

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals	These are similar to accounts payable in that they are expenses incurred during the current year for which payment has not been made and invoices have not yet been recovered.
Activity	Means a good or service provided by, or on behalf of, a local authority or a council-controlled organisation. e.g. water supply, transport networks.
Allocated Overheads	Overhead accounts are used to allocate revenues and expenses that relate to various managerial operations (such as general management, general administration, reception and office management and information systems management) and are currently allocated on an annual basis.
Allotment	Has the meaning given to it in §218(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Allotment Area	Is the total land area of an allotment.
Applicant	Is the person/persons that apply for resource consent, building consent or service connection.
Asset Management Plan	Means Council documents outlining how each main asset class will be managed, upgraded and expanded as required.
Asset Sales	Refers to the sale of MDC assets e.g. cars, property.
Borrowings	Refers to the raising of loans for capital items, such as the sewerage scheme.
Capital Expenditure	Means the cost of capital works for network infrastructure, reserves and community infrastructure.
Catchment	Means the area served by a particular infrastructure investment.
Charge	These are referred to in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as targeted rates and are calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit.
Commercial	Means any activity involving commercial transactions, or providing commercial or administrative services, and includes, non-school activities, offices and banks; but excludes premises or activities involving industrial manufacture or production and retail trade.
Community Facilities	Means reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure for which development contributions may be required in accordance with §199 of the Local Government Act 2002.
Community Infrastructure	Means: (a) Land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the territorial authority to provide public amenities, and (b) Includes land that the territorial authority will acquire for that purpose.
Community Outcomes	In relation to a district or region: (a) Means the outcomes for that district or region that are identified as priorities for the time being through a process under §91; and (b) Includes any additional outcomes subsequently identified through community consultation by the local authority as important to the current or future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community.
CV	Capital Value.
Development	Means: (a) Any subdivision or other development that generates a demand for reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure; but (b) Does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator.
Development Contribution	Means a contribution: (a) Provided for in a development contribution policy included in the long-term council community plan of a territorial authority; and (b) Calculated in accordance with the methodology; and (c) Comprising- (i) Money; or (ii) Land, including a reserve or esplanade reserve (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, unless that Act provides otherwise; or (iii) Both.
Development Contribution Policy	Means the policy on development contributions included in the long-term council community plan of the territorial authority under §102(4)(d).
District	Means the district of a territorial authority.
District Plan	Means the District Plan of Marlborough District Council

District Wide	Applies to every property in the District.
Financial Contribution	Has the same meaning as financial contributions in §108(9)(a)-(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Geographic Areas	The district is divided up into six geographic areas for the purpose of funding general works and services. The geographic areas are Blenheim, Blenheim Vicinity, Picton, Picton Vicinity, General Rural and Administrative Rural.
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	Means goods and services tax under the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985.
Greenfield Areas	Are defined as those areas where building capacity exists on the perimeter of the city.
Gross Floor Area (GFA)	Means, for the purposes of development contributions, the sum of the area of all floors of all buildings on any site measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two abutting buildings but excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carparking. ▪ loading docks. ▪ vehicle access and manoeuvring areas/ramps. ▪ plant and equipment enclosures on the roof. ▪ service station canopies. ▪ Pedestrian circulation space in an enclosed retail shopping centre. ▪ Any foyer/Lobby or a primary means of access to an enclosed retail shopping centre, which is accessed directly from a public place.
Household Equivalent Unit (HEU)	Means an average residential dwelling occupied by a household of average size.
Impervious Surface Area	For the purpose of development contribution Impervious Surface Area (ISA) means the area of any site which is not capable of absorbing water and includes any area which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Falls within the definition of coverage. ▪ Is covered by decks. ▪ Is occupied by swimming pools. ▪ Is used for parking, manoeuvring or loading of motor vehicles. Is paved with a continuous surface with a run-off coefficient of greater than 0.45.
Industrial	Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or (b) Any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or (c) Any other premises from which containment is discharged in connection with any other industrial or trade process. (d) Any activity where people use materials and physical effort to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extract or convert natural resources. ▪ Produce goods or energy from natural or converted resources. ▪ Repair goods. Store goods. (ensuing from an industrial process)
Infrastructural Assets	These are the fixed assets that are not generally regarded as tradable and which provide a continuing service to the community – such as reserves and parks, toilets, memorials, roads, bridges and wharves, water and sewerage schemes.
LGA	Means the Local Government Act 2002
Local Authority	Means a regional council or territorial authority.
LV	Land Value.
Network Infrastructure	Means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management.
Network Utility Operator	Has the meaning given to it by section 166 of the RMA
Non-Residential Development	Means any activity in a non-residentially zoned area, excluding rural areas, or where the predominant activity is not residential or rural.
Operational Assets	These are tangible assets that are generally regarded as tradable, such as buildings and improvements, library books, office equipment, plant and machinery, land and forestry crops.

Other Revenue	Revenue received for the activity that is not related to the use of services e.g., interest.
Prepayments	Amounts paid to creditors by the MDC in the current year that relate to future years.
Property Value	For rating purposes this refers to either the “land” or “capital” value of a property.
Public Debt	This is the amount of borrowed funds that the MDC owes to external parties. The net public debt is the public debt minus the sinking funds held, and the mortgage advances for which the MDC has borrowed funds i.e. rural housing loans.
Public Equity	Represents the net worth of the MDC if all assets were sold for the values recorded and the liabilities were extinguished.
Rate / Rates	The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 refers to Rates as all rates including Uniform Annual General Charges and targeted rates calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit. Unless otherwise specified, a reference to a rate in this Plan is to cents in the dollar of property value or area.
Residential Development	Means any activity in a residentially zoned area or where the predominant activity is not non-residential or rural.
RMA	Means the Resource Management Act 1991.
Service Catchment	Means the same as catchment.
Service Connection	Means a physical connection to a service provided by, or on behalf of, a territorial authority.
Sinking Funds	These are investment accounts funded by annual instalments to repay the principal components of loans.
Statement of Cash Flows	This describes the cash effect of transactions and is broken down into three components: operating, investing and financing activities.
Statement of Financial Performance	This can also be referred to as the Profit and Loss Statement, or the Operating Statement. It shows the financial results of various MDC activities at the end of each period as either a surplus or deficit. It does not include asset purchases or disposals.
Income Statement	This shows the financial state of affairs at a particular point in time. It can also be referred to as the Balance Sheet.
Subdivision	Has the same meaning as Section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Subsidies	Amounts received from other agencies for the provision of services e.g. Transfund roading subsidies.
Third Party Funds	Means funding or subsidy, either in full or in part, from a third party. e.g. subsidies for the roading network.
Transfer to/from Reserves	Transfers of funds to reserves are generally surpluses on operations. Transfers from reserves assist to fund capital expenditure.
Unit of Demand	Means the measure of demand for community facilities.
User Charges	The charges levied for use of MDC services e.g. building consent fees, health inspections.
Working Capital	This is the remainder left when the value of current liabilities is deducted from the value of current assets. It is a measure used to indicate the short-term solvency of an entity.