requirements in accordance with the Act.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the audited information and the disclosure requirements that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the audited information and the disclosure requirements the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information and the disclosure requirements

Responsibilities 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 a 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 Council's long-term plan.

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

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 evaluate whether the Council's Services statement includes all groups of activities that we consider are likely to be material to the readers of the annual report.
- We evaluate whether the measures selected and included in the Council's Services statement for groups of activities present an appropriate and meaningful basis that will enable readers to assess the Council's actual performance. We make our evaluation by reference to generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Group.
- 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 plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group audited information. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes 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.

Responsibilities for the disclosure requirements

Our objective is to provide reasonable assurance about whether the Council has complied with the disclosure requirements. To assess whether the Council has met the disclosure requirements we undertake work to confirm that:

- the Council has made all of the disclosures required by Part 3 of Schedule 10 to the Act and Part 2 of the Regulations; and
- the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Regulations accurately reflect information drawn from the Group's audited information and, where applicable, the Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

Our responsibilities for the audited information and for the disclosure requirements 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 all the information included in the annual report other than 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.

In connection with our audit of the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements, 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 Group in accordance with 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) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to the audit and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have carried out a limited assurance engagement related to the Council's debenture trust deed, which is compatible with the independence requirements.

Other than these engagements, we have no relationship with or interests in the Group.



Chris Webby
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Palmerston North, New Zealand

Statement of Compliance and Responsibility

Te Tauāki Tūtohu me Takohanga

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

Responsibility

The Council and management of New Plymouth District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in them.

The Council and management of New Plymouth District Council accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Council and the management of New Plymouth District Council, the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 fairly reflect the financial position, operations and service performance of New Plymouth District Council.



NEIL HUDSON
Mayor



SARAH GREEN
Chief Executive





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