

Papakupu kupu

7.2 Glossary of terms

Active travel

Walking and cycling

Activity or service

The services the council provides to the community. This includes things like running buses, collecting rubbish and maintaining parks.

AIAL

Auckland International Airport Limited

Annual Plan, Annual Budget

The plan that sets out what the council seeks to achieve in a financial year, the services we will provide, how much money will be spent and where that money will come from.

Asset

An item of value, usually something of a physical nature that you can reach out and touch, that will last for more than one year. Infrastructure assets are physical items such as roads, pipes and council buildings that are needed to provide basic services.

Asset portfolio

A collection of a wide range of assets that are owned by investors.

Asset rationalisation

The process of reorganising a company's assets in order to improve operating efficiencies and boost the bottom line.

Asset recycling

This means letting go of some of our less well used assets to help pay for new ones that will help us deliver better services to the community. Usually this means selling assets to somebody else, but sometimes it is possible to instead agree that someone else will use the asset for a period of time before handing it back to us in the future.

Auckland Council or the council

The local government of Auckland established on 1 November 2010. The council is made up of the governing body, 21 local boards, and the council organisation (operational staff).

Auckland Plan 2050

Our long-term spatial plan for Auckland looks ahead to 2050. It considers how we will address our key challenges of high population growth, shared prosperity, and environmental degradation.

Auckland Transport

The organisation that delivers transport services on behalf on the council.

Base renewal

Continue maintenance and base renewal of our portfolio of assets with a focus on de-carbonisation of heritage assets and other de-carbonisation initiatives.

Blue-green networks

Interconnected system of water [blue] and green spaces like parks and gardens.

Capex

Capital investment, capital expenditure or capital programme. Building (or buying) assets such as roads, pipes and buildings that are used to provide services to Aucklanders.

Category 3 homes/properties

These are properties which, as a result of severe weather events, are assessed by Auckland Council to represent an intolerable risk to life with land instability or flooding and for which there are no feasible mitigation solutions. Residential properties assessed as category 3 are eligible for a buy-out.

Category 2P homes/properties

These are properties where there is assessed to be an intolerable risk to life from a future storm event for which there is a feasible mitigation at a property level.

CATTR

Climate Action Transport Targeted Rate

Community stewardship

Community stewardship is about creating and preserving long-term value for current and future generations by responsibly managing and allocating capital, to look ahead and provide advice on future challenges and opportunities.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Measure of change in price over time for consumer goods/ services, shown as an average.

Council group

Auckland Council and the Council-controlled organisations, along with the council's investments in Port of Auckland.

Council-controlled organisation (CCO)

A company (or other type of organisation) that is at least 50 per cent owned by the council or for which the council has at least 50 per cent control through voting rights or the right to appoint directors. These organisations each have their own board of directors (or equivalent) and their own staff who manage day- to-day operations.

CRL

City Rail Link

CV (Capital value)

The value of an asset or investment (for example property value).

Debt

Using borrowings in a sustainable way to pay for long-life assets.

Deferral

Delaying the building or buying of assets until a later time.

Deficit

A shortfall of income or assets over expenditure or liabilities in a given period.

Depreciation (costs)

A reduction in the value of an asset with the passage of time. The council funds depreciation from the general rates, ensuring we can replace the assets in the future.

Deprivation

Lacking the material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society.

Development contributions (DC)

A charge paid by developers to the council when they build or subdivide property. The council uses this money to help pay for new assets such as roads, pipes and parks that are needed to support the new households or businesses that will occupy the new properties that have been or will be developed.

Diversified investment

The spreading of investments both among and within different asset classes and across geographic areas. This would reduce specific company risks but will remain subject to national and international economic cycles and impacts.

Equitable funding level

The funding each local board would be entitled to under the funding allocation model.

Facilities

Buildings or other structures used to provide activities or services to Aucklanders.

Financial year

The year from 1 July to 30 June the following year. The council budgets and sets rates based on these dates rather than calendar years which end on 31 December.

Fiscal rules

A numerical limit or goal in respect of one or more financial areas. Fiscal rules are often expressed as limits on spending, revenue, budget balances, or debt.

Fully funded depreciation

Allowing for 100 per cent of the cost of depreciation in any given year.

GDP

Gross domestic product- a measure of what is produced in the national economy.

General rates

Rates levied on ratepayers across Auckland pay to fund general services.

GHG emissions

Greenhouse gases emissions

Governing Body

The Governing Body is made up of the mayor and 20 councillors.

Government Funding

Funding from the central government.

Grants and subsidies

Money that someone pays to the council to cover (or help cover) the cost of providing a service to Aucklanders. Sometimes grants also refers to money the council pays to a community organisation to provide activities or services to Aucklanders, rather than council providing those services directly.

Green bonds

Nominal fixed income bonds which provide finance for specific government projects with climate change mitigation and environmental outcomes.

Greenfield

Undeveloped land.

GST

Goods and services tax.

GSS

Group Shared Services.

Individual Service Profiles

Individual service profiles for each department within both Auckland Council parent and the council-controlled organisations.

Infill development

Increasing the number of dwellings on a property, either by building a secondary or accessory dwelling (for example, a granny flat) or by creating a new site through subdivision of the site.

Integrated transport plan

A process to identify current and future access needs – for people, goods and services – and inform decision makers, key stakeholders and the community on how to manage the transport system and land uses to best address these needs.

Iwi

A number of hapū (section of a tribe) related through a common ancestor.

Kaitiakitanga

Guardianship

Local boards

There are 21 local boards. They represent their local communities and make decisions on local issues and services.

LTDS

Long-term Differential Strategy by which the share of rates paid by businesses, rather than households, is changed.

MSFW

Making Space for Water

mana whenua

The indigenous people (Māori) who have historic and territorial rights over the land. It refers to iwi and hapū who have these rights in Tāmaki Makaurau, Auckland.

Mātauranga

Māori knowledge

Mataawaka

Māori living in the Auckland region who are not in a Mana Whenua group.

Maunga

Mountain, mount, peak.

Net zero emissions

An overall balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and greenhouse gas emissions taken out of the atmosphere.

NLTF

National Land Transport Fund

NETR

Natural Environment Targeted Rate

OCR

Official Cash Rate

Opex

Operating expenditure. Money the council spends on providing services in the current financial year, as opposed to building things that will provide services for years to come. This includes spending money on staff and contractors to do things like process building consents, open libraries, run buses and maintain parks. It also includes things like paying grants to community organisations and paying interest on money the council has borrowed.

POAL

Port of Auckland Limited

Premium fare(s)

A fare for ferry services that are considered to be more costly, perhaps because they cover greater distance or are on routes that have higher running costs.

RTN

Rapid transit network

Rates

A tax against the property to help fund activities, services and assets that the council provides.

Rates postponement

Allowing ratepayers to delay paying the rates they owe until a later date.

RFT

Regional Fuel Tax

Revenue or income

Money that the council receives (or is due to receive) to pay for the cost of providing services to Auckland. Cash revenue specifically refers to the money received during the year, and excludes things like postponed rates which will be received later.

Savings

Reducing costs to council perhaps by being more efficient (ways to provide services for reduced costs) or by delivering different or fewer services to the community.

Shoreline Adaptation Plan

Planning for the future of Auckland's 3200km of shorelines (beaches, cliffs, harbours and estuaries) in response to the impacts of climate change, erosion and flooding.

Strategic Development Fund

A credit facility available to us to take advantage of any acquisition opportunities for town centre regeneration outcomes.

Tāmaki Ora 2025–2027

Tāmaki Ora 2025–2027 is Auckland Council's refreshed Māori Outcomes Strategy and Performance Measurement Framework.

Tangata whenua

Citizen

Targeted rates

A rate that is paid by only a particular group of ratepayers or is used to fund only a particular set of activities (as opposed to spreading the cost across all ratepayers) or where the council wants to make sure that money collected for a particular purpose is only spent for that purpose.

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited refers to two substantive council-controlled organisations: Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Limited and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Trust.

Time-of-use charges

Charging motorists to enter roads, usually at peak times, as a way of deterring congestion.

Transport

Local roading, parking and public transport services provided for Aucklanders. These services are usually provided by Auckland Transport, except for the City Rail Link project which is delivered separately in partnership with central government.

Waste

Generally refers to household and business rubbish, along with recycling and things like food scraps which can be reused for other purposes.

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

A statutory Auckland-wide plan required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, with an aspirational goal of zero waste by 2040.

WQTR

Water Quality Targeted Rate

Watercare

Watercare Services Limited, the organisation that provides water supply and wastewater services to Aucklanders.