



# **Mahere ā-tau**

## **Annual Plan 2025-26**

This document should be read in conjunction with the Horizons 2024-34 Long-term Plan

# Directory of Council

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# He kupu nā te Heamana me te Tumuaki

## Chair and Chief Executive's message

Kia ora, and welcome to our 2025-26 Annual Plan. The Plan sets out some small changes made to key activities, priority work programmes for the year, and the required budget to achieve Council's community outcomes. The Annual Plan process is Council's opportunity to check in on what was indicated for each of the individual years within the 2024-34 Long-term Plan (LTP) and to make sure that the most updated information and budgets are applied. All of our work programmes are rooted in our vision: *Tō tatou rohe – taiao ora, tangata ora, mauri ora | Our place – a healthy environment where people are thriving.*

This year, Council chose to consult on the 2025-26 Annual Plan. This was done alongside consultation on an amendment to the 2024-34 Long-term Plan. While Council welcomed feedback on any aspect of the Annual Plan, there were two specific topics which made up the Annual Plan consultation:

- improving public transport in Whanganui and Horowhenua without co-investment from central government, and
- how we should pay off a loan for Horizons' portion of works on Te Pūwaha, the Whanganui port revitalisation project.

Council also informed people of the need for a new staff space to replace Regional House in Palmerston North, which was found to be earthquake prone in 2024.

As a result of consultation, Council agreed to proceed with the public transport improvements and to pay off the Te Pūwaha loan over 35 years.

To temper the impact on rates, Council decided against employing several new staff at this time, many of them in policy, science and regulatory functions. This decision also reflects the uncertainty in what work may be needed as central government looks to reform the Resource Management Act and national policy statements.

Further savings were made by reducing or withdrawing planned funding increases for freshwater farm plans, engagement on the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity with territorial authorities, and ePlans, as well as finding efficiencies in insurance, overheads and reprioritisations.

Based on the work programmes planned for the year, an additional \$5.7 million in rates revenue is needed to continue to do core business. This equates to an 8.8% total rate increase across the region, which is lower than both what was indicated in the 2024-34 Long-term Plan (12%) and what Council consulted with the public on during the Annual Plan process (11.3%). The additional revenue required is not just for new public transport and paying of the Te Pūwaha

loan. This is required to cover inflation, as well as funding programmes agreed on when we consulted on our 2024-34 Long-term Plan last year. Those programmes include additional funding for biodiversity, river management and public transport.

It's important to keep in mind that this rate impact will differ from district to district due to factors such as changes to property values and specific targeted rates for things such as river schemes, biodiversity, and passenger transport services. Council is aware that any rate increase is not ideal, and worked hard to ensure the total rates increase was as low as possible without putting off projects we must do now or work our communities want us to do. We trust that the following provides you with a good overview of our planned work for 2025-26 and the budget required to help achieve our community outcomes.

Ngā mihi nui

Rachel Keedwell  
Chair

Michael McCartney  
Chief Executive

## Ngā kaikaunihera Your councillors



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# Our Region

## Manawatū-Whanganui



Around  
**251,000\***  
PEOPLE  
call it home  
\*2023 Census data

**WE HAVE THREE**  
major river systems,  
two coasts and the  
Central Plateau

Mean annual rainfall in the  
region ranges from 900mm  
**TO OVER 2,000mm**

**WE HAVE SEVEN DISTRICTS**  
and approximately  
**70%**  
of our ratepayers  
live in urban centres

**WE HAVE ONE OF THE**  
largest areas of hill  
country in New Zealand  
and highest proportion  
of highly erodible land  
of any region

The Horizons Region  
is made up of  
**2.2 MILLION HECTARES**  
of land (8% of New Zealand's total land area),  
plus 31,000 hectares of marine area

Approximately  
**117,000**  
RATEABLE PROPERTIES  
contribute to our  
work programmes

**206,000 HECTARES**  
or 18% of the nation's versatile  
soils are in the region

**THERE ARE OVER 35,000km**  
of waterways in the  
Horizons Region

### LAND USE IS:



- 45% Sheep and beef
- 33% Native cover
- 8% Dairy
- 5% Forestry
- 9% Other

**WE HAVE OVER 230 LAKES**

This includes 67 dune,  
44 riverine, 24 landslide,  
7 volcanic lakes and 88  
artificial reservoirs

**THERE ARE 40 ESTUARIES**  
in our region, including Manawatū  
Estuary, an internationally  
recognised RAMSAR site

We also have two coasts  
with jurisdiction extending  
**12 NAUTICAL MILES**  
out to sea

**OVER 27%**  
of our region's  
people identify as Māori  
There are approximately  
30 iwi, 110 hapū  
and more than 60 Marae

# Te anga rautaki Strategic framework



## Tō mātou wawata Our vision

Tō tātou whenua ora – mauri wai, mauri whenua, mauri ora  
Our region – a healthy environment where people are thriving

## Ngā rautaki arotau Our strategic priorities

Te piki manawaroa ki te āhuarangi hurihuri  
Building resilience to the impacts of climate change

Te whakakaha whanaungatanga ki te tangata whenua  
Strengthening partnerships with tangata whenua

He ara torowhārahi – mai i ngā maunga ki te moana  
(whakahaere riu)  
A holistic approach, from the mountains to the sea  
(integrated catchment management)

He tūhono wāhi he honohono tangata  
Connecting people and place through effective  
public transport connections

## Ngā putanga ā-hapori Our community outcomes



He whakamana hapori, he hapori kori  
Our region's communities are vibrant and empowered



He whanaungatanga whai mana  
Our region's relationship with iwi and hapū  
are respectful and mana-enhancing



He pūnaha hauropi ora  
Our region's ecosystems are healthy



He whatunga waka mauritau  
Our region has effective transport networks



He rohe piki te ōhanga, piki te taiao  
Our region's economy is thriving and environmentally  
sustainable



He hapori manawaroa  
Our region's communities are resilient to the impact  
of natural hazards and climate change

## Ngā rautaki arotau Our strategic priorities



### Te piki manawaroa ki te āhuarangi hurihuri Building resilience to the impacts of climate change

Reducing risk and building resilience of communities, the economy and the environment.

The impact of climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing our region. Almost all of Horizons' mahi touches on this issue in some way, including science, regulation, policy, river management, transport planning, biodiversity and biosecurity, environmental education and collaboration with local, regional and central government.

Climate change is already impacting the size and scale of weather events, with Cyclone Gabrielle a recent example. One way we are preparing our communities for this is by increasing the size of our Emergency Management team. The team grew in size in the 2024-25 Annual Plan, and will add a further role as part of the 2025-26 Annual Plan. This role will be focused on community readiness, working across the region to ensure people are prepared not just for climatic events but other kinds of emergencies (e.g. earthquakes and pandemics).

Commented [ND1]: To be updated for Annual plan

## Ngā rautaki arotau Our strategic priorities

### Te whakakaha whanaungatanga ki te tangata whenua Strengthening partnerships with tangata whenua

Responding constructively to changing expectations, realising the potential contribution of Māori leadership, building mana-enhancing relationships.

Horizons is committed to strengthening our partnerships with with tangata whenua across the rohe. We want to foster relationships, enable participation, protect Māori interests and values, and encourage meaningful engagement.

A key function of local government is enabling participation in local decision making by everyone, including tangata whenua. Our councillors are a key part of this. In October 2025 a new council will be elected, including two Māori constituency councillors. Preparing for the election will be a key function for our Partnerships, Governance and Leadership group at the start of the 2025-26 financial year. The election of 14 councillors includes two in our Māori constituencies: Raki Māori and Tonga Māori.

This election also includes the requirement to hold and enact the results of a referendum on the retention of Māori constituencies. We have had two Māori constituencies since the 2022 local government elections, each represented by one councillor. While we will have those two constituencies for the next term of council, the results of the referendum will apply to the two terms after. It is our role to ensure all voters can take part in the referendum to ensure fair democratic participation.

## Ngā rautaki arotau Our strategic priorities



### He ara torowha-rahi – mai I ngā maunga ki te moana (whakahaere riu) A holistic approach, from the mountains to the sea (integrated catchment management)

Working together to protect and enhance what matters most.

This coming year, we will continue our journey towards 'integrated catchment management'. Integrated catchment management is about taking a holistic approach to environmental management – a 'mountains to sea' approach – rather than dividing catchments into pieces.

This, however, does not always mean new approaches. Our Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) programme has operated with a 'mountains to sea' approach for some time. SLUI aims to build resilience to climate change and achieve water quality outcomes through erosion control.

The programme has a budget of \$5.1 million in 2025/26, with \$910,000 of this cost being met by continued funding from the central government's Hill Country Erosion Fund. The 2025/26 year will be year three of the current four-year contract. The programme will continue to fund works on erosion

prone land with a target of achieving 3,540 ha of new work with a budget cost of around \$2.4m. This will contribute towards a cost share of works with landowners for afforestation, space planting, fencing and retirement. Landowners will contribute at least the same dollar amount as their share of these works. There is also a target of mapping 10,000 hectares of hill country land, follow-up erosion works can be targeted to the right land type. This work is estimated to cost around \$170,000.

Council has allocated resources to this important project as an investment in the health of te taiao in the long term.

## Ngā rautaki arotau Our strategic priorities

### He hūhono wāhi he honohono tangata

#### Connecting people and place through effective public transport connections

Providing public bus services, and total mobility services, also supporting national and local road safety education programmes.

Our vision for public transport is to have an attractive, integrated and convenient system that connects people, enhances our wellbeing and environment, and becomes the preferred mode of transport in and between urban centres. Our ambition is for public transport to become the preferred choice of transport for more people, especially as it helps to reduce our region's greenhouse gas emissions.

The Aorangi Feilding bus network provides both regional and urban benefits, and will be improved in the 2025-26 financial year. The network consists of two services: The Orbiter (which services the Feilding township), and the Feilding-Palmerston North service.

The two services combined carried about 95,000 people in the 2023-24 financial year, an increase of nearly 10 percent from the year prior. The new services have slightly tweaked routes, but are primarily designed to deliver on the feedback we received during consultation in 2024: increased frequency, longer running hours, and improved services on weekends (including adding Sunday services). The contract will be tendered this year, with the new network currently scheduled to go live in July 2026.

# Whakarāpopotanga o ngā take kaunihera me Ōna panonitanga mo te Mahere ā-tau 2025-26

## Summary of Rates and their Changes for the Annual Plan 2025-26

	Rating Method	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan					
		Year 1	Long-term Plan Year 2			Annual Plan		
		2024-25	2025-26	Annual Change (B-A)		2025-26	Annual Change (C-A)	
(A)		(B)	\$000	%	(C)	\$000	%	
<b>Common Rates *1</b>								
General Rate	Capital Value (Equalised)	28,636	32,799	4,163	15%	31,912	3,276	11%
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	UAGC per separately used or inhabited part of a property (SUIP)	4,881	5,154	273	6%	5,088	207	4%
Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) UAC	SUIP	4,091	4,320	229	6%	3,865	(226)	(6%)
Environmental Initiatives UAC	SUIP	3,333	3,665	332	10%	3,731	398	12%
<b>Individual Rates **</b>								
Manawātū River Accord	SUIP	450	460	10	2%	460	10	2%
Biosecurity and Biodiversity (per ha)	Per hectare >4 ha	1,490	1,651	161	11%	1,684	194	13%
Rangitīkei Environment Group greater than 4 ha	SUIP	53	54	1	2%	54	1	1%
Rangitīkei Environment Group less than 4 ha	SUIP	53	54	1	2%	54	1	1%
River & Drainage Scheme	Mix of Rating Mechanisms	11,305	12,291	986	9%	12,015	710	6%
River & Drainage Scheme Rates (UAC)	SUIP	1,509	1,641	132	9%	1,641	132	9%
Regional Park UAC	SUIP	14	15	1	7%	15	1	6%
Public Transport	Capital Value	8,132	9,677	1,545	19%	9,172	1,040	13%
Waitāre Community Biodiversity Project	Capital Value	20	20	-	-	20	0	2%
Horowhenua Water Quality	SUIP	813	939	126	15%	744	(69)	(8%)
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>Total Common and Individual</b>	<b>64,780</b>	<b>72,740</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>70,455</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
Penalties and Remissions		1,150	1,200			1,375		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Total Funding From Rates</b>	<b>65,930</b>	<b>73,940</b>			<b>71,830</b>		
UAC total (for 30% Cap)		15,196	16,301			15,651		
<b>Percentage of rates set on a uniform basis</b>		<b>23%</b>	<b>22%</b>			<b>22%</b>		

Rates in the above table are stated exclusive of GST

\*1 Common rates apply to all properties across the region and are either EQCV or uniform.

\*\*2 Individual rates apply to properties depending on the location and size of each individual property. Some of these rates will not apply for some properties. For example, the Biosecurity and Biodiversity (per ha) hectare rate will not apply to properties under 4 ha.

## Sample Ratepayers for 2025-26

Hectares	Current CV	2024-25	2025-26	Change \$	Change %
<b>HOROWHENUA DISTRICT</b>					
Average for District					<b>8.95%</b>
0.213	300,000	108.66	122.80	14.14	13.02%
0.040	500,000	363.65	389.07	25.42	6.99%
0.202	700,000	448.36	484.50	36.14	8.06%
1.235	1,000,000	504.70	542.07	37.37	7.40%
2.718	5,000,000	1,761.00	1,937.55	176.55	10.03%
1.384	10,000,000	3,843.50	4,336.48	492.98	12.83%
Average for District					<b>8.76%</b>
<b>MANAWATŪ DISTRICT</b>					
Average for District					<b>8.76%</b>
0.020	300,000	299.63	341.17	41.54	13.86%
0.088	500,000	302.16	326.73	24.57	8.13%
0.202	700,000	472.04	514.84	42.80	9.07%
2.000	1,000,000	463.42	505.87	42.45	9.16%
95.475	5,000,000	1,950.28	2,165.23	214.95	11.02%
172.360	8,000,000	6,300.85	7,595.05	1,294.20	20.54%
Average for District					<b>8.58%</b>
<b>PALMERSTON NORTH CITY</b>					
Average for District					<b>8.58%</b>
0.058	300,000	336.48	385.03	48.55	14.43%
0.063	500,000	464.03	540.10	76.07	16.39%
0.051	670,000	572.42	671.88	99.46	17.38%
0.115	1,000,000	782.99	927.87	144.89	18.50%
4.047	5,000,000	1,546.22	1,903.10	356.88	23.08%
0.367	10,000,000	6,522.78	7,906.19	1,383.40	21.21%
Average for District					<b>6.65%</b>
<b>RANGITIKEI DISTRICT</b>					
Average for District					<b>6.65%</b>
0.080	300,000	250.83	266.60	15.77	6.29%
0.097	500,000	356.44	373.54	17.10	4.80%
1.189	700,000	376.84	405.62	28.78	7.64%

2.195	1,000,000	501.69	529.86	28.18	5.62%
416.133	5,020,000	2,667.48	2,965.40	297.92	11.17%
246.293	10,020,000	36,990.32	36,874.14	(116.19)	(0.31%)
Average for District					<b>8.25%</b>
<b>RUAPEHU DISTRICT</b>					
Average for District					<b>8.25%</b>
0.051	300,000	239.39	257.90	18.52	7.74%
0.091	500,000	321.00	347.64	26.64	8.30%
0.156	700,000	457.32	494.10	36.79	8.04%
0.126	1,000,000	600.41	650.68	50.27	8.37%
228.626	5,300,000	2,458.98	2,740.13	281.15	11.43%
500.000	10,000,000	4,645.96	5,005.85	359.89	7.75%
Average for District					<b>6.77%</b>
<b>TARARUA DISTRICT</b>					
Average for District					<b>6.77%</b>
0.130	300,000	276.91	295.04	18.14	6.55%
0.375	500,000	446.72	469.22	22.49	5.04%
1.214	700,000	403.34	433.66	30.31	7.52%
1.554	1,000,000	521.99	563.11	41.12	7.88%
125.882	5,010,000	3,238.38	3,597.79	359.42	11.10%
992.521	10,006,000	4,971.73	5,538.23	566.50	11.39%
Average for District					<b>11.86%</b>
<b>WHANGANUI DISTRICT</b>					
Average for District					<b>11.86%</b>
0.061	300,000	249.31	266.36	17.05	6.84%
0.117	500,000	405.20	454.76	49.56	12.23%
0.190	700,000	517.96	585.19	67.23	12.98%
4.562	1,000,000	489.37	531.13	41.76	8.53%
140.996	5,000,000	1,977.03	2,184.35	207.32	10.49%
356.667	10,150,000	5,870.87	5,531.89	(338.98)	(5.77%)

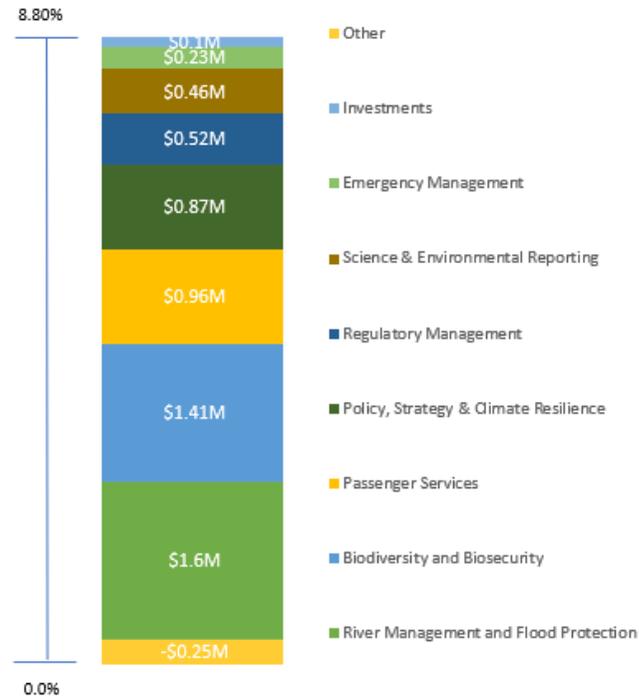
# Whakarāpopototanga o te Pārongo Ahumoni

## 2025-26 Summary Financial Information

Our financial strategy summary below reflects some budgetary highlights for 2025-26.

Total Rate Increase	Total Funding
<b>8.80%</b>	<b>\$111M</b>
Operating Spend	Capital Spend
<b>\$107.1M</b>	<b>\$11.5M</b>
Borrowings	Total Assets
<b>\$83.4M*</b>	<b>\$1.5B</b>

\*This includes \$17.0M of borrowings which have been on-loaned to MWRC Holdings



The above provides a high level summary of what contributes to the total rate increase of 8.80%, as well as our key activity areas for 2025-26. We strongly encourage everyone to read our 2024-34 Long-term Plan to understand the full spectrum of work Horizons Regional Council undertakes to make our place a healthy environment where people thrive.



## Ko tā mātou What We Do

- 000 Ā mātou kaupapa  
Our areas of work
- 000 Te Rangapū, te whakahaere, te tātaki  
Partnership, governance and leadership
- 000 Te rautaki, pūtaiao me ngā waeture  
Strategy, science and regulation
- 000 Ngā mahi ā-riu  
Catchment operations
- 000 Ngā ratonga ā-rohe, ā-waka  
Transport and regional services

# Te rangapū, te whakahaere, te tātaki Partnerships, governance and leadership



## PERFORMANCE TARGETS

### GOVERNANCE

Council's purpose is a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and, b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.<sup>1</sup> Our performance goals are expressed through our strategic priorities and community outcomes.

Measuring successful delivery of these things on an annual basis is difficult because governance the impacts of our decisions are mostly experienced in the longer term rather than within a single year.

Thinking about impact on an annual basis, if the Governance Team (the elected members) does its job well, the rest of Council will perform well. Our success is measured by the performance of the whole Council team. Rather than using numbers or percentages to measure how well we are doing as a Governance Team, we will undertake an honest assessment of how we did each year to be included in the Annual Report. We will use our strategic priorities and community outcomes as a framework for that assessment. For each of our strategic priorities, we will ask ourselves and report on the following questions:

1. What actions did we take to demonstrate our commitment to this strategic priority?
2. What happened as a result of our actions?
3. What difference has been made as a result of our actions?
4. What lessons have we learned? What can we improve on in the future?

<sup>1</sup> Local Government Act 2022, Section 10.

IWI AND HAPŪ RELATIONSHIPS				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We work towards respectful and mana-enhancing relationships with tangata whenua				
1.1	An independent Te Titiri o Waitangi partnership health check of the organisation is completed in year 1 of the LTP.	Achieve	N/A	N/A
1.2	Develop an implementation plan based on recommendations from the independent health check.	Achieve	N/A	N/A
1.3	<p>Improving our relationship with tangata whenua is one of Council's four strategic priorities and one of our six community outcomes. We don't think numbers alone are a good way to measure how well we are doing as Te Tiriti/Treaty partners. Through a three-yearly, independent Te Titiri o Waitangi Partnership health check (see 1.1) we will gain insight into areas for improvement, and over time, we will be able to see our progress. In years 2 and 3 of each Long-term Plan we will undertake our implementation plan. At the end of each year, we will ask ourselves, and report on, the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were our areas for focussed improvement?</li> <li>2. What steps did we take towards improvement?</li> <li>3. Examples of what happened as a result of our actions.</li> <li>4. What difference has been made as a result of our actions?</li> <li>5. What lessons have we learned? What can we improve on in the future?</li> </ol>			
1.3 (cont.)	Implement steps and reflection process for areas for improvement raised in the health check in year 1.	N/A	Implementation and reflection undertaken as above	Implementation and reflection undertaken as above
2. Council staff and elected members are strongly encouraged to participate in an internal cultural competence programme				
2.1	Total average score in the Horizons Cultural Competence self-assessment survey (1=strongly disagree, 4=strongly agree)	Increase on previous year	Increase on previous year	Increase on previous year
2.2	All elected members and executive leadership team participate in the cultural competence programme or undertake other related professional development every year.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

COMMUNITY WELLBEING & RELATIONSHIPS				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We provide relevant and valued information to communities enabling education, engagement and informed decision-making				
1.1	Percentage of media releases picked up and published by media outlets.	>90%	>90%	>90%
1.2	Number of likes/followers on all social media accounts that Horizons manages.	>44,000	>45,000	>45,000
1.3	Percentage of engaged website sessions. <sup>1</sup>	>60%	>65%	>65%
2. We provide the opportunity for participation in the EnviroSchools programme to all primary and secondary schools and early childhood centres in the region.				
2.1	Maintain or increase school numbers in relation to territorial authority funding available. <sup>2</sup>	>100	>100	>100
3. We provide a quality experience to schools and centres who engage with our Environmental Education team				
3.1	Satisfaction rating via post-session surveys. <sup>3</sup>	>90%	>90%	>90%
4. We provide varied opportunities for our communities to engage with staff on Council business at events throughout the region				
4.1	Horizons attendance at, and/or creation of, community events in the seven districts in the region.	>7	>7	>7

<sup>1</sup> “Engaged sessions” last longer than 10 seconds, or client clicks through to a document/form, or results in 2 or more screen or page views.

<sup>2</sup> The number of schools Horizons is about to register is dependent on co-funding contributions by the Territorial Authorities in the region.

<sup>3</sup> Satisfied means 4-5 out of a scale of 1-5.

# Te rautaki, pūtaiao me ngā waeture Strategy, science and regulation



## Performance Targets

POLICY, STRATEGY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We will implement resource management policy and plan reviews in a timely manner				
1.1	Resource management policy and plan reviews meet legislative, nationally directed or Council imposed deadlines. Including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater (NPS-FM)</li> <li>Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL)</li> <li>Pest Management (Regional Pest Management Plan)</li> <li>Climate Adaptation</li> </ul>	Meets legislative deadline or by Council decision	Meets legislative deadline or by Council decision	Meets legislative deadline or by Council decision
2. Opportunities for involvement in decision-making processes will be provided in accordance with legislative and policy expectations				
2.1	Community input into policy reviews is sought in a way that aligns with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.	Meets policy guidance	Meets policy guidance	Meets policy guidance
3. We support communities to adapt to a changing climate				
3.1	Responses to Community-led Adaptation Plans are timely and consistent.	Formal response to the proposals in the plan within 12 months.	Formal response to the proposals in the plan within 12 months.	Formal response to the proposals in the plan within 12 months.

3.2	Community, iwi, hapū-led adaptation planning is supported with seed funding.	Fund criteria and application decision- making process developed by 30 June 2025	Adaptation planning agreements completed and funding allocated by 30 June 2026	Adaptation planning agreements completed and funding allocated by 30 June 2026
3.3	Community climate action projects are supported through the Pūtea Hapori Urupare Āhaurangi- Community Climate Response Fund.	>80% of available funds are allocated	>80% of available funds are allocated	>80% of available funds are allocated

SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. Our community has easy access to State of Environment monitoring data collected by HRC				
1.1	Up-to-date SoE monitoring data is available for download on the LAWA site.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
1.2	Provide an annual summary report on the State of Environment.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
2. Identified summer swim spot sites are monitored for recreation water quality weekly, and data is made available to the public via LAWA				
2.1	Percentage of swim-spot samples that are monitored and displayed on LAWA.	95%	95%	95%
3. Natural inland wetlands in the region are mapped				
3.1	A program is developed to map inland wetlands across the region.	Achieve		
3.2	Completion of key activities identified in the program plan developed to map inland wetlands across the region.	N/A	Achieve	Achieve
4. Undertake environmental public education campaigns				
4.1	Number of campaigns completed per year.	2	2	2
5. Our community has access to the Science and Research work we do				
5.1	Report to Council on the previous year's science work programme.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

REGULATORY MANAGEMENT				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We are a reliable and effective regulator				
1.1	Percentage of consents processed within Resource Management Act (RMA) timeframes. <sup>1</sup>	85%	85%	85%
1.2	Percentage of Rural and Primary resource consents and permitted activities monitored using a risk-based approach.	90%	90%	90%
1.3	Percentage of resource consents and permitted activities related to Category 1 and Category 2 (high priority) sites. <sup>2</sup>	100%	100%	100%
1.4	Appropriate enforcement action is taken in relation to all instances of significant or serious non-compliance.	100%	100%	100%
1.5	All notifications of non-compliance from the public are responded to. <sup>3</sup>	100%	100%	100%
1.6	The webpage providing guidance for consent applicants around engaging with iwi/hapū is maintained.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
1.7	Percentage of HAIL2 <sup>4</sup> enquiries that are responded to within 10 working days of receipt.	100%	100%	100%

<sup>1</sup> Consideration of national averages as reported by the Ministry for the Environment will be taken into account when measuring success against this measure.

<sup>2</sup> Identified in each territorial authority's Infrastructure and Industry Annual Monitoring Programme.

<sup>3</sup> Options for response include: desktop response; immediate site inspection; planned site inspection; phone call only; referred to external contractor; subject to investigation; and referred to other agency (i.e. relevant territorial authority, Civil Aviation Authority etc.)

<sup>4</sup> Hazardous Activities and Industries List

# Ngā mahi ā-riu Catchment operations



## Performance Targets

BIODIVERSITY				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. Protection of priority representative sites of the region's biodiversity				
1.1	At least one representative site of each of the 30 <sup>1</sup> known and priority ecosystem types in the region are found and protected in the priority habitats active management programme.	90%	>93%	>93%
1.2	The number of sites in the priority habitats programme is sustained or increased.	>80	>80	>80
2. We support biodiversity protection and improvement projects at identified biodiversity icon sites and specified targeted rate projects				
2.1	Support Icon and target rate biodiversity projects.	8	8	8
3. We support communities to manage their own biodiversity improvement projects				
3.1	Private individuals, organisations and community groups are supported and enabled to improve and protect biodiversity across the region.	>12	>12	>12
4. We manage Tōtara Reserve Regional Park, including the campground				
4.1	Annual report to Council on the management of Totara Reserve Regional Park for biodiversity and recreational values, including managing the camping facility.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
BIOSECURITY – PEST ANIMAL MANAGEMENT				
5. Horizons will undertake targeted animal pest control and monitoring programmes across the region to reduce adverse effects on economic wellbeing and the environment				

5.1	Possum densities are maintained at/below 10% residual trap-catch, (on average) across the Possum Control Operations monitored annually.	<10%	<10%	<10%
5.2	Monitor possum control densities within the Horizons possum control programme based on the possum control operations that make up the overall possum control area.	>20% of Possum Control Operations monitored	>20% of Possum Control Operations monitored	>20% of Possum Control Operations monitored
5.3	All additional hectares released from OSPRI control are included in the PCO programme.	100%	100%	100%
5.4	All known rookeries are treated annually to reduce crop losses and damage.	95%	95%	95%
5.5	Provide an animal pest management advisory service. All enquiries will be responded to within three working days.	100%	100%	100%
<b>BIOSECURITY – PEST PLANT MANAGEMENT</b>				
6. We prevent establishment of high risk pest plant species				
6.1	Response plans are enacted within their specified timeframes.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
7. We effectively reduce the risk of pest plants spreading from sites Horizons manages within Regional Pest Management Plan programmes				
7.1	The overall zero-level status of Horizons managed sites increases on a yearly basis.	Increase on previous year	Increase on previous year	Increase on previous year
8. We contribute to the management of widespread pest plant species using natural methods				
8.1	Financially support the national bio-control agent development programme and report annually to Council on this programme and Horizons' other biocontrol activity.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
9. We monitor our RPMP programmes according to the Biosecurity Act requirements				
9.1	Submit an annual monitoring report.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

<sup>1</sup> Explanatory note: There are 72 ecosystem types currently identified in the Horizons region (Singers and Rogers classification). Thirty four of these are under-represented, threatened and not already found on private conservation land in the region. Four of these are ecosystem types that are impractical to manage (i.e. cliff faces and braided riverbeds) leaving 30 priority ecosystem types that should be found and protected by Horizons.

FRESHWATER AND PARTNERSHIPS				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. Deliver freshwater enhancement work in the region				
1.1	Kilometres (km) of stream fencing completed .	15 km	15 km	15 km
1.2	Number of riparian plants planted.	35,000	35,000	35,000
1.3	Fish barriers remediated.	2	2	2
1.4	Number of regional community projects funded.	5	5	5
2. Deliver freshwater enhancement work within the Manawatū Catchment				
2.1	Manawatū Accord Leaders forums are held twice per year.	2	2	2
2.2	Kilometres (km) of stream fencing completed.	15 km	15 km	15 km
2.3	Number of riparian plants planted.	35,000	35,000	35,000
2.4	Fish barriers remediated.	2	2	2
2.5	Number of community projects funded.	5	5	5
3. Deliver freshwater enhancement work within the Horowhenua District				
3.1	Annual report to Council on Horowhenua Freshwater restoration activity.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

RIVER MANAGEMENT AND FLOOD PROTECTION				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We will undertake maintenance within the River and Drainage schemes				
1.1	Maintenance is undertaken on scheme drains (note a drain may receive maintenance more than once per year and each maintenance activity counts toward the target).	520km	520km	520km
1.2	Kilometres of scheme river erosion protection maintained e.g. mulching of maintenance of vegetation used for river bank erosion (such as mulching of willows).	75km	75km	75km
1.3	Kilometres of river channel maintenance completed e.g. movement of gravel in reach to reduce erosion pressure on stopbanks.	18km	18km	18km
1.4	Number of scheme flood gates maintained e.g. cleaned, repaired, adjusted etc.		97	97
1.5	Kilometres of scheme stopbanks maintained e.g. mowing of stopbanks, repairs to stopbanks etc.	65km	65km	65km
1.6	Number of river scheme amenity works maintained (e.g. tracks on stopbanks).		1	1
2. We will complete asset management activity for the River and Drainage Schemes				
2.1	% of critical assets inspection completed.		75%	76%
2.2	% of non-critical assets inspections completed.		20%	20%
2.3	% of Assets Renewal program completed.		75%	75%
2.4	Asset condition report provided to Council. May report on the previous year's information.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
2.5	Asset revaluation process completed and reported to Council. May report on the previous year's information.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
2.6	Number of assets upgraded or modified to meet NPS-FM requirements.		2	2
3. We will continue to undertake capital works programs to maintain and build resilience to climate change that have been identified through the planning process and approved by Council at the first Integrated Catchment Committee meeting at the start of each financial year				
3.1	Percentage of the approved capital works programme completed.		60%	65%
4. We will continue to respond to weather events that impact our River and Drainage Schemes				

4.1	Council is informed of the likely impact of weather events that cause significant damage to river and drainage schemes on work programs and budget within three months of the event occurring.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
5. We will report on River and Drainage Regulatory Activity				
5.1	Dam Safety Assurance Program reports completed as a part of meeting the Dam Safety regulations 2022.	5	9	9
5.2	Intermediate Dam Safety Review reports completed as a part of meeting the Dam Safety regulations 2022.	0	5	5
5.3	Annual report on regulatory activity, including Environmental Code of Practice and Consents and work to align with new regulations such as national policy statements and Environmental standards.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
6. We will continue to provide advice and direction around performance and sustainability of our scheme networks				
6.1	Number of Gravel Management reports completed.	2	2	2
6.2	Flood vulnerability assessments reports completed (year 1 only) including analysis of the potential impacts of climate change.	1	0	0
6.3	Annual Report on Room for the River projects.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
7. We will continue to support community climate resilience by providing Environmental Grants to assist applicants to undertake works within waterways				
7.1	Number of Environmental Grants completed.	5	5	5

LAND MANAGEMENT				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1.	Under the Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) programme, we deliver erosion control works on farms			
1.1	Hectares of erosion control works completed.	3,285	3,540	3,540
2.	Regional and Coast, and Whanganui Catchment Strategy programmes deliver advice and funding to decrease erosion and/or improve water quality through provision of advice and financial support via grants for works			
2.1	Number of grants for works completed.	50	50	50
3.	Under the Regional and Coast programme we will engage in industry partnerships to promote sustainable land management			
3.1	Support industry initiatives that promote sustainable land use.	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups
4.	Under the Horizons willow and poplar pole nursery programme we will produce and source poles for use in erosion control programmes			
4.1	Number of poles made available for erosion control programmes.	30,000	30,000	30,000

# Ngā ratonga ā-rohe, ā-waka Transport and regional services



## Performance targets

TRANSPORT PLANNING				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We deliver transport planning activities for the region				
1.1	The Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) 2021-2031 is monitored to allow the Regional Transport Committee (RTC) to assess implementation of the plan.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
1.2	The Regional Land Transport Plan is up to date in line with the Land Transport Management Act, and any guidance issued by Waka Kotahi.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
1.3	The Regional Public Transport Plan is up to date in line with the Land Transport Management Act and any guidance issued by Waka Kotahi.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

PASSENGER SERVICES				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We deliver bus services that people and communities value and regard as a quality service				
1.1	Percentage of customers surveyed who are 'satisfied' or better with their trip overall <sup>1</sup> (bi-annual).	> 90%	No measure	No measure
1.2	Percentage of monitored scheduled services that depart the terminus on time compared to public timetable.	>95%	>95%	>95%
1.3	Annual patronage on bus services in the region.	Maintain or increase from the prior year	Increase from the prior year	Increase from the prior year
1.4	Percentage of households in Whanganui, Palmerston North & Feilding urban areas within 800m of a public transport stop.	>90%	>90%	>90%
2. We subsidise the total mobility scheme to enable those with long-term disabilities access to transport opportunities				
2.1	Percentage of registered customers who are 'satisfied' or better with the overall service of the Total Mobility scheme. <sup>2</sup>	>90%	>90%	>90%

<sup>1</sup> Satisfied means 6-10 out of a scale of 0-10

<sup>2</sup> Satisfied means 4-5 out of a scale of 1-5

ROAD SAFETY				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We support safe use of the region's transport network				
1.1	Number of road safety behavioural change education initiatives delivered across the region in partnership with key agencies.	>30	>30	>30

DISTRICT ADVICE				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1.	We provide timely land development advice to the community and territorial authorities			
1.1	Percentage of enquiries responded to within 20 working days.	100%	100%	100%
2.	We administer and monitor the implementation of all legislated dam safety requirements			
2.1	Percentage of applications responded to within the required timeframes.	100%	100%	100%

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We ensure that an operative Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group Plan under the CDEM Act 2002 is in place at all times				
1.1	Number of formal meetings at which CDEM targets are reported: CDEM Joint Committee.	4	4	4
	CDEM Coordinating Executive Group aligned to the approved work programme.	4	4	4
1.2	CDEM Group Plan meets legislative requirements and is reviewed within statutory timeframes by the CDEM Joint Committee.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
1.3	Critical outputs pertaining to operational capability, community resilience and riskscape are monitored, reviewed, and reported to the CDEM Coordinating Executive Group a minimum of four times per year.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
2. We maintain operational readiness to respond to an emergency event at all times				
2.1	Emergency Operations/Coordination Centre staff are trained and ready to respond, Emergency Management Duty Officer available 24/7, response manuals, flood action plans and procedures available and reviewed at least annually.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
3. We maintain business continuity planning arrangements to ensure the Emergency Management Office can continue to operate during and after an emergency event				
3.1	An up-to-date Business Continuity Plan is in place for the Emergency Management Office.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
4. We manage and promote navigation safety outputs via Manawatū River Users Advisory Group, Whanganui Coastguard and other river user groups				
4.1	Number of formal meetings: Manawatū River Users Advisory Group.	2	2	2
4.2	Number of formal meetings: Whanganui Awa Safety Group.	2	2	2
5. We maintain Maritime New Zealand (MNZ) oil spill response capability to MNZ audit standards				
5.1	Tier 2 Marine Oil Spill Plan response requirements are maintained.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve
6. Hazard Information				
6.1	Hazard Information acquired and disseminated aligned to project plan.	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We provide environmental monitoring which is fit for stakeholder purposes and data is openly available for all interested parties				
1.1	<b>Hydro-Climate Monitoring</b>  Total percentage of collected environmental data available for users, relating to: water level, rainfall, soil moisture, wind, air temperature and air quality (approx. 15 million data-points p.a.).	98.50%	98.50%	98.50%
1.2	<b>Continuous Water Quality Monitoring</b>  Total percentage of collected environmental data available for users, relating to: continuous data relating to water quality parameters (approx. 8.0 million data-points p.a.).	94%	94%	94%
1.3	<b>Continuous Lake Monitoring</b>  Total percentage of collected environmental data available for users, relating to: continuous lake level and lake water quality data (approx. 6.5 million data-points p.a.).	90%	90%	90%
1.4	<b>National Environmental Standards Water Metering</b>  Collection of continuous consented water use data from verified meters meeting the requirements of the NES-Water Metering (approx. 10.0 million data-points p.a.).	Achieve	Achieve	Achieve

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT				
Levels of service and performance measures		Performance Measure/Target		
		2024-25 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Long-term Plan	2025-26 Target Annual Plan
1. We provide timely information to support the community regarding maps and data that Council holds				
1.1	Initial responses to map, information and data requests from the community are made within 5 working days.	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%
1.2	Map, information and data requests from the community are resolved and within timeframes agreed at the time of request.	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%



## Te Taha Ahumoni Financial Information

- 000 Ngā momo ahumoni  
Introducing the finances
- 000 Te pūnaha rēti  
Rating system
- 000 Tauākī ahumoni  
Financial statements
- 000 He kupu āpiti ki ngā tauākī ahumoni  
Notes to financial statements
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- 000 Te tauākī kaupapa here kaute  
Statement of accounting policies
- 000 Te Kaupapa here mō ngā Moni Whiwhi me te Ahumoni  
Revenue and Financing Policy

## Introducing the Finances

### Overview

Here we present standard financial statements in compliance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZGAAP) and New Zealand International Public Sector Accounting Standards (NZIPSAS). We also provide supplementary financial information for individual river and drainage schemes.

Funding Impact Statements are included that outline revenue and rating mechanisms and provide detailed rating values for general and targeted rates for the 2025-26 year. Finally, this part of the documentation contains projections of annual administrative charges set under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

### Statement of Financial Performance

We, as required pursuant to PBE FRS 42, have complied with PBE FRS 42 in the preparation of these financial statements. In accordance with PBE FRS 42, we advise that:

Horizons Regional Council (the Council) is a Regional Council as defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The Council's principal activities are outlined within our Long-term Plan 2024-34.

The financial information contained within this Annual Plan and its associated policies and document is financial information in terms of current financial reporting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard (PBE FRS 42). The purpose for which it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision-making process relating to services to be provided by the Council to the community for year ending 30 June 2026, and to provide a broad accountability mechanism of the Council to the community.

In relation to those standards, the financial information for 2025-26 financial year is considered to be a forecast. (A forecast is based on assumptions that the Council reasonably expects to occur).

### Cautionary Note

A cautionary note is required. The actual results covered by this plan are likely to vary from the information presented and may vary materially depending on the circumstances that arise during the period. The information is prepared under Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002, and may not be suitable for use in any other capacity.

### Other Disclosures

The Council is responsible for the financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying financial statements and all other disclosures. The Annual Plan is prospective, and as such, contains no actual operating results.

## Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the year ending 30 June 2026 (\$000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Revenue</b>			
Rates	65,994	73,940	71,895
Subsidies and grants	25,028	14,766	16,097
Finance revenue	3,850	2,700	3,300
Other revenue	17,036	18,029	17,289
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>111,908</b>	<b>109,435</b>	<b>108,581</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Personnel costs	30,963	34,027	33,471
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,917	5,610	6,710
Finance costs	3,050	2,800	2,500
Other expenses	62,975	66,490	64,462
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>102,905</b>	<b>108,927</b>	<b>107,144</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) Before Tax</b>	<b>9,003</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,438</b>
Income tax expense/benefit	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) After Tax</b>	<b>9,003</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,438</b>
<b>Other comprehensive revenue and expense</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	100	72	118
Gain on property, plant, and equipment revaluations	42,009	20,451	31,565
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense</b>	<b>42,109</b>	<b>20,523</b>	<b>31,683</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense</b>	<b>51,112</b>	<b>21,031</b>	<b>33,121</b>

## Prospective Statement of Financial Position for the year ending 30 June 2026 (\$'000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,078	4,580	6,269
Trade and other receivables	8,210	7,835	9,063
Revenue receivable	6,060	4,685	5,707
Prepayments and leases - current portion	1,204	1,398	1,192
Inventory	1,892	1,933	2,034
Tax refund due	-	-	-
Other current assets	1,857	1,798	1,969
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>22,301</b>	<b>22,229</b>	<b>26,234</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<b>Other financial assets</b>			
Investments in CCOs and other similar entities	33,542	33,774	33,857
Loan to CCOs	17,000	15,500	15,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>50,542</b>	<b>49,274</b>	<b>49,357</b>
Investments in other entities	3,602	3,474	3,845
Derivative financial instruments	245	79	83
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>54,389</b>	<b>52,827</b>	<b>53,285</b>
Deferred taxation asset	-	-	-
Investment Property	3,850	4,160	3,990
Forestry assets	3,905	3,905	1,874
Land leases (prepaid) non-current	1,979	1,864	1,436
Restoration asset	1,384	1,407	582
Carbon credits	18,159	20,064	17,843
Intangible assets	2,851	2,807	3,306
Operational assets	112,401	113,924	108,094
Infrastructural assets	1,076,356	1,102,302	1,298,489
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,275,274</b>	<b>1,303,260</b>	<b>1,488,899</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,297,575</b>	<b>1,325,489</b>	<b>1,515,133</b>

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19,915	20,200	18,926
Provisions - general	46	50	94
Provisions - employee entitlements	3,470	3,807	3,931
Debt - current portion	7,000	8,000	15,000
Derivative financial instruments (current)	-	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>30,431</b>	<b>32,057</b>	<b>37,951</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Debt - non-current portion	71,131	76,225	68,424
Deferred taxation liability	-	-	990
Provision - replanting	2,094	2,258	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>73,225</b>	<b>78,483</b>	<b>69,414</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>103,656</b>	<b>110,540</b>	<b>107,365</b>
<b>Net assets (assets minus liabilities)</b>	<b>1,193,919</b>	<b>1,214,949</b>	<b>1,407,768</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation reserves	763,596	784,047	976,703
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves	1,706	1,778	2,036
Restricted reserves	14,470	14,984	15,915
Infrastructure insurance reserves	5,160	5,280	5,280
Accumulated funds	408,987	408,861	407,834
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,193,919</b>	<b>1,214,950</b>	<b>1,407,768</b>

## Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ending 30 June 2026 (\$000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
Balance at 1 July	1,142,807	1,193,919	1,374,648
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	51,113	21,031	33,120
Balance at 30 June	1,193,920	1,214,950	1,407,768

## Prospective Statement of Cash Flows for the year ending 30 June 2026 (\$'000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from rates revenue	65,189	72,122	70,788
Subsidies and grants received	24,602	16,102	16,583
Interest received	1,692	1,750	1,750
Dividends received	2,350	1,150	1,500
Receipts from rate penalties	1,100	1,150	1,375
Receipts from other revenue	13,648	15,810	15,671
Payments to suppliers and employees	(93,571)	(99,777)	(97,693)
Interest paid	(3,021)	(2,775)	(2,475)
Income tax paid/refunded	-	-	-
GST (net)	-	65	-
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>11,990</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>7,499</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Receipts from sale of operational assets	630	786	613
Receipts from sale/maturity of investments	48,416	49,357	48,495
Repayment of loan principal from CCO	-	1,500	1,500
Purchase of forestry assets	-	-	(31)
Purchase of Property, Plant, and Equipment	(22,192)	(12,130)	(11,120)
Purchase of intangible assets	(231)	(338)	(337)
Purchase of investment property	-	-	-
Payment of loan to CCO	-	-	-
Acquisition of investments	(48,434)	(49,364)	(48,455)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(21,811)</b>	<b>(10,189)</b>	<b>(9,335)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings	8,700	8,292	6,429
Repayment of borrowings	(1,412)	(2,198)	(1,542)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>4,887</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts</b>	<b>(2,532)</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>3,051</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts	5,612	3,078	3,218
<b>Closing Cash Balances</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>6,269</b>

## Prospective Reserve Balances for the period ending 30 June 2026 (\$'000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Asset Revaluation Reserves</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>721,587</b>	<b>763,596</b>	<b>945,138</b>
Increase/(Decrease) in revaluation reserves	42,009	20,451	31,565
Transfer to Accumulated Funds	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>763,596</b>	<b>784,047</b>	<b>976,703</b>
<b>Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense Reserves</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,918</b>
Increase/(Decrease) in fair value reserve	100	72	118
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>2,036</b>
<b>Restricted Reserves - River and Drainage</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>14,470</b>	<b>15,780</b>
Plus/(Less) Retained Earnings	727	514	135
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>14,470</b>	<b>14,984</b>	<b>15,915</b>
<b>Infrastructure Insurance Reserve</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>5,160</b>
General Rate Contribution	120	120	120
Withdrawals	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>5,280</b>
<b>Accumulated Funds</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>400,831</b>	<b>408,988</b>	<b>406,651</b>
Less transfer to restricted reserves	(727)	(514)	(135)
Less transfer to Infrastructure Insurance Reserve	(120)	(120)	(120)
Net Surplus/Deficit for the year	9,004	508	1,438
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>408,988</b>	<b>408,862</b>	<b>407,834</b>

## Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Whole of Council to 30 June 2026 (\$'000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	38,757	43,473	42,240
Targeted rates	27,236	30,467	29,654
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	14,141	13,860	12,847
Fees and charges	14,221	15,028	14,462
Interest and dividends from investments	3,850	2,700	3,300
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of operating funding (A)</b>	<b>98,206</b>	<b>105,528</b>	<b>102,504</b>
<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	94,772	100,730	98,418
Finance costs	3,050	2,800	2,500
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>97,822</b>	<b>103,530</b>	<b>100,918</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit) of Operating Funding (A-B)</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>1,586</b>
<b>Sources of Capital Funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	10,887	906	3,250
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	7,288	6,094	4,887
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	630	786	613
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>	<b>18,805</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>8,750</b>
<b>Applications of Capital Funding</b>			
Capital expenditure:			
· to meet additional demand	-	-	-
· to improve the level of service	22,126	12,004	11,024
· to replace existing assets	297	464	464
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(3,216)	(2,676)	(1,153)
Increase (decrease) of investments	(18)	(7)	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>	<b>19,189</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>10,336</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding (C-D)</b>	<b>(384)</b>	<b>(1,998)</b>	<b>(1,586)</b>
<b>Funding Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Depreciation	5,917	5,610	6,710

## Reconciliation between the Prospective Funding Impact Statement for Whole of Council and the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the period ending 30 June 2026 (\$000)

	Long-term Plan 2025	Long-Term Plan 2026	Annual Plan 2026
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>1,586</b>
Subsidies and Grants for Capital Expenditure	10,887	906	3,250
Gross Proceeds from sale of assets	630	786	613
Other Capital Funding	(115)	(115)	(90)
Gain/(loss) on revaluations through surplus/(deficit)	300	310	310
Capitalised Labour	949	328	575
Depreciation	(5,917)	(5,610)	(6,710)
Gain/(loss) on Carbon Credits	1,885	1,905	1,905
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after tax</b>	<b>9,003</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,438</b>

# Statement of Accounting Policies to 30 June 2026

## Reporting Entity

Horizons Regional Council (HRC) is the trading name of the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council, a Local Authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002, and is domiciled in New Zealand.

The Horizons Regional Council Group (the Group) consists of Horizons Regional Council (the 'parent entity') and its subsidiary, MWRCH Holdings Limited (MWRCH), domiciled in New Zealand.

Horizons has the following as investments in the balance sheet:

- 15.5% equity share of Regional Software Holdings Ltd (RSHL), and
- 14.29% (1/7) of the shares in MW LASS Limited

MW LASS Limited has been set up as a shared service across six territorial authorities (TAs) and HRC, of which HRC has the above shareholding.

The prospective financial statements presented are those of the 'parent entity' only and are to the year ending 2026. These statements have been prepared at the 'parent entity' level only, as group financials are not considered appropriate because the group information is not readily available. Also, group financials have no impact on the Funding Impact Statement (FIS).

The prospective financial statements of the 'parent entity' HRC comprise the following groups of activities of HRC: Land and Water Management; Flood Protection and Control Works; Biosecurity and Biodiversity Management; Regional Leadership and Governance; Transport; and Investment. As these activities are carried out for environmental and community benefit and not for financial return, HRC has designated itself

as a Public Benefit Entity (PBE) for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The prospective financial statements presented are those of HRC for the periods ending 2026. Council is planning to authorise for issue the 2025-26 Annual Plan on 24 June 2025.

## Basis of Preparation

The prospective financial information statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. In particular, these prospective statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE Financial Reporting Standard-42: Prospective Financial Statements.

The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements included in this plan, including the appropriateness of the significant financial assumptions these are based on, and the other disclosures in the document.

## Statement of Compliance

The prospective financial statements of HRC have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZGAAP).

The prospective financial statements have been prepared to comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE Standards) for a Tier 1 entity. In particular, these prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE Financial Reporting Standard-42: Prospective Financial Statements.

## Comparative Information

The Long-term Plan 2022 (year 1) adopted by Council on 22 June 2021 has been provided as comparative for these prospective financial statements. The closing balances in this comparative differ from the opening position used to prepare these prospective financial statements, which is based on the most up-to-date forecast information.

## Presentation and Currency

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in New Zealand dollars, and all values (other than the River and Drainage Scheme Summary) are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Horizons is New Zealand dollars. There will be rounding in numbers in the prospective financial statements as the financial model used calculates to the cent, but the Long-term Plan is rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. The prospective financial statements were prepared on an historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and certain infrastructural assets.

## Basis of Consolidation

These prospective financial statements are prepared at the 'parent' level only.

## Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which HRC has the capacity to control its financing and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the activities of that entity.

The power exists where HRC controls the majority voting power on the governing body or where such policies were irreversibly predetermined by HRC, or where the determination of such policies is unable to

materially affect the level of potential ownership benefits that arise from the activities of the subsidiary. Power also exists where the funding received by the entity from HRC is greater than funding from other sources.

The cost of a business combination is measured as the aggregate of:

- The consideration transferred, which is generally measured at acquisition date fair value
- The amount of any non-controlling interest measured at either fair value or the non-controlling interest in the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquire, and
- The acquisition date fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquiree, if any

Any excess of the cost of the business combination over HRC's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. If HRC's interest in this net fair value exceeds the cost of the business combination, the difference will be recognised immediately in the surplus or deficit.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost in HRC's parent entity financial statements.

## Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a binding arrangement whereby HRC and other parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control is an agreed sharing of control over an activity.

For jointly controlled activities, HRC recognises in its prospective financial statements the assets it controls, the liabilities and expenses it incurs, and the share of revenue that it earns from the joint venture.

## Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

### Standards issued and not yet effective, and early adopted

#### Financial instruments

In March 2019, the XRB issued PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments. PBE IPSAS 41 replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and PBE IFRS 9 (not yet effective and not early adopted). PBE IPSAS 41 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted. The main changes under PBE IPSAS 41 are:

- New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost
- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected losses, which may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses, and
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks

The Council has applied this standard in preparing its 2022-23 prospective financial statements. The effect of this new standard is minimal.

### Standards issued and not yet effective, and not early adopted

PBE IPSAS 3.35,36 Standards and amendments, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Council and Group are:

#### Service Performance Reporting

In November 2017, the XRB issued PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting. PBE FRS 48 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted. The Council plans to apply the new standards in preparing the 30 June 2023 financial statements. The Council and Group have not yet assessed the effects of the new standard.

All other standards, interpretations and amendments approved but not yet effective in the current year are either not applicable to the Group or are not expected to have a material impact on the prospective financial statements of the Group and, therefore, have not been disclosed.

### Revenue

The specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue are outlined below:

#### Rates Revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

- General rates, targeted rates, and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. The Council considers the effect of payment of rates by instalments is

- not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue
- Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue
  - Rate remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy

### Revenue from Government

Government grants and subsidies are recognised upon entitlement, which is when the conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled. Non-expenditure related grants are recognised within the relevant financial year when received or apportioned.

### Other Grants Received

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.

### Vested 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.

For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (e.g. land must be used as a recreation reserve), the Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if the Council expects it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

### Other Revenue

Other forms of revenue (excluding investment revenue), including fees, charges, and other revenues, are recognised on an accrual basis.

Dividends received are recognised when the right to the payment is established.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

### Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis when the service was provided, or the goods received.

### Grant Expenditure

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

Discretionary grants are those where HRC has no award obligation on receipt of the grant application and are only recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant is notified of the HRC's decision.

### Leases

#### Operating Leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer automatically, all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

Where HRC is the lessee, lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. SLUI land leases paid in advance will be amortised over the life of the contracts.

Where HRC is the lessor, lease receipts under an operating lease are recognised as revenue 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.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, on-demand or call deposits, other short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities, in the statement of financial position.

## Trade and Other Receivables

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 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 Māori freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

## Inventories

Inventories of HRC are deemed to be held for distribution, being material or supplies to be consumed in the rendering of services, and are not supplied on a commercial basis. They are measured at cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventory acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the provision of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost (using the weighted average cost method) and net realisable value.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

## Financial Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to interest rate risks arising from HRC’s financing activities. In accordance with its

treasury policy, HRC does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The associated gains or losses on derivatives that are not hedge-accounted are recognised in surplus or deficit.

The full fair value of a hedge-accounted derivative is classified as non-current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

The full fair value of a non-hedge accounted foreign exchange derivative is classified as current if the contract is due for settlement within 12 months of balance date; otherwise, foreign exchange derivatives are classified as non-current. The portion of the fair value of a non-hedge accounted interest rate derivative that is expected to be realised within 12 months of balance date is classified as current, with the remaining portion of the derivative classified as non-current.

## Financial Assets

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); or

- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the carrying value of the financial asset at initial recognition, unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the 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. Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

### 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 expected credit losses (ECL) and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit. The Council and group do not hold any debt instruments in this category.

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 included in its investment fund portfolio, and if they are intended to be held for the medium to long-term.

### 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 the Council and group's investment fund portfolio (comprising of listed shares, bonds, and units in investment funds) and LGFA borrower notes.

### 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.

The Council and group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council and group may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

## Foreign Currency Transactions (FCTs)

FCTs (including those for which foreign exchange contracts are held) are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate prevailing 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.

## Investment Property

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

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value at each reporting date. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## Property, Plant and Equipment

Those operational assets that are revalued are classed according to the district in which they are located, and are valued each three years according to the revaluation cycle of that district. Infrastructural assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different from fair value.

- i) All operational land and buildings will be valued at fair value by an independent, registered valuer, with additions at cost, less

accumulated depreciation on buildings. HRC undertakes revaluations in a three-yearly cycle. In a non-revaluation year, fair values are assessed and if the values are determined to have moved significantly, a full revaluation is performed in line with relevant accounting standards.

- ii) Infrastructural assets are revalued annually at depreciated replacement cost by HRC engineering staff that are directly associated with the administration of these schemes. The valuation methodology is reviewed by suitably qualified, independent consultants, to confirm that the methodology is consistent with PBE IPSAS 17
- iii) Plant and vehicles are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment
- iv) Furniture and fittings are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment
- v) Office equipment, scientific equipment and computer equipment are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment
- vi) Capital Work in Progress includes:
  - (a) Assets in process of construction, and
  - (b) Purchases and disposals awaiting finalisation (e.g. subdivision titles) and thus not yet processed through the fixed asset register

Included within the land infrastructural assets managed by Horizons, are significant land-holdings that are legally held in the name of the Crown. This technical legal ownership by the Crown results from the fact that, prior to 1987, various government departments, e.g. the Ministry of Works, were responsible for acquiring land required for the various river control schemes. Since 1987, however, all land acquisitions were undertaken by HRC, and so legal ownership was vested in HRC. While the Crown is the legal owner of portions of HRC's river control scheme land-holdings, it is considered that HRC, or at least HRC's ratepayers, enjoy all

of the risks and benefits associated with ownership of these land-holdings, and so “in substance” HRC has ownership. However, it is noted that should HRC ever decide to sell a significant portion of these land-holdings, then part of the proceeds may have to be returned to the Crown.

## Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to HRC, 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, such items are recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

## Disposals

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

## Subsequent Costs

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

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

## Infrastructural Assets

Infrastructural assets are assets that deliver benefits directly to the community rather than being used directly by HRC. The major infrastructural assets owned by HRC are associated with the region’s major flood protection and land drainage schemes. It is generally considered that the majority of infrastructural assets owned by HRC would not be readily saleable.

## Depreciation

Operational assets, as listed below, are depreciated on the straight-line basis at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) less their estimated residual values, over their useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Heavy plant and machinery	5-15 years
Other plant and machinery	5-15 years
Motor vehicles	4-15 years
Furniture and fittings	5-15 years
Office equipment	5-6 years
Scientific equipment	3-20 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Communications equipment	3-15 years
Equipment and electronics	3-12 years

Infrastructural assets are depreciated on the straight-line basis at rates that will write off the carrying amount of the assets, less their estimated residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Concrete block walls	100-200 years
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Major floodgate Structures	70-100 years
Floodgate culverts (over 1.2 m)	70 years
Flow diversion structures	70-200 years
Pump station structure	70 years
Drop structures	50-120 years
Amenity enhancements	50 years
Concrete/timber flood walls	50-200 years
Grade controls	50 years
Portable flood barriers	50 years
Pump station floodgates/pumps	50 years
Timber retaining walls	50 years
Weirs	50 years
Pump station electrical/mechanical	25 years
Gabions	20 years
Permeable mesh units	20 years
Rangitikei stopbanks	20 years

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

Several types of infrastructural assets are deemed to have an indefinite life as follows: tied tree works, protection planting, bed armouring, rockwork, concrete rip rap, stop gates, drainage channels, culverts, dams, groynes, forestry, spillways and stopbanks. These assets are not depreciated.

## Accounting for Revaluations

HRC accounts for revaluations of property on a class of asset basis. The results of revaluing are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense, and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserves, this balance is expensed in surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease

in value so treated, will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in the prospective Statement of Revenue and Expense.

## Intangible Assets

### Computer Software

Costs associated with the acquisition and bringing to use of computer software, which is not an inherent or integral part of the associated computer hardware, are treated as intangible assets. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for the internal use by HRC are also recognised as an intangible asset. These direct costs include both direct employee and other related costs, as well as an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life during which future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to HRC. For Digital Terrain Flood Modelling software, this is estimated as being from 10 to 12 years, and for other computer software, both acquired and developed, from 3 to 20 years.

Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus and deficit.

Where software in this category is replaced, upgraded or determined by HRC to be of no further operational benefit, a change in value will be recognised through surplus or deficit in the comprehensive revenue and expense. This change in value will be the difference between the carrying value of the original item and its fair value.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are treated as an expense when incurred, as follows:

- Staff training costs were recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred, and
- Costs associated with development and maintenance of the Council's website are recognised as an expense when incurred

### Carbon Credits

These are dealt with under **Forestry Assets**.

## Impairment of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangibles

Intangible assets, subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use and goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance 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. The total impairment loss is recognised in the

surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the 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, 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.

## Forestry Assets

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows, discounted at a current market-determined rate. This calculation is based on existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber process, felling costs and silvicultural costs, and takes into account consideration of environmental, operational and market restrictions.

Where standing forestry assets have not been developed to the stage at which a revaluation is appropriate, these assets shall be carried at cost in the statement of financial position.

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

The costs to maintain forestry assets are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

### Carbon Credits

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Free carbon units 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.

## Employee Entitlements

### Short-term Employee Entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

A liability for sick leave is recognised to the extent that, absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where the Council or Group has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

### Long-term Employee Entitlements

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

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

## Superannuation Schemes

### Defined Contribution Schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

### Other Provisions

HRC recognises a provision 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, and it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle this obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be determined. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time,

value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in 'finance costs'.

## Creditors and Other Payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at the amount payable.

## Borrowings

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless HRC has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date, or if expected to be settled within 12 months.

## Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

## Equity

Equity is the community's interest in HRC and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves.

The components of equity are:

- Asset revaluation reserves
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense Reserve

- Restricted reserves
- Insurance infrastructure reserve, and
- Retained earnings

## Asset Revaluation Reserves

These reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value. This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value, through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

## Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

These reserves relate to the revaluation of financial assets to fair value. This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

## Restricted Reserves

These reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity were assigned. Use of these reserves may be legally restricted or created by legislation or HRC.

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions as binding by HRC, and which may not be revised by HRC without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision. The Council may alter them without references to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

## Insurance Infrastructure Reserve

Following the earthquake events in Christchurch and Kaikōura, our ability to insure our infrastructure assets has reduced considerably, as we have been unable to reinsure with one of our commercial providers.

Accordingly, we have a level of rating to build reserves to provide for a level of self-insurance against our assets that now have limited or no insurance cover.

## Goods and Services Tax (GST)

These financial statements are presented net of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are inclusive of GST. Where GST paid is not recoverable, due to it relating to exempt items, the GST inclusive amount is recognised as part of the related asset or expense, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities.

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

The net GST paid to, or recovered from, the Inland Revenue Department is recognised as an item in operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

## Cost Allocation

HRC has derived the cost of service for each of its project groups using the cost allocation system outlined below:

1. Direct costs are those costs identified as being directly attributable to a project group; and are charged directly to that project group
2. Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified, in an economically feasible manner, as contributing directly to a project group. Instead, these are charged to project groups using appropriate cost drivers, including actual usage, staff numbers, floor area, and telephone and computer units

## Income Tax

Income tax expense may comprise both current and deferred tax; and is calculated using tax rates that were enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses.

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

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which HRC expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company can control the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, or directly in equity.

Currently, taxable revenue of HRC, relates to revenue derived from dividends, CentrePort Limited and MWRC Holdings Limited, and the tax liability on these is usually met by imputation credits. All other revenue of HRC is currently exempt from income tax.

## Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements, HRC has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable, under the circumstances. The estimates

and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

### Infrastructural Assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) valuations, over infrastructural assets.

These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset, e.g. HRC could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This risk is minimised by HRC adhering to maintenance requirements included in asset management plans currently in force, to ensure design standards are adequately maintained
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset, and
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the assets will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by local conditions; for example, weather patterns and population and/or traffic growth. To minimise this risk, HRC's infrastructural assets' useful lives were determined in conjunction with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering (NAMS) Group

Senior engineering staff working in the river and drainage area initially revise infrastructural asset valuations, and their methodology is then

subject to peer review, and also reviewed by experienced independent valuers.

### Fair Value of the Investment Property

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing the valuation of investment property. This includes but is not limited to the income capitalisation rate and yields.

## Critical Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

### Classification of Property

HRC owns properties that are currently rented as residential accommodation. The receipt of market-based rental from these is incidental to holding them, as the properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of HRC's overall service delivery and activity programmes. The properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

### Fair value of the Investment Property

This has been valued using advice from a third party with expertise in valuing this kind of asset. The fair value model has been used for valuing

the property. The valuers utilise an income capitalisation approach referred to as the lease of the property.

## Capital Management

HRC's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), which comprise retained earnings and reserves. This is represented by HRC's net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires HRC to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings, prudently, and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Largely as a by-product of this prudential management, ratepayers' funds are managed accordingly.

In order to achieve intergenerational equity, a principle promoted in the Act, HRC utilises asset management plans for its major assets and groups of assets, detailing renewal and maintenance programmes; to ensure ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Long-term Plan identifies the long-term expenditure needs in relation to these asset management plans, and sets out the sources and level of funding necessary to achieve these.

As part of this approach to intergenerational equity, HRC has created reserves identifying different areas of benefit. These are used where there is a discrete set of ratepayers as distinct from the general rate. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas of benefit is applied solely to the specific reserves concerned.

## Rates Funding Impact Statement to 30 June 2026 (\$000)

	Rating Method	Long-term Plan	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan
		2025	2026	2026
<b>Common Rates</b>				
General Rate	Capital Value (Equalised)	28,636	32,799	31,912
Uniform Annual General Charge	UAGC per separately used or inhabited part of a property (SUIP)	4,881	5,154	5,088
Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) UAC	SUIP	4,091	4,320	3,865
Environmental Initiatives UAC	SUIP	3,333	3,665	3,731
<b>Individual Rates</b>				
Manawatū River Accord	SUIP	450	460	460
Biosecurity and Biodiversity (per ha)	Per hectare >4 ha	1,490	1,651	1,684
Rangitikei Environment Group greater than 4 ha	SUIP	53	54	54
Rangitikei Environment Group less than 4 ha	SUIP	53	54	54
River & Drainage Scheme	Mix of Rating Mechanisms	11,305	12,291	12,015
River & Drainage Scheme Rates (UAC)	SUIP	1,509	1,641	1,641
Regional Park UAC	SUIP	14	15	15
Transport Passenger Services	Capital Value	8,132	9,677	9,172
Waitāre Community Biodiversity Project	SUIP	20	20	20
Lake Horowhenua Restoration	SUIP	813	939	744
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>64,779</b>	<b>72,740</b>	<b>70,455</b>
Penalties and Remissions		1,150	1,200	1,375
<b>Total Rates Including Penalties and Remissions</b>		<b>65,929</b>	<b>73,940</b>	<b>71,830</b>

The projected number of rating units within the region at 30 June 2025 is 115,701.

The projected total capital value of all rating units within the region at 30 June 2025 is \$100,003 million.

The projected total land value of all rating units within the region at 30 June 2025 is \$59,756 million.

***All figures are exclusive of GST unless otherwise stated***

## Rates Funding Impact Statement

### Notes:

1. All rates in this Funding Impact Statement are inclusive of GST.
2. The final payment for all rates is 26 September 2025. Except where prior arrangements are made, penalties for late payment will be applied at the maximum rates allowable, being 10 per cent on 3 October 2025. A 10% penalty will also be added to accumulated rates arrears from previous financial years on 4 July 2025 and 9 January 2026.
3. A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit includes any portion inhabited or used by the owner/a person other than the owner, and who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of tenancy, lease, license, or other agreement. This definition includes separately used parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are provided by the owner for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long term basis by someone other than the owner. For the purpose of this definition, vacant land and vacant premises offered or intended for use or habitation by a person other than the owner and usually used as such are defined as 'used'. For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has a single use or occupation is treated as having one separately used or inhabited part.
4. For further information on the activities funded by the targeted rates listed below, please refer to the "How we will fund this activity" in the activity sections on pages 147 to 228 of the Long-term Plan 2024-34.
5. The Council is not inviting any lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rates.

## Equalised Capital Value

The region is made up of seven districts. A portion of your rates bill (General Rate) is derived from the value of your property. Each district is valued at different times. It is important to take into account timing differences so that ratepayers in districts that have been revalued more recently don't unfairly pay more than districts valued two or three years ago. To adjust for revaluation timing differences, we annually revalue all districts to work out an individual district's share of the General Rate. Once the total General Rate for a district is known, the amount is then allocated over the capital values of the individual properties at the time of the last revaluation.

For further information about your rates classes/differentials please visit <https://www.horizons.govt.nz/faqs> Rates Classifications.

## General Rate

### What it funds

The general rate is used to fund part or all of the activities that are of 'public benefit', where no other direct source of funding is identified to cover the cost of the activities.

Group of Activities	Revenue Sought 2025-26 (Including GST)
Partnership, governance and leadership	-
Strategy, science and regulation	17,296,257
Catchment operations	17,565,489
Transport and regional services	6,021,162
Investments	(4,184,135)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,698,773</b>

## How it is applied

The general rate is set on an equalised capital value basis using projected values of each of the region's territorial authority areas to account for the different revaluation cycles in each territorial authority area.

District/City	% of EQCV	All Properties \$ per \$ of Capital Value	Revenue Sought 2025-26 (Including GST)
Horowhenua DC	14.55%	0.0003490	5,340,528
Manawatū DC	15.19%	0.0003464	5,574,123
Palmerston North CC	29.87%	0.0003756	10,960,512
Part Stratford DC	0.15%	0.0003459	53,847
Part Taupō DC	0.00%	0.0004484	715
Part Waitomo DC	0.05%	0.0003987	18,991
Rangitikei DC	8.31%	0.0003987	3,049,413
Ruapehu DC	7.46%	0.0003746	2,736,919
Taranua DC	9.23%	0.0003717	3,385,549
Whanganui DC	15.20%	0.0003679	5,578,176
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>36,698,773</b>

## Uniform Annual General Charge

### What it funds

The UAGC is used to fund activities that have been identified through the Revenue and Financing Policy as meeting one of the following criteria:

- The expenditure is a 'public good' to which every ratepayer has equal access
- The expenditure is related to people rather than property
- The expenditure does not directly change the condition or economic value of a property or resource

## How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 5,851,443. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the region.

Activities	Revenue Sought 2025-26 (Including GST)
Partnership, governance and leadership	6,873,212
Strategy, science and regulation	58,765
Investments	(1,080,534)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,851,443</b>

The 2025-26 rate is \$50.57 per SUIP (GST inclusive).

## Public Transport Rate

### What it funds

The public transport rate funds part of the cost of Horizons' contracted passenger transport services, including public transport (buses and trains) and Total Mobility.

### How it is applied

This rate is applied to districts based on rating roll groups (as determined by territorial authorities) which are predominantly urban in character and to which the services are available, on the basis of capital value. The rate is set on a differential basis, reflecting the cost of the services provided within each district.

District/City	% of EQCV	All Properties \$ per \$ of Capital Value	Revenue Sought 2025-26 (Including GST)
Horowhenua DC	13.27%	0.0000560	414,580
Manawatū DC	8.10%	0.0001423	647,324
Palmerston North CC	47.86%	0.0002949	7,312,882

Rangitikei DC	4.31%	0.0000269	60,391
Ruapehu DC	3.82%	0.0000093	18,407
Tararua DC	2.66%	0.0000120	16,741
Whanganui DC	19.98%	0.0001966	2,077,993
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>10,548,316</b>

## Sustainable Land Use Initiative Rate

### What it funds

This rate funds part of the cost of the Sustainable Land Use Initiative.

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 4,444,759. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the region.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$38.42 per SUIP (GST inclusive).

## Environmental Initiatives Rate

### What it funds

This rate funds the part of the cost of two activities: biosecurity and biodiversity protection and community relationships.

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 4,291,088. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the region.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$37.09 per SUIP (GST inclusive).

## Biosecurity and Biodiversity Protection (per ha) Rate

### What it funds

This rate funds part of the cost of Horizons' biosecurity and biodiversity protection activity.

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 1,936,407. It is applied on a per hectare basis to every rating unit larger than four hectares.

The 2025-26 is \$ \$1.17 per ha (GST inclusive).

## Regional Park Rate

### What it funds

This rate funds part of the cost of the regional park campground, as part of the biosecurity and biodiversity protection activity.

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 17,030. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the Manawatū District and Palmerston North City.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$0.35 per SUIP (GST inclusive).

## Rangitīkei Environment Group

### What it funds

This rate funds the cost of Horizons' contribution to the Rangitīkei Environment Group, as part of the biosecurity and biodiversity protection activity.

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 123,407. Half of this is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the Rangitīkei District larger than four hectares. The other half is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the Rangitīkei District smaller than four hectares.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$9.72 per SUIP for properties greater than 4 hectares and \$ \$37.58 per SUIP for properties less than 4 hectares (GST inclusive).

## Waitārere Community Biodiversity Project

### What it funds

This rate funds the cost of Horizons' contribution to the Waitārere Community Biodiversity Project, as part of the biosecurity and biodiversity protection activity. A map of this rate can be found at <https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/>

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 23,506. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the Waitārere Beach community.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$0.0000300 per dollar of capital value (GST inclusive).

## Manawatū River Accord Rate

### What it funds

This rate funds the part of the cost of Horizons' Water Quality and Quantity activity specifically within the Manawatū River catchment. A map of this rate can be found at <https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/>

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 528,885. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP in the Manawatū River catchment.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$8.51 per SUIP (GST inclusive).

## Horowhenua Water Quality Improvement

### What it funds

This rate funds part of the cost of Horizons' Water Quality and Quantity activity specifically to restore Lake Horowhenua.

### How it is applied

The revenue required is \$ 855,591. It is applied on a uniform basis to every SUIP unit in the Horowhenua District.

The 2025-26 rate is \$ \$45.89 per SUIP (GST inclusive).



River and Drainage Schemes	Class/Diff	Rating Basis	Number Rating of Units	Unit Rate	Revenue Sought 2025-26
<b>RIVER SCHEMES</b>					
<b>Kahuterawa</b>	KM	\$ Per Hectare	47	133.1275644	6,294
				Scheme	6,294
<b>Lower Kiwitea Stream</b>	CK	\$ Per Hectare	137	212.7433766	29,081
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	22,739	1.4171555	32,225
	MK	\$ Per Hectare	293	329.5586843	96,658
				Scheme	157,964
<b>Lower Manawatū</b>	CE	\$ Per Hectare	271,031	0.6343241	171,921
	CL	\$ Per Hectare	141,815	2.1649288	307,020
	CW	\$ Per Hectare	77,355	1.0824644	83,734
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	188	163.1856421	30,724
	F1	\$ per \$ of Land Value	355,058,000	0.0007270	258,131
	F2	\$ per \$ of Land Value	431,932,000	0.0005816	251,215
	F3	\$ per \$ of Land Value	247,150,000	0.0004362	107,808
	F4	\$ per \$ of Land Value	1,070,342,000	0.0002908	311,260
	F5	\$ per \$ of Land Value	1,583,639,150	0.0000727	115,132
	FB	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	1,083,289,000	0.0000761	82,480
	FG	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	4,612,289,200	0.0001132	522,175
	HF	\$ Per SUIP	683	763.1563495	521,236
	IC	\$ Per SUIP	54,482	14.2111584	774,252
	IE	\$ Per SUIP	2,908	7.1055792	20,663
	IF	\$ Per SUIP	6,205	4.6896823	29,099
	IS	\$ Per SUIP	12,096	7.1055792	85,949
	IW	\$ Per SUIP	949	4.6896823	4,451
	PN	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	22,525,330,500	0.0000584	1,314,799
	R1	\$ Per Hectare	3,962	90.3194181	357,866
	R2	\$ Per Hectare	164	18.0638837	2,964
	SA	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	32,065,000	0.0006180	19,815
	SB	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	147,768,000	0.0005453	80,572
	SC	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	61,903,550	0.0003635	22,502
	SD	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	275,845,650	0.0001818	50,136
				Scheme	5,525,903

<b>Lower Manawatū Special Project</b>	AH	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	850,811,000	0.0000012	1,055
	SP (On specified PN scheme)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	22,262,847,000	0.0000382	849,412
	TU (Turitea)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	22,650,000	0.0004763	10,787
				Scheme	861,255
<b>Lower Whanganui River</b>	N1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	10,018,099,650	0.0000202	202,358
	N2	\$ Per SUIP	3,895	25.9765419	101,179
	W1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	253,786,000	0.0001173	29,781
	W2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	9,840,514,650	0.0000587	577,382
				Scheme	910,700
<b>Mākirikiri</b>	A	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	A1	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	B	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	B1	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	C	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	F	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	GF	\$ Per SUIP	-	-	-
	LF	\$ Per SUIP	-	-	-
	T1	\$ Per SUIP	-	-	-
				Scheme	-
<b>Mangatainoka</b>	CK	\$ Per Hectare	16,376	0.7169775	11,741
	CM	\$ Per Hectare	6,000	0.1034972	621
	CU	\$ Per Hectare	16,013	2.7532488	44,087
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	213	108.2210344	23,000
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	462	63.0827844	29,173
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	758	37.8496706	28,688
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	39,529	1.0253226	40,530
	KL	\$ Per Hectare	167	165.5281622	27,716
	LH	\$ Per Hectare	221	19.6545793	4,336
	LL	\$ Per Hectare	595	3.9309159	2,340
	LM	\$ Per Hectare	47	11.7927469	550
	MH	\$ Per Hectare	797	58.4134515	46,576
	ML	\$ Per Hectare	538	11.6826903	6,280





	UM (Marton)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	1,068,815,000	0.0000525	56,069	AN	\$ Per SUIP	1,313	9,6470354	12,667	
						AU	\$ Per Hectare	22	17.6391325	390	
				Scheme	123,454				Scheme	26,367	
<b>Upper Manawatu</b>	CN	\$ Per Hectare	267,794	0.3566666	95,513	<b>Forest Road</b>	A	\$ Per Hectare	37	61.0403216	2,231
	D1	\$ Per Hectare	122	17.1304829	2,097		B	\$ Per Hectare	207	45.7802393	9,487
	D2	\$ Per Hectare	215	12.6663580	2,726		C	\$ Per Hectare	159	30.5201596	4,842
	D3	\$ Per Hectare	238	13.1919844	3,145		D	\$ Per Hectare	550	15.2600800	8,401
	D4	\$ Per Hectare	86	29.1991763	2,516		E	\$ Per Hectare	80	7.9352418	631
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	24,144	1.3655549	32,970		F	\$ Per Hectare	139	4.2728217	592
	M1	\$ Per Hectare	257	100.5196987	25,815				Scheme	26,185	
	M2	\$ Per Hectare	37	321.8039673	12,034						
	U1	\$ Per Hectare	599	156.4237024	93,733	<b>Foxton East</b>	CN	\$ Per Hectare	815	10.1379058	8,266
	U2	\$ Per Hectare	162	117.7769765	19,089		UB	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	695,402,000	0.0000515	35,820
	U3	\$ Per Hectare	150	188.8547336	28,420					Scheme	44,086
	U4	\$ Per Hectare	139	84.5689868	11,737						
				Scheme	329,796						
<b>Upper Whanganui</b>	IN	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	4,170,761,900	0.0000153	63,678	<b>Haunui</b>	A	\$ per \$ of Land Value	29,795,000	0.0007918	23,592
	R1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	3,965,000	0.0002840	1,126					Scheme	23,592
	R2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	2,882,500	0.0001420	409	<b>Himatangi</b>	A	\$ Per Hectare	490	22.5209865	11,038
	R3	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	16,127,000	0.0001702	2,745		B	\$ Per Hectare	407	15.7646907	6,424
	R4	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	11,247,000	0.0000851	957		C	\$ Per Hectare	663	7.8823452	5,228
	U1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	186,940,500	0.0001759	32,890		D	\$ Per Hectare	1,126	4.0537775	4,564
	U2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	592,663,000	0.0000704	41,709		E	\$ Per Hectare	1,367	1.5764690	2,155
							F	\$ Per Hectare	403	1.1260493	453
				Scheme	143,516					Scheme	29,861
<b>Whangaehu - Mangawhero</b>	CN	\$ Per Hectare	169,140	0.1380860	23,356	<b>Hökio</b>	AC	\$ Per SUIP	192	93.7177448	17,994
	IN	\$ Per SUIP	457	14.6019689	6,673		DA	\$ Per Hectare	100	26.8878549	2,698
	LW	\$ Per Hectare	846	3.0584512	2,589		DH	\$ Per Hectare	56	18.0185122	1,003
	MW	\$ Per Hectare	1,308	10.8090187	14,144		DL	\$ Per Hectare	39	4.0356684	156
	UM	\$ Per Hectare	80	46.3498067	3,705		DM	\$ Per Hectare	173	14.1933055	2,456
	UW	\$ Per Hectare	640	25.3995422	16,265		DP	\$ Per Hectare	26	37.2528420	986
				Scheme	66,731		DS	\$ Per Hectare	646	27.8029659	17,959
							IN	\$ Per Hectare	4,262	4.0578169	17,293
							UH	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	65,098,000	0.0000185	1,202
							UL	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	4,867,777,500	0.0000051	24,721
										Scheme	86,467
<b>DRAINAGE SCHEMES</b>											
<b>Ashhurst Stream</b>	AC	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	854,420,000	0.0000148	12,667	<b>Koputaroa</b>	A1	\$ Per Hectare	175	59.5920645	10,446
	AL	\$ Per Hectare	10	66.7109749	643		A2	\$ Per Hectare	214	29.7960324	6,381

	C1	\$ Per Hectare	30	22.5335261	672		C2	\$ Per Hectare	143	23.9025870	3,424
	C2	\$ Per Hectare	127	14.8721277	1,894		CB	\$ Per Hectare	-	-	-
	C3	\$ Per Hectare	112	7.4360640	831		CK	\$ Per Hectare	357	15.9526561	5,689
	C4	\$ Per Hectare	99	23.8708487	2,358		CM	\$ Per Hectare	214	20.0390928	4,286
	C5	\$ Per Hectare	107	15.7547602	1,680		CO	\$ Per Hectare	3,498	1.3814717	4,832
	D1	\$ Per Hectare	488	44.6627400	21,796		EC	\$ Per Hectare	8,629	2.3121615	19,951
	D2	\$ Per Hectare	80	22.3313702	1,796		G1	\$ Per Hectare	140	11.1245224	1,559
	D3	\$ Per Hectare	141	27.2652445	3,852		K1	\$ Per Hectare	366	87.2708600	31,953
	D4	\$ Per Hectare	63	13.6326218	863		L1	\$ Per Hectare	256	28.2575749	7,241
	D5	\$ Per Hectare	348	28.4315303	9,895		L2	\$ Per Hectare	318	11.3030301	3,592
	D6	\$ Per Hectare	113	14.2157647	1,613		M1	\$ Per Hectare	219	39.5303900	8,645
	D7	\$ Per Hectare	250	49.4173307	12,334		M2	\$ Per Hectare	129	15.8121560	2,032
	D8	\$ Per Hectare	166	24.7086654	4,089		O1	\$ Per Hectare	4,080	55.6537664	227,083
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	757	12.0704163	9,132		O2	\$ Per Hectare	1,219	22.2615066	27,142
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	711	7.2422498	5,146		OC	\$ Per Hectare	6,037	6.4414350	38,890
	F3	\$ Per Hectare	108	3.6211242	392		PB	\$ Per Hectare	131	270.4764532	35,383
	F4	\$ Per Hectare	159	1.2070418	192		PK	\$ Per Hectare	357	168.7048029	60,166
	F5	\$ Per Hectare	124	40.1381234	4,989		PM	\$ Per Hectare	214	189.8248603	40,604
	F6	\$ Per Hectare	238	16.0552496	3,819		PO	\$ Per Hectare	3,498	63.2803166	221,336
	I1	\$ Per Hectare	1,264	6.6802659	8,447		R1	\$ Per Hectare	121	54.6196375	6,625
	I2	\$ Per Hectare	306	9.0948522	2,780		T1	\$ Per Hectare	224	46.6496112	10,443
	I3	\$ Per Hectare	664	7.8816895	5,230					Scheme	779,353
	I4	\$ Per Hectare	635	10.4396439	6,628						
	IA	\$ Per Hectare	1,816	1.5679589	2,847	<b>Manawatū</b>	CL	\$ Per Hectare	26	177.7357962	4,660
	IK	\$ Per Hectare	5,245	1.6976986	8,904		CN	\$ Per Hectare	15,352	11.5199468	176,856
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	1,074	27.8365186	29,896		DR	\$ Per Hectare	17,082	27.9221562	476,979
	K1	\$ Per Hectare	131	112.8018184	14,806		DU	\$ Per SUIP	1,442	107.7195623	155,332
	K2	\$ Per Hectare	105	56.4009084	5,946		F1	\$ Per Hectare	1,181	54.3803534	64,227
	P1	\$ Per Hectare	110	229.3873046	25,225		F2	\$ Per Hectare	497	27.1901768	13,510
	P2	\$ Per Hectare	180	151.3956215	27,195		F3	\$ Per Hectare	211	5.4380352	1,149
	P3	\$ Per Hectare	48	181.8324520	8,686		P1	\$ Per Hectare	723	206.4090689	149,305
	P4	\$ Per Hectare	97	120.0094194	11,632		P2	\$ Per Hectare	176	103.2045345	18,129
	P5	\$ Per Hectare	30	213.3380479	6,361		P3	\$ Per Hectare	904	51.6022671	46,648
	P6	\$ Per Hectare	127	140.8031124	17,935		P4	\$ Per Hectare	263	10.3204532	2,717
	P7	\$ Per Hectare	112	70.4015568	7,870					Scheme	1,109,511
	P8	\$ Per Hectare	99	231.6064127	22,879						
	P9	\$ Per Hectare	107	152.8602324	16,302	<b>Moutoa</b>	B1	\$ Per Hectare	4	247.1158914	1,033
				Scheme	333,740		B2	\$ Per Hectare	36	197.6927117	7,125
							B3	\$ Per Hectare	62	37.0673829	2,304
<b>Makerua</b>	B1	\$ Per Hectare	306	35.5324187	10,869		C1	\$ Per Hectare	114	63.0023641	7,174
	B2	\$ Per Hectare	129	14.2129674	1,835		C2	\$ Per Hectare	21	50.4018915	1,061
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	97	59.7564680	5,772		C3	\$ Per Hectare	5	18.9007170	103



Total Rates Summary (\$000)	Including GST	Excluding GST
General Rate	36,699	31,912
Uniform Annual General Charge	5,851	5,088
Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) UAC	4,445	3,865
Environmental Initiatives UAC	4,291	3,731
Manawatū River Accord	529	460
River and Drainage Scheme	13,817	12,015
River and Drainage Scheme Rates (UAC)	1,887	1,641
Regional Park UAC	17	15
Biosecurity and Biodiversity Protection (per ha) Rate	1,936	1,684
Rangitīkei Environment Group greater than 4 ha	62	54
Rangitīkei Environment Group less than 4 ha	62	54
Public Transport	10,548	9,172
Waitāre Community Biodiversity Project	24	20
Lake Horowhenua Restoration	856	744
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>81,023</b>	<b>70,455</b>
Penalties and Remissions	1,581	1,375
<b>Total Rates Including Penalties and Remissions</b>	<b>82,604</b>	<b>71,830</b>

## River and Drainage Scheme Reserves Summary for the year ending 30 June 2026

### Overview

Under our River and Drainage Scheme Activity, all of our schemes set aside funds in scheme-specific emergency reserve accounts. The purpose of these funds, as set out in our Infrastructural Asset Management Plans, is to:

- Meet costs of urgent and un-programmed works, usually associated with flood damage;
- Enable a rapid start on damage repairs, avoiding time delays associated with other funding mechanisms; and
- Fund the deductible in respect of an insurance claim.

The total estimated opening balance of these funds at 1 July 2025 is \$14.64 million. Deposits in total of \$0.56 million (including interest) and withdrawals in total of \$0.24 million are estimated to occur during the year. The total estimated closing balance of these reserves is \$14.96 million.

The table below shows the estimated opening balance for the respective reserve accounts, the amounts expected to be deposited into those accounts (including interest) over the term of the Plan, the amounts expected to be withdrawn from the accounts over that term, and the estimated closing balances at the end of the Plan.

Scheme Reserve Name	Estimated Opening Balance 1 July 2025 Credit/(Debit)	Transfers In Credit/(Debit)	Transfers Out Credit/(Debit)	Estimated Closing Balance 30 June 2026 Credit/(Debit)
Ashhurst Drainage Scheme	82,387	-	(2,921)	79,466
Forest Road Drainage	4,805	806	-	5,611
Foxton East Drainage Scheme	636,154	-	(23,645)	612,509
Haunui Drainage Scheme	20,594	66	-	20,660
Himatangi Drainage Scheme	(4,738)	953	-	(3,785)
Hökio Drainage Scheme	58,890	-	(51,007)	7,883
Kahuterawa River Scheme	24,491	-	(9,741)	14,750
Koputaroa Drainage Scheme	194,571	-	(44,309)	150,262
Lower Kiwitea Scheme	466,326	23,216	-	489,542
Lower Manawatū Scheme	3,245,656	72,329	-	3,317,985
Lower Manawatū Scheme Special Projects	212,979	10,917	-	223,896

Lower Whanganui River Management Scheme	1,431,272	7,980	-	1,439,252
Makerua Drainage Scheme	482,552	-	(14,965)	467,587
Makirikiri Flood Control Scheme	7,585	-	(36,197)	(28,612)
Manawatū Drainage Scheme	177,010	5,109	-	182,119
Mangatainoka River Scheme	1,780,847	52,300	-	1,833,147
Matarawa Flood Control Scheme	74,973	4,057	-	79,030
Moutoa Drainage Scheme	266,415	-	(13,735)	252,680
Ohakune Flood Protection Scheme	149,725	442	-	150,167
Ōhau-Manakau Scheme	762,285	39,341	-	801,626
Pakihi Flood Control Scheme	22,906	2,676	-	25,582
Pohangina-Ōroua River Control Scheme	66,707	75,833	-	142,540
Porewa Flood Control Scheme	(7,976)	2,651	-	(5,325)
Rangitikei River Control Scheme	1,585,414	103,496	-	1,688,910
Ruapehu Scheme	201,560	1,090	-	202,650
South-East Ruahines Scheme	740,256	107,228	-	847,484
Tararua Scheme	(1,455)	1,208	-	(247)
Tawataia-Mangaone Scheme	23,357	-	(1,086)	22,271
Te Kawau Drainage Scheme	123,026	-	(21,034)	101,992
Turakina River Scheme	101,182	1,282	-	102,464
Tūtaenui Flood Control Scheme	(11,422)	2,964	-	(8,458)
Upper Manawatū-Lower Mangahao Scheme	822,438	43,193	-	865,631
Upper Whanganui River Scheme	369,727	-	(10,903)	358,824
Whangaehu-Mangawhero River Scheme	102,492	-	(1,756)	100,736
Whirokino Drainage Scheme	38,509	-	(4,138)	34,371
Amenity Enhancements - Contestable	384,183	4,593	-	388,776
<b>Total Scheme Reserve</b>	<b>14,635,683</b>	<b>563,730</b>	<b>(235,437)</b>	<b>14,963,976</b>

# River and Drainage Scheme Capex Renewal Reserves Summary for the year ending 30 June 2026

## Overview

In accordance with our new 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy we will, as from 1 July 2018, set aside funds in scheme-specific renewal reserve accounts. The purpose of these funds is to enable the renewal of infrastructure assets at the end of their useful lives, as assessed in accordance with Council's Asset Management policy.

The total estimated opening balance of these funds at 1 July 2025 is \$1.14 million. Deposits in total of \$0.06 million (including interest) and withdrawals in total of \$0.25 million are estimated to occur during the year. The total estimated closing balance of these reserves is \$0.95 million.

The table below shows the estimated opening balance for the respective reserves accounts; the amounts expected to be deposited into those accounts (including interest) over the term of the Plan, the amounts expected to be withdrawn from the accounts over that term and the estimated closing balances at the end of the Plan.

Renewal Scheme Reserve Name	Estimated Opening Balance 1 July 2025 Credit/(Debit)	Transfers In Credit/(Debit)	Transfers Out Credit/(Debit)	Estimated Closing Balance 30 June 2026 Credit/(Debit)
Ashhurst Stream	2,100	-	-	2,100
Forest Road Drainage	4,400	200	-	4,600
Foxton East Drainage	5,521	630	-	6,151
Himitangi Drainage	3,768	430	-	4,198
Hökio Drainage	4,170	516	-	4,686
Koputaroa	174,667	-	(31,597)	143,070
Lower Manawatū	13,760	-	-	13,760
Lower Whanganui	(7,365)	-	-	(7,365)
Makerua Drainage	152,183	-	(47,415)	104,768
Makirikiri	48,582	-	(7,267)	41,315
Manawatū Drainage	313,943	-	(84,721)	229,222
Mangatainoka	(24,788)	-	-	(24,788)

Matarawa Valley	39,824	6,750	-	46,574
Moutoa Drainage	(8,466)	19,055	-	10,589
Ōhau-Manakau	203,818	10,000	-	213,818
Pakihi Valley	1,711	345	-	2,056
Pohangina-Ōroua	(33,827)	-	-	(33,827)
Porewa	34,942	5,100	-	40,042
South-East Ruahines	25,209	12,814	-	38,023
Tawataia-Mangaone	9,410	100	-	9,510
Te Kawau Drainage	169,408	-	(78,851)	90,557
Tutaenui	7,505	350	-	7,855
Upper Manawatū	(6,778)	1,000	-	(5,778)
Whirokino Drainage	10,787	-	(708)	10,079
<b>Total Scheme Reserve</b>	<b>1,144,484</b>	<b>57,290</b>	<b>(250,559)</b>	<b>951,215</b>

## Annual Administrative Charges for the year ending 30 June 2026

Pursuant to Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991, Section 243 of the Building Act 2004 and Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002

### A. Overview

Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), Section 243 of the Building Act 2004 and Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) enable local authorities to fix charges for various administrative and monitoring activities. The Council sets charges on an annual basis in the Annual Plan or Annual Plan/Amendment.

The charges outlined here are for the period 1 July 2025 to 2026. They are for:

- Processing of resource consent applications (Section B)
- Compliance monitoring of resource consents (Section C)
- Research and monitoring (Section D)
- Dam consents, Project Information Memoranda (PIMs) and dam safety charges (Section E)
- Totara Reserve camping fees (Section F)
- Undertaking generic administrative functions (Section G)

These charges are based on cost recoveries specified in this Annual Plan. Projected recoveries for 2025-26 are \$2,298,468.13 for consents processing, \$1,930,088.06 for all compliance monitoring charges, and \$2,674,663.24 for contributions from resource users to research and science programmes.

Two statutes guide the Council in setting its administrative charges: the Revenue and Financing Policy prepared under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and the criteria in Section 36 of the RMA. The matters to be considered under both Acts are similar and can be briefly summarised as follows.

### Matching costs to benefits

Both Council's Revenue and Financing Policy and the Section 36 consent criteria led Council to decide that individual users should pay most of the costs of resource administration or monitoring where the benefits are enjoyed by consent holders rather than the community as a whole (exacerbator and beneficiary pays principles). The charges reflect this. Where beneficiaries cannot be individually identified, then charges are made against a group of beneficiaries. Examples are for monitoring surface water flows, and groundwater quality and quantity monitoring.

In setting its charges, the Council also considers one further principle.

### Equity

Classes of users should be treated in the same manner. To achieve this, charges for basic inspections are applied equitably across the region, with travel costs charged uniformly irrespective of location. More detailed inspections will be charged on an actual and reasonable basis, particularly in instances of non-compliance.

### B. Resource consent processing charges

The RMA enables Council to recover all reasonable costs incurred in respect of particular activities to which the charge relates. These costs are largely associated with (but not limited to) the receiving, processing,

granting and monitoring of resource consents, as well as the change or cancellation of conditions, reviews, certificates of compliance and deemed permitted activities (DPAs).

The net costs of services for this output reflect Council's policies as follows:

- Council's policy is to recover from applicants, 100 per cent of the actual and reasonable costs of receiving, processing and granting resource consent applications and their subsequent administration and monitoring. It should be noted that some community-based applications (excluding territorial authorities) will, at the sole discretion of Council, not be charged with the full cost of processing consents
- Council's policy is to recover its actual and reasonable costs associated with monitoring compliance of resource consents
- Council officers are available to assist with queries before a resource consent application is lodged. There is no charge for the first hour of pre-application assistance. After the first hour, Council's policy is to charge for this service, and
- In accordance with the Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010, where Council fails to process resource consent applications, including applications seeking to change or cancel conditions under Section 127 within statutory timeframes, Council will provide a discount of 1 per cent per day, up to a maximum of 50 working days. Council does not have to provide a discount in relation to applications seeking to extend lapse dates under Section 127 as this is not provided for under these Regulations.

When dealing with applications under the RMA, including, among others, consent applications, applications seeking to vary consents or initiating consent reviews, applications for certificates of compliance, existing use and DPAs, requests under Section 100A of the RMA and objections pursuant to Section 357AB of the RMA, Council will recover costs via a combination of fixed charges (as initial deposits), which are detailed below; and additional charges where the initial deposit is insufficient. The deposit is set by reference to the average costs for processing various consent types, whilst the additional charges are recovered on the basis of the hourly rate of the staff involved. These hourly rates are determined using actual employment costs plus a factor to cover administration and operating costs in receiving, processing, granting and monitoring resource consents. A similar approach is taken to compliance monitoring charges, as detailed later in this section.

#### Application Charges

Section 36(1)(b) of the RMA enables Council to recover from applicants, its actual and reasonable costs in carrying out its functions in relation to the receiving, processing and granting of resource consent applications (including consent variations, certificates of compliance and existing use certificates). Council is also permitted, under Section 36, to recover its costs associated with various activities, including, for example, resource consent reviews (Section 36(1)(cb) and issuing notices for DPAs (Section 36(1)(ae).

Application charges involve payment of an initial fixed deposit (minimum application fee) at the time an application is lodged with Council. Where an application is to be limited or publicly notified, a further fixed deposit is required to be paid to Council one week prior to notification occurring. In instances where the total cost of processing an application is not fully covered by the fixed deposit(s), an additional charge(s) will be made

under Section 36(5) of the RMA to recover the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Council in carrying out its statutory functions.

Unless the initial fixed deposit(s) are paid in full when applications are first lodged and/or when additional charges for limited notified or fully notified consents are required, Council reserves its right under Section 36AAB(2) of the RMA to suspend processing an application until the charge has been paid.

#### Fixed initial deposits for applications

The following tables set out the fixed initial deposit amounts for various types of activities, payable on lodgement of application. As set out above, if the application is to be limited or publicly notified, a further fixed deposit will be required one week prior to notification occurring – see below for details as to the fixed initial deposits for notified consent application processes.

Activity type	Fixed Initial Deposit
	GST Inclusive
<b>Utilising Groundwater</b>	
For stock purposes	\$885.50
For irrigation	\$1,863.00
Other uses	\$1,127.00
<b>Utilising Surface Water</b>	
For stock purposes	\$977.50

Activity type	Fixed Initial Deposit
	GST Inclusive
For irrigation	\$1,207.50
Other uses	\$1,150.00
For damming and diversion of water	\$1,150.00

<b>Utilising Land</b>	
Within a coastal area (excluding marine farms)	\$920.00
Drilling of a well or bore	\$575.00
For intensive farming purposes	\$1,725.00
Use or disturbance of land (e.g. earthworks, vegetation clearance and land-based gravel extraction)	\$920.00
Use or disturbance of land and vegetation clearance – infield consents	\$200.00
Land disturbance and vegetation clearance associated with forestry activities (including activities that require consent under the NES-CF)	\$920.00
Activities associated with the NES-FW	\$940.00

Activity type	Fixed Initial Deposit GST Inclusive
<b>Discharging Contaminants (Excludes Intensive Farming)</b>	
Discharges to land	\$885.50
Discharges to water	\$1,150.00
Discharges to air	\$1,150.00
<b>Works in Beds of Rivers or Lake</b>	
Extraction of gravel	\$1,667.50
Culvert	\$885.50
Bridge	\$885.50
Certificate of Compliance	\$885.50
Deemed Permitted Activity	\$885.50
<b>Existing Authorised Activities</b>	
Review (Section 128)	\$885.50
Addition of land parcels	\$200.00
Transfer activity location	\$885.50
Transfer of consent	\$100.00

Activity type	Fixed Initial Deposit GST Inclusive
Existing use certificate	\$885.50
Variation (Section 127) – administration conditions only (see notes below)	\$500.00
Variation (Section 127) – all other conditions (see notes below)	\$885.50
<b>Other</b>	
Covers the processing of resource consents that do not fit within the consent activities above.	\$885.50

**Notes:**

1. NES-CF refers to the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Amendment Regulations 2023.
2. NES-FW refers to the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020.
3. Administrative conditions include monitoring and reporting requirements. All other conditions relate to avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment (e.g. water quality standards, construction methodology, maintaining environmental flows etc.).
4. Resource consent reviews initiated by Council will take place regardless of whether the consent holder pays the initial fixed

deposit or not. The consent holder will be liable for the actual and reasonable costs incurred at the end of the review.

Further fixed deposit for notified applications

If an application is required to be limited or publicly notified, Council will require a further fixed deposit as set out below. This deposit is in addition to the initial fixed deposit. The further fixed deposits also apply to applications lodged seeking to vary conditions of a consent or a review of conditions initiated by Council.

Notification type	Further Fixed Deposit GST Inclusive
Limited notification	\$7,500.00
Publicly notified (full notification)	\$20,000.00

Hearing by a commissioner if requested by applicant or submitter

Section 36(1)(aa) and (ab) enables Council to set charges in the event an applicant or submitter makes a request in writing, pursuant to Section 100A of the RMA that Council delegate its functions, powers and duties required to hear and decide an application to one or more hearing commissioners who are not members of Council. In the event this occurs, a fixed preliminary deposit, as detailed below, is required to be paid to Council upon the request being made pursuant to Section 100A of the RMA. Where fixed preliminary deposit is insufficient, then actual and reasonable costs will be recovered from the applicant or submitter in accordance with Section 35(6) and as detailed in the Schedule of Additional Charges. The charge detailed below is to be paid to Council upon the request being lodged with Council.

Hearing by a commissioner if requested by applicant or submitter	Fixed Preliminary Deposit GST Inclusive
Hearing by a commissioner if requested by applicant or submitter.	\$5,000.00

Objections

Section 36(1)(af) of the RMA enables Council to set charges when considering an objection under Section 357A(1)(f) or (g) if a person requests under Section 357AB that the objection be considered by a hearing commissioner. In the event this occurs, a fixed preliminary deposit as detailed below is required. In the event costs exceed this amount, actual and reasonable costs will be recovered from the applicant under Section 36(5) and as detailed under the Schedule of Additional Charges. The charge detailed below is to be paid to Council upon the request being lodged with Council.

Objections under section 357(1)(f) or (g)	Fixed Preliminary Deposit GST Inclusive
Objection	\$5,000.00

Direct referral

Where an application is to proceed via direct referral to the Environment Court, all actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council up until formal referral to the Environment Court, will be recovered from the applicant under Section 36 of the RMA. All costs incurred after that will be recovered by agreement with the applicant or by way of application to the Environment Court under Section 285 of the RMA.

## Notes

1. In the event that there are applications involving multiple consents, the initial deposit charge will apply to each separate consent forming part of the proposal.
2. Applicants will be charged all actual and reasonable costs above the deposit fee. Such costs may include, without limitation, Council officer time, consultants, hearing commissioners, technical advisors and the like (plus disbursements). Hourly rates are set out in the Schedule of Additional Charges.
3. Council will provide an estimate of any additional charge when requested to do so. This is required under Section 36(6). Interim monthly invoices will also be provided for notified applications on request, or where appropriate to assist with tracking of actual and reasonable costs.
4. Where the initial deposit exceeds the actual and reasonable costs, the difference will be refunded to the applicant.
5. Where an application is withdrawn, the initial fixed deposit will be refunded, minus costs incurred by Council in processing the consent prior to the application being withdrawn. In the event costs incurred by Council exceed the deposit amount, these actual and reasonable costs will be recovered from the applicant.
6. The Council may remit any charge referred to in the tables, in part or in full, on a case-by-case basis, and solely at Council's discretion.
7. There will be no charge for the first hour of Council officer time in responding to queries in advance of a resource consent application being lodged. After the first hour, costs will be accrued, and applicants (or potential applicants) will be invoiced for staff time, and consultant and technical costs, plus disbursements whether an application is lodged or not.
8. Mileage will be charged at the applicable Inland Revenue Department rate, when the travel is incurred. In relation to staff travel time, each visit may only be charged to a maximum of 2 hours per visit. This ensures those consent applicants or consent holders who are located in remote locations are not unduly penalised.
9. Costs for hearing commissioners will be recovered at actual and reasonable rates, including disbursements. Costs associated with councillors will be recovered at the rates identified in the Other Charges table, detailed below.
10. These charges shall come into effect on 1 July 2025 and remain in effect until 30 June 2026.

### Schedule of additional charges

The processing of consent applications (including certificates of compliance and existing use certificates), any review and variation processes and the issue of DPA notices may require further charges that exceed the fixed preliminary deposit or further fixed deposit identified above. In these cases, the following schedule of charges shall form the basis for calculating and charging actual and reasonable costs under Section 36(5). Any additional charges will have regard to the factors in Section 36(4) of the RMA.

Applicants have the ability to object to additional charges levied by the Council under Section 36(5) on the basis that they do not reflect actual costs or are unreasonable, but a similar right does not exist in respect of the fixed deposits set out above.

## Methodology

Additional charges are calculated by multiplying staff time (including travel) by the hourly rate (as set out below), plus disbursements (such as specialist advice).

### Charges for council officers and decision-makers

The hourly rates for Council officers and decision-makers will be relied on when calculating any additional charges under the RMA (both processing and monitoring components). All hourly rates are GST exclusive. Please note that not all positions are detailed in the list below. In these circumstances, the hourly rate will be calculated based on actual employment costs plus a factor to cover administration and operating costs in receiving, processing, granting and monitoring resource consents.

### Staff hourly charge rates

Role	Hourly Rate GST Exclusive
Consents Administrator	\$85.00
Consents Monitoring Officer	\$95.00
Senior Consents Monitoring Officer	\$110.00
Consents Planner	\$110.00
Senior Consents Planner	\$125.00
Senior Communications Advisor	\$120.00
Team Leader Consents	\$160.00
Team Leader Compliance	\$130.00

Role	Hourly Rate GST Exclusive
Scientist	\$110.00
Senior Scientist	\$135.00
Rural Industry Advisor	\$140.00
Freshwater & Partnerships Manager	\$175.00
Investigations & Design Manager	\$175.00
Regulatory Manager	\$175.00
Group Manager	\$250.00
Commissioner	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Hearings Committee Chair and Members	At Cost Plus Disbursements

### Other charges

Descriptor	Charge Rate GST Exclusive
Pre-lodgement checking and advice (first hour)	\$0.00
Pre-lodgement checking and advice (subsequent hour)	@ Hourly Rate
Replacement copies and other documents (per page)	\$1.00

Descriptor	Charge Rate
	GST Exclusive
Consultant and solicitor fees	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Specialist or technical services	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Legal advice	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Hearings	At Cost
Production of order papers	At Cost
Advertising costs	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Independent commissioners	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Hearing committee chair and members	At Cost Plus Disbursements
Councillor as chairperson of a hearing	\$100 per Hour of Hearing Time
Councillor on a hearing (but not chairperson)	\$80 per Hour of Hearing Time

#### Notes

Solicitor fees include, but are not limited to, costs associated with attendance at consent hearings and court.

#### C. Compliance monitoring charges

Pursuant to Section 36(1)(c) of the RMA, Council can recover the actual and reasonable costs associated with the monitoring and supervision of resource consents and certificates of compliance. This includes the costs associated with assessing whether consent holders are complying with their resource consents. How much compliance monitoring is required will vary depending on the nature of the activity, its size and frequency, and the potential for environmental effects.

Additionally, under Section 36(1)(cc) Council can recover costs associated with monitoring those activities permitted by a national environmental standard (NES) if that NES provides for monitoring the costs associated with the NES.

Under Section 150 of the LGA, where Council receives a complaint about a person or organisation carrying out an activity that does not comply with the RMA, and that person is subsequently found to be non-compliant, Council will charge that person or organisation for the cost of any inspection it undertakes in relation to that activity. An initial minimum charge of \$194 excl. GST will apply to all incidents inspected, which covers travel time, inspection time, identification of relevant parties and any follow-up administration (e.g. entering outcomes into database, follow-up correspondence, etc).

Any additional charges will only be made to cover actual and reasonable costs from the person or organisation who is found to be non-compliant with the RMA.

Apart from those activities listed in the fixed schedule of charges below, annual costs associated with monitoring resource consents, and any NES, will be recovered via a combination of a fixed annual preliminary charge

(as a deposit) and additional charges where the initial charge is insufficient, based on:

- Staff time multiplied by the chargeable hourly rate identified in Schedule of Charges, plus disbursements (such as specialist advice).

The fixed annual preliminary charge accounts for costs associated with the first compliance assessment, with any further time to undertake the total annual monitoring activity recovered through additional charges based on actual and reasonable costs. Additional charges (over and above the annual preliminary charge) will also account for extra compliance monitoring (including site visits, sampling, assessment, reporting and follow-up processes), which is required as a result of non-compliance with consent conditions.

In the event consultants are required to assist in monitoring compliance, the costs associated with this will be recovered from the consent holder, at cost plus disbursements.

In 2024 Council added a new charge of \$750 excl. GST per water meter location/data set, which will cover the costs running of its water metering programme, including costs associated with flow meter validation visits, fault repairs, telemetry and data management, asset depreciation, website and live data access for consent holder connections, along with Central Government annual data supply and reporting.

#### Annual fixed charges

Activity type	Fixed Charge GST Inclusive
Aquifer drilling and ongoing monitoring	\$230.00
Farm culverts, bridges and fords (excludes those required under intensive land-use consents and associated with infrastructure projects)	\$230.00
Domestic on-site wastewater	\$230.00
Monitoring required under Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment of Regulations 2022 or as a condition of consent.	\$862.50

#### Fixed annual preliminary compliance charge

Activity type	Fixed Annual Preliminary Compliance Charge GST Inclusive
Freshwater	
Telemetered irrigation and stock water takes	\$126.50
Un-telemetered stock water takes	\$230.00
Un-telemetered irrigation takes	\$230.00
Municipal water takes	\$327.00

Activity type	Fixed Annual Preliminary Compliance Charge GST Inclusive
Major industrial water takes: Category 1 and Category 2 sites	\$943.00
Minor industrial water takes: Category 3 and Category 4 sites	\$437.00
<b>Waste Management</b>	
Major discharges to water: Category 1 to Category 3 municipal wastewater treatment plant discharges, plus other Category 1 and Category 2 industrial discharges to water	\$1,046.50
Minor discharges to water: Category 3 and Category 4 discharges to water	\$327.00
Major discharges to air: Category 1 and Category 2 discharges to air	\$1,046.50
Minor discharges to air: Category 3 to Category 4 discharges to air	\$437.00
Major discharges to land: Category 1 and Category 2 discharges to land	\$1,046.50
Minor discharges to land: Category 3 and Category 4 discharges to land	\$327.00

Activity type	Fixed Annual Preliminary Compliance Charge GST Inclusive
Other on-site wastewater	\$327.00
<b>Rural</b>	
Farm dairy effluent	\$230.00
Intensive land use	\$230.00
Piggery discharges	\$437.00
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Major use or disturbance of land (e.g. earthworks, vegetation clearance, land-based gravel extraction and quarry operations) – earthworks that have a medium to high risk of discharging into the receiving environment	\$851.00
Minor use or disturbance of land (e.g. earthworks, vegetation clearance, land-based gravel extraction and quarry operations) – earthworks activities that have a low risk of discharging into receiving environment	\$437.00
Land disturbance, vegetation clearance and other activities associated with forestry activities (including activities that require consent under the National Environmental Standard Production Forestry)	\$437.00

Activity type	Fixed Annual Preliminary Compliance Charge GST Inclusive
Major discharge of stormwater – Category 1 and Category 2 discharges	\$1,046.50
Minor discharge of stormwater – Category 3 and Category 4 discharges	\$230.00
Works in beds of rivers or lakes, including gravel extraction and construction of culverts, bridges and fords	\$230.00
Activities Permitted by a National Environment Standard	
National Environmental Standard for Commercial Forestry (NES-CF)*	\$437.00
National Environment Standard for Freshwater (NES-FW)**	\$230.00
National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors (NES-STO)***	\$230.00
Other Activities	
Covers activities that require resource consent that do not fit within the consent activities above, but which may have environmental effects and will require some supervision and monitoring by Council	\$437.00

\*The NES-CF specifies which activities councils may charge for through Regulation 106, These activities relate to earthworks (Regulation 24), river crossings (Regulation 37), forestry quarrying (Regulation 51) and harvesting (Regulation 63(2)).

\*\*The NES-FW provides for recovery of costs for monitoring of permitted activities under Part 4 of the NES-FW.

\*\*\*Section 16 of the NES-STO provides for the recovery of costs for monitoring of permitted activities.

#### Annual consents administration charge

The resource consent annual administration charge fee of \$50, excluding GST per consent, contributes to the costs Council incurs in undertaking its consenting, monitoring and administrative functions required under the RMA. This includes maintaining consent and compliance information, reviewing annual charges and ensuring information on our databases and files is accurate and current. This charge is the same for all categories of resource consent.

Annual charges apply to all current resource consents.

The charges apply regardless of whether the consent is being monitored or used. The reason being, the consent holders either actively use their resource consents and derive direct private benefit from that use, or if they are not, are reserving the right to use a resource or carry out an activity, which in turn may limit others from holding similar resource consents. If a consent holder is not using a consent, and does not wish to pay charges, they have the option of surrendering their resource consent. This is provided for under section 138 of the RMA.

#### D. Research and Monitoring Charges

The following charges, made pursuant to Section 36(1)(c) of the RMA, are payable by holders of resource consents and offset the Council's costs for its surface water, ground-water, and gravel resource research and monitoring programmes.

Overview of charging policy

The net cost of services for this output reflects Council's policies as follows:

- Council's policy (as outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy) is to recover from consent holders 60 per cent of the costs of research and monitoring relating to gravel resources and 30 per cent of the costs relating to water quantity. For water quantity charges, Council has introduced a scale of fees based on restrictions on water takes and portions of the year during which the take occurs; and
- Council's policy (as outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy) is to recover from consent holders 30 per cent of the costs of research and monitoring relating to water quality.

Schedule of charges

Charges for surface and groundwater takes

Standard Charges	
Water Quantity Environmental Monitoring Base Charge	\$34.87
Water Quantity Environmental Monitoring (based on maximum daily rate)	\$0.82 per m <sup>3</sup>
Non-domestic Power Schemes	
Draw and Discharge or Abstract less than 0.05 m <sup>3</sup> /second	Nil
Draw and Discharge or Abstract between 0.05 - 0.2 m <sup>3</sup> /second	\$253.37
Hydro Electricity Power Scheme Fixed Charges	
KCE Mangahao Limited	Mangahao – \$12,976.00
Genesis Power Limited	Tongariro Power Development – \$50,820.00

Plus additional costs for specific projects as per the Schedule of Administrative Charges.

NZ Energy Limited	\$2,337.00
KCE Piriaka	\$12,976.00

**Other Permits**

Other holders of permits A charge of \$34.89 plus \$0.82 per cubic metre authorised as a maximum daily take.

**Land Use Permits (fluvial resources/gravel extractions)**

Holders of land use consents to remove gravel\* \$0.44 per cubic metre extracted.

- The cost of gravel per cubic metre rate is calculated as the overall required revenue divided by the expected total volume extracted in cubic metres, plus a 15 per cent contingency.
- The costs may change throughout the Long-term Plan if there are strong environmental or river engineering benefits.

Water quality charges for discharge consents

	2025-26
Discharge Monitoring	Annual Fee
AFFCO Feilding	\$6,758.00
Fonterra – Longburn	\$4,431.00

	2025-26
Discharge Monitoring	Annual Fee
Horowhenua District Council	\$2,215.00
Manawatū District Council	\$30,730.00
NZ Defence Force	\$11,489.00
Palmerston North City Council	\$9,701.00
Rangitikei District Council	\$33,384.00
Riverlands Manawatū	\$5,661.00
Ruapehu District Council	\$33,352.00
Scanpower	\$7,169.00 <sup>1</sup>
Winstone Pulp	\$6,113.00

<sup>1</sup> Charged at 50% if the currently contracted monitoring continues.

	2025-26
Consent Monitoring (Contracted)	Annual Fee
Tararua District Council	\$55,820 or as contracted

State of Environment Monitoring and Research Type and Quantity	2025-26 Annual Fee
Discharge to Land <25 m3/day	\$284.00
Discharge to Land 25 to 50 m3/day	\$381.00
Discharge to Land 50 to 100 m3/day	\$568.00
Discharge to Land 100 to 200 m3/day	\$757.00
Discharge to Land 200 to 1,000 m3/day	\$2,527.00
Discharge to Land 1,000 to 10,000 m3/day	\$2,841.00
Discharge to Land >10,000 m3/day	\$3,157.00
Discharge to Water <25 m3/day	\$569.00
Discharge to Water 25 to 50 m3/day	\$758.00
Discharge to Water 50 to 100 m3/day	\$1,136.00
Discharge to Water 100 to 200 m3/day	\$1,516.00
Discharge to Water 200 to 1,000 m3/day	\$5,051.00
Discharge to Water 1,000 to 10,000 m3/day	\$5,683.00
Discharge to Water >10,000 m3/day	\$6,314.00
Unspecified Volume Discharge	\$3,157.00
Land Fill – High Impact	\$6,314.00
Land Fill – Medium Impact	\$948.00
Land Fill – Low Impact	\$316.00

- Categorisation of landfills as ‘high’, ‘medium’ or ‘low’ impact takes into account key factors regarding the site and its operation are taken into account. These include, but are not limited to, site risks, pathways for contamination and the nature of the receiving environment.

*Notes:*

1. All charges are payable on request.
2. These charges shall come into effect on 1 July 2025 and remain in effect until 30 June 2026. These charges are reviewed annually for each Annual Plan and are likely to increase in line with increased costs.
3. In setting these charges, the Council has had regard to the criteria set out in Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
4. All charges are exclusive of GST.
5. Where the consent does not cover the full year, all research and monitoring annual fees and/or cubic metre charges will be pro-rated based on the commenced and/or expiry dates of the consent. This excludes the surface and groundwater charge of \$34.89.
6. Specified fees for discharge monitoring and consent monitoring apply to specific consents holders, and are additional to general State of Environment Monitoring and Research charges.
  - E. Dam consents, project information memoranda (PIMs) and dam safety charges

The following charges, made pursuant to Section 243 of the Building Act, are payable by dam owners and related to goods and services provided by Council staff. While fixed charges have been set, it is Council policy to

recover actual and reasonable costs incurred on behalf of dam owners in relation to dam consents, PIMs and dam safety work.

#### Overview of charging policy

The net costs of services for this output reflect Council's policies as follows:

Council's policy (as outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy) is to recover 100 per cent of costs from dam owners.

#### Schedule of Charges

##### Dam consent, PIM and safety work charges

Please note these charges are the minimum charges. Additional charges may be incurred based on actual and reasonable costs for staff time, expert advice and other disbursements.

Activity type	Fixed Minimum Charge	Lodgement Fee
Dam Project Information Memoranda (PIM)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Large Value Dam (above \$100,000)	\$750	\$750
Medium Value Dam (\$20,000 to \$99,999)	\$500	\$500
Small Value Dam (\$0 to \$19,999)		

Activity type	Fixed Minimum Charge	Lodgement Fee
Dam Building Consent and Certificate of Acceptance * <sup>1</sup>		
Large Value Dam (above \$100,000)	\$4,000	\$4,000
Medium Value Dam (\$20,000 to \$99,999)	\$2,000	\$2,000
Small Value Dam (\$0 to \$19,999)	\$1,000	\$1,000

\*<sup>1</sup> The charges associated with building consent applications are those that are directly applied by Waikato Regional Council (WRC) as these functions have been transferred to WRC. It is therefore advised to contact WRC ([www.waikatoregion.govt.nz](http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz)) to check building consent application charges and charge-out rates. Please note that building consents incur BRANZ and Department of Building and Housing levies. These are payable to WRC

#### Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022

Dam safety is administered and invoiced by Horizons.

Activity type	Fixed Minimum Charge	Lodgement Fee
Lodge or review dam classification certificate	\$200	\$200
Lodge or review dam safety assurance programme	\$400	\$400
Lodge annual dam compliance certificate	\$200	\$200
Policy implementation – dangerous dams, earthquake-prone dams and flood-prone dams	\$200	N/A
Amendment to compliance schedule	\$100	N/A
Any other activity under the Building Act 2004 (actual and reasonable costs)	\$100	N/A

#### Charges for council officers and decision makers

The hourly rates (stated in the table found on page 82) for the council officers and decision makers will be charged for work under the Building Act 2004 that do not have a fixed charge or where the fixed charge is inadequate to cover the actual and reasonable costs of Council.

#### F. Totara Reserve

The following charges are made pursuant to Sections 103(2) of the LGA and are payable by campers at the Totara Reserve.

#### Overview of charging policy

The net costs of services for this output reflect Council's policies as follows:

- a. Council's policy (as outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy) is to recover from campers more than 30 per cent of the costs of running the Totara Reserve Camp.

#### Schedule of charges

##### Camp fees

Powered site:	\$40.00 (for two people) plus \$7.50 per person per night
Non-powered site:	\$22.50 (for two people) plus \$7.50 per person per night
Children under 5:	Free

##### Camp Rangī Woods Rental

As negotiated with the Camp Rangī Woods Trust Board.

#### Notes:

1. All charges are payable on request.
  2. These charges shall come into effect on 1 July 2025 and remain in effect until 30 June 2026.
  3. All charges are inclusive of GST.
- G. Other administrative charges

The following charges are made pursuant to Sections 36(1)(a), (c), (e) and (f) of the RMA, and/or Section 13 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), and are payable firstly by

applicants for the preparation or change of a policy statement or plan; secondly by persons seeking information in respect of plans and resource consents; and finally, by persons seeking the supply of documents.

#### Schedule of charges

Application for the preparation of a plan	A deposit of \$1,000 or the actual and reasonable costs of notification, whichever is the greater.
Application to change a policy statement or plan	A deposit of \$600 or the actual and reasonable costs of notification, whichever is the greater.
Information for general education/public use and normal public enquiries	No charge for first half hour or 20 A4 photocopies. Beyond that, actual and reasonable costs may be charged.
Information for planning, technical and commercial purposes	Actual and reasonable cost recovery.

Photocopies	Black and White	Colour
A4 single sided	15c per page	60c per page
A4 double sided	30c per page	\$1.20 per page
A3 single sided	30c per page	80c per page
A3 double sided	60c per page	\$1.60 per page
A2 single sided	\$14.00 per page	Not available

Copying charges are GST inclusive and should be paid immediately by cash or eftpos. For large amounts, credit may be approved on application.

Supply of Council documents	A set charge may be made for recovery of production costs.
Request for information from Council databases	After first half hour, \$90 per hour.

*Notes:*

- 1. Staff costs per hour will be charged as per the table on page 84.

- 2. These charges shall come into effect on 1 July 2025 and remain in effect until 30 June 2026.
- 3. In accordance with Section 13 of the LGOIMA, a deposit for part of a charge for Council information may be sought in advance of a request being actioned.
- 4. In making these charges, Council has had regard to the criteria set out in Section 36 of the RMA, and the practice guides accompanying the LGOIMA.
- 5. All charges are exclusive of GST.

# Annual Plan Disclosure Statement for the year ending 30 June 2026

## What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Benchmark	Limit	Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark income increases	\$69.3M 5.00%	\$71.89M 8.80%	Not met
Debt affordability benchmark	175%	76.83%	Met
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	101.3%	Met
Essential services benchmark	100%	264.40%	Met
Debt servicing benchmark	15%	2%	Met

## Notes

### 1 Rates affordability benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark,—
  - (a) the council’s planned rates income for the year is compared with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the council’s long-term plan; and

- (b) the council’s planned rates increases for the year are compared with a quantified limit on rates increases for the year contained in the financial strategy included in the council’s long-term plan.

- (2) The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—

- (a) its planned rates income for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and

- (b) its planned rates increases for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases

### 2 Debt affordability benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the council’s planned borrowing is compared with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in the council’s long-term plan.

- (2) The council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

### 3 Balanced budget benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the council’s planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

- (2) The council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

#### **4 Essential services benchmark**

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

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

#### **5 Debt servicing benchmark**

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

(2) Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the council's population will grow slower than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 15% of its planned revenue.





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