

Pūrongo-nō Mua i Te Wā Pōti

Pre-Election Report

July 2025



Te Kaunihera o
Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta
Upper Hutt City Council

Ngā rā whakahirahira

Important dates

1 AUGUST (12 NOON)

Enrolment and nominations close (nominations opened on 4 July)

Get enrolled before this date to make sure you are eligible to vote in the Local Government Elections. No new candidates for Council will be accepted after this date.

6 AUGUST

Get in the know

Candidate information will be public now. Get in the know by reading the available information.

9 SEPTEMBER - 11 OCTOBER

Voting opens

Your voting papers will arrive in the post this week. You can read about candidates now if you haven't already done so. If you're not sure what to do next, visit the links in your voting paper envelope.

11 OCTOBER (12 NOON)

Voting closes

Votes can be hand delivered to Council up to midday Saturday, 11 October.

14 - 19 OCTOBER

Official election results declared

Rārangi upoko

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Wāhinga

Foreword



Geoff Swainson

Te Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive

Later this year our community will have the opportunity to vote for their Council representatives. Potential candidates will now be considering whether to put themselves forward to stand for election to represent the people of Upper Hutt.

This report provides an overview of the current position and direction of our Council. The information in it aims to promote discussion about the key challenges we're facing to encourage informed debate in the lead up to the elections. This report also outlines our financial performance and provides financial projections for the next three years.

This year's local government elections are set against a backdrop of unprecedented change as local government continues to face the Government's accelerating reform programme. Some major reforms have been in progress or signalled for some time such as for three waters and the resource management regime. Many other initiatives and directions are having unforeseen and yet unknown impacts on councils and their future role and viability.

Our current Long Term Plan to 2034 is focused on three key priorities: balancing the books; maintaining our infrastructure; and a back-to-basics approach to our services. These will require careful decision-making and priority setting in the next triennium and beyond.

The expected removal of water services and associated strategic assets – comprising over 40% of our activity based on expenditure – from both Council's control and its balance sheet, will redefine what Council's future looks like, and determine what is doable and affordable within that new scope.

Now more than ever we need Elected Members with strong, positive leadership and the courage to make difficult decisions. In the current environment and for the foreseeable future, Council will need to balance unprecedented pressures, expectations and financial constraints with the importance of delivering services to enhance the wellbeing of our community and prosperity of our city.

I encourage potential candidates and eligible voters to make use of this report and further information sources to inform their participation in this year's local government elections.

Hei te pito pea o tēnei tau, ka whai wāhi mai te hāpori ki te pōti mō tētahi tangata, tāngata rānei hei kaiwhakarite mō te kaunihera. Ka noho ngā kaitono tōmua ki te whakaaroaro mēnā ka kōkiri rātou i te kaupapa me te tū hei kaiwhakarite mō te rohe o Whakatiki.

Ko tā te pūrongo nei he whakarato i te tūranga me te aronga whānui o te Kaunihera. Ko ngā kōrero o roto hei whakatairanga i ngā whakawhitinga kōrero mō ngā momo tuma, ngā wero kei mua i a tātou, ki te whakahau hoki i ngā tohenga e ara ake ana i mua i ngā pōtitanga. Ko tā tēnei pūrongo he whakarārangi i ngā āheinga tahua me ngā whakaatatanga tahua mō ngā tau e toru e heke mai ana.

Ko ngā pōtitanga mō tēnei rohe, e whakaritehia ana i raro i te āhuatanga o te panoni nui, e aro atu ana te kaunihera ki te hōtaka whakatere i ngā whakahoutanga a te kāwanatanga tonu. Ko ētahi o ngā whakahoutanga matua kua kōkiritia, kua whakamōhiotia rānei kua timatahia pērā i te kaupapa o ngā wai e toru me te tukanga mō te whakahaere rawa hoki. He maha atu anō ngā kaupapa me ngā aronga, me ngā panga kāore i kitea, mō ngā kaunihera me ngā ahunga whakamua mō ngā kaupapa nei.

Ko tā mātou Mahere Pae Tawhiti atu ki te tau 2034 e aro ana ki ngā whakaarotau e toru matua: ko te whakataurite i ngā pukapuka tahua; te whakarite i te anga whakahaere ā-roto; me te hoki ki te tūturutanga o te whakahaere i a tātou ratonga. E tika ana me tika tonu ngā whakaritenga me te whakatau i ngā whakaarotau atu i ngā tau e toru e heke mai ana, ki tua hoki.

Ko te tangohanga hoki o te ratonga wai me ngā rawa katoa e pā ana – atu ki te 40% o a mātou moni tuku – mai i tā te Kaunihera whakahaere, me ōna pukapuka tahua hoki, e whakahau anō he aha rawa te tirohanga a te kaunihera mō ngā rā ki tua, me te mahi i ngā mahi ka taea, e taea ai te utu i roto i tēnei tirohanga hou.

Koia nei te wā me tū mai ngā Mema Pōti tū maia, tū kaha tonu, me ngā pūkenga ārahi, ngā pūkenga kia mahia te mahi, kia ū ai ko te kaupapa. I tēnei taiao hoki me ngā rā ki tua i tēnei wā tonu, me noho te Kaunihera ki te whakatairite i ōna pēhitanga mahi me ngā kawatau, ngā pēhitanga ā-tahua hoki, me te tuku tonu i ngā ratonga e hiahia ana kia whakaora mai anō i tō tātou hāpori, e noho oranga nui ai tō tātou taone.

Ko tāku he whakahau i ngā kaitono nei me te hunga pōti hoki, kia whai wāhi mai ki te pānui i te pūrongo nei me ētahi atu pārongo e mātua mōhio ai koe ki tō tūranga, ki tō aronga hoki ki te pōti, ki te tū hei kaitono pōti rānei mō tēnei tau.

Whakamāramatanga

About the Pre-election Report

What is a Pre-election Report?

This politically-neutral report provides information for discussion about the key issues facing Upper Hutt today and over the next three years. It includes a snapshot of Council performance which can be helpful for those interested in standing for Council in the 2025 local government elections. Use this report to inform your decision on whether or not to stand, and help you decide who to vote for in the 2025 local government elections.

Basis of preparation

The content and timing of this report are prescribed in the Local Government Act 2002—a requirement of all councils in New Zealand. Bringing together information from the Annual Reports and Long Term Plan, the Pre-election Report provides an overview of the last three years, this year, and the three years ahead. This report also contains useful information about Council priorities, challenges and how we function.

There is no audit obligation on the financials contained in this Pre-election Report. However, data is predominately drawn from sources that are audited, such as the Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034 and where available, previous annual reports. Financial positions forecast provide a snapshot of the year to date, and may differ to the final audited Annual Report for 2024 – 2025.



This report should be read along with the Long Term Plan 2024– 2034 and Annual Plan 2025 – 2026. Both are available on our website: www.upperhutt.govt.nz/Council/Plans-policies-bylaws-and-reports/Annual-plans-and-reports



Go to www.upperhutt.govt.nz/Council/About-Your-Council/Local-Elections-2025 for more election information, or visit Council's Civic Centre or Upper Hutt Libraries. Candidate information will be available after 6 August.

To mātou tāone

About our city



People and Population



48,126

Total Population*



18,672

Total households*



6,786 SINCE 2013

Population increase*



63,726 BY 2053

Total Population*

Age breakdown



18.9%

0-14 years*



64.5%

15-64 years*



15.5%

64+ years*

Housing and Affordability



\$673,395

Average house Value**



\$624 PER WEEK

Average rent**



\$144,469

Average household income**

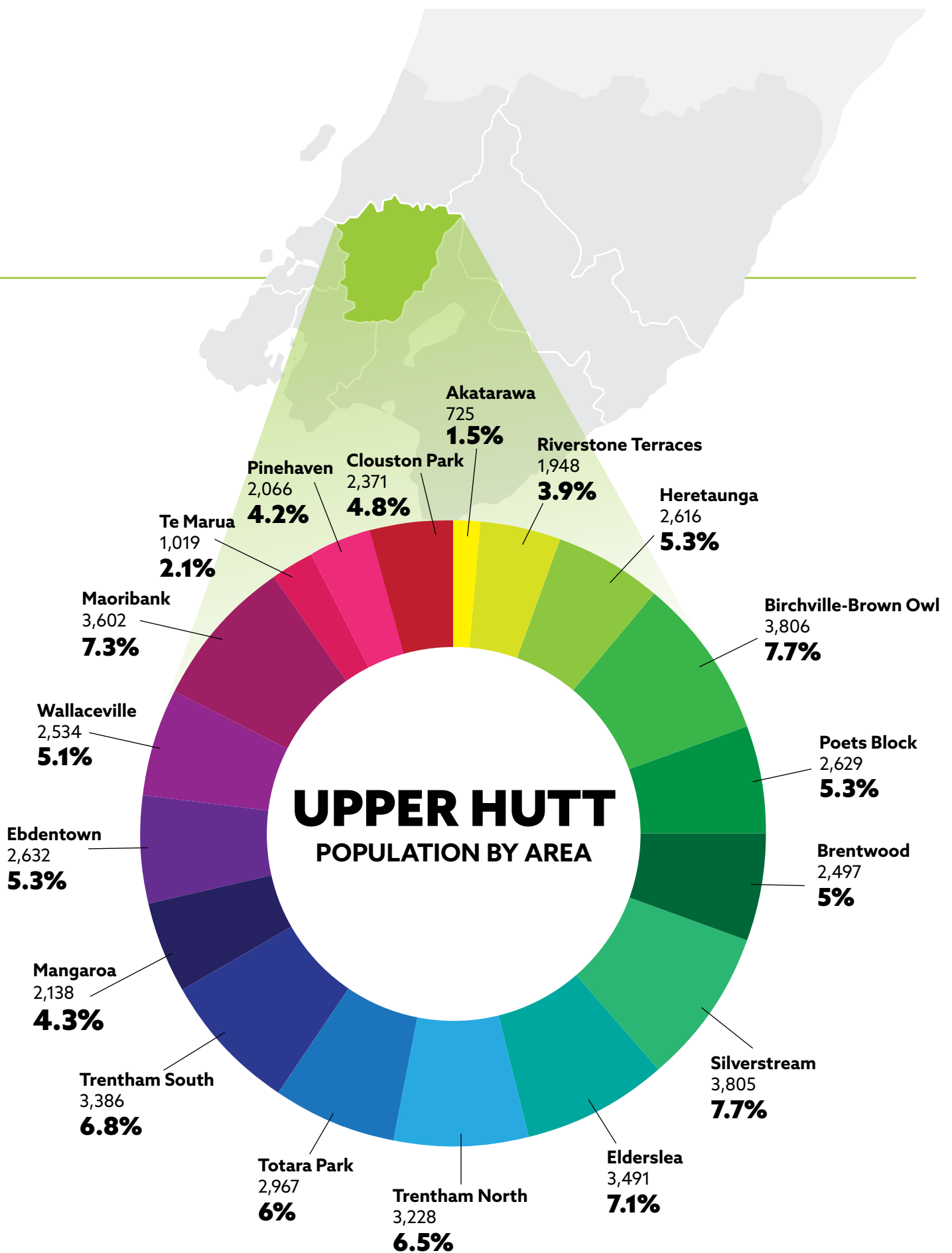


3.9%

Unemployment rate**

* Source: Sense Partners 2024

** Source: Regional Economic Profile | Upper Hutt City 2025



Ka pēwhea te Kaunihera mahi ai

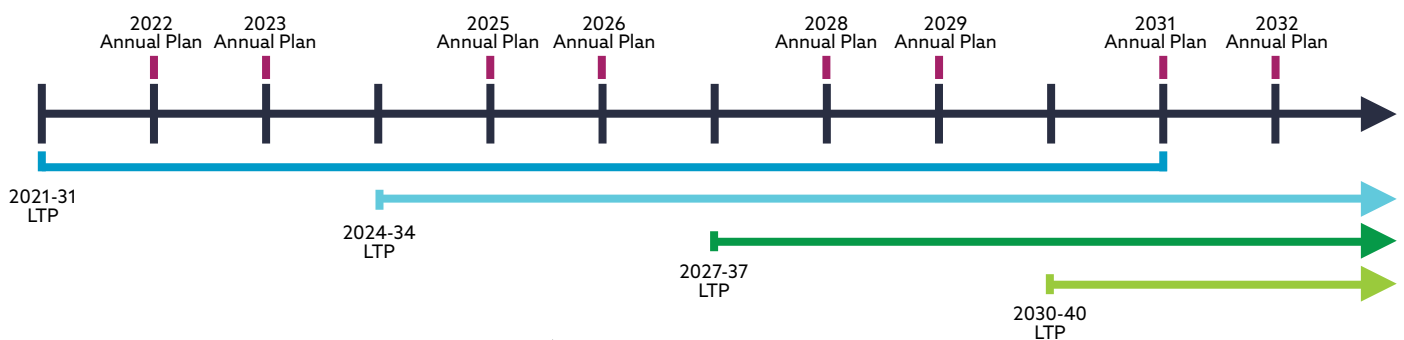
How Council works

In New Zealand central government makes decisions affecting the country as a whole, while local government looks after the interests and needs of specific communities in a city, district or region.

While local government is independent of central government, it is subordinate to it, and operates under a vast number of national laws, regulations and policies. This framework largely determines both what councils can and must do, and how they do it.

Every year, all councils prepare either the Long Term Plan (LTP) or the Annual Plan. The LTP is Council's 10-year plan that is reviewed every three years, and producing the LTP is the most critical piece of planning and direction setting work that Council does. The Annual Plan is Council's plan for the next 12 months, showing variations to what was planned in the LTP.

Council planning cycle



Ngā Kaikaunihera

Elected members

The Mayor and Councillors are elected for a three-year term to make decisions together on behalf of the community on the city's direction and plans for local issues that affect the entire city. The role of a mayor or councillor is not a typical nine-to-five job. These positions are paid a salary which is set by the Remuneration Authority.

Elected member tasks involve setting policies, making regulatory decisions, and reviewing Council's performance. They meet regularly to discuss important topics and make decisions required to deliver the services and activities of the council organisation.

The role of an elected member (mayor or councillor) can be both rewarding and demanding. Elected members must juggle various workloads and balance competing interests, acting as both decision-makers and community advocates. The role is very public and elected members are seen as representatives and leaders of the community. The mayor and councillors engage with residents, businesses, and local groups to ensure they are representing the community in their decision-making.

All elected members (both full time and part time) need to be aware of the time commitment required for their duties – both after hours (generally 4.30pm onwards on weekdays), during the working day and at times over weekends.

The role of a mayor or councillor is not a typical nine-to-five job.

Regular formal Council and Committee meetings generally take up to two hours but can be longer, with some sessions such as public hearings lasting for up to a full day. Workshops and additional briefings occur on a regular basis (for example monthly), mostly during working hours, and are generally half or full day sessions.

In addition to the time in attendance at scheduled meetings, workshops and events, elected members need time to read and digest large volumes of information such as meeting agendas, reports and workshop packs.

During peak periods the workload and number of meetings and workshops also increases, such as during the induction in the first 3-6 months post-election and the 12-15 month period of the development of a Long Term Plan.



For more information on being an elected member, including a basic role description, refer to the Upper Hutt Candidate Handbook 2025.

www.upperhutt.govt.nz/Council/About-Your-Council/Local-Elections-2025#section-3

Tō mātou kawanatanga

Our Governance

The Upper Hutt City Council is made up of one Mayor and 10 Councillors who together make decisions on priorities, policies, services and funding for the city.



1 Mayor

Leads the Council and represents Upper Hutt at local and national levels.



10 Councillors (one appointed as Deputy Mayor)

The below structure is indicative based on current arrangements which are subject to change in the new triennium.



5 Principal Standing Committees

- Policy Committee
- Finance and Performance Committee
- Risk and Assurance Committee
- City Services Committee
- Hearings Committee



6 Other Council Committees

- Chief Executive Committee
- Community Grants Committee
- Creative Communities New Zealand Upper Hutt Arts Funding Assessment Committee
- Emergency Committee
- Hutt Valley Services (Joint) Committee
- District Licensing Committee (DLC)



4 Other Decision-Making Bodies of Council

- Civic Awards Selection Panel
- Contracts Group
- Temporary Road Closures for Events Group
- Hearings Panel

Tō mātou tōpūtanga

Our organisation

Separate to the elected members on the Council are the council officers, or staff. The officers are responsible for helping to both inform the elected members in their decision making, and deliver services, work and projects as a result of the decisions made by the elected members.

The officers are headed by the Chief Executive, and an Executive Leadership Team. The role of the Chief Executive is to direct and oversee the day-to-day operations and service delivery of the council organisation and ensure that decisions made by the elected members are effectively implemented.

The Executive Leadership Team supports the Chief Executive to oversee council staff and the activities we deliver. The Chief Executive and staff across the organisation work closely with elected members to provide advice and support in areas such as policy development, governance, strategic planning and financial management.

Staff also liaise and collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders, partner agencies across the local government sector and central government, and importantly with our community including actively engaging with residents, community groups and local organisations.

In 2024 we reviewed our operating model and restructured the organisation to reduce costs. We are operating on very lean resourcing, so we must carefully prioritise what we do. In some instances, we cannot always meet all expectations due to these operational constraints.

What We Do

Chief Executive's Office This team supports the Chief Executive, senior leaders and Elected Members. It includes roles focused on Māori liaison and partnerships, and strategic projects and advice.

Community Services We enable a connected and vibrant community and economy, along with operating the libraries, pools, parks and other facilities, and support the delivery of arts, culture, sports, recreation and events.

Operations We look after things like water services, land transport, rubbish and recycling, emergency management, and regulatory and compliance services like consenting, building services, animal control, food safety, and parking.

Engagement, Strategy and Planning We help set and communicate the city's direction through planning, policies, and community engagement. This group includes the governance functions that support elected members and the organisation in Council's decision-making processes.

Corporate Services We manage our finances, technology, legal support, and risk systems to help the Council run smoothly.

Performance and Capability This team provides human resources, recruitment and health and safety functions, focusing on building staff capability and wellbeing, supporting performance, and ensuring a safe, effective work environment.



To find out more about how we work, visit the 'What Council does' page on our website.
www.upperhutt.govt.nz/Council/About-Your-Council/What-does-Council-do

Tō tātou whāinga

Our Vision

Our vision is the desired future state of our city—what we, as a Council, are aspiring to achieve.

WE HAVE



WE ARE



**an outstanding
natural environment,**
leisure, and
recreational opportunities.



**a great place
for families**
to live, work and play.

This vision is supported by four community outcomes.



Tūāpapa **Infrastructure**

We have reliable and efficient networks and infrastructure that support our city.



Ōhanga **Economy**

We're a city of opportunity. We attract new investment and offer opportunities for people and businesses to prosper. Our city centre is alive, attractive, and vibrant.



Papōri me te ahurea **Social and cultural**

We celebrate our whānau, heritage, and culture. We're a caring, safe, and healthy community.



Taiao **Environment**

We're immersed in natural beauty. We care for and protect our river, our stunning parks, and our natural environment.

Mahere Pae Tawhiti 2024 – 2034

Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034

Our priorities

Our current plan has the following three priorities. We will commence development of the next Long Term Plan for 2027 – 2037 from mid 2026.

Balancing the books

In essence, balancing the books means today's income covers today's expenses. Council's two main sources of funding are rates revenue and debt funding. The rate funding required is based on the investment needed to deliver Council's operational and infrastructure plans.

Funding operations and infrastructure enables Council to deliver its nine activities. For the delivery of the capital works programme, Council accesses debt funding. During 2025/26, Council expects finance costs to be lower than those levels used in Year 2 of the LTP 2024-2034. The savings and the rephasing of the capital programme have contributed significantly to our ability to reduce the level of rates in Year 2.

The financial strategy for 2024-34 is that the budget will be balanced within 10 years of the LTP. The revaluation of water assets in June 2024 lifted the carrying value of our water assets by significant amounts. This added approximately \$9M of depreciation per annum. This creates a risk that the goal of a balanced budget within 10 years will not be achieved. Additionally, it should be noted there is doubt over the long-term accuracy of the revaluation, and further to this, water assets are likely to no longer be assets of core Council by 2030.

Maintaining our infrastructure

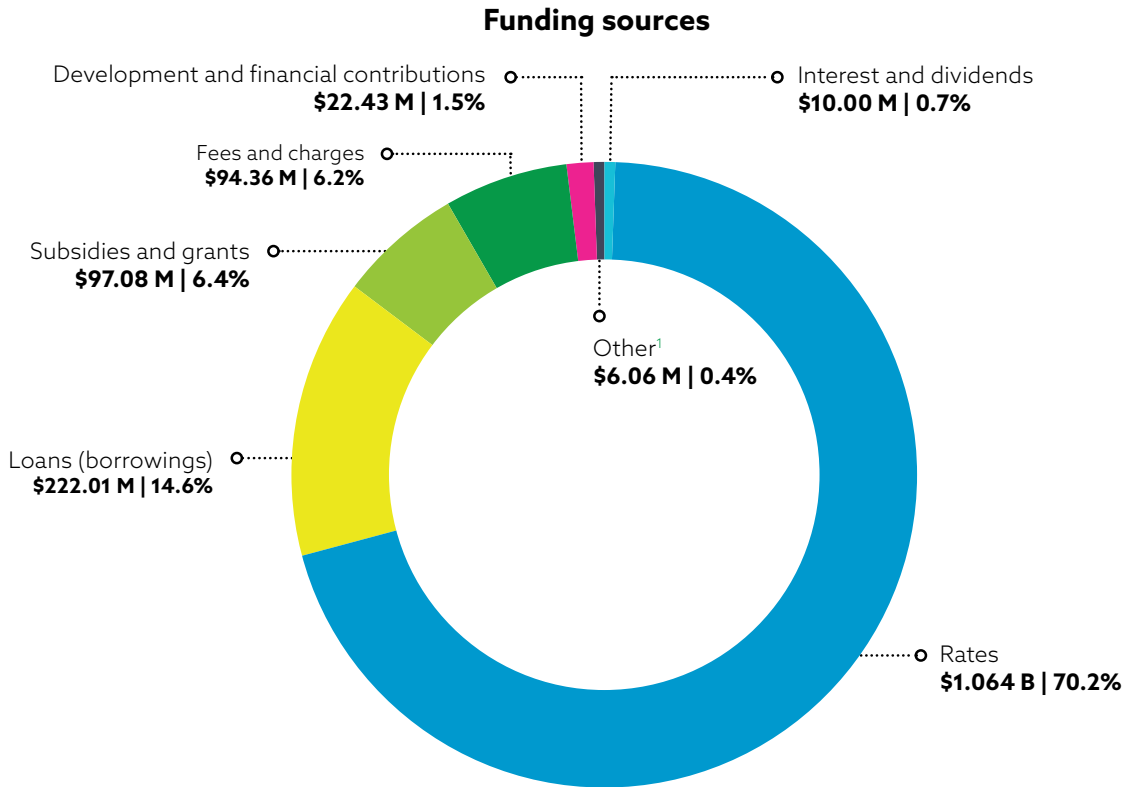
We're a growing city, and essential infrastructure is key to its success. As outlined in our Long Term Plan 2024 - 2034, we will continue to maintain our infrastructure within a tight budget, prioritising key work programmes including renewals. Our focus is on balancing growth and good infrastructure stewardship with financial sustainability. The Long Term Plan's forecast capital investment is below what is recommended or needed due to ratepayer affordability constraints. There will be a level of deferred infrastructure expenditure in future years which, under the current funding model, is difficult to afford in the short term.

Back to basics

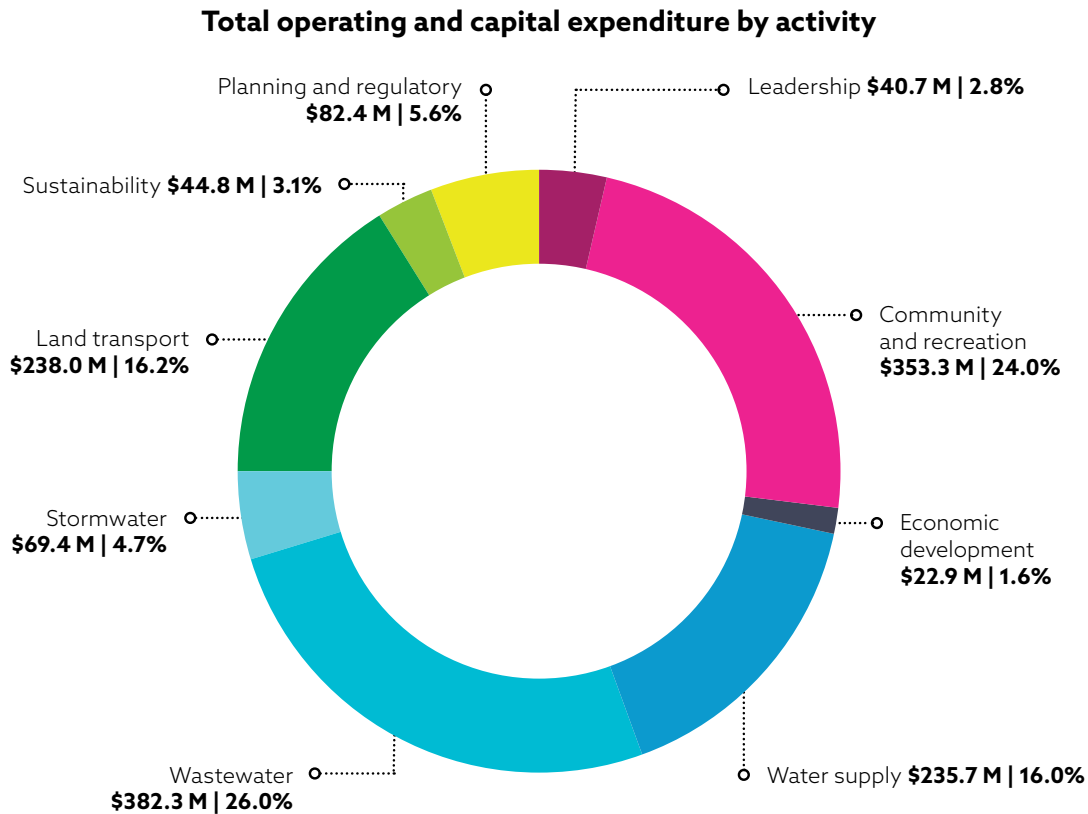
With the exception of the provision of water services, we lowered operating costs across other activities in the Long Term Plan and reduced funding for five non-core activities. We will continue to contain costs in core activities. We've changed the funding or timing of many smaller operational projects and have reprioritised some of our capital projects. We remain focused on activities like infrastructure management, water services, transport, planning, and regulatory functions.

In 2024 we reviewed our operating model and restructured the organisation to reduce costs and ensure we are continuing to deliver value for money.

The financial snapshot below from the Long Term Plan shows where the money is coming from and going for 2024-2034.



(1) Other revenue covers any revenue that does not fit into the six preceding categories. Other revenue includes (but is not limited to) vested assets, petrol tax, cost reimbursement from other agencies, and parking and vehicle infringements.



Did you know Council is responsible for...



748ha
of open space



54
Bridges



4
Libraries



266km
of footpaths



4058
streetlights



252km
of roads



36
pump stations



228km
of sewer mains



160km
storm water mains

Source: Upper Hutt City Council

Te wāhi mahi me ngā wero tūtata

Our operating environment and key challenges

Financial constraints: Funding, rates and the impact of rising costs

Rates are Council's main source of income. With significant cost increases, risk of severe weather events, and other heightened financial risks, it's no longer financially viable to keep rates at the low level they have been in the past without our infrastructure and facilities suffering.

Through the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 Financial Strategy, Council forecast rates at a level sufficient to meet each year's operating expenditure. As an organisation every effort is being made to manage operating costs downwards and this has already seen a significant reduction in staff numbers. Our priority remains to pay for everyday costs today, not later.

Finance costs and inflation are trending downwards, however, in the sectors where Council operates inflationary measures continue to track at levels between 3.5- 4.4% per annum. An additional challenge is the impact of reduced government spending, such as through land transport subsidies, in the upcoming year. This impacts on what we can fund and deliver,

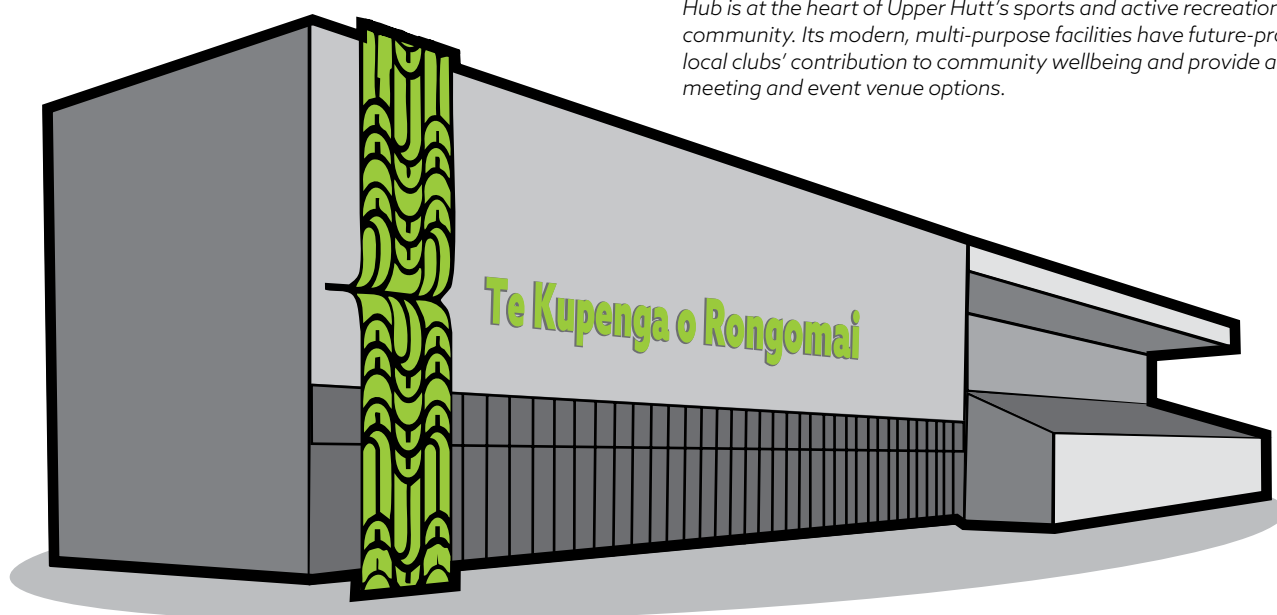
reiterating the lack of both certainty and enduring, sustainable funding solutions local government is exposed to.

The Government is introducing new council benchmarking and have suggested it may take action to also set limits on rates increases. These measures could impact on achieving Council's financial strategy, meeting our financial obligations as expected by our funders and bankers and our goal to balance the books. It may further limit what we can deliver due to reduced funding, including from rates income.

Local Water Done Well reform

In December 2023, the Government announced a new direction for water services policy called Local Water Done Well and last year the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 was passed. This legislation guides the future of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services in New Zealand, setting new and stricter requirements for water services quality, financial sustainability, accountability, and environmental impacts.

Opened in February 2024, Te Kupenga o Rongomai Maidstone Sports Hub is at the heart of Upper Hutt's sports and active recreation community. Its modern, multi-purpose facilities have future-proofed local clubs' contribution to community wellbeing and provide affordable meeting and event venue options.



Council has consulted on its preferred option to work with four other councils (Hutt City, Wellington, Porirua and Greater Wellington) to establish a new multi-council-owned water organisation to deliver water services. A recurring question is why Upper Hutt hasn't gone alone in the provision of water services: this is not feasible because we have no treatment plants for drinking water or wastewater, and rely on shared services for these.

The confirmed delivery model will form the basis for preparation of a Water Service Delivery Plan as required by legislation. Council will adopt this plan on 20 August 2025 before it is submitted for review and approval via the Department of Internal Affairs by the legislated deadline of 3 September 2025.

We are planning for the impacts of this on our own organisation's operations and finances, including stranded overheads that we will be unable to recover from water related activities.

Resource management reform

The phased reform of the Resource Management regime is intended to be fully implemented by 2027 and will result in significant changes in the planning regulatory activities of local government.

The Government's stated approach is to be more prescriptive from the outset. While this may provide more national consistency and speed up plan development processes, it will create a period of major uncertainty and complexity until new responsibilities are defined. In essence, it will require a fundamental mind shift in how district planning is done, and how consenting occurs.

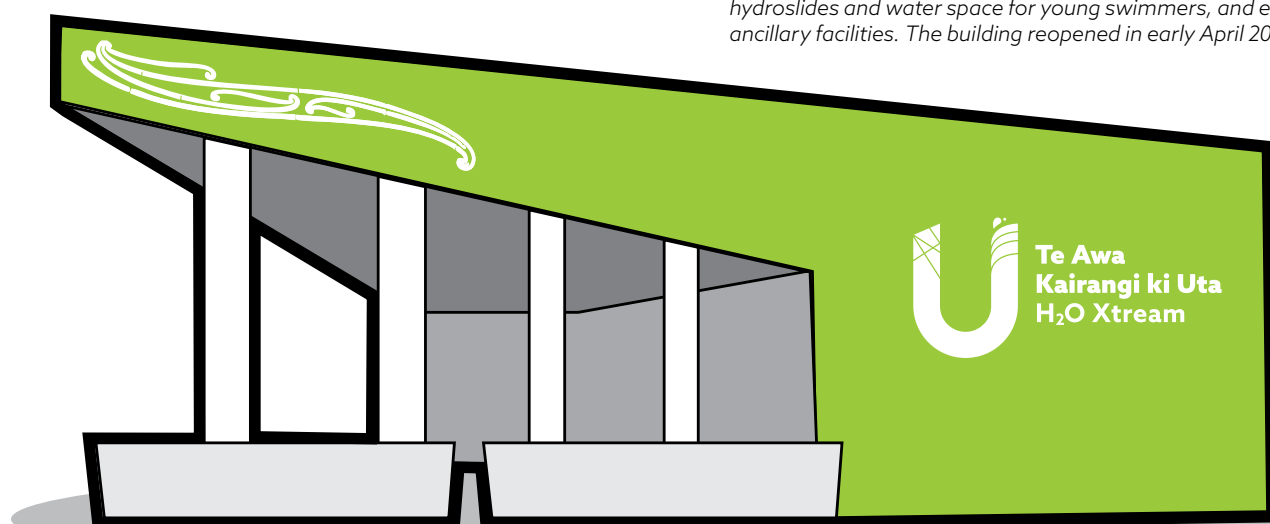
The objectives of the reform are to unlock development capacity for housing and business growth, deliver high-quality infrastructure, including doubling renewable energy and enabling primary sector growth and development. This reform includes reducing the need for resource or building consents, standardised regional plans and increased national direction instead of this planning occurring at the local level. The impacts on Council of this new system's implementation will require agility, resourcing, as well as regional collaboration.

Supporting growth in our city and the region

Upper Hutt's population, housing demand, and the demand for business space is expected to grow over the next 30 years. The rising population places increasing demands on our infrastructure, services, and facilities. Managing growth is a core responsibility of Council. As our community and economy grow, we must enable the provision of enough affordable houses and business premises for people to buy or rent.

Funding growth within the current local government funding model is challenging and expensive, and we have expanded and updated our Development and Financial Contributions policy to ensure those who benefit from growth pay their fair share.

H₂O Xtream's refurbishment has been a key investment in Upper Hutt's community infrastructure. It has delivered a modernised, earthquake strengthened and sustainable facility with improved energy efficiency and pool plant equipment, as well as new hydrosides and water space for young swimmers, and expanded ancillary facilities. The building reopened in early April 2025.



Adapting to climate change

Climate change remains a huge global challenge that will have major impacts and far-reaching implications. As a key part of our response, Council will continue to advance our Sustainability Strategy (following an upcoming review) with a focus on reducing our emissions and ensuring that our infrastructure and community are resilient and adaptable to the challenges ahead. This includes navigating indirect impacts such as huge increases in insurance costs resulting from recent severe weather events and other disasters, both in New Zealand and abroad.

Māori engagement and participation in decision-making

We have a strategic focus on building effective and robust relationships between Mana Whenua, iwi/Māori, and Council. This aims to ensure appropriate alignment of priorities, genuine collaboration and enhancing Māori participation in Council's political processes and decision making. The Wellington region's iwi/Māori landscape requires careful navigation in what is, for our Council, an evolving space and a journey towards maturing in our relationships and interactions. As part of this journey we are committed to building our organisational capability in Te Ao Māori, Te Reo, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and Tikanga Māori to enable Council to build a capable workforce that engages appropriately with all Māori.

Community expectations and trust

The challenges outlined already set the scene for major constraints on what we can do to meet some community expectations.

Whether it is greater, faster investment in some infrastructure or services, more engagement, other desired improvements to what we deliver, or a deluge of Government reforms and requirements – there is a

broad range of ever-growing demands drawing on our limited resources and funding. This adds to creating community frustration and dissatisfaction, also fuelled by increased levels of distrust among parts of our community in Council and its decision-making.

We are not unique in this regard and local government is increasingly facing these issues across the board, impacting on the effective functioning of our representative local democracy. This environment creates significant tension in how both elected members and council staff can effectively balance competing and conflicting pressures at all levels.

Other Government changes and initiatives

Local government is currently at the receiving end of an unprecedented level and pace of changes being imposed on the sector by Central Government. While some reforms have been known and progressing for some time, many other changes and initiatives have unforeseen or as yet unknown impacts on councils.

Some areas of note or matters expected to need further work and consideration during the next triennium include:

- Changing the current standing of the four well-beings in the Local Government Act 2022
- Department of Internal Affairs' new council benchmarking
- Potential limiting of rates increases through legislation or similar
- Proposed centralised building and other compliance services
- Emergency management sector and legislation changes
- The scope and scale of residual council activities following Government reforms and changes, and resulting opportunities or requirements for shared services and potential amalgamation.

Te Rautaki Pūtea me ōna Hua

Financial strategy and performance

This section discloses Council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings.

Council currently holds an S&P credit rating of A (stable outlook), enabling access to increased borrowings, which we operate within our financial strategy limits.

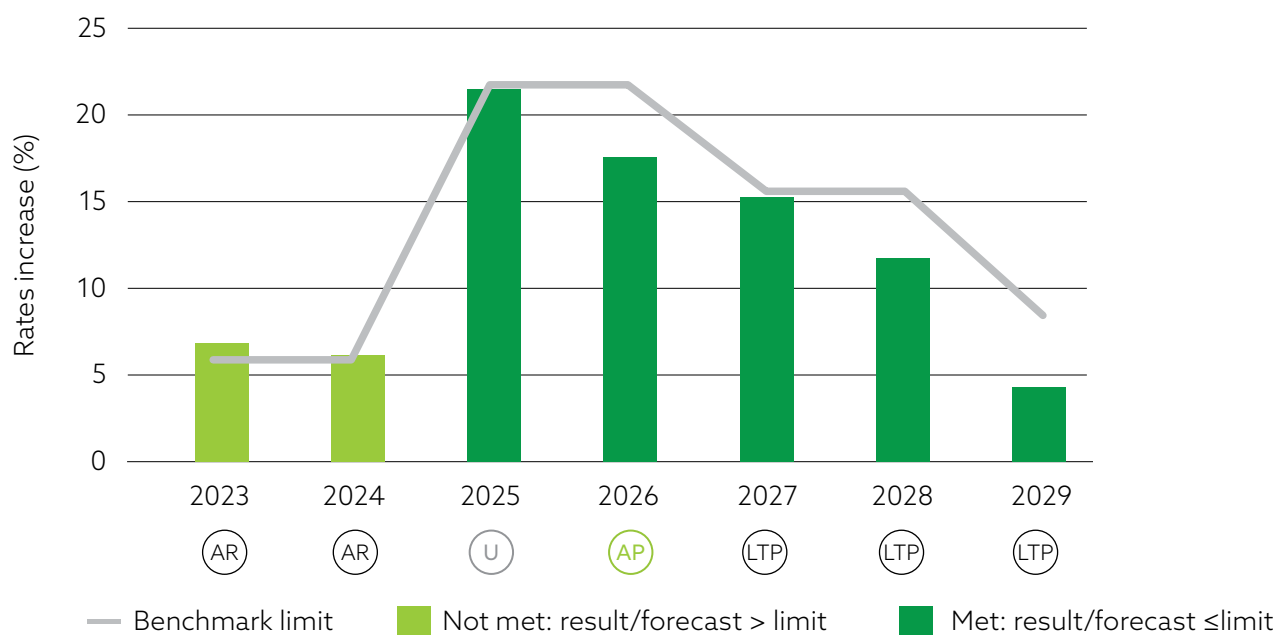
Note: for years 2023, 2024 benchmarks and performance are measured against the Financial Strategy in the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 (page 95). Years 2025 – 2029 are measured against the Financial Strategy in the Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034 (page 146).

Benchmarks

(AR) = Annual Report (U) = Unaudited result (AP) = Annual Plan (LTP) = Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034

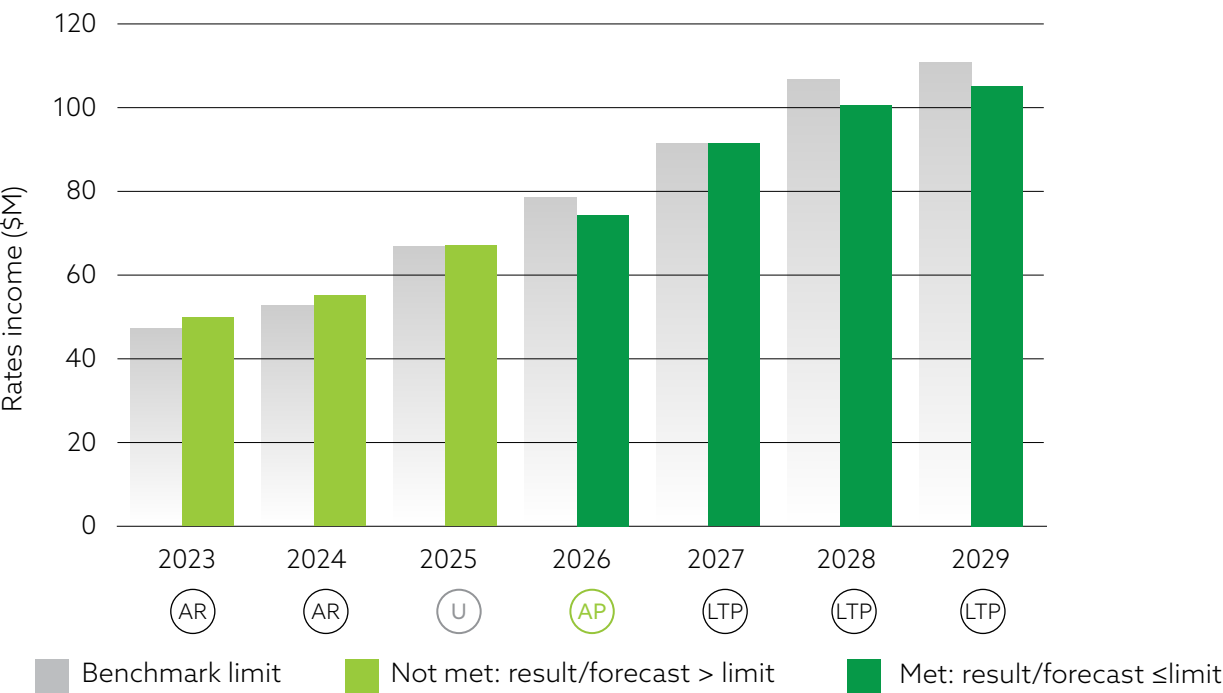
Rates income affordability

Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its planned rates income equals or less than the previous year's rates plus following annual increases. 2023-2024 - 6% (net of 1.5% allowance for growth); 2025-2026 - 20% (plus 1.5% allowance for growth); 2027-2028 - 14% (plus 1.5% allowance for growth); 2029 - 7% (plus 1.5% allowance for growth)



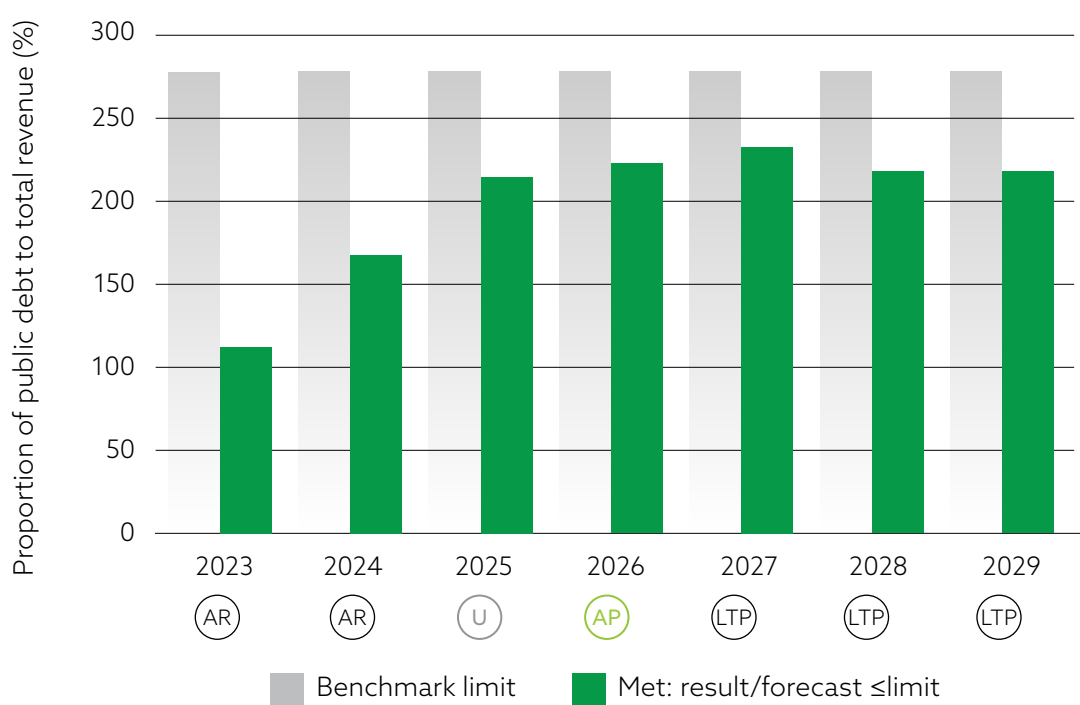
Rate increase affordability

The benchmark limit for 2023 and 2024 are net of allowance for growth at 1.5%. for 2025 onwards, benchmark limit is inclusive of allowance for growth at 1.5%.



Net Debt (as proportion of total revenue)

Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if: net debt does not exceed 280%, net interest does not exceed 15% (2023-2024) or 17.5% (2025-2029) of annual rates income; net interest does not exceed 10% (2023-2024) or 15% (2025-2029) of total revenue; and liquidity exceeds 110%. The graph below indicates where we are tracking in terms of net debt against total revenue. For net interest and liquidity graphs, please refer to the Annual Reports and Long Term Plan.



Tiro whakamuri

Looking Back

Funding impact statements (\$'000)

	(AR) 2023	(AR) 2024	(U) 2025
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	33,412	36,806	30,787
Targeted rates	16,400	16,700	34,197
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,209	2,849	1,770
Fees, charges	8,705	7,306	7,985
Interest and dividends from investments	1,350	2,762	2,047
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	535	373	452
Total operating funding (A)	61,611	66,796	77,239
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	39,461	63,503	60,341
Finance costs	4,090	7,836	7,720
Other operating funding applications	16,193	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	59,744	71,339	68,061
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,867	(4,543)	9,178
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	9,621	9,832	3,322
Development and financial contributions	1,824	2,097	3,181
Increase (decrease) in debt	21,000	67,000	35,500
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	0
Lump sum contributions	392	2,625	903
Other dedicated capital funding	274	1,488	0
Total sources of capital funding (C)	33,111	83,042	42,906
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
to meet additional demand	692	604	509
to improve the level of service	26,750	45,706	24,843
to replace existing assets	16,424	18,687	21,303
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(2,002)	3,471	1,047
Increase (decrease) of investments	(6,886)	10,031	4,381
Total applications of capital funding (D)	34,978	78,499	52,084
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,867)	4,543	(9,178)
FUNDING BALANCE ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0

Ināianeī

This Year

Funding impact statements (\$000)

AP

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING	2026
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	35,035
Targeted rates	40,704
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,260
Fees, charges	7,872
Interest and dividends from investments	1,828
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	539
Total operating funding (A)	89,239
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING	
Payments to staff and suppliers	71,046
Finance costs	10,845
Other operating funding applications	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	81,891
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7,348
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING	
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,394
Development and financial contributions	4,190
Increase (decrease) in debt	30,718
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0
Lump sum contributions	2,046
Other dedicated capital funding	0
Total sources of capital funding (C)	39,347
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING	
Capital expenditure	
to meet additional demand	162
to improve the level of service	5,026
to replace existing assets	38,883
Increase (decrease) in reserves	2,623
Increase (decrease) of investments	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	46,695
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(7,348)
FUNDING BALANCE ((A - B) + (C - D))	0

Tiro whakamua

Looking Forward

Funding impact statements (\$000)

	LTP 2027	LTP 2028	LTP 2029
SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	44,441	48,901	49,910
Targeted rates	45,852	51,437	54,937
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,631	2,363	2,451
Fees, charges	8,841	9,055	9,383
Interest and dividends from investments	1,000	1,000	1,000
Local authority fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	596	605	614
Total operating funding (A)	103,360	113,361	118,295
APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	70,586	74,786	77,194
Finance costs	12,550	13,851	14,395
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	83,137	88,637	91,589
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	20,224	24,724	26,707
SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4,360	7,033	4,140
Development and financial contributions	2,618	1,924	1,964
Increase (decrease) in debt	26,756	11,165	12,422
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	0
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0
Other dedicated capital funding	0	0	0
Total sources of capital funding (C)	33,734	20,123	18,526
APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
to meet additional demand	6,981	6,219	4,091
to improve the level of service	6,268	9,092	14,859
to replace existing assets	36,596	21,931	19,361
Increase (decrease) in reserves	4,112	7,604	6,921
Increase (decrease) of investments	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	53,958	44,846	45,233
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(20,224)	(24,724)	(26,707)
FUNDING BALANCE ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0

Kaupapa mātua

Key infrastructure projects

The following key projects are programmed in the Long Term Plan over the current and following three years.

	AP 2026	LTP 2027	LTP 2028	LTP 2029
LAND TRANSPORT				
Active mode transport programme	0	0.52M	0.53M	0.64M
Rural road high priority safety projects	0.0M	0.89M	0.91M	0.93M
City centre paving revitalisation	2.83M	2.83M	0	0
Fergusson/Gibbons/Main intersections	0	0.21M	6.72M	0
Silverstream Bridge replacement	0	0	0	0.16M
Fergusson/Ward/Whakatiki intersection	0	0	0	0.31M
	\$2.83M	\$4.45M	\$8.16M	\$2.04M

THREE WATERS (WATER SUPPLY, WASTEWATER, STORMWATER)

Wastewater treatment renewals programme	18.57M	23.97M	11.60M	9.35M
Pinehaven Stream	3.62M	0	0	0
Bristol Street water mains renewal	1.89M	0	0	0
	\$24.08M	\$23.97M	\$11.60M	\$9.35M

COMMUNITY

Akatārawa Cemetery	359k	73k	117k	24k
Maidstone artificial turf replacements	251k	39k	113k	88k
Community hub	0	0	0	98K
	\$610k	\$112k	\$230k	\$210k

Statement of Financial Position (\$'000)

	(AR)	(AR)	(U)	(AP)	(LTP)	(LTP)	(LTP)
EQUITY	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Accumulated funds	235,002	230,273	215,061	200,973	230,849	228,305	223,921
Restricted reserves	33,636	29,547	30,594	33,282	31,259	39,868	48,139
Asset revaluation reserves	701,961	1,177,906	1,177,906	1,284,242	980,308	980,308	1,001,951
TOTAL EQUITY	970,599	1,437,726	1,423,561	1,518,497	1,242,416	1,248,481	1,274,011
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	18,973	18,360	46,343	26,580	2,537	2,379	3,604
Other financial assets	13,203	23,189	0	23,189	19,545	24,785	31,218
Derivative financial instruments	97	170	170	170	0	0	0
Receivables	7,293	9,280	5,770	9,305	7,706	7,875	8,043
Inventory	6	3	4	3	0	0	0
Non-current assets held for sale	590	590	590	590	600	600	600
Total current assets	40,162	51,592	52,877	59,837	30,388	35,639	43,465
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Other financial assets	2,469	4,232	6,457	4,232	7,114	7,483	7,821
Derivative financial instruments	5,089	3,910	3,910	3,910	5,000	8,000	8,000
Receivables	19	15	11	15	7	3	0
Permanent art collection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property, plant, and equipment	228,704	237,432	245,681	268,198	258,852	256,963	272,180
Aquatic assets	18,594	41,047	54,211	52,324	63,646	60,981	63,953
Infrastructure assets	806,620	1,296,638	1,286,870	1,403,414	1,166,612	1,180,180	1,192,182
Intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-current assets	1,061,495	1,583,275	1,597,140	1,732,094	1,501,231	1,513,610	1,544,136
TOTAL ASSETS	1,101,657	1,634,866	1,650,018	1,791,932	1,531,619	1,549,249	1,587,601

	(AR)	(AR)	(U)	(AP)	(LTP)	(LTP)	(LTP)
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Payables and deferred revenue	16,873	15,744	9,472	15,943	17,171	17,532	17,892
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employee entitlements	1,944	2,027	2,116	2,084	1,571	1,604	1,637
Borrowing and other liabilities	11,000	9,000	9,000	4,250	13,923	14,782	15,507
Total current liabilities	29,817	26,771	20,588	22,277	32,665	33,918	35,036
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Derivative financial instruments	0	128	128	128	0	0	0
Employee entitlements	241	241	241	241	262	267	273
Borrowing and other liabilities	101,000	170,000	205,500	250,789	256,276	266,583	278,280
Total non-current liabilities	101,241	170,369	205,869	251,158	256,538	266,850	278,553
TOTAL LIABILITIES	131,058	197,140	226,457	273,435	289,203	300,768	313,589
NET ASSETS	970,599	1,437,726	1,423,561	1,518,496	1,242,416	1,248,481	1,274,011



Te Kaunihera o
Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta
Upper Hutt City Council
Upperhutt.govt.nz