Pūrongo ā-Tau Annual Report 2025/26

RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

making this place home

Mihi

E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā rau rangatira mā o te rohe o Rangitīkei, tēnā koutou katoa.

Mihi mahana tēnei o te Kaunihera o Rangitīkei kia tātou katoa e noho ana ki roto i te rohe nei, nau mai, whakatau mai rā.

The Rangitīkei District Council acknowledges all those who live within our District.

We send a warm welcome to you all.

Whakataka te hau ki te uru,
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga,
Kia mākinakina ki uta,
Kia mātaratara ki tai,
E hī ake ana te atakura,
He tio, he huka, he hau hū,
Tīhei Mauriora!

Cease the winds from the west
Cease the winds from the south
Let the breeze blow over the land
Let the breeze blow over the ocean
Let the red-tipped dawn come with a sharpened air
A touch of frost, a promise of a glorious day!

Contents

1 Community Leadership now includes the sub function of District Planning, previously part of Environmental and Regulatory function.
2 Parks and Reserves is a new Parent Activity for the 2024-34 LTP. It is made up of three sub activities, Domains, Forestry and Cemeteries which were all previously part of Community
3 Community is a new Parent Activity for the 2024-34 LTP. It is the amalgamation of the previous Community and Leisure Activity and the previous Community Wellbeing Activity which included the sub functions of Community Awards, Information Centres and District Promotions

Section 1:

Introduction

TO BE UPDATED

Executive Summary

The Annual Report

The Annual Report is an essential accountability document.

It sets out to explain the Council's performance in year one of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and against the various legislative and accounting requirements under which the Council is required to operate.

This Annual Report is prepared according to Sections 98 and 99 and Part 3 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Annual Report measures the Council's performance for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

As well as financial results, the Annual Report includes results of the performance measures set out in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Financial Performance

The Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense shows income levels decreased by $1.17m on the previous year and $4.85m below budget. NZTA subsidy (capital and operational) subsidy was lower than 2024 and significantly less than the 2025 budget, due to the timing of NZTA confirming their funding for the three-year programme. In addition, there was no vested assets budgeted or received in 2025.

The Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense shows that Operating Expenditure increased by $3.4m year on year and $2.9m above budget. Depreciation and Finance costs increased compared to 2024, however Finance costs remained lower than budget due to a lower level of debt required in the 2025 year. Losses arose in this financial year primarily due to a movement between work in progress to operating expenditure due to the Marton Hub project not continuing to plan. More detailed analysis of variances is presented in note 27 of the financial statements.

Financial Position

Council net assets have increased from $755m to $815m, largely the result of a significant increase brought about by the revaluation of Roading infrastructure.

Council's liquidity position has changed with current assets now exceeding current liabilities by $1.3m. This is due to current liabilities as at 30 June 2025 including $10m of short term commercial paper borrowing which was planned for in the LTP as longer term debt.

Opportunities for Māori to contribute to Council decision-making

Council continues to have our iwi advisory board, Te Rōpū Ahi Kā, as an integral part of the organisation.

The role and responsibilities of Te Rōpū Ahi Kā are set out in their terms of reference. Members of Te Rōpū Ahi Kā sit on Council's Standing Committees, with voting and speaking rights, which is another opportunity for Māori and iwi to contribute to the decision making of Council.

A budget is allocated for the Māori Community Development Programme and is to be distributed by Te Rōpū Ahi Kā in accordance with its own processes. This programme is designed to increase the capacity of Māori to contribute to local decision-making and strengthen relationships between iwi organisations/marae and Council.

Council introduced two Māori Wards for 2022 Local Government Elections to represent Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Māori Ward and Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Māori ward by one councillor each. Māori wards are a mechanism through which Council can ensure that Māori communities are represented on council and, in doing so, both achieve better representation of Māori in council decision-making and improve the visibility of Māori issues within council thinking and processes.

Swing bridge - Hautapu River Parks, Taihape

Sponsorship, Funding and Grants

TO BE UPDATED

Community & Leisure

- New Zealand Community Trust - $75,000 Marton Swim Centre
- Lottery Community Facilities Fund - $260,8[illegible]9 Marton Swim Centre

Community Wellbeing

- Survivor Support and Recognition Fund - $50,000 Lake Alice Memorial

Schemes and Funding for community support

Andy Watson

Mayor
xx October 2025

Carol Gordon

Chief Executive
xx October 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Rangitīkei District Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Who Are We?

District Profile

The Rangitīkei District comprises 4,500 square kilometres of mainly lush, rural land. It is a diverse district, ranging from the sand plains on the south coast – which stretch inland almost as far as Bulls – to the magnificent hill country of the upper Rangitīkei. The District is characterised by its hills, which comprise 50% of the land.

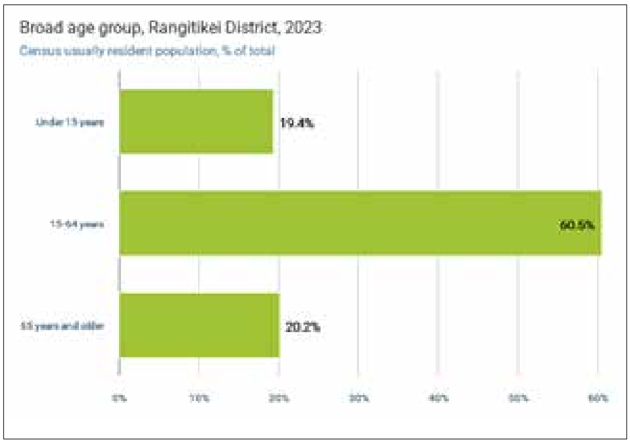
The Rangitīkei River is one of New Zealand's longest rivers, starting in the Kaimanawa Ranges and flowing out to the Tasman Sea.

Demographic and Social Features

The most recent estimated population for the District, as at June 2023, is 16,300 an increase of 1.2% from a year earlier.

Census 2023

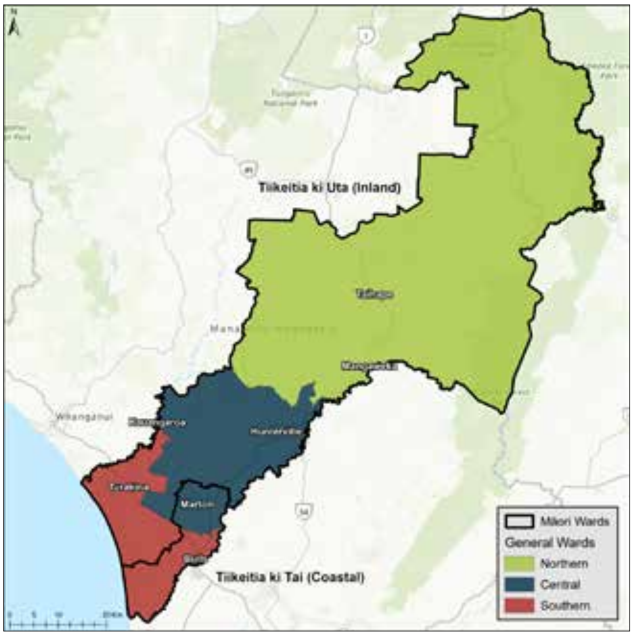
- Dwellings: 7,041
- Māori: 4,550, which is 28.2% of the population.
- Ages: 60.5% of the population is between the ages of 15-64 years.
- Median age: 41.1



Rangitīkei District Council

The Rangitīkei District Council is a territorial authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

The Council was formed in 1989 by the amalgamation of the Rangitīkei County Council, Marton Borough Council and Taihape Borough Council, along with parts of the Kiwitea and Taupō County Councils.



Mission Statement

Council's Role

The Rangitīkei District Council undertakes services for the residents and ratepayers of the Rangitīkei. In everything it does, the Council has regard for the principles of equity and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Local Government Act 2002 defines the purpose of local government is to:

"... enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of communities and;

... promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

The role of a local authority is to:

- give effect, in relation to its district or region, to the purpose of local government and;
- perform the duties, and exercise the rights, conferred on it by or under this Act and any other enactment"

(Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government Act 2002)

To give effect to this role, the Council has allocated its services between nine Groups of Activities, which describe the services (and levels of service) the Council provides:

Community Leadership

Roading

Water Supply

Wastewater and Sewage Disposal

Stormwater Drainage

Parks and Reserves *

Community *

Rubbish and Recycling

Environmental and Regulatory Services*

All of the Council's day-to-day business and long-term planning is centred on these activities and the budget requirements to keep them operational. Often sub-activities will fall out from the main activity and complement, in one way or another, the central activity.

* Revised Council Activity for 2024/25

Council Operations

The Council appoints a Chief Executive to be in charge of the Council operations and delegates certain powers of management to her as required under Section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The Chief Executive appoints staff to carry out all of the Council's significant activities.

Division of Responsibility between the Council and Management

A key to the efficient running of the Council is that there is a clear division between the role of the Council and that of Management. The Council of the Rangitīkei District concentrates on setting policy and strategy, and then reviews progress. Management is concerned with implementing the Council policy and strategy.

The Council's most recent Representation Review was completed in April 2022. The key change was the implementation of two Māori Wards and resulted in the following representation arrangement.

- Mayor plus 11 councillors elected from 5 wards.
- The two Community Boards (Rātana and Taihape) were also unchanged.

Ward	Number of Councillors per Ward
Northern General	2
Central General	5
Southern General	2
Tiiketia ki Uta (Inland)	1
Tiiketia ki Tai (Coastal)	1

While many of the Council's functions have been delegated, the overall responsibility for achieving the mission statement of the Council and the purposes of local government rests with the Council. The Council maintains effective systems of internal control, which includes the policies, systems and procedures established to provide measurable assurance that specific objectives of the Council will be achieved.

Statement of Compliance and Responsibility

Compliance

The Council and Management of the Rangitīkei District Council confirm that all statutory requirements in relation to the Annual Report, as outlined in the Local Government Act 2002, have been complied with.

Responsibility

The Council and Management of the Rangitīkei District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual Financial Statements and of the Statement of Service Performance, and the judgements used in them.

The Council and Management of the Rangitīkei District Council accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Council and Management of the Rangitīkei District Council, the annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Rangitīkei District Council.

TO BE UPDATED

Andy Watson

Mayor
xx October 2025

Carol Gordon

Chief Executive
xx October 2025

Section 2:

Significant Activities – Service Performance Information

Including Funding Impact Statements by Significant Activity and other information in accordance with PBE FRS-48

Community Outcomes

Community outcomes are the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.

As part of developing the 2021-31 Long Term Plan, Council reviewed its outcomes; they are described below.

Community Outcomes	
A trusted partner with iwi	A district leading collaboration with tangata whenua. Our goal is to have a high level of trust and collaboration with iwi across the district and to be working together to promote the wellbeing of our communities.
Economic Wellbeing	A district where people want to live and do business. Our goal is for Rangitīkei to be the place of choice for new and existing businesses to come and grow, with a desirable lifestyle and affordable housing.
Social Wellbeing	A district where people thrive. Our goal is to build relationships with the community and agencies and provide services and spaces that enhance community wellbeing.
Cultural Wellbeing	A district with diverse unique communities where people have a strong sense of belonging. Our goal is to provide spaces where our community can connect, promote the diversity of our cultures, and develop relationships that support community-led initiatives.
Environmental Wellbeing	A district that has high-quality built environments and healthy natural environments. Our goal is to ensure our infrastructure, relationships, and regulatory framework support the ongoing development of high quality built environments and improvement in the natural environment.

The table below illustrates how each of the community outcomes relates to the groups of activities.

Group of activities	Community outcomes				
	A trusted partner with iwi	Economic Wellbeing	Social Wellbeing	Cultural Wellbeing	Environmental Wellbeing
Community Leadership	●	●	●	●	●
Roading	●	●	●		●
Water Supply	●	●	●		●
Wastewater and Sewage Disposal	●	●		●	●
Stormwater Drainage	●	●			●
Parks and Reserves	●	●	●	●	●
Community	●	●	●	●	●
Rubbish and Recycling			●		●
Regulatory		●	●	●	●

Council has not undertaken any specific measurement during the year of progress towards the achievement of those outcomes.

Identified effects of activities on the social, economic, environmental or cultural well-being of the community

The provision of a safe, convenient and well-maintained network of roads and footpaths contributes to (particularly) economic well-being by facilitating access by those conducting business within the District; it also contributes to social well-being by allowing people to connect easily with one another.

However, road deaths, noise, vibrations and emissions to air from road traffic are negative impacts on social and environmental well-being.

The provision of a reliable, safe water supply contributes particularly to social well-being; the ability to provide commercial quantities of water and stock water contribute to the community's economic well-being. Malfunctioning plants impact negatively on these well-beings.

Treatment and disposal of wastewater contributes to environmental well-being by minimising impacts on aquatic life and social well-being by ensuring disposal does not impact on residents' health. Malfunctioning treatment plants and broken or blocked reticulation impact negatively on social and environmental well-being,

Parks and reserves, libraries, and swimming pools contribute to the community's social well-being by providing recreational and educational opportunities.

Well-managed and accessible waste transfer stations reduce the likelihood of fly-tipping and this contributes to environmental well-being.

Animal control, building control and planning control contribute to personal and public health and safety, i.e. social well-being.

The youth development activity contributes to social well-being by providing opportunities for youth to collaborate with others and engage in meaningful dialogue with the Council.

The hui in Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa and representation from that Komiti on Council's standing committees contribute to the community's cultural well-being by promoting dialogue and understanding.

Performance Reporting

The overall purpose of Council's performance framework is to:

- Allow residents to make a judgement on whether or not the Council action being measured is worth funding through rates or fees.
- Allow Council to take corrective actions if the expected results are not being achieved.

The Long Term Plan pulls together Council's strategies and plans, and the long term plan activities align with these plans. Hence Council's long term plan KPI's are part of its overall strategic monitoring framework.
Service performance measures in the long term plan are mostly process and output based as they can be more closely linked to Council actions.

Council publicly reports the long term plan measures as part of Section 2: Significant Activities – Service Performance Information in the Annual Report. Residents need to look at these reports to get an understanding of how well Council is performing.

Performance reporting

Council records a number of performance indicators, these include:

- Happy or Not reporting is used at four locations to measure real-time customer experiences of Council services. Council uses this data to make continual improvements to facilities and services. Limitations of this system includes misuse of the machines to capture data, where if someone is unhappy they can press the button multiple times, although if this occurs the system blocks someone from using it for 30 seconds.
- Council also has online feedback systems, where a request for service (RFS) can be lodged; or via a Korero Mai - feedback form where a customer can scan a QR code and it takes them to a feedback page on Council's website.
- Monthly performance reports are provided to the Finance / Performance Committee on each of the performance systems.

Another way the community can provide feedback to Council is through the public consultation process. The purpose of public consultation is to seek community feedback on council-related issues such as the development of new strategies, policies, bylaws, plans and projects. It can be part of a formal council consultation process or an informal community conversation to get indication of how people feel about a particular issue or topic. When we run a formal consultation, every response is reviewed by Council staff. Submission answers and comments are collated and analysed before being presented back to councillors so they can make informed decisions. When we are doing a formal consultation on a policy or a bylaw, all submissions are brought together into and are published on our website.

Council monitors its customer service requests and records data trends, as well as service uptake changes such as the number of building consents, dog registrations, or when legislative timeframes are met.

Rationale for Long Term Plan measures

The Department of Internal Affairs sets some mandatory KPIs that all Councils need to include in their long term plans. These are marked as mandatory measures.

Other KPIs are set by Council and aim to report against key activities and programmes council is delivering for each group of activities. These measures were reviewed by management and Council in the development of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Other Key Judgements

The performance measure for the 'percentage of real water loss from the reticulation network' is measured in accordance with DIA calculation guidelines.

Cost allocation

Note 1 to Council's Annual Financial Statements includes a summary of how Council allocates costs across its different activities. The note states that the Council has determined the cost of significant activities using the cost allocation system outlined below:

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

In the Activities that follow, performance reporting against the **Target (or Intended Level of Service)** is detailed as follows:

● **Achieved**	Required actions have been completed Or where a long-term level of service is targeted, the results for the year are in keeping with the required trend to achieve the intended level of service
● **Not achieved**	None of the required actions have been undertaken Or the result for the year is less than half of the intended level of service Or where a long-term level of service is targeted, the results for the year are contrary to the required trend to achieve the intended level of service
● **Not measured**	A measure which Council is required to report upon, but did not undertake relevant activities, so cannot report results

* In the levels of service statements which follow, denotes a mandatory measure prescribed by the Secretary of Internal Affairs under section 261B of the Local Government Act 2002.

Page 8 to 9, 18 to 55 and 72 (financial links) constitute Council's Statement of Service Performance in accordance with PBE FRS 48.

Statement of Compliance

The service performance information in this report is compliant with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

Community Leadership

This activity focuses on the governance functions of Council, in particular leadership and planning and is concerned with local democratic decision-making.

A major focus is getting the 'right' information to the community, clearly and concisely, so that people have an opportunity to understand the Council's view on the critical issues and decisions for the District.

NEW

Council adopted the Annual Plan 2026/2027 at the end of June 2026

92 council updates delivered across community newsletters, local newspapers and electronic direct mail.

NEW

Council submitted to 19 external consultations during the year

Highlights for 2025/26

- **Annual Plan 2026/2027** – Council adopted the Annual Plan at the end of June 2026. The Annual Plan sets out Council's activities, planned programme of works and funding for the 2026/27 year.
- **Proposed Plan Change 3 – Urban Growth** – Council obtained an exemption to the Government's 'plan stop' in November 2025. This plan change was publicly notified on 12 March 2026 and submissions closed on 13 April 2026. A total of 36 submissions were received, and these were publicly notified along with the summary of decisions requested by submitters in May/June 2026. A total of 5 further submissions were received. Council is now working towards holding a hearing of submissions in late 2026.
- **Advocacy** – Council submitted to 19 external consultations during the year. These included topics such as Resource Management Act Reform, local government systems improvements, economic regulation of water services, rates target model for New Zealand, simplifying local government, emergency management and health and safety at work.
- **Policy and bylaw reviews** – The review of the Control of Dogs Bylaw 2016 and the associated Dog Control and Owner Responsibility Policy were completed and this Bylaw and Policy will be amended and got out for consultation in 2026/27.
- **Preparation of Order Papers** – Order Papers for Council, Committees, Boards, Community Committees, and other meetings have continued to be delivered to ensure that decision-making was compliant.
- **Strategy Development** – Council completed the development of a new Economic Strategy called 'Rangitikei Tomorrow, Economic Strategy' with adoption of the strategy completed in August 2025.
- **Plan Development** – A plan for the streetscape upgrade for Marton was commenced. The draft Marton Streetscape Plan was developed and presented to Council in August where Council decided to adopt the draft plan for consultation. During consultation Council received 225 submissions which were summarised and shared with Council. Changes to the draft plan are underway and future decisions relating to the Marton Streetscape Plan will be made as part of the development of the 2027-37 LTP.

- **Elections** – The 2025 local body election was held and the new elected members completed their inductions. Council reached the highest voter turn-out for the district in at least the last three elections at 49.63%.
- **Mayors Taskforce for Jobs** – Council continued to participate in the Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs programme and delivered over 73 employment outcomes in the district. One of the most successful programmes in the country.
- **Climate Change** – Council continued to work regionally as part of the climate action joint committee.
- **Communications** –
  - 42 media releases produced and distributed.
  - 82 council updates delivered across community newsletters, local newspapers and electronic direct mail.
  - Council content generated more than 9.4 million views across Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and YouTube during 2025/26.
  - Across Council's Facebook and Instagram pages, content generated more than 68,000 interactions and 15,600 link clicks, helping connect people with Council information, services and updates.
  - TikTok content received 116,600 views during the year, while Council's LinkedIn content generated more than 30,000 impressions.
- **Citizenship Ceremonies** - Council continued delivering Citizenship Ceremonies with 69 Rangitīkei residents being made citizens during 2025/26.

Level of Service

Make decisions that are robust, fair, timely, legally compliant and address critical issues, and that are communicated to the community and followed through.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/2025 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Make decisions that are robust, fair, timely, legally compliant and address critical issues, and that are communicated to the community					
On-time completion of, or substantially undertaken annual plan actions		90% or more Annual Plan Actions completed	76.7%	62%	Delays in long term projects and budget constraints have impacted the delivery of key projects.
Completion of capital programme		85% or more of the planned capital programme	51.1%	38.90%	The capital programmes for roading and three waters renewals were fully completed. External factors, such as the introduction of the national wastewater discharge standards, created delays in some of the higher value capital projects.
Māori responsiveness framework: Satisfaction ratings from each member of Te Rōpū Ahi Kā about the effectiveness of each framework outcome area. – Governance and relationships		80% or more overall satisfaction	86%	75%	No responses to the survey were dissatisfied. The ratings that did not achieve the 80% target are impacted by neutral responses to the survey question. Comments provided through the survey were positive about the relationship between Council and Te Rōpū Ahi Kā.
Culture and identity			86%	50%	
Prosperity and well-being			57%	25%	
Resources and infrastructure			71%	50%	
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a high customer experience that satisfies the needs of the community					
Customer views of their experience (both the customer service and service provided) with Council. HappyOrNot system		Number of Responses: 4,000 or above	3,492 responses	3,462 responses	The number of responses are consistent year on year. The teams have been trialing different locations of devices to track response numbers.
		Customer Satisfaction Index: Improvement on previous year	91%	90%	This result is a 1% improvement on the previous year.

** Mandatory*

Achieved   Not achieved   Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Community Leadership

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Actual ($000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2,323	2,418	2,768
Targeted rates	104	114	69
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	32	56
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	1
Total operating funding (A)	**2,428**	**2,565**	**2,893**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,090	1,104	1,119
Finance costs	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications			-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,355	1,433	1,426
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**2,445**	**2,537**	**2,545**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**(18)**	**28**	**347**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	18	(28)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**18**	**(28)**	**-**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	2
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	345
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		**-**	**347**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**18**	**(28)**	**(347)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	-	-	-

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Roading and Footpaths

This activity covers management of the assets located within the Council's roading network (including road pavements, surfaces, bridges, footpaths, kerb and channel, drainage, retaining walls, signs and streetlights).

It is important for Council to provide a safe roading network for the transport of goods and people throughout the district (including motorists, cyclists, pedestrians and mobility scooter users). The cost for this activity attracts a subsidy from central government, with a Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) of 66%. The Roads and Footpath activity is the most significant component of our rates expenditure.

NEW

Approximately 229,000 m² of chipseal resurfacing was completed across the district

NEW

$2.8 million of additional NZTA funding secured

Approximately 18,400 m² of pavement rehabilitation was completed during the year

Highlights for 2025/26:

The 2025/26 year was a particularly busy year for Council's roading activity. Alongside delivery of the normal maintenance and renewals programme, the network was affected by increased heavy vehicle activity and a significant severe weather event in February. Council also undertook substantial planning work for the 2027–30 National Land Transport Programme (NLTP), while continuing to develop the new Road Maintenance and Services Contract.

Key Achievements

- **2027–30 National Land Transport (NLTP) submission and forward programme development** – A significant focus during the year was the development of Council's 2027–30 NLTP submission. This included reviewing network needs, future maintenance and renewal requirements, levels of service, asset condition, costs and investment priorities to build the case for NZTA funding for the next three-year period. The submission seeks to address identified funding pressures, including the need to increase investment in the sealed road resurfacing and unsealed road re-metalling programmes to achieve our KPIs. Almost all of Council's roading expenditure is subsidised by NZTA, meaning Council only needs to fund 34% of the cost locally.
- **Response to increased heavy traffic on Taihape–Napier Road** – Changes to forestry transport following the closure of the Ruapehu sawmills in 2024 resulted in increased logging traffic travelling through our District via Taihape–Napier Road to the Port of Napier. The resulting accelerated pavement deterioration required Council to reprioritise its 2025/26 programme, including deferring other planned work to enable urgent repairs on this route. During the year Council completed four full-width pavement rehabilitation sites and 20 km of resurfacing on Taihape–Napier Road, along with increased heavy maintenance and pre-seal repairs.
- **$2.8 million of additional NZTA funding secured** – The additional work required on Taihape–Napier Road, and the resulting deferral of other programmed work, affected Council's ability to deliver its intended 2024–27 NLTP programme. NZTA recognised the additional pressure this had placed on Council's available funding and an additional $2.8 million was subsequently approved, enabling deferred and other priority pavement rehabilitation and maintenance work to be brought back into the programme.

- **Pavement rehabilitation** – Approximately 18,400 m^2 of pavement rehabilitation was completed during the year, exceeding the forecast of 15,800 m^2. The additional work resulted from programme realignment to respond to accelerated pavement deterioration on Taihape–Napier Road.
  Both resurfacing and re-metalling were below Council's KPI targets for 2025/26. Increasing investment in these activities to better meet network needs is being addressed through the 2027–30 NLTP funding submission.
- **Resurfacing** – Approximately 229,000 m^2 of chipseal resurfacing was completed across the district. This represented approximately 4% of the sealed network, against Council's 6% KPI.
- **Re-metalling** – Approximately 7,100 m^3 of aggregate was applied to unsealed roads across the network, against Council's KPI target of 12,000 m^3.
  - Both resurfacing and re-metalling achievement was below Council's KPI targets for 2025/26. Increasing investment in these activities to better meet network needs is being addressed through the 2027–30 NLTP funding submission.

- **February 2026 storm response and recovery** – Severe weather on 15–16 February caused widespread damage across the district. At the height of the event 16 roads were closed, covering approximately 105 km of the network. Council and its contractors responded rapidly, with all but two roads reopened within four days. NZTA approved approximately $2.75 million for emergency response and reinstatement of the damage, with some of this work attracting an enhanced 86% Funding Assistance Rate. Recovery work will continue into 2026/27.
- **Large maintenance workload delivered through the Road Maintenance contrac**t – The Road Maintenance and Services Contract continued through its first full year of operation with Downer. Thousands of individual maintenance and renewal activities were completed across the network, covering pavement, drainage, shoulders, vegetation, signs and other road assets.

Overall

The 2025/26 programme included a substantial volume of routine maintenance and renewals while also responding to some significant unplanned challenges. Council responded by reprioritising work where necessary, securing additional NZTA funding and continuing to deliver priority works across the network.

The year also included significant work to strengthen the longer-term management of the roading network. Development of the 2027–30 NLTP submission, together with continued improvement of Contract 1152 and its performance framework, provides a stronger basis for future investment decisions, programme delivery, quality management and demonstration of value for money.

Level of Service

Provide a sustainable network which is maintained in accordance with each road's significance for local communications and the local economy, taking into account the One Roading Network Classification and funding subsidies.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a sustainable roading network that is maintained in accordance with each road's significance for local communications and the local economy, taking into account the One Network Road Classification (ONRC) and funding subsidies					
***Road condition** The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network measured by smooth travel exposure	Achieved	90% or more	95%	93%	This target was achieved.
***Road maintenance** The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced	Not achieved	6% or more	3.9%	4%	Unable to achieve measure with the current budget.
The volume of metal placed on the unsealed road network during the year	Not achieved	12,000m³ or more	7,102m³	9,113m³	Unable to achieve measure with the current budget.
***Footpaths** The percentage of footpaths within the District that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the Council's relevant document (such as its Annual Plan, Activity Management Plan, Asset Management Plan, Annual Works Programme or Long Term Plan)	Achieved	90% of footpaths make up category 1 or 2[1]	94% Grade 1 and 2 condition rating	94% Grade 1 and 2 condition rating	The next inspection is programmed to be completed early next financial year.

1 *1. Excellent, 2. Good, 3. Fair, 4. Poor, 5. Very Poor*

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
***Road safety** The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury[2] crashes on the local road network expressed as a number		Not achieved	A reduction of 1 fatal crash per year until zero	1 fatal crash	0 fatal crashes	There was one fatal crash in Q3.
		Achieved	One less serious injury crash than the previous year until there is 10 or less serious injury crashes on the Council roading network	9 serious injury crashes	8 serious injury crashes	There were less than 10 serious crashes on the Council roading network.
Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to community expectations over the roading network and requests for service						
***Response to service requests** The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the Long Term Plan. Results will be presented as the median.	After hours callouts	Not achieved	95% responded to in 12 hours	71%	68%	The new maintenance contract processes took some time to settle in, these issues and actioning old call outs affected annual achievement. Results by quarter show improvement.
	Working hours callouts	Not achieved	95% responded to in 6 hours	58%	71%	The new maintenance contract processes took some time to settle in, these issues and the completion of old requests affected annual achievement. Results by quarter show improvement.
	Resolution	Not achieved	85% of callouts resolved (completed) within one month of the request	76%	59%	The new maintenance contract processes took some time to settle in, these issues and the completion of old requests affected annual achievement. Results by quarter show improvement.
	Requests concerning potholes	Achieved	Potholes 85% of all callouts resolved (completed) within one month of the request	84%	80%	This performance measure has been achieved.

** Mandatory*

2 "Serious injury' is not defined in the Rules or associated guidance from the Department of Internal Affairs. At a minimum it is likely to cover all injuries requiring admission to hospital for treatment.

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council -
Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Roading and Footpaths

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Actual ($000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	9,820	10,793	10,718
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,267	5,490	6,969
Fees and charges	20	20	22
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	155	159	124
Total operating funding (A)	**15,262**	**16,462**	**17,833**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	8,517	8,887	10,863
Finance costs	487	636	457
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	4,116	4,383	4,184
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**13,120**	**13,905**	**15,505**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**2,142**	**2,557**	**2,328**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	10,661	9,218	5,284
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,336	1,849	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**12,997**	**11,067**	**5,284**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	2,848	1,516	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	12,291	12,108	8,103
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	(490)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**15,139**	**13,624**	**7,613**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(2,142)**	**(2,557)**	**(2,328)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*10,722*	*11,597*	*11,475*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works
Roading and Footpaths

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y1 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
District	Unsealed Road Metaling & Rehabilitation (211)	478	535
District	Sealed Road Pavement Rehabilitation (214)	1,637	1,909
District	Drainage Renewals (213)	985	877
District	Structures Components Replacements (215)	842	193
District	Traffic Services Renewals (222)	262	250
District	Sealed Road Surfacing (212)	2,405	1,832
District	Improvements- Low Cost Low Risk (341)	3,472	1,053
District	Public Transport Facilities O&M Renewals (514)	6	-
District	Renewal Footpath (225)	534	127
District	Walking Facilities Renewals (415)	615	-
District	Road to Zero (341)	326	-
District	Urban Reconstructions	150	-
District	Paths and Structures	200	138
District	Subdivisional Roads - Construction	100	42
District	Mitigation Sealing	280	101
District	Calico Line Footpath	-	18
District	Mokai Rd Retreat	-	55
District	Waiaruhe Rd Slope Removal and Drainage Improvements	-	5
Total renewals		**12,291**	**7,135**
CAPITAL	**(to improve level of service)**		
District	Marton Rail Hub	2,848	
Total Level of Service		**2,848**	**-**
Total capital		**15,139**	**7,135**

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	14,406
Funds borrowed during the year	-	
Funds repaid during the year	-	(576)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**13,830**

All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**17**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**17%**

Water Supply

This activity ensures the District's towns of Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Bulls and Rātana have a reticulated drinking water supply.

Council also administers rural water schemes on behalf of subscriber/owner committees in Hunterville, Erewhon, Omatane and Pūtōrino

TO BE UPDATED

Highlights for 2025/26:

Level of Service

Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/26 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water					
***Safety of drinking water** The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with:	Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Distribution System (Bacteria compliance)		No Incidents of non-compliance with bacteria compliance criteria for each water supply	Compliant (4/6)	Compliant (0/6)	**Rātana** Services** population of 345, reporting against: • T3 Bacterial Rules = ***Almost Met*** • D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = ***All Met*** **Mangaweka Services** population of 150, reporting against: • T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules = ***Partially Met*** • T2 Chlorine Rules = ***All Met*** • D2.1 Distribution System Rule = ***All Met*** **Hunterville** Services** population of 480, reporting against: • T3 Bacterial Rules = ***Almost Met*** • D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = ***All Met*** **Taihape Services** population of 1584, reporting against: • T3 Bacterial Rules = ***Partially Met*** • D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = ***All Met*** **Marton Services** population of 4764, reporting against: • T3 Bacterial Rules = ***Almost Met*** • D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = ***Partially Met*** Bulls Services population of 1419, reporting against: • T3 Bacterial Rules = ***Almost Met*** • D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = ***All Met*** Refer to table on page 8 for further detail on the instances of non-compliance.

**Despite Rātana and Hunterville having populations between 101-500, Rangitīkei District Council has elected to have these water supply networks reported on using the level 3 rules, rather than the level 2 rules as allowed by the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 (DWQAR).

Achieved Not achieved Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/26 RESULT	NARRATIVE
***Safety of drinking water** The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with:	Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Treatment System (Protozoal compliance)	●	No Incidents of non-compliance with protozoa compliance criteria for each water supply	Compliant (0/6)	Compliant (0/6)	**Rātana** Services** population of 345, reporting against: • T3 Protozoal Rules = ***None Met*** **Mangaweka Services** population of 150, reporting against: • T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules = ***Partially Met*** • T2 Filtration Rules = ***All Met*** • T2 UV Rules = ***None Met*** **Hunterville** Services** population of 480, reporting against: • T3 Protozoal Rules = ***Partially Met*** **Taihape Services** population of 1584, reporting against: • T3 Protozoal Rules = ***None Met*** **Marton Services** population of 4764, reporting against: • T3 Protozoal Rules = ***None Met*** **Bulls Services** population of 1419, reporting against: • T3 Protozoal Rules = ***None Met*** Refer to table on page 8 for further detail on the instances of non-compliance.
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide reliable and efficient urban water supplies						
***Maintenance of the reticulation network** The percentage of real water loss from Council's networked urban reticulation system		●	Less than 40%	43%	49%	The result reflects ongoing challenges associated with ageing infrastructure and leak detection.
***Demand Management** The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the District		●	600 litres per resident per day	706 litres	469 litres	Average daily water consumption appears higher this period due to changes in calculation methodology, with figures now reflecting total system water supplied rather than household use alone. This result reflects improved data coverage rather than an increase in resident demand.

**Despite Rātana and Hunterville having populations between 101-500, Rangitīkei District Council has elected to have these water supply networks reported on using the level 3 rules, rather than the level 2 rules as allowed by the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 (DWQAR).

● Achieved ● Not achieved ● Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/26 RESULT	NARRATIVE
*Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints**						
*** Fault response time** Where the Council attends a call out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median times are measured.	Attendance for urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	Achieved	0.5 hours	0.13 hours	0.14 hours	Attendance target met.
	Resolution of urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	Achieved	24 hours	3.63 hours	1.69 hours	Resolution target met.
	Attendance for non-urgent call outs: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	Achieved	24 hours	0.99 hours	0.75 hours	Attendance target met.
	Resolution of non-urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	Achieved	96 hours	3.49 hours	2.68 hours	Resolution target met.

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/26 RESULT	NARRATIVE
***Customer satisfaction** The total number of complaints (expressed per 1000 connections to the reticulated networks) received by the Council[1]		Not achieved	No more than 20 complaints per 1000 connections	59.21	71.64	A significant portion of complaints relate to leaks within the Council Network due to aging infrastructure, noting that upon investigation some leaks were found to be within the boundary of a private property. Only a small number of complaints relate to the quality of the water.
Council's intended level of service is to: Maintain compliant, reliable and efficient rural water supplies						
Where the Council attends a call out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its water supply for rural water schemes, the following median times are measured:	**Attendance time:** from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	Achieved	48 hours	0.63 hours	0.5 hours	Attendance target met.
	Resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	Achieved	96 hours	2.28	1.84 hours	Resolution target met.

** Mandatory.* *Urgent: Callouts are considered urgent where there is full loss of water supply.*
Normal: Callouts are considered normal for all other matters where there is no full loss of water supply.

1 *a. drinking water clarity, b. drinking water taste , c. drinking water odour, d. drinking water pressure or flow , e. continuity of supply, and f. The Council's response to any of these issues*

Achieved Not achieved Not measured

Table: Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Distribution System (Bacteria compliance)

Name	Explanation
Rātana	• For one day across the period, chlorination performance at the WTP did not meet requirements. During this time, operational checks continued, and the water remained suitable for supply. The Rātana water supply substantially complied with the bacterial treatment requirements during the reporting period.
Mangaweka	• The result reflects monitoring and performance data issues rather than contamination events. Chlorine was maintained and no unsafe water was detected.
Hunterville	• The required chlorine residual and contact time for effective disinfection were not consistently achieved. • The required treated water turbidity limits were not consistently met. The result reflects non-compliance with some treatment process requirements. Council continued to operate and monitor the supply in accordance with its operational procedures.
Taihape	• The required chlorine residual and contact time for effective disinfection were not consistently achieved. • The required treated water turbidity limits were not consistently met. The result reflects non-compliance with some treatment process requirements rather than a confirmed failure of the water treatment process.
Marton	• Chlorine residual/contact time requirements were not consistently met. • Turbidity requirements were not consistently met. The result reflects non-compliance with some treatment process requirements rather than a confirmed failure of the water treatment process.
Bulls	• The required disinfection performance requirements were not consistently met. • Treated water turbidity exceeded the required limits on one or more occasions. The results reflect non-compliance with treatment process requirements under the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules and does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water was unsafe.

Table: Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Treatment System (Protozoal compliance)

Name	Explanation
Rātana	• Across the whole period, a T3 protozoal treatment barrier that is able to achieve 3-log protozoal treatment was not in-place at the WTP. While the treatment system did not meet full protozoal compliance, the supply was protected by residual disinfection, and there was no evidence of unsafe water.
Mangaweka	• UV dose was not continuously monitored at the WTP during the period, therefore UV disinfection performance at the WTP did not meet requirements. These were monitoring issues rather than treatment failures. Chlorination remained in place and the supply was deemed safe to drink during the period.
Hunterville	• Across the period, the continuous monitoring of UVT at the WTP was not demonstrated. The result reflects the inability to fully demonstrate compliance with UV treatment monitoring requirements. During this time, operational checks continued, confirming the supply remained suitable for drinking.
Taihape	• Across the period, the continuous monitoring of UVT at the WTP was not demonstrated. The result reflects the inability to fully demonstrate compliance with the UV treatment monitoring requirements. These were equipment issues rather than contamination events. Council continued to operate and monitor its drinking water supplies in accordance with its operational procedures.
Marton	• Across the period, the continuous monitoring of UVT at the WTP was not demonstrated. The Marton water supply did not fully meet the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules during the reporting period due to the inability to fully demonstrate compliance with the UV treatment monitoring requirements. The result reflects monitoring requirements rather than a confirmed failure of the UV treatment process.
Bulls	• The required disinfection performance requirements were not consistently met. The result reflects monitoring and compliance demonstration requirements rather than a confirmed failure of the water treatment process. Council continued to operate and monitor its drinking water supplies in accordance with its operational procedures.

For further information on the water safety requirements that DIA require Councils to report on and the methodology refer to DIA www.dia.govt.nz and Taumata Arowai monitoring and reporting The Water Services Authority - Taumata Arowai www.taumataarowai.govt.nz

Rangitīkei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026

Water Supply

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	*2026 Long Term Plan ($000)*	*2026 Actual ($000)*
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2	2	5
Targeted rates	7,319	8,044	7,485
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			-
Fees and charges	43	44	26
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	34
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	**7,364**	**8,090**	**7,550**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,356	3,466	3,980
Finance costs	980	1,170	611
Other operating funding applications			-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,621	1,727	1,339
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**5,957**	**6,364**	**5,930**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B) **1,407**	**1,726**	**1,620**	
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-
Development and financial contributions			-
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,290	2,575	2,379
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			-
Lump sum contributions			-
Other dedicated capital funding			-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**4,290**	**2,575**	**2,379**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			-
- to improve the level of service	2,700	2,710	1,456
- to replace existing assets	2,998	1,592	2,542
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**5,698**	**4,302**	**3,998**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(1,407)**	**(1,726)**	**(1,620)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D)) **-**	**-**	**-**	
Depreciation	*2,398*	*2,637*	*2,124*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works
Water Supply

TO BE UPDATED

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y1 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
District	Bulls Water Pump Station / Rising Main	392	435
District	Water Supply Renewals	2,144	747
Hunterville Urban Water Scheme	Hunterville Treatment - Contractor	27	-
Erewhon Rural Water Scheme	Erewhon Reticulation - contractor	378	5
Hunterville Rural Water Scheme	HRWS Reticulation - Contractor	27	24
Hunterville Rural Water Scheme	HRWS Treatment - Contractor	22	26
Omatane Rural Water Scheme	Omatane Rural Water Retic renewals	7	1
District	Ren Water District	-	48
District	Ren Tment O & M	-	26
District	Ren WTP Crit Assets	-	43
District	Taihape falling main replacement	-	90
Total renewals		**2,998**	**1,446**
CAPITAL	**(to improve level of service)**		
District	Marton Water Strategy	2,450	877
District	Security Fence Marton WTP	100	-
District	Raw Water Turbidity Meter Taihape WTP	150	-
District	New Plant	-	40
District	LOS Tment Minor Works Urban WTP	-	26
District	RDC Water Asset Management Strategy	-	19
Total capital		**2,700**	**962**
TOTAL		**5,698**	**2,408**

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	18,655
Funds borrowed during the year	-	962
Funds repaid during the year	-	(1,017)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**18,600**

All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**73%**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**72%**

Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage

This activity provides a reticulated wastewater disposal service for the towns of Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Bulls, Rātana and Koitiata.

It includes the reticulation, treatment and disposal of wastewater.

TO BE UPDATED

Highlights for 2025/26:

Level of Service

Provide a reliable reticulated disposal system that does not cause harm or create pollution within existing urban areas.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a reliable, reticulated disposal system that does not cause harm or create pollution within existing urban areas					
***Discharge compliance** Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of a) abatement notices b) infringement notices c) enforcement orders, and d) convictions	Achieved	No abatement notices	0	2	No abatement notices were received.
	Not achieved	No infringement notices	6	10	One notice for Rātana (1279), One notice for Bulls (1288), One notice for Taihape (1277), Three notices for Hunterville (1285, 1286, 1350).
	Achieved	No enforcement orders	0	0	No enforcement orders were received.
	Achieved	No convictions	0	0	No convictions were received.
***System and adequacy** The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the Council's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system	Achieved	Fewer overflows than 3 per 1000 connections	0.67/1000	0.46/1000	This target was achieved.
Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints					
*** Fault response time** Where the Council attends to sewage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system, the following median times are measured: a. attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and b. resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption	Achieved	Attendance urgent 0.5 hours	0.17	0.66 hours	Attendance and resolution targets were achieved.
	Achieved	Attendance non-urgent 24 hours	0.76	0.83 hours	
	Achieved	Resolution urgent 24 hours	3.42	1.7 hours	
	Achieved	Resolution non-urgent 96 hours	1.95	2.22 hours	

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
***Customer satisfaction** The total number of complaints received by the Council about any of the following: a. sewage odour b. sewerage system faults c. sewerage system blockages, and d. the Council's response to issues with its sewerage system Expressed per 1000 connections to the Council's sewerage system.	Achieved	Fewer requests than 6 per 1000 connections	4.71	8.67/1000	Less than 6 complaints per 1000 connections were received.

** Mandatory*
Urgent: Callouts are considered urgent where sewage is evident.
Non-urgent: Callouts are considered non-urgent for all other matters where sewage is not evident.

Achieved Not achieved Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council -
Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Wastewater and Sewage Disposal

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Actual ($000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	3,295	3,619	3,666
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	8	8	31
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	269
Total operating funding (A)	**3,302**	**3,627**	**3,966**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,014	1,058	1,318
Finance costs	548	628	792
Other operating funding applications			-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	521	554	474
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**2,083**	**2,240**	**2,584**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**1,219**	**1,387**	**1,381**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,311	492	842
Gross proceeds from sale of assets		-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-
Other dedicated capital funding		-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**1,311**	**492**	**842**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	1,250	255	1,681
- to improve the level of service	440	641	266
- to replace existing assets	840	982	277
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**2,530**	**1,878**	**2,223**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(1,219)**	**(1,387)**	**(1,381)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*1,550*	*1,770*	*1,533*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works

Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y1 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
Sewerage District	Wastewater Reticulation	750	423
Sewerage District	Bulls Waveband Renewal	50	0
Sewerage District	WWTP Minor Upgrades	40	7
Sewerage District	Wastewater Reticulation - New Works	-	9
Total renewals		**840**	**439**
CAPITAL	**(to improve level of service)**		
Sewerage District	Wastewater Reticulation - O & M	40	-
Sewerage District	Marton WWTP Upgrades (Outlet Structure Improv	-	2
Sewerage District	Marton WWTP Upgrades (Outlet Structure Improv	100	-
Sewerage District	Hunterville WWTP Upgrades (New UV)	300	61
Sewerage District	Land Purchase - Marton to Bulls Centralisation Project	-	4,178
Sewerage District	RDC Waste Water Asset Mgt Strategy	-	163
Sewerage District	Taihape / Papakai Wastewater Pump Station	[illegible]	427
Sewerage District	Ratana Complete Upgrade	-	91
Sewerage District	Ratana WWWTP - Second Land Purchase	-	184
Total Level of Service		**440**	**5,107**
CAPITAL	**Growth**		
Sewerage District	Marton to Bulls Centralisation Project	1,250	1,079
Sewerage District	Taihape Wastewater Treatment Plant Consent	-	126
Total Growth		**1,250**	**1,205**
Total Capital		**2,530**	**6,751**

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	18,124
Funds borrowed during the year	-	7,312
Funds repaid during the year	-	(725)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**24,711**

All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**2%**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**2**

Stormwater Drainage

This activity provides for the disposal of storm water in Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Bulls, and Rātana.

TO BE UPDATED

Highlights for 2025/26:

Level of Service

Provide a reliable collection and disposal system to each property during normal rainfall.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a reliable collection and disposal system to each property during normal rainfall					
***Discharge compliance** Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system measured by the number of: a. abatement notices b. infringement notices c. enforcement orders, and d. convictions Received by the Council in relation to those resource consents.	Not measured	No abatement notices	Not Measured	Not Measured	Discharge compliance is a mandatory measure set by the Department of Internal Affairs, therefore must be reported on. However, as Council has no stormwater consents, this target cannot be measured.
	Not measured	No infringement notices	Not Measured	Not Measured	
	Not measured	No enforcement orders	Not Measured	Not Measured	
	Not measured	No convictions	Not Measured	Not Measured	
***System adequacy** The number of flooding events[1] that occurred in the District. For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system). Note: This is a District-wide assessment	Not measured	Fewer requests than 5 per 1000 connected properties	Not measured	Not measured	No flooding events occurred.
Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints					
***Customer satisfaction** The number of complaints received by the Council about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system.	Achieved	Fewer requests than 5 per 1000 connected properties	3.51/1000	6.48/1000	This performance measure has been achieved.
***Response time** The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	Not measured	Two hours or less	Not measured	Not measured	No flooding events occurred.

** Mandatory*

1 *The rules for the mandatory measures define a 'flooding event' as an overflow from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor*

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council -
Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Stormwater Drainage

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	*2026 Long Term Plan ($000)*	*2026 Actual ($000)*
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	846	929	997
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	6	6	2
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	**852**	**936**	**998**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	169	183	763
Finance costs	54	114	64
Other operating funding applications			-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	248	263	356
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**471**	**560**	**1,183**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**381**	**375**	**(185)**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-
Development and financial contributions			-
Increase (decrease) in debt	440	1,318	1,939
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			-
Lump sum contributions			-
Other dedicated capital funding			-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**440**	**1,318**	**1,939**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	1,431	-
- to improve the level of service	710	112	1,440
- to replace existing assets	111	150	314
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**821**	**1,693**	**1,754**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(381)**	**(375)**	**185**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*666*	*771*	*600*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works
Stormwater Drainage

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y1 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
District	Open Drain Renewals	111	52
District	Renewals Reticulation	0	11
District	George Street Stormwater Renewal	0	24
Total renewals		**111**	**88**
CAPITAL	**(to improve level of service)**		
District	Bredins Line New Outfall	500	6
District	Bulls Domain Mitigation	100	16
District	LOS Storm Water Reticulation	110	56
District	Bulls Stormwater Upgrades		240
District	RDC Storm Water Asset Strategy		69
Total Level of Service		**710**	**387**
Total capital		**821**	**475**

TO BE UPDATED

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	1,676
Funds borrowed during the year	-	387
Funds repaid during the year	-	(67)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**1,996**

All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**80%**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**100%**

Parks and Reserves

This activity includes Council's parks and reserves assets – parks and reserves, sports grounds, playgrounds, skateparks, walkways and cemeteries.

This group of activities provides opportunities for passive and active recreational amenities within the Rangitīkei District.

Street gardens throughout the main street of Taihape have been replanted

NEW

LED lights were installed at the Centennial Park, Marton and Bulls Domain

NEW

A disc golf course was installed at Memorial Park in Taihape

Highlights for 2025/26:

Parks and Reserves

- A disc golf course was installed at Memorial Park in Taihape.
- Replacement LED lights were installed at the Centennial Park netball courts in Marton.
- Replacement LED lights were installed at the Bulls Domain netball courts.
- The street gardens throughout the main street of Taihape have been replanted.
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principals introduced throughout Dunsinane Park redevelopment in Marton.
- Culvert replacement and additional rocks installed to keep vehicles off the grass at Queens Park in Hunterville.
- District wide storm damage cleaned up after 26th February storms.
- Completed final thinning to Bulls Domain Pine Plantation.

Cemeteries

- Vegetation was cleared and the site leveled to allow construction of new burial berms at the Mangaweka Cemetery.
- Three cremation niche walls were ordered for the Mt View Cemetery (installation scheduled for summer 2027).

Walkways

- Two additional pedestrian bridges were constructed across the Hautapu River in Taihape.

Council is also supporting a number of community-led projects throughout the district – Restoration of the Tūtaenui Reservoir by the Tūtaenui Restoration Society, the Koitiata Wetland Restoration project, Hautapu River walkway and bridge development by the Friends of Taihape and ongoing development of the Taihape Gumboot sculpture and surrounding gardens by Keep Taihape Beautiful.

Level of Service

Provide parks and sports fields that are fit for purpose.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Councils intended level of service is to: Compliance with relevant standards					
Playground compliance with NZ Standards	Achieved	Maintain accreditation	90% compliance	100% compliance	Loosefill has been ordered to top up some playgrounds due to natural deterioration.
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide parks and sport fields that are fit for purpose					
Customer ratings of parks and sports fields	Not achieved	90% Happy or Somewhat Happy	62.5%	100%	The 1 unhappy and 2 somewhat unhappy responses commented on broken water facilities at Bulls Domain which have been repaired.

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Parks and Reserves

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Long Term Plan ($000)	2026 Actual ($000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	597	616	1,319
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2	3	2
Fees and charges	93	95	113
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	**692**	**714**	**1,434**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	359	367	348
Finance costs	-	-	9
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	227	241	615
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**586**	**608**	**972**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**106**	**106**	**463**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	76	92	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**76**	**92**	**-**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	25	50	51
- to replace existing assets	157	148	122
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	290
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**182**	**198**	**463**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(106)**	**(106)**	**(463)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*30*	*31*	*41*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works
Parks and Reserves

TO BE UPDATED

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y1 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
District	Parks and Reserves Renewals	127	-
District	Taihape Artificial Cricket Pitch	10	-
District	Marton Duck Pond Redevelopment	20	-
District	Parks and Reserves Renewals	-	127
District	Wilson Park Fence	-	22
Total renewals		**157**	**149**
CAPITAL	**(to replace existing assets)**		
District	Wilson Park New Fence	15	-
District	Lawn Scarifier	10	-
Total capital		**25**	**-**
Total renewals		**182**	**149**

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	136
Funds borrowed during the year	-	-
Funds repaid during the year	-	(5)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**131**

All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**100**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**100%**

Community

This activity includes Council's community places (community hubs, swimming pools, community housing, public toilets, property, rural halls) and wellbeing services, programs and events (learning centres, funding support, culture and heritage, district promotion, youth development, emergency management and partnerships).

This group of activities aims to deliver improvements to community wellbeing through partnerships and the provision of community facilities and services.

Received funding to continue to deliver the Learn To Rides programme in local schools to over 200 students

NEW

The Lake Alice Memorial was completed with an unveiling ceremony held in February 2026

NEW

Completed outdoor area at the Marton Community Hub which includes seating and picnic area.

Highlights for 2025/26:

- **Marton Market Day and the Marton Harvest Festival** – Marton Market Day continued to grow in attendance and stallholders recording their best sales to date while unfortunately the Marton Harvest Festival was cancelled due to the forecast cyclone. We received $ $39,988.48 from Pub Charity towards the running of the Marton Market Day
- **Do-a-Duathlon** – growth of the event to 113 registered participants with a lot more students accessing the bikes that are available.
- **Bikes in schools programme** – Council received external funding through Tu Manawa ($6,783) and Lotteries ($30,000) to continue to deliver the Learn To Rides programme in local schools to over 200 students.
- **Funding** – Council gave out $105,688.10 in funding across its Events Sponsorship, Community Initiatives Fund, Creative Communities and Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund.
- **External Funding Grants from:**
  - Survivor Support and Recognition Fund - $50,000 Lake Alice Memorials
  - New Zealand Community Trust - $75,000 Marton Swim Centre
  - Lottery Community Facilities Fund - $260,869 Marton Swim Centre
- **District Promotion** – Role out and promotion of the Rangitīkei district through the Neat Places campaign. Background work on the Get Real campaign ready to launch. Refresh work done on the Visit Rangitīkei website and social media channels.
- **Community Hubs** – continued to build programmes and continue to run over 35 programmes per month across the three hub sites, plus over 100 school holiday programmes throughout the year.

- **Youth development programmes** – a wide range of youth development programmes were delivered which included YHQ in Marton and The Lobby in Taihape, skills and confidence development programmes) and participation in the Youth Council.
- **Partnerships** – Council continued a range of partnership activities including with Bulls Community District Trust and Taihape Community Development Trust, Marton ICT Hub, Business Rangitīkei, Sport Whanganui, Rotary, Lions, and Friends of Taihape, and Tūtaenui Reservoir Stream Society.
- **Shop Local campaign** – Council led a Shop Local campaign across the district to encourage shoppers to think locally before going out of town for their shopping.
- **Community Housing** – Ongoing renovations and improvements including new retaining wall and paved access - Russell Street; exterior paint - Cuba Street; new fencing - Weka Street; new footpath at Cuba Street; and interior renovations were undertaken at various units.
- **Swim Centres** – Taihape Swim Centre maintained PoolSafe Accreditation. In June 2025, Council confirmed the scope for the Marton Pool repairs to include the replacement of the roof with like for like with the addition of a ETFE liner for improved insulation and to allow more daylight into the facility. In May 2026, Alaska Construction & Interiors was confirmed as the contractor for the project, with the contractors moving on-site in June 2026.
- **Marton Emergency Operations Centre** – The design for the Emergency Operations Centre were finalised, with construction expected to commence in September 2026.
- **Marton Offices, and Community Hub** – A Design & Build Contract was signed with Maycroft Construction. Preliminary site investigations undertaken.
- **Taihape Town Hall** – Maycroft Construction was engaged for the design and construction for the building redevelopment. Preliminary site investigations were completed. At June 2026, detailed design was in progress.
- **Taihape Grandstand** - Community engagement was carried out to understand the community's intention for underneath the grandstand, as a community-led project. In November 2025, the renovation was confirmed as a community led project with the Taihape Grandstand Restoration Group.
- **Centennial Park Courts** - In November 2025, the resurfacing of the Centennial Park courts was confirmed as a community-led project with Rangitīkei Netball. Re-surfacing is due to commence after the 2026 netball season.
- **Hautapu River Parks, Taihape** – Three swing bridges were built and completed between November 2025 and July 2026.
- **Survivor Support and Recognition** – Lake Alice – The Lake Alice Memorial was completed with an unveiling ceremony held in February 2026. A memorial seat and individual recumbents were installed at Mt View Cemetery during April and May.
- **Placemaking improvements in Taihape** – New shelter in The Outback, Taihape (built with the assistance/as part of a programme with Taihape Area School students).
- **Placemaking improvements at Marton Community Hub** – [Development of the outdoor area at the Marton Community Hub which added a space for outdoor seating and picnic area

Level of Service

Provide a fit for purpose range of community and leisure assets.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Compliance with relevant standards					
All swimming pools have poolsafe accreditation		Maintain accreditation	Taihape Swim Centre maintained PoolSafe Accreditation.	Taihape Swim Centre achieved Pool Safe Accreditation. Marton Swim Centre on hold.	Marton Swim Centre accreditation has been put on hold until the facility re-opens.
Council complies with criteria in rental warrant of fitness programme for community housing		All units achieve at least 95% compliance	All units measured (72) achieved 99 %	All units measured (70) achieved 98.8%	In the last 12 months, momentum for flat improvements has continued. Approximately 10% of the flats have been substantially refurbished, internally. Other works include a new retaining wall, footpath, and fencing.
New public toilet buildings are well designed, safe and visible and Compliance with SNZ4241:1999 and CPTED (safer design guidelines) for new or refurbished toilets		100 % compliance	Not measured	Not measured	No new or renovated public toilet buildings.
Council's intended level of service is to: Library services are welcoming and provide a space for social interaction and learning					
Customer rating of library facilitates		Customer 90% Satisfaction Index (provided via the HappyOrNot system): 90% accreditation	91.5% overall.	90% overall. This consists of: 89% of 373 responses at Te Matapihi 93% of 1,005 responses at Taihape 85% of 1,778 responses at Marton Community Hub	3081 total responses. Te Matapihi • 95.5% • 465 responses Taihape • 92.4% • 1146 responses Marton • 89.6% • 1186 responses

Achieved   Not achieved   Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
The number of library outreach activities and events delivered		5 programmes per month per Community Hub site	Marton Community Hub: 20 Te Matapihi-Bulls Community Hub: 5 Taihape Community Hub: 9	Marton Community Hub: 20 Programmes per month Te Matapihi-Bulls Community Hub: 12 Programmes per month Taihape Community Hub: 10 Programmes per month School Holiday Programmes: Marton: 65 Te Matapihi: 50 Taihape: 2	All community hubs hosted a number of programmes each month. Over the school holidays, 718 people attended events across the district.
Councils intended level of service is to: Ensure competency in discharging Civil Defence responsibilities					
Timing of self-assessment when the Emergency Operations Centre is activated and of continued civil defence training exercises a) Self-assessment of responsiveness and recovery following activation of the Emergency Operations Centre b) Number of civil defence exercises undertaken		Self -assessment undertaken and responded to within four months of Emergency Operations Centre Activation	Achieved	Not Measured	Debrief held post 15 February activation.
		At least one exercise undertaken each year	Achieved	Achieved	Exercise Tahu-nui-a-Rangi led by NEMA simulated a severe space weather storm event. Space weather has the potential to disrupt electricity and communications; both are vital to the local economy and our community's well-being. The exercise highlighted some regional vulnerabilities.

** Mandatory*

Achieved Not achieved Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026

Community

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	*2026 Long Term Plan ($000)*	*2026 Actual ($000)*
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,062	6,932	5,061
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	100	103	1,213
Fees and charges	54	55	97
Interest and dividends from investments		-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	769	786	648
Total operating funding (A)	**6,985**	**7,876**	**7,020**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,520	3,614	2,509
Finance costs	784	1,473	523
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,976	2,102	2,256
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**6,280**	**7,189**	**5,288**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**705**	**686**	**1,732**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	250	1,033	276
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	9,378	14,688	848
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	296
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**9,628**	**15,721**	**1,419**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	9,020	14,020	1,821
- to replace existing assets	1,315	2,387	1,330
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**10,335**	**16,407**	**3,151**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(706)**	**(686)**	**(1,732)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*2,640*	*2,661*	*2,762*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works
Community

TO BE UPDATED

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y1 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
	Side by Side Replacement	20	29
	Civil Defence Renewals	10	-
	Furniture and Fittings	15	8
	Library Book Purchases	73	56
	Plant & Equipment Renewals	99	-
	Housing Renovations and Compliance	170	273
	Kokako Street Hall	60	55
	Former Bulls Library Re-roof	67	17
	Taihape Grandstand	650	63
	Taihape Playground	50	-
	Town Centre Regeneration	100	98
	District Billboards	-	11
	Upgrades and Replacements	-	4
	Community Housing	-	3
	Marton Old Library Building	-	2
	Bulls Community Centre	-	81
	Furniture Bulls Civic Centre	-	3
	Taihape Amenities Detailed Design Construction	-	11
	Hautapu River Parks Project	-	216
	Security Gate at King Street	-	14
	Wall Stabilisation - Cnr Broadway and Hight St	-	1
	New Roof and insulation for MSC	-	209
	Northern Rugby Whanganui Sub Union	-	8
	Koitiata Development	-	2
	Furniture and Fittings	15	-
Total renewals		**1,315**	**1,166**
CAPITAL	**(to improve level of service)**		
	Generator Purchase	20	-
	Taihape Town Hall and Library Redevelopment	4,000	286
	Marton Building Design & Construction	5,000	303
	Community Bikes, Trailer and Storage	-	17
	Bulls Bus Lane and Hub	-	24
Total Level of Service		**9,020**	**630**
Total capital		**10,335**	**1,796**

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	16,217
Funds borrowed during the year	-	613
Funds repaid during the year	-	(644)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**16,186**

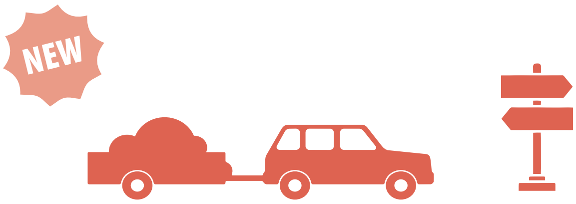
All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**25%**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**32**

Rubbish and Recycling

This group of activities is focused on the appropriate disposal of refuse in the district, an activity where central government is increasingly determining national standards that council must meet.

Council only collects and removes rubbish from public litter bins. The kerbside collection and disposal of waste within the district is handled by independent businesses. The council owns a network of waste transfer stations, whose operation is contracted out.



We have been improving traffic flow at the Marton Waste Transfer Station through clearer ground markings and signage, and created a more accessible and organised recycling drop-off area at the Bulls Waste Transfer Station.

Through the adoption of the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP), we have supported Enviroschools Zero Waste activities in schools, organised community recycling initiatives, and delivered activities to celebrate World Environment Day.

Highlights for 2025/26:

- The Marton Waste Transfer Station has been upgraded with clearer ground markings and signage to improve traffic flow, while the recycling area at the Bulls Waste Transfer Station has also been improved.
- A new mobile recycling trailer has been developed to make recycling at community events more convenient and accessible for the public.
- School and community meetings have been held to support recycling education and raise awareness of good recycling practices.
- Battery Haven continues to provide battery collection services at the Marton, Bulls, and Taihape Libraries, alongside the collection of used mobile phones for recycling.

Level of Service

Make recycling facilities available at waste transfer stations for glass, paper, metal, plastics, textiles, greenwaste and for electronics (e-waste). Council intends to continue the operation (under contract) of existing urban waste transfer stations – Rātana, Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Taihape.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Make recycling facilities available at waste transfer stations for glass, paper, metal, plastics, textiles and green waste. special occasions for electronics (e-waste). Council intends to continue the operation (under contract) of existing urban waste transfer stations – Rātana, Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka, and Taihape.					
Waste to landfill (tonnage)	Achieved	Less than 5,500 tonnes to landfill	4,892 tonnes	5,624 tonnes	Taihape, Bulls, and Marton all have weighbridges, encouraging responsible disposal of waste and recycling.
Recycling available at Waste Transfer Stations throughout the District.	Achieved	Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Rātana, Mangaweka all provide facilities for recycling of: • Glass • Metal • Paper • Plastics (1-5) • cans/tins	Outcome met	Outcome met	All six waste transfer stations in the district offer a free drop-off service.
Percent of waste diverted from the landfill (includes paper, plastics, metals, glass, tyres, e-waste, Greenwaste)	Achieved	Increased percent diverted from the previous year	3% increase	20.7%	23.7% of waste was diverted. Education is ongoing with the aim of increasing recycling. The installation of weighbridges has encouraged an increase in recycling.

** Mandatory*

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council -
Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Rubbish and Recycling

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	*2026 Long Term Plan ($000)*	*2026 Actual ($000)*
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	152	154	199
Targeted rates	1,243	1,366	1,452
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	330
Fees and charges	1,635	1,602	1,070
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	**3,030**	**3,123**	**3,051**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,490	2,548	2,308
Finance costs	11	44	12
Other operating funding applications			-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	501	533	807
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**3,002**	**3,125**	**3,127**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**28**	**(2)**	**(76)**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-
Development and financial contributions			-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(13)	512	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			-
Lump sum contributions			-
Other dedicated capital funding			-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**(13)**	**512**	**-**
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			-
- to improve the level of service		510	-
- to replace existing assets	15	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves			(76)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**15**	**510**	**(76)**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(28)**	**2**	**76**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*65*	*31*	*88*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Rangitīkei District Council - Capital Works
Rubbish and Recycling

TO BE UPDATED

Category	*Designated projects for 2024/25*	*2025 LTP Y2 ($000)*	*2025 Actual ($000)*
RENEWALS	**(to replace existing assets)**		
Ratana	Drainage renewals	15	
Total renewals		**15**	**-**
CAPITAL	**(to improve level of service)**		
Taihape	Taihape Weigh Bridge		306
District	New Plant (Trailer)	-	9
Total Level of Service		**-**	**315**
Total capital		**15**	**315**

Borrowing		
For the year ended 30 June 2025		
Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	56
Funds borrowed during the year	-	315
Funds repaid during the year	-	(2)
Balance of borrowing at end of year	**-**	**369**

All borrowing is managed through the Council's treasury function which borrows externally to maintain sufficient liquidity for day to day operations. Therefore, the loans to activities from the Council's treasury function, are funded by a mix of internal and external funds.

Proportion of internal borrowing to all borrowing at 30 June	**-**	**13%**
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing	**-**	**100%**

Environmental and Regulatory Services

This group of activities covers areas where Council ensures compliance with statutory requirements in the areas of animal Control, building Control, environmental Health, alcohol licensing, compliance and enforcement and resource consent planning.

During the year, there has been continued collaboration with neighbouring Councils (both at a regional level and within a central New Zealand cluster associated with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment [1]) over common approaches in managing Building Control Authority functions.

1 This Ministry includes the former Department of Building and Housing.

NEW

Animal Control responded to 722 requests for service in the Rangitīkei District

99.57 % of all building consents processed within timelines

NEW

56 resource consent applications were processed during the 2025/26 year.

Highlights for 2025/26:

Resource Consent Processing:

- 56 resource consent applications were processed during the 2025/26 year.
- All applications were processed within statutory timeframes, with an average processing time of 15 working days.
- All applications determined during the year were granted resource consent, with no applications declined.
- Council commenced processing resource consent applications on behalf of Ruapehu District Council. This collaborative regional approach enables councils to share specialist expertise and capacity, supports timely and consistent decision-making, and strengthens resilience during periods of high demand.
- Resource consents issued during the year included:
  - A secure 2degrees satellite gateway facility on Marton's eastern fringe that will extend mobile coverage to remote and underserved areas using satellites that connect directly to standard mobile phones.
  - The annual Hunterville Huntaway Festival "Shemozzle", providing a clear and compliant planning framework for future events.
  - Council's Emergency Operations Centre at High Street Marton, supporting the district's ability to coordinate an effective response during emergencies.

• On, Off and Club Licences issued	19
• Manager's Certificates issued	67
• Special Licence issues	45
• Temporary Authority Licences issued	6
• Land Information Memorandums issued	174

Animal Control

Animal Control continued to provide a dedicated shared service across the Rangitīkei and Manawatū Districts, including after-hours coverage for priority incidents.

During the year, the team responded to 722 requests for service in the Rangitīkei District, a marked reduction from 819 in the previous year, covering matters such as dog attacks, barking complaints, wandering and stray animals, and lost and found dogs.

The team maintained an education and compliance-focused approach, working with owners to encourage responsible dog ownership while taking enforcement action where necessary. Community education remained an important focus, with Council continuing its dog-safety programme in local schools, using trained dogs and take-home resources to reinforce key safety messages with children.

Animal Control Officers also continued monitoring classified dogs, with no significant compliance issues identified during the year. Through these activities, Animal Control continues to support public safety, responsible dog ownership and positive engagement with the community.

Building

• Building consent issued	253
• Inspections undertaken	1007
• Timelines for processing consent	99.57 %
• Inspections Booked	1290
• Swimming Pool Inspections for the year	37
• BWOF Audits for the year	44
• BWOF Renewals for the year	224 with 7 new BWOF’s created

Level of Service

Provide a legally compliant service.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a legally compliant service						
Timeliness of processing building consents and resource consents	Building consents	Not achieved	100% processed within statutory timeframes	98.86%	99.57%	Of the 253 consents completed, 3 went over the 20 day statutory timeframe due to a contractor communication process issue which has now been rectified.
	Resource consents	Achieved	100% processed within statutory timeframes	Land use consents 100% Subdivision consents 100%	Land use consents 100% Subdivision consents 100%	All 77 consents processed within Statutory timeframes.
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide regulatory compliance officers to address enforcement call outs						
Animal Control -Timeliness of response (i.e the Request for Service has been acknowledged) and completion (i.e the Request for Service has been signed off by officers). Results will be presented as the median • Priority 1's = Any Dog Attack / Found Dog / Rushing Dog / Wandering Stock • Priority 2's = Animal Welfare Concern / Barking Dog / Property Inspection / General Enquiry / Lost Animal / Microchip Dog / Multi-dog Inspection / Roaming Dog / Animal Control Bylaw Matter	Response to Priority 1 call outs	Not achieved	90% responded within 0.5 hours	81%	94%	Inputting issues have affected these results. Ongoing training and closer monitoring are being undertaken to improve the accuracy of future results.
	Completion of Priority 1 call outs	Achieved	90% completed within 20 working days	93%	95%	Achieved
	Response to Priority 2 call outs	Not achieved	90% responded within 24 hours	83%	86%	Inputting issues have affected these results. Ongoing training and closer monitoring are being undertaken to improve the accuracy of future results.
	Completion of Priority 2 call outs	Achieved	90% completed within 20 working days	90%	92%	Achieved

Achieved | Not achieved | Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2025/26 TARGET	2025/26 RESULT	2024/25 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Environmental health Timeliness of response (i.e the site has been attended) and completion (i.e the Request for Service has been signed off by officers). Results will be presented as the median.	Response to Noise Control call outs	Not achieved	90% responded to in 1.5 hours	89%	93%	Most of call outs not responded to on time were located in Taihape. The travel time contributed to the delay in responding to call outs.
	Completion of Noise Control call outs	Not achieved	90% completed in 2 hours	89%	71%	Travel time across the district contributed to the delay in the completion of call outs.
	Response to Food Premises call outs	Not achieved	Food premises – 90% responded to in 24 hours	75%	20%	3 of the 4 call outs were responded to within the target timeframe.
	Completion of Food Premises call outs	Not achieved	90% completed in 72 hours	75%	40%	3 of the 4 call outs were completed within the target timeframe.

** Mandatory*

Achieved Not achieved Not measured

Rangitīkei District Council -
Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2026
Environmental and Regulatory Services

	2025 Long Term Plan ($000)	*2026 Long Term Plan ($000)*	*2026 Actual ($000)*
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,077	1,101	1,625
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,794	1,863	1,716
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	460	490	10
Total operating funding (A)	**3,331**	**3,454**	**3,351**
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,189	2,305	2,153
Finance costs	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications			-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,324	1,399	1,487
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**3,512**	**3,704**	**3,640**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**(181)**	**(251)**	**(289)**
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-
Development and financial contributions			-
Increase (decrease) in debt	181	251	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			-
Lump sum contributions			-
Other dedicated capital funding			-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	181	251	-
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			-
- to improve the level of service			-
- to replace existing assets			-
Increase (decrease) in reserves			(289)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**-**	**-**	**(289)**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**181**	**251**	**289**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*-*	*-*	*18*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Section 3:

Financial Statements and Policy Reports

Funding Impact Statement - Whole of Council

For the Year Ended 30 June 2026

	2025 Annual Plan ($000)	*2025 Actual ($000)*	*2026 Annual Plan ($000)*	*2026 Actual ($000)*
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	10,315	9,778	11,138	10,527
Targeted rates	22,627	22,613	24,435	24,386
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,370	7,063	6,335	8,515
Fees and charges	3,652	3,186	3,793	3,133
Interest and dividends from investments	459	536	459	435
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,399	1,263	15,020	1,141
Total operating funding (A)	**43,823**	**44,439**	**47,662**	**48,137**
Applications of operating funding				
Payment to staff and suppliers	35,078	35,199	37,163	37,471
Finance costs	2,864	2,161	3,100	2,372
Other operating funding applications				-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	**37,943**	**37,359**	**40,263**	**39,843**
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	**5,881**	**7,080**	**7,399**	**8,295**
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	10,911	4,747	7,143	5,560
Development and financial contributions				-
Increase (decrease) in debt	23,052	9,984	26,600	4,984
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	356	144	253	372
Lump sum contributions				-
Other dedicated capital funding				-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	**34,319**	**14,875**	**33,996**	**10,916**
Application of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	4,098	1,205	16,390	1,681
- to improve the level of service	13,750	8,025	12,469	5,527
- to replace existing assets	18,851	11,042	10,698	13,423
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	915	1,838	(1,631)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	3,500	77	-	210
Total applications of capital funding (D)	**40,200**	**21,264**	**41,395**	**19,211**
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	**(5,881)**	**(7,080)**	**(7,399)**	**(8,295)**
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	*18,474*	*18,867*	*20,048*	*19,633*

This statement complies with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ending 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Actual ($000)	2026 Budget ($000)	2025 Actual ($000)
Revenue				
Rates	3	34,913	34,870	32,392
Subsidies and Grants	4A	14,075	13,479	11,810
Other revenue	4B	4,274	5,295	4,448
Finance revenue		435	459	536
Vested and discovered assets		100	-	-
Gains		303	53	273
Total operating revenue		**54,100**	**54,156**	**49,459**
Expenditure				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11,12	19,633	20,048	18,867
Personnel costs	5	12,426	12,727	11,538
Finance costs		2,372	3,100	2,161
Losses		139		2,528
Other expenses	6	25,045	23,733	23,661
Total operating expenditure		**59,615**	**59,608**	**58,755**
Operating surplus (deficit) before tax		**(5,515)**	**(5,453)**	**(9,295)**
Income tax expense	7	-	-	-
Operating surplus (deficit) after tax		**(5,515)**	**(5,453)**	**(9,295)**
Other comprehensive revenue and expense				
Items that could be reclassified to surplus(deficit)				
Unrealised Gains and Losses on Financial Assets		55		
Items that will not be reclassified to surplus(deficit)				
Gain / (Loss) on revaluation of infrastructure assets	11	4,215	6,920	68,668
Gain / (Loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	11			
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense		**4,270**	**6,920**	**68,668**
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		**(1,245)**	**1,467**	**59,373**

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 27.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ending 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Actual ($000)	2026 Budget ($000)	2025 Actual ($000)
Balance as at 1 July		**814,901**	**751,550**	**755,541**
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		(1,245)	1,467	59,445
Transfer to/from Special Reserves		(771)		
Other Adjustments		(11,748)		(85)
Balance as at 30 June		**801,137**	**753,017**	**814,901**

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 27.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ending 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Actual ($000)	2026 Budget ($000)	2025 Actual ($000)
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	12,064	15,750	11,854
Debtors and Other Receivables	9	4,288	5,349	4,571
Prepayments		885	252	424
Other financial assets	10	39	-	-
Total current assets		**17,276**	**21,351**	**16,849**
Non-current assets				
Plant, property and equipment	11	847,306	815,857	854,272
Intangible assets	12	1,729	717	2,187
Forestry assets		63	61	56
Other financial assets				
Corporate bonds	10	1,261	1,131	1,179
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities	10	51	51	51
Fair value assets	10	16	-	-
Total non-current assets		**850,426**	**817,817**	**857,744**
Total assets		**867,702**	**839,168**	**874,593**
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and other payables	13	5,292	3,008	3,178
Employee entitlements	15	1,366	912	1,377
Income in advance	13A	796	1,413	1,009
Borrowings	14	19,016	16	10,016
Other Financial Liabilities		-		-
Total current liabilities		**26,470**	**5,349**	**15,580**
Non-current liabilities				
Employee entitlements	15	-	10	-
Provisions	16	95	160	95
Borrowings	14	40,000	80,632	44,016
Total non-current liabilities		**40,095**	**80,802**	**44,111**
Total liabilities		**66,565**	**86,151**	**59,691**
Net Assets		**801,137**	**753,017**	**814,901**
Equity				
Accumulated funds	17	443,864	450,052	450,096
Special and restricted reserves	17	6,406	5,621	5,672
Other reserves	17	350,865	297,344	359,133
Total equity		**801,137**	**753,017**	**814,901**

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 27.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ending 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Actual ($000)	2026 Budget ($000)	2025 Actual ($000)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from rates revenue		35,105	33,617	32,158
Receipts from other revenue		18,238	18,774	16,318
Interest received		435	459	489
Payments to suppliers and employees		(35,839)	(35,208)	(35,892)
Interest paid		(2,372)	(3,100)	(2,161)
Goods and services tax (net)				-
Net cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities	**18**	**15,567**	**14,542**	**10,912**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		372	253	144
Receipts from sale of investments				
Acquisition of investments		(82)		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	11	(20,632)	(39,556)	(18,733)
Purchases of intangible assets	12		-	(1,539)
Purchase of Biological Assets		-		-
Net cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities		**(20,342)**	**(39,303)**	**(20,128)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings		4,984	26,600	9,984
Repayment of borrowings				
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities		**4,984**	**26,600**	**9,984**
Net increase (decrease) in cash, and cash equivalents		210	1,838	767
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		11,854	13,912	11,087
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**8**	**12,064**	**15,750**	**11,854**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

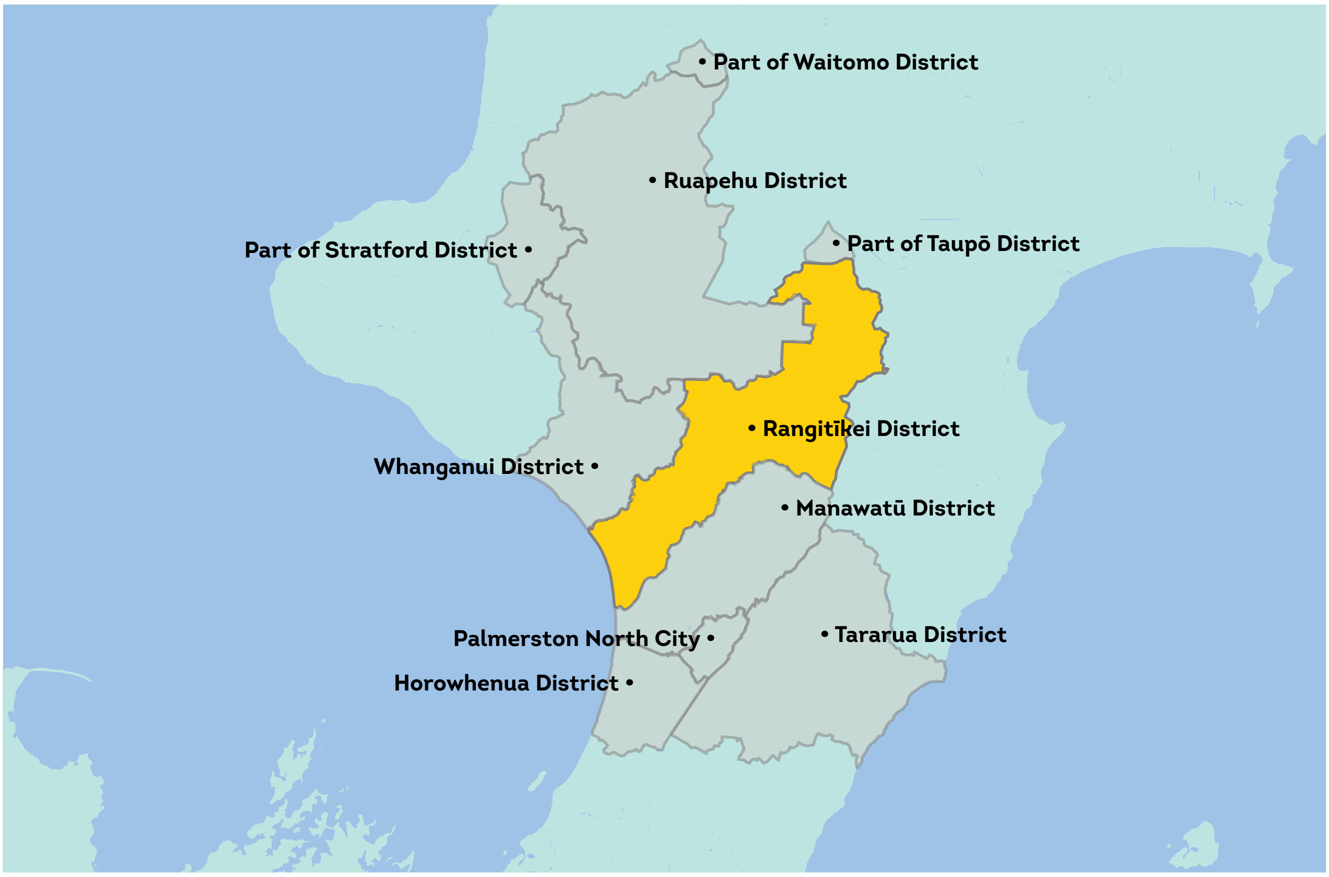
Council-Controlled Organisations (CCO)

Manawatū-Whanganui LASS Limited

This company was set up in 2008 by seven local Councils to investigate the possibilities of economies of scale by joint procurement.

Rangitīkei District Council owns one seventh or 14% of this company and has a $16,000 share capital.

The company is treated as a CCO under the Local Government Act 2002 but in March 2013 Rangitīkei District Council resolved that it is exempt for the purposes of section 6(4)(i) of that Act until 30 June 2019.
Other member Councils passed similar resolutions. As per 29 May 2025 Council meeting this was extended for three more years until 30 June 2028.



MW Regional Disaster Relief Fund Trust

After the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Disaster Relief Fund Trust was established in March 2004, each of the eight local authorities appointing trustees passed a resolution exempting the Trust from status as a Council-Controlled organisation.

In 2015, the administration of the Trust was transferred to Horizons Regional Council, and resolutions passed by participating Councils to exempt it for the purposes of section 6(4)(i) of the Local Government Act 2002. At its meeting on 30 August 2018, Rangitīkei District Council resolved that this exemption continue for a further three years, i.e. to 30 June 2021.

At its meeting on 29 May 2025, Council resolved that this exemption continue until 30 June 2028.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Reporting Entity

The Rangitīkei District Council (the Council) is a territorial authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements of the Council and, where appropriate, service performance information are for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 30 October 2025.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements and, where appropriate, service performance information have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) accounting standards.

These financial statements comply with PBE standards.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial report is presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000) unless otherwise stated.

New or amended standards adopted

Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services

Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services (Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1) has been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. The amendment changes the required disclosures for fees for services provided by the audit or review provider, including a requirement to disaggregate the fees into specified categories. This disclosure is included in Note 6.

Other changes in accounting policies

There have been no other changes in Council's accounting policies.

2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards (amendments to PBE IPSAS 1)

This amendment clarifies the principles for classifying a liability as current or noncurrent, particularly in relation to loan covenants. The amendment is effective for the year ended 30 June 2027. The Council has not yet assessed in detail the impact of these amendments. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

This establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts and will replace PBE IFRS 4. This standard is effective for the year ended 30 June 2027. The Council has not yet assessed in detail the impact of this standard. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

General and targeted rates

General and targeted rates are set annually and invoiced within the year. The Council recognises revenue from rates when the Council has set the rates and provided the rates assessment. The Council considers the 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.

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction in rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

Waka Kotahi (NZ Transport Agency) roading subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

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 assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as income unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

Direct charges – subsidised
Rendering of services – subsidised

Rendering of services at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the service provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes rendering of services where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of providing the service (such as building consents, dog licensing etc.), and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities, such as rates. Generally there are no conditions attached to such revenue.

Revenue from such subsidised services is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the service. Revenue is recognised as the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the service. Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service to the extent that the Council has an obligation to refund the cash received from the service (or to the extent that the customer has the right to withhold payment from the Council) if the service is not completed.

Sale of goods – subsidised

A sale of goods at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the goods provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes sales of goods where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of producing the goods (such as the supply of bulk water), and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities such as rates.

Revenue from the sale of such subsidised goods is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the goods. Revenue is recognised at the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the goods.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Direct charges – full cost recovery
Sale of goods – full cost recovery

Revenue from the sale of goods (such as recyclable materials) is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods, and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Interest and dividends

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

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the costs of the investment.

Expenses

Expenses are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific accounting policies for significant expense items are explained below.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The Council has chosen not to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of assets.

Deferred Expenses

Deferred expenses are costs incurred in the current financial that will provide benefits in future years. These costs are initially recorded as assets and subsequently expensed as their benefits are realised.

Salary and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

Grants

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

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax.

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

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 corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable surplus.

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 the Council expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense or directly in equity.

Operating leases

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

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments 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.

Receivables

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

The Council applies the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for short term receivables.

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

Rates are "written -off":

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

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

Financial Instruments

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); and
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the 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'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 with in 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 may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Initial recognition of concessionary loans

Loans made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flow, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. For loans to community organisations, the difference between the loan amount and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant expense.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE[1]

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except ECL and foreign exchange gains and losses 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. Debt instruments in this category are the Council's listed bonds.

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

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.

Other than for derivatives, the Council has no instruments in this category.

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 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).

1 There is a difference in treatment of cumulative gains or losses previously recognised for financial assets at FVTOCRE. The treatment depends on whether the financial asset is a debt instrument or an equity instrument. If the financial asset is a debt instrument, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus or deficit. If the financial asset is an equity instrument, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is not reclassified to surplus or deficit; instead, it is transferred to accumulated funds.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council 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's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Council consider a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council 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.

Council measure ECLs on loan commitments at the date the commitment becomes irrevocable. If the ECL measured exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL is recognised as a provision.

Shares in subsidiaries (at cost)

The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified current assets.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate distribution in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the sale will be withdrawn. The Council must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational assets – These include land, buildings, library books, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, office equipment and computer hardware.

Infrastructural assets – Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, wastewater and other assets includes reticulation piping and sewer pumps.

Restricted assets - Restricted assets are parks and reserves that provide benefit to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Land (operational and restricted) is measured at fair value, and buildings (operational and restricted), and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluation

Land and buildings (operational and restricted) and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) 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 assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the asset's fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

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

Additions

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

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

Computer hardware	Up to 5 years
Library books	Up to 10 years

Infrastructural assets

Roading network

Top surface (seal)	3-20 years
Pavement sealed (base course)	60-67 years
Pavement unsealed (base course)	50-60 years
Formation	Not depreciated
Culverts	8-100 years
Footpaths	25-75 years
Drainage facilities	80-100 years
Traffic facilities and miscellaneous items	10-80years
Street lights	25-70 years
Bridges	50-120 years

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost.
Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of purchase.

Water

Pipes	30-90 years
Pump stations	5-100 years
Pipe fittings	25-100 years acquisition.

Disposals

Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing the disposal 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 accumulated funds.

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and road formation, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Operational and restricted assets

Buildings

Structure	50-170 years
Roof	Up to 40 years
Services	40-65 years
Internal fit out	5-35 years
Plant	Up to 30 years
Earthquake strengthening	4 years
Motor vehicles	5-6 years
Office equipment	Up to 10 years

Wastewater

Pipes	5-100 years
Manholes	Up to 100 years
Treatment plant	5-100 years
Stormwater	
Pipes	50-90 years
Manholes, cesspits	Up to 90 years
Waste transfer stations	Up to 50 years

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each balance date.

Service concession arrangements

The Council may acquire infrastructural assets by entering into a service concession arrangement (SCA) with a private operator to build, finance, and operate an asset over a specified period.

Assets acquired through a SCA are initially recognised at their fair value, with a corresponding liability. The asset is subsequently measured following the accounting policies above for property, plant, and equipment.

The Council currently has not entered into any such SCA where a private operator has built and financed an asset.

The Council has only entered into SCAs where the Council itself owns the asset and any charges for services provided by the operator are recognised as an expense in the year to which it relates.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition

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

Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are not considered material and any costs incurred are recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year in which they are incurred.

Carbon credits

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

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

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

Computer software	3-5 years

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the surplus or deficit a reversal of the impairment loss is also 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 by using the 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 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 prices, felling costs, and silviculture costs and takes into consideration environmental, operational and market restrictions.

Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Payables

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

Borrowings

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

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

Employee benefits

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salary and wages, and holiday pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Long-term employee entitlements consists of long service leave that is payable beyond 12 months and have been calculated on the likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on the years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and current salary. As there are few staff members that are actually entitled to long service leave, the total accrual is not considered to be material and no actuarial basis has been used.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave, vested long service leave, and non-vested long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Superannuation schemes

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

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount and timing where there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate base 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 under “finance costs”.

Landfill aftercare

The Council has a legal obligation to provide on-going maintenance and monitoring service of its closed landfills.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post closure.

The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Council.

Equity

Equity is the community’s interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- accumulated surplus/(deficit;
- special and restricted reserve funds;
- property revaluation reserves; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

Special reserve funds

Special reserve funds are reserves created by the Council for special purposes. The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts, and transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Restricted reserve funds

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

Property revaluation reserves

These reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change of financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statement are exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax credit then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council which reflect year three of the Long Term Plan 2021-31. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Cost allocation

Council has determined the cost of significant activities using the cost allocation system outlined below:

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, the Council 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 risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Infrastructural assets

- The actual condition of an asset may not reflect the condition estimated in determining the carrying amount of the asset. This is particularly so for assets which are underground and difficult to assess the actual condition of, such as water, wastewater and stormwater assets.
- Estimates of any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset are based on judgements made with the best knowledge available at the time.
- Estimates of the useful remaining lives of an asset may vary with such things as soil type, rainfall, amount of traffic, natural disaster and other occurrences. The Council could be over- or under-estimating these, but assumptions are made based on the best knowledge available at the time.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgement in applying its accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Classification of property

The Council owns a number of properties held to provide community housing. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives of the Council. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

Note 2: **Reconciliation of funding impact statement to statement of comprehensive revenue and expense**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Revenue		
Operating funding from funding impact statement	48,137	44,439
Operating revenue from statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	54,100	49,459
Difference	**5,963**	**5,020**
Reconciling items:		
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,560	4,747
Gains	303	273
Vested assets	100	0
Total reconciling items	**5,963**	**5,020**
Expenditure		
Application of operating funding from funding impact statement	39,843	37,359
Total operating expenditure from statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	59,615	58,755
Difference	**19,772**	**21,395**
Reconciling items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19,633	18,867
Losses	139	2,528
Impairment of WIP		
Movement in Reserves		
Total reconciling items	**19,772**	**21,395**

Note 3: **Rates revenue**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
General rates	6,037	5,610
Uniform annual general charge	5,098	4,690
Targeted rates attributable to activities	-	-
roading	10,718	9,862
community services	69	104
solid waste disposal	1,452	1,261
wastewater	4,076	3,671
water	5,854	5,569
stormwater drainage	997	858
Targeted rates for water supply (water by volume)	1,631	1,652
Rates Penalties	838	810
Rates	**36,769**	**34,086**
Less rates charged on Council properties	703	623
Less rates remissions	1,153	1,071
Total rates	**34,913**	**32,392**
Rates remissions		
Multiple toilet pans	410	363
Penalties and other remissions	743	708
Total remissions	**1,153**	**1,071**

Note 4A: **Subsidies & Grants**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
New Zealand Transport Agency - Operational Subsidy	6,969	5,659
New Zealand Transport Agency - Capital Subsidy	5,284	4,599
Three Waters funding	467	722
Other grants	1,354	831
Total subsidies and grants	14,075	11,810

Note 4B: **Other revenue**

Non-exchange revenue		
Residential rents (community housing)	617	614
Regulatory revenue	1,307	1,370
Petrol tax	124	121
Other	2,227	2,344
Total other revenue	**4,274**	**4,448**

Note 5: **Personnel costs**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Salary and wages	12,014	11,172
Defined contribution plan employer contributions (KiwiSaver)	357	324
ACC levies	54	43
Total personnel costs	**12,426**	**11,538**

Note 6: **Other expenses**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Fees to auditors		
financial statements	260	244
long term plan	0	35
debenture trustee	5	5
Emergency works	1,942	328
Maintenance	7,498	7,088
Contractors and Professional Services	8,041	8,074
Grants	603	454
Insurance premiums	947	1,130
Impairment of WIP	0	0
Other operating expenses	5,749	6,304
Total other expenses	**25,045**	**23,661**

* During the period Audit New Zealand provided other services to the Council, namely assurance services relating to Council's debenture trust deed compliance. This amount also includes a recovery for cost overruns on last years audit of the financial statements and performance information.

TO BE UPDATED

Note 7: **Tax**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Relationship between tax expense and accounting surplus		
Surplus (deficit) before tax	(5,515)	(9,295)
Tax at 28%	-	-
Plus (less) tax effect of:		
Non-taxable revenue	-	-
Tax expense	**-**	**-**

Note 8: **Cash and cash equivalents**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Cash at bank and on hand	12,064	11,854
Term deposits	-	
Total cash and cash equivalents	**12,064**	**11,854**

Note 9: **Receivables**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Non-exchange receivables		
Rates receivables	1,793	2,244
Related party receivables	-	-
Other receivables	2,939	2,782
Community Loan	0	-
Gross debtors and other receivables	**4,732**	**5,026**
Less provision for impairment	(444)	(455)
Total non-exchange receivables	**4,288**	**4,571**
Exchange receivables		
Other receivables	-	-
Less provision for impairment	-	-
Total exchange receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	**4,288**	**4,571**

Fair value

Debtors and other receivables are non-interest bearing and receipt is normally on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their value.

Rates receivable

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

Ratepayers can apply for payment plan options in special circumstances. Where such repayment plans are in place, debts are discounted to their present value of future payments if the effect of discounting is material.

TO BE UPDATED

Expected Credit Losses

The ECL rates for other receivables at 30 June 2025and 1 July 2024 are based on the payment profile of revenue on credit over the prior two years at the measurement date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced for that period. The historical loss rates are adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors that might affect the expected recoverability of receivables. Given the short period of credit risk exposure, the effects of macroeconomic factors are not considered significant. There have been no changes since 1 July 2021 in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions in measuring the loss allowance.

The allowance for credit losses based on Council credit loss matrix is as follows:

		Non Current : Days past due			
	Current	*1 to 30 Days*	*31 to 90 days*	*More than 90 days*	
30 June 2025					
Expected credit loss rate	16.35%	-	-	-	-
Gross receivable amount ($000)	2,782	-	-	-	2,782
Lifetime ECL ($000)	455	-	-	-	455
30 June 2024					
Expected credit loss rate	10.85%	-	-	-	-
Gross receivable amount ($000)	2,940	-	-	-	2,940
Lifetime ECL ($000)	319	-	-	-	319

Actual *Actual*

	2026 ($000)	2025 ($000)
Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:		
At 1 July	319	319
Additional provisions made during the year	136	53
Provision increased (reversed) during the year Per note 2 & note 8		
Receivables written off during the period	-	(53)
As at 30 June	**455**	**319**

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

The Chief Executive approved the write-off of rates receivable during the year under the LG(R)A 2002 as follows:
* Section 90A: Nil: (2025 : Nil)
* Section 90 (B): Nil (2025 : Nil)

Note 10: **Other financial assets**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Current portion		
Westpac Swap	39	-
Total current portion		
Non-current portion		
Corporate bonds	1,261	1,179
Investments in CCOs and similar entities		
Unlisted shares in New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited	35	35
Unlisted shares in Manawatu Wanganui LASS Limited	16	16
Westapc Swap	16	-
Total non-current portion	**1,328**	**1,230**

Note 11: **Property, Plant and equipment**

2026	Balances at 1 July 2025 Cost/ valuation $000	Accum depn $000	Carrying amount $000	Transfers $000	Current year additions $000	Current year disposals $000
Movements for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:						
Operational assets						
Land	11,670	(123)	11,547	3	253	(42)
Buildings	27,952	(5,743)	22,209	2	875	-
Plant and vehicles	5,840	(3,038)	2,802		657	(19)
Office equipment	1,085	(864)	222	-	29	-
Computer hardware	1,395	(1,037)	358	-	197	(18)
Library books	2,855	(2,476)	379	-	46	-
Total operational assets	**50,798**	**(13,281)**	**37,517**	**5**	**2,057**	**(79)**
Infrastructural assets						
Roading network	581,417	-	581,417	-	7,815	-
Land under roads	44,968	-	44,968	-	-	-
Water systems						
treatment plants and facilities	19,434	(13)	19,421	-	215	-
other assets	46,937	0	46,937	2,808	968	(1,402)
Wastewater systems						
treatment plants and facilities	12,753	(6)	12,747	118	193	-
other assets	33,262	-	33,262	-	163	
Stormwater network	23,386	-	23,386	-	528	-
Waste transfer stations	1,651	(6)	1,645	-	-	-
Total infrastructural assets	**763,807**	**(24)**	**763,783**	**2,926**	**9,882**	**(1,402)**
Restricted assets						
Land	28,685	(7)	28,677	-	54	(120)
Buildings	9,451	(1,179)	8,272	47	112	-
Total restricted assets	**38,136**	**(1,186)**	**36,949**	**47**	**166**	**(120)**
Total property, plant and equipment	**852,741**	**(14,491)**	**838,249**	**2,978**	**12,105**	**(1,601)**
Total WIP	**16,023**		**16,023**	**-2,978**	**8,626**	**-**
Total All Assets	**868,763**	**(14,491)**	**854,272**	**-**	**20,732**	**(1,601)**

Work In Progress

	2026 ($000)	2025 ($000)
Buildings		908
Roading and Footpaths		267
Wastewater		10,584
Water		3,293
Stormwater		16
Computer Hardware		3
Computer Software		280
Public Toilets		0
Swim Centres		213
Domains		457
Forestry		0
Total Work in progress	**21,671**	**23,171**

Revaluation surp(def) depn	*Current year Depn $000*	**Asset Reclassification $000*	*Adj. for accumulated depcn Revaluation/Disposal $000*	*Balances at 30 June 2026* Cost/ valuation $000	Accum depn $000	*Carrying amount $000*
201	(111)	(220)	210	11,655	(24)	11,631
4,538	(2,049)		7,270	26,097	(522)	25,575
-	(617)		212	6,265	(3,443)	2,822
-	(35)		-	1,115	(899)	215
-	(132)		50	1,525	(1,120)	405
-	(76)		-	2,902	(2,552)	350
4,739	**(3,021)**	**(220)**	**7,742**	**49,558**	**(8,560)**	**40,998**
	(11,460)	(11,118)	-	578,114	(11,460)	566,654
-	-		-	44,968	-	44,968
-	0					
-	(640)		-	19,648	(652)	18,996
	(1,447)		-	49,311	(1,447)	47,863
-	-					
-	(1,533)		-	13,063	(1,538)	11,525
-	-		-	33,425	-	33,425
-	(600)		-	23,914	(600)	23,313
-	(86)		-	1,651	(91)	1,560
-	**(15,766)**	**(11,118)**	**-**	**764,094**	**(15,790)**	**748,304**
(1,709)	(1)	220	8	27,121	-	27,121
1,185	(405)		1,536	9,259	(48)	9,211
(524)	**(406)**	**220**	**1,544**	**36,380**	**(48)**	**36,332**
4,215	**(19,193)**	**(11,118)**	**9,286**	**850,033**	**(24,398)**	**825,634**
-	**-**		**-**	**21,671**	**-**	**21,671**
4,215	**(19,193)**	**(11,118)**	**9,286**	**871,704**	**(24,398)**	**847,306**

Vested Assets - Current year additions may include 'vested assets'. These relate to subdivisions completed by developers and then vested into council. As per the table below, there are no vested assets for the 2025/26 year:

Asset Class

	2026 ($000)	*2025 ($000)*
Roading	-	
Land Under Roads	-	-
Water Systems 'other assets'	-	-
Waste Water Systems 'other assets'	-	-
Stormwater Systems	-	-
Community and Leisure Assets	100	-
	100	**--**

Note 11: **Property, Plant and equipment**

2025	Balances at 1 July 2024 Cost/ valuation $000	Accum depn $000	Carrying amount $000	Transfers $000	Current year additions $000	Current year disposals $000
Movements for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:						
Operational assets						
Land	10,956	(80)	10,877	479	390	-
Buildings	27,786	(4,058)	23,727	74	506	(215)
Plant and vehicles	5,448	(2,828)	2,620	88	644	(21)
Office equipment	1,064	(892)	172		83	(37)
Computer hardware	1,313	(984)	329		129	(6)
Library books	2,836	(2,396)	440		56	-
Total operational assets	**49,403**	**(11,238)**	**38,165**	**642**	**1,808**	**(278)**
Infrastructural assets						
Roading network	536,919	(20,582)	516,337		7,104	(69)
Land under roads	44,968	-	44,968		-	-
Water systems						
treatment plants and facilities	34,415	(1,911)	32,504		603	-
other assets	42,698	(2,379)	40,319		799	-
Wastewater systems						
treatment plants and facilities	15,275	(898)	14,377	5,671	622	-
other assets	24,597	(1,645)	22,952	649	595	
Stormwater network	22,127	(1,232)	20,894	37	459	-
Waste transfer stations	1,521	(133)	1,388		306	-
Total infrastructural assets	**722,521**	**(28,781)**	**693,740**	**6,357**	**10,488**	**(69)**
Restricted assets						
Land	24,071	(4)	24,067	5	4,448	-
Buildings	9,715	(731)	8,985		19	-
Total restricted assets	**33,787**	**(735)**	**33,052**	**5**	**4,467**	**-**
Total property, plant and equipment	**805,710**	**(40,753)**	**764,957**	**7,004**	**16,763**	**(347)**
Total WIP	**23,176**	**-**	**23,176**	**(8,343)**	**3,309**	**(2,119)**
Total All Assets	**828,886**	**(40,753)**	**788,133**	**(1,340)**	**20,072**	**(2,466)**

Work In Progress

	2025 ($000)	2024 ($000)
Buildings	908	367
Roading and Footpaths	267	2,355
Wastewater	10,584	15,740
Water	3,293	2,409
Stormwater	16	45
Computer Hardware	3	20
Computer Software	280	1,462
Public Toilets	0	0
Swim Centres	213	4
Domains	457	769
Forestry	0	0
Total Work in progress	**16,023**	**23,171**

				Balances at 30 June 2025		
Revaluation surp(def) depn	Current year Depn $000	*Asset Reclassification $000	Adj. for accumulated depcn Revaluation/Disposal $000	Cost/ valuation $000	Accum depn $000	Carrying amount $000
-	(41)	(158)	-	11,670	(123)	11,547
(168)	(1,851)	136	249	27,952	(5,743)	22,209
-	(569)	39	351	5,840	(3,038)	2,802
-	(40)	43	66	1,085	(864)	222
-	(115)	21	94	1,395	(1,037)	358
-	(81)	(36)	-	2,855	(2,476)	379
(168)	**(2,696)**	**45**	**760**	**50,798**	**(13,281)**	**37,517**
69,401	(11,357)	0	31,938	581,417	(0)	581,417
-	-	-	-	44,968	-	44,968
		-				
(11,777)	(891)	(1,018)	2,617	19,434	(13)	19,421
6,224	(1,389)	984	3,941	46,937	0	46,937
		-				
(2,909)	(1,314)	(3,700)	3,851	12,753	(6)	12,747
5,366	-	3,700	-	33,262	-	33,262
2,500	(573)	69	1,736	23,386	0	23,386
32	(79)	(2)	208	1,651	(6)	1,645
68,837	**(15,603)**	**32**	**44,292**	**763,807**	**(24)**	**763,783**
-	(1)	158	-	28,685	(7)	28,677
-	(376)	(356)	-	9,451	(1,179)	8,272
-	**(377)**	**(197)**	**-**	**38,136**	**(1,186)**	**36,949**
68,668	**(18,676)**	**(120)**	**45,052**	**852,741**	**(14,491)**	**838,249**
-	**-**		**-**	**16,023**	**-**	**16,023**
68,668	**(18,676)**	**(120)**	**45,052**	**868,764**	**(14,491)**	**854,27**

Vested Assets - Current year additions may include 'vested assets'. These relate to subdivisions completed by developers and then vested into council. As per the table below, there are no vested assets for the 2024/25 year:

Asset Class

	2025 ($000)	2024 ($000)
Roading	-	606
Land Under Roads	-	-
Water Systems 'other assets'	-	122
Waste Water Systems 'other assets'	-	635
Stormwater System	-	200
Community and Leisure Assets	-	-
Total vested assets	**-**	**1,564**

** Asset reclassification post 23/24 annual report as part of Asset register reconciliations.*

Note 11: **Property, Plant and Equipment** continued

TO BE UPDATED

Valuation

Land and buildings (operational, restricted and infrastructural)
The valuation of land and buildings was performed by independent registered valuers, Quotable Value Asset and Advisory. The last valuation was effective as at 1 July 2022. The total fair value of land and buildings valued was $68[illegible]392,7[illegible]0 at that date. This was subsequently impaired in 2023/24 following assessment of earthquake prone buildings and the structural failure of the Marton Swimming Pool roof.
Land and buildings acquired since 2022 have been valued at their market cost at the point of acquisition. Following minimal growth in land and buildings valuations across the Rangitīkei region for 2023/24 and 2024/25, all other land and buildings have been disclosed at their depreciated replacement value.

Infrastructural assets

Roading network
The valuation of the roading network was performed independently by Scott McIntyre (BBIM, CTech) of The Datastack with assistance from Stantec in respect of unit rates. This was peer reviewed by Brian Smith (BCom CA) of Brian Smith Advisory. The valuation is effective as at 30th June 2025. The total fair value of the roading network was $581,417,334 as at that date.

The roading network is valued at fair value based on the application of appropriate replacement costs and effective lives, and The Datastack experience of other local authorities' transport asset components. They are within the ranges specified in the New Zealand Infrastructural Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines. Land under roads is not re valued. On the transition to International Financial Reporting Standards on 01/07/2006 the council elected to use the FV of land under roads as at 30/06/2005 as deemed cost.

Water, wastewater and stormwater systems
The valuation of the water, wastewater and stormwater assets was performed by Pauline True (BBS Economics, PGDipArts (GIS)) and Kerryn Whitehead (DipEngTech (Highways)) of Stantec. The valuation is effective as at 30th June 2025. The total fair value of water, wastewater and stormwater was $137,398,000 as at that date.
Water, wastewater and stormwater assets are valued at fair value using a brown fields approach that assumes the surface above underground components will need to be removed and then replaced. Standard rates consistent with the current contract costs have been used to determine the value of materials.

Estimated replacement cost of major infrastructure

TO BE UPDATED

	2026 ($000)	*2025 ($000)*
Water supply		
treatment plant and facilities	45,[illegible]03	4[illegible],969
other assets	109,[illegible]	10[illegible],736
Sewerage		
treatment plant and facilities	33,100	31,464
other assets	74,320	69,981
Stormwater drainage	47,183	44,428
Roads and footpaths	1,055,321	1,004,111
Total estimated replacement cost	**1,364,232**	**1,295,689**

Note 12: **Intangible assets**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Computer Software		
Cost/ Valuation Balance at 1 July	3,166	1,627
Accumulated depreciation & Impairment 1 July	(1,247)	(1,056)
Carrying amount 1 July	**1,919**	**571**
Additions	0	1,539
Amortisation	(440)	(191)
Cost/ Valuation 30 June	3,166	3,166
Accumulated amortisation & impairment 30 June	(1,687)	(1,247)
Balance at 30 June	**1,479**	**1,919**
Work in progress	-	
Balance as at 30 June (including Work in progress)	**1,479**	**1,919**
Carbon credits		
Cost/ Valuation Balance at 1 July	250	268
Accumulated depreciation & Impairment 1 July	-	-
Carrying amount 1 July	**250**	**268**
Increase/ (decrease) due to valuation	-	-
Additions	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Cost/ Valuation 30 June	250	268
Accumulated amortisation & impairment 30 June	-	-
Balance at 30 June	**250**	**268**
Total Intangible assets	**1,729**	**2,187**

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

Carbon credits

TO BE UPDATED

The Council holds carbon credits for the purpose of meeting its obligations under the Emissions Trading Scheme for carbon emissions from its forestry operations. The Council is required to forfeit carbon credits for emissions for any forests not replanted four years after deforestation. The carbon credits were revalued at 30 June 202[illegible] using the spot market price for NZUs on the open market. Following the harvesting of the mature forest at Marton B & C Dams, Council has committed (by formal resolution in April 2017) to a programme of replanting , primarily natives. This has been discussed with the Ministry for Primary Industries, as the stocking and growth rates will be reviewed in four years time.

Impairment

There were no impairment expenses or provisions for intangible assets. At balance date, none of these intangible assets was impaired. Carbon credits are not impaired but recorded at current market value because the Council still has forests to be harvested in which case the credits may well be used to satisfy non-replanting requirements.

Note 13: **Creditors and other payables**

	Actual 2025 ($000)	Actual 2025 ($000)
Payables under exchange transactions		
Trade payables	3,536	2,171
Retentions	326	344
Accrued expenses	1,430	663
Total	**5,292**	**3,178**
Payables under non-exchange transactions		
Income tax payable	-	-
Other taxes (e.g. GST and FBT)	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Total creditors and other payables	**5,292**	**3,178**

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

Note 13A: **Income in advance**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	Actual 2025 ($000)
Significant revenue in advance amounts as at 30 June are as follows:		
Rates	699	959
Other	97	50
Total	**796**	**1,009**

Note 14: **Borrowings**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Current portion		
Secured bank loans		-
Loan - New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency	19,000	10,000
Community loan	16	16
Total current portion	**19,016**	**10,016**
Non-current portion		
Secured bank loans		
Community loan	0	16
Loan- New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency	40,000	44,000
Total non-current portion	**40,000**	**44,016**
Total borrowings	**59,016**	**54,032**

Security

The Council's bank loans (Including LGFA loans), if any, are secured over the Council's rates.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of borrowings approximates their fair value as discounting is not considered significant.

Note 15: **Employee entitlements**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	Actual 2025 ($000)
Current Portion		
Accrued pay	0	284
Annual leave	1,366	1,093
Long service leave		
Superannuation		
Total current portion	**1,366**	**1,377**
Non-current portion		
Long service leave		
Total non-current portion	**-**	**-**
Total employee entitlements	**1,366**	**1,377**

Sick leave

No provision is made for sick leave because absences in the coming years are not expected to exceed the annual entitlement of staff, and calculations show any amounts involved are likely to be immaterial.

Note 16: **Provisions**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	Actual 2025 ($000)
Landfill aftercare		
Balance at 1 July	95	95
Additional(reduction) in provisions made	-	-
Amounts used	-	-
Unused amount reversed	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-
Balance at 30 June	**95**	**95**

Note 17: **Equity**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	Actual 2025 ($000)
Accumulated funds		
Balance at 1 July	450,097	460,477
Prior year mistatement		10
Other transfers to special reserves	(771)	(1,095)
Surplus (deficit) for year	(5,515)	(9,295)
Unrealised Gains and Losses on Financial Assets	55	-
Balance at 30 June	**443,866**	**450,097**
Other reserves		
Property revaluation reserves		
Balance at 1 July	359,133	290,424
Prior year revaluation adjustment	(11,118)	(82)
Marton Water Strategy writedown	(1,402)	
Net revaluation gains - PPE	4,215	68,668
Unrealised revaluation loss - Carbon credits & Forestry	(18)	123
Unrealised Gains and Losses on Financial Assets	55	
Balance at 30 June	**350,865**	**359,133**
Property revaluation reserves for each class of assets consist of:		
Operational assets		
land	10,947	10,746
buildings	19,091	14,553
Infrastructural assets		
sewerage systems	22,328	22,328
water systems	26,943	28,346
stormwater drainage network	15,640	15,640
roading network	237,717	248,836
Restricted assets		
land	14,105	15,814
buildings	3,803	2,617
Total	**350,574**	**358,879**
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		
Balance at 1 July	291	254
Transfer to net surplus/deficit		-
Balance at 30 June	291	254
Total other reserves	**350,865**	**359,133**
Total Special and restricted reserves (Note 17A)	**6,406**	**5,672**
TOTAL EQUITY	**801,137**	**814,901**

Note 17A: **Special and restricted reserves 2026**

Name (denotes restricted)*	*Associated activity*	
Aquatic	Swimming pools	Capital works
Bulls courthouse*	Property	Maintenance of courthouse building
Flood damage	Roading	Road maintenance due to flooding
General purpose	Capital works	Capital works
Haylock park*	Parks and reserves	Additional reserve area at park
Hunterville rural water	Water	Future loop line
Keep Taihape beautiful*	Property	Enhancement of Taihape
Marton land subdivision*	Parks and reserves	Improvement to reserves land
Marton marae*	Property	Marton marae project
McIntyre recreation*	Parks and reserves	Maintenance or upgrades of park
Putorino rural water	Water	Maintenance of scheme dam
Ratana sewer	Sewerage	Capital works
Revoked reserve land	Parks and reserves	Offset costs of other revoked land
Rural housing loan	Property	No longer required
Rural land subdivision*	Parks and reserves	Improvement to reserves land
Santoft domain*	Parks and reserves	Maintenance or upgrades of park
Lake Alice Memorial Fund	Community	Memorial development
Erewhon RWS Reserve	Water	Scheme maintenance and asset replacement
Omatane RWS Reserve	Water	Scheme maintenance and asset replacement
Total special and restricted reserves		

Special and restricted reserves 2025

Name (denotes restricted)*	*Associated Activity*	*Purpose*
Aquatic	Swimming pools	Capital works
Bulls courthouse*	Property	Maintenance of courthouse building
Flood damage	Roading	Road maintenance due to flooding
General purpose	Capital works	Capital works
Haylock park*	Parks and reserves	Additional reserve area at park
Hunterville rural water	Water	Future loop line
Keep Taihape beautiful*	Property	Enhancement of Taihape
Marton land subdivision*	Parks and reserves	Improvement to reserves land
Marton marae*	Property	Marton marae project
McIntyre recreation*	Parks and reserves	Maintenance or upgrades of park
Putorino rural water	Water	Maintenance of scheme dam
Ratana sewer	Sewerage	Capital works
Revoked reserve land	Parks and reserves	Offset costs of other revoked land
Rural housing loan	Property	No longer required
Rural land subdivision*	Parks and reserves	Improvement to reserves land
Santoft domain*	Parks and reserves	Maintenance or upgrades of park
Lake Alice Memorial Fund	Community	Memorial development
Erewhon RWS Reserve	Water	Scheme maintenance and asset replacement
Omatane RWS Reserve	Water	Scheme maintenance and asset replacement
Total special and restricted reserves		

Balance 1 Jul 2024	*Transfer from retained earnings*	*Prior Year restatements*	*Deposits*	*Withdrawals*	*Balance 30 Jun 2026*
160	436		242		838
184			15		199
309					309
2,402			50		2,452
36					36
945			561	597	909
21					21
535					535
4					4
29			0		29
25					25
32					32
238					238
150					150
238					238
78				26	52
50				45	5
204			330	239	295
29			12	5	36
5,672	**436**	**-**	**1,210**	**912**	**6,406**

Balance 1 Jul 2023			*Deposits*	*Withdrawals*	*Balance 30 Jun 2025*
161	-	(1)	-	-	160
166	-	-	20	2	184
309	-	-	-	-	309
2,403	-	(1)	-	-	2,402
35	-	-	1	-	36
227	560	6	571	420	944
21	-	-	1	1	21
509	-	7	19	-	535
4	-	-	-	-	4
28	-	-	1	-	29
26	-	(2)	1	-	25
31	-	-	1	-	32
238	-	-	-	-	238
150	-	-	-	-	150
229	-	-	9	-	238
104	-	(14)	7	19	78
-	-	-	50	-	50
-	14	-	325	134	205
-	24	-	10	5	29
4,640	**598**	**(5)**	**1,016**	**581**	**5,672**

Note 18: **Reconciliation of net surplus (deficit) to net cash flow from operating activities**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Surplus (deficit)	**(5,517)**	**(9,295)**
Add (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	19,633	18,867
Property Plant and Equipment Impairment	-	-
(Gains) losses in fair value on forestry assets	(7)	-
Interest Receivable on Investment	(82)	(47)
Movement in Special Reserve Fund	86	60
Movement in employee entitlements (non current)	-	-
Vested assets	(100)	-
	14,013	**9,585**
Add (less) items classified as investing or financing activities		
(Gains) losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(164)	2,254
(Gains) losses revaluation land & Buildings financial assets		
(Gains) losses biological Assets		
	(164)	**2,254**
Add (less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(455)	5
(Increase) decrease in debtors and other receivables	283	(26)
Increase (decrease) in income in advance	(213)	(208)
Increase (decrease) in creditors and other payables	2,114	(972)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	-	(54)
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	(11)	327
	1,718	**(927)**
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**15,567**	**10,912**

Note 19: **Capital commitments and operating leases**

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Capital commitments		
Property, plant and equipment		
Not later than one year		
IT	-	79
Buildings	31,549	1,322
Roading and Footpaths	31,291	17,942
Waste Water	1,325	145
Storm Water	2,579	41
Water Systems	949	8,675
Later than one year and not later than five years		
Total capital commitments	**67,693**	**28,204**

Operating leases as lessee

The Council leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of it business. The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Not later than one year	131	17
Later than one year and not later than five years	129	29
Later than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	**259**	**46**

Operating leases as lessor

Some property, including reserves land, is leased under operating leases. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Not later than one year	166	109
Later than one year and not later than five years	224	111
Later than five years	65	-
	456	**220**

No contingent rents have been recognised during the period.

TO BE UPDATED

Note 20: **Contingencies**

Contingent Assets

Private facilities

The Council has identified four facilities (for example, club rooms) on its reserves land owned by third parties that are not specified to be removed under the terms of their leases. The Council will gain control of these assets only if the various clubs vacate the facilities. Until this event occurs the assets are not recognised as assets in the statement of financial position. As at 30 June 2018 these four facilities have an approximate value of $350,000.

TO BE UPDATED

Contingent Liabilities

Rangitīkei District Council was previously a member of the New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool scheme ('Riskpool').

The Scheme is in wind down, however the Council has an ongoing obligation to contribute to the scheme should a call be made in respect of any historical claims (to the extent those claims are not covered by reinsurance), and to fund the ongoing operation of the scheme. The likelihood of any call in respect of historical claims diminishes with each year as limitation periods expire. However, as a result of the Supreme Court decision on 1 August 2023 in Napier City Council v Local Government Mutual Funds Trustee Limited, it has been clarified that Riskpool has a liability for that member's claim in relation to non-weathertight defects (in a mixed claim involving both weathertight and non-weathertight defects). Riskpool has advised that it is working through the implications of the Supreme Court decision. At this point any potential liability is unable to be quantified.

The Council is a guarantor of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA). The NZLGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand and it has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AAA. The Council is one of 72 local authority guarantors of the NZLGFA. In that regard it has uncalled capital of $20million. When aggregated with the uncalled capital of other shareholders, $20M is available in the event that an imminent default is identified. Also, together with the other shareholders and guarantors, RDC is a guarantor of all of NZLGFA's borrowings. At 30 June 2024, NZLGFA had borrowings totalling $20,549M (2023: $16,314M). Financial reporting standards require RDC to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability. Council considers the risk of NZLGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that: • we are not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and • local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Note 21: **Related party transactions**

	Actual 2026 ($0)	*Actual 2025 ($0)*
Key management personnel compensation		
Councillors		
Remuneration	591,649	549,165
Full-time equivalent members	12	12
Senior management team, including the chief executive		
Remuneration	*1,146,990*	*1,290,054*
Full-time equivalent members	5	6
Total key management personnel remuneration	**1,738,639**	**1,839,219**
Total full-time equivalent personnel	**17**	**18**

Due to the difficulty in determining the full-time equivalent for Councillors, the full-time equivalent is taken as the number of Councillors.
The Councillor remuneration includes annual salary, and allowances for mileage and telephone/fax.
The Senior management team remuneration includes annual salary and superannuation.
Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that is is reasonable to expect the Council would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Note 22: **Remuneration**

	Actual 2026 ($0)	Actual 2025 ($0)
Chief Executive		
Kevin Ross		
Gross salary	0	183,031
Vehicle (market value plus FBT)	0	13,326
Superannuation contribution	0	5,491
Carol Gordon		
Gross salary	267,900	88,318
Vehicle (market value plus FBT)	13,288	4,088
Superannuation contribution	8,397	2,650
Total remuneration	**289,585**	**296,904**
Other Council employees		
Number of full-time employees	101	90
Number of full-time equivalents of part-time employees	22.9	24.3
A full-time employee is determined on the basis of a 40-hour working week		
Total annual remuneration by band for employees as at 30 June		
less than $60,000 per annum	12	38
$60,001 to $79,999	40	32
$80,000 to $99,999	34	27
$100,000 to $119,999	21	23
$120,000 to $179,999	25	10
$180,000 to $299,999	6	4
Total employees	**138**	**134**

Total remuneration includes the value of any non-financial benefit paid to an employee.

	Actual 2026 ($0)	Actual 2025 ($0)
Elected representatives		
Council		
Mayor		
A Watson	157,290	149,800
Councillors		
D Wilson	48,104	41,810
G Duncan	13,682	41,907
F Dalgety	44,715	39,584
B Carter	10,464	32,166
R Lambert	10,651	33,475
Piki Te Ora (Tracey) Hiroa	40,631	43,752
C Raukawa	35,328	35,403
J Wong	49,589	37,619
S Loudon	9,766	30,698
G Maughan	9,766	30,698
S Field	24,883	-
P Sharland	37,276	32,253
D Baird	26,474	-
G O'Fee	24,883	-
A Buckendahl	24,883	-
J Hainsworth	23,084	-
Total Council members remuneration	**591,469**	**549,165**

	Actual 2026 ($0)	Actual 2025 ($0)
Community Boards		
Taihape		
P Kipling-Arthur	6,985	9,630
E Abernathy	1,533	4,815
G Larsen	1,533	4,815
L Clarke	1,699	4,815
G Duncan	7,476	-
D Green	3,918	-
M Pera	3,918	-
Ratana		
G Taiaroa	2,832	2,360
C Mete	5,376	4,720
J Nepia	751	2,360
W Hamahona	-	2,360
J Hihira	2,083	-
R Lawrence	1,999	-
D Whetu	832	-
Total Community Board members remuneration	**40,935**	**35,875**
Total elected representatives remuneration	**632,404**	**585,040**

"The total remuneration for each elected member is made up of annual salary, non-salary benefits and mileage.
The larger movements in the Remuneration figures shown above are caused mainly by either one of the two years only being a part-year for remuneration purposes, payments of backpay and/or differences in travel related claims."

Note 23: **Severance payments**

For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Council made no severance payments (2025: $Nil).

Note 24: **Events after balance date**

The most significant change post balance date is the Council's decision to move from the three-Council formed CCO made up of Rangitīkei, Whanganui and Ruapehu District Council to Rangitīkei District Council, Palmerston North City Council (PNCC) and Horowhenua District Council for a three-council CCO. Full details below of the time line and decisions made post balance date.

The Government enacted the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 on 2 September 2024. This legislation requires Council to deliver a Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) to the Secretary for Local Government by 3 September 2025. This plan must include the anticipated or proposed model or arrangements and implementation plan for delivering water services to the district. PNCC has been working with neighbouring Councils throughout the year to determine an appropriate model for water services delivery. Public consultation took place in 5 March to 2 April 2025 with the preferred option of a three council Joint Water Services Council Controlled Organisation (WS-CCO) model with Whanganui, Ruapehu, and Rangitīkei District Council. Following consultation, both Whanganui and Ruapehu have made decisions to exclude themselves from the proposed model.

TO BE UPDATED

Additional recommendations were passed to agree to partner with Horowhenua and Rangitīkei District Councils for this Joint WS-CCO, with Ruapehu and Whanganui District Councils also able to join, should their respective Council's resolve to do so. On 9 July 2025, Ruapehu District Council resolved to partner with Whanganui District Council for their future Water Services Delivery model. On 15 July 2025, Whanganui District Council resolved to partner with Ruapehu District Council for their future Water Services Delivery model. These two resolutions confirmed that the Joint WS-CCO model for Palmerston North included partnering with both Horowhenua and Rangitīkei District Council's. The Water Service Delivery Plan has subsequently been prepared on the basis of the three council Joint WS-CCO.

On 31 July 2025, Council resolved that primary stormwater assets and responsibility would also transfer to the WS-CCO. On 14 August 2025, Council adopted the Water Services Delivery Plan and Implementation plan detailing that the WS-CCO would created from 1 July 2026, with operations for water service delivery occurring from 1 July 2027. On 21 August 2025, the Chief Executives of Palmerston North City, Horowhenua & Rangitīkei District Council's certified and signed the Joint Water Services Delivery Plan and submitted it to the Department of Internal Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary for Local Government. The Water Services Delivery Plan must still be approved by the Secretary. It is not currently known what date this will occur. Until the Secretary for Local Government approves the Water Services Delivery Plan and Implementation plan the decision to form the Joint WS-CCO with Palmerston North and Horowhenua District Councils remains uncertain.

The financial impact of this decision remains uncertain as arrangements are still to be finalised. On 1 July 2027 it is anticipated that asset transfer will occur, which will impact Council's Statement of Financial Position, particularly in relation to the Infrastructure Assets. The impact to Council's debt transfer at this point is unknown, but it is likely to have a net debt implication for Council. The values associated with the Financial Position impacts are unknown at this point.

Note 25A: **Financial instrument risks**

TO BE UPDATED

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Financial instrument categories		
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,854	11,087
Debtors and other receivables	4,571	4,545
Total loans and receivables	**16,425**	**15,633**
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense		
Other financial assets		
corporate bonds	1,179	1,131
unlisted shares	51	51
Total fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	**1,230**	**1,183**
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at cost		
creditors and other payables	3,178	4,150
Loans	44,000	44,000
community loan	32	48
Total financial liabilities	**47,210**	**48,198**

Note 25B: **Fair value hierarchy disclosures**

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:
* Quoted market price (level 1) - Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
* Valuation technique using observable inputs (level 2) - Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
* Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3) - Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position:

TO BE UPDATED

			Valuation technique	
	Total ($000)	*Quoted market price ($000)*	*Observable inputs ($000)*	*Significant non-observable inputs ($000)*
2026				
Financial assets				
Unlisted shares				
New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
Manawatu Wanganui LASS Limited	1[illegible]	-	[illegible]	16
Corporate bonds	1,17[illegible]	[illegible]31	[illegible]	-
2025				
Financial assets				
Unlisted shares				
New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited	35	-	-	35
Manawatu Wanganui LASS Limited	16	-	-	16
Corporate bonds	802	802	-	-

There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

The table below provides a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for level 3 fair value measurements:

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Balance at 1 July	51	51
Gains (losses) recognised in the surplus or deficit	-	-
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Purchases	-	-
Balance at 30 June	**51**	**51**

Note 25C: **Financial instrument risks**

The Council has policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. The Council is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. It has established liability management and investment polices. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Council is exposed to equity securities price risk on its investments, which are classified as financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income. Equity security price risk is not managed as the only share investments are unlisted shares in New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited, and, Manawatu Wanganui LASS Limited.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Council has no financial instruments with foreign currency components and is therefore not exposed to currency risk.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at fixed rates of interest expose the Council to fair value interest rate risk. The Council's investment policy requires a spread of investment maturity dates to limit exposure to short-term interest rate movements.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at variable interest rates expose the Council to cash flow interest rate risk. The Council currently has no variable interest rate debt or investment.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the Council, causing it to incur a loss. Due to the timing of its cash inflows and outflows, surplus cash is invested into term deposits and corporate bonds, which gives rise to credit risk. The Council only invests in deposits with registered banks and in high grade corporate bonds, and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution. Investments are made only in banks and companies with specified credit ratings.

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Maximum exposure to credit risk		
The Council's maximum credit risk exposure for each class of financial instruments is as follows:		
Cash at bank and term deposits	11,854	11,087
Debtors and other receivables	4,571	4,545
Corporate bonds	1,17[illegible]	1,131
Total credit risk	**[illegible]7,60[illegible]**	**16,763**

TO BE UPDATED

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by references to Standard and Poor's credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

Counterparties with credit ratings		
Cash at bank and term deposits		
AA-	11,854	11,087
Total cash at bank and term deposits	**11,854**	**11,087**
Corporate bonds		
AA	1,179	1,131
A+	-	-
A	-	-
A-	-	-
BBB-	-	-
Total corporate bonds	**1,179**	**1,131**

Debtors and other receivables arise mainly from the Council's statutory functions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due.

The table below analyses the Council's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. Further interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate on the instrument at balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest payments.

	Carrying amount $000	*Contractual cash flows $000*	*Less than 1 year $000*	*1 to 5 years $000*	*More than 5 years $000*
2026					
Amortised Cost					
Creditors and other payables	3,178	3,178	3,178	-	-
Loans	54,000	60,120	21,175	33,393	5,552
Community loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	-
Total	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**5,552**
2025					
Amortised Cost					
Creditors and other payables	4,150	4,150	4,150	-	-
Secured loans	44,000	52,125	2,090	44,299	5,736
Community loan	48	48	16	32	-
Total	**48,198**	**56,323**	**6,256**	**44,331**	**5,736**

TO BE UPDATED

Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets

The table below analyses the Council's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest receipts.

	Carrying amount $000	*Contractual cash flows $000*	*Less than 1 year $000*	*1 to 5 years $000*	*More than 5 years $000*
2026					
Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	11,854	11,854	-	-	-
Receivables	4,571	4,571	-	-	-
Other financial assets					
term deposits	-	-	-	-	-
corporate bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	170
Total	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**-**	**[illegible]**	**170**
2025					
Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	11,087	11,087	-	-	-
Receivables	4,545	4,545	-	-	-
Other financial assets					
term deposits	-	-	-	-	-
corporate bonds	1,131	1,250	-	1,080	170
Total	**16,763**	**16,882**	**-**	**1,080**	**170**

TO BE UPDATED

Sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the potential effect on the surplus or deficit and equity (excluding accumulated funds) for reasonably possible market movements, with all other variables held constant, based on the Council's financial instrument exposures at balance date.

Interest rate risk

TO BE UPDATED

	Note	*-100bps* Surplus $000	*-100bps* Other Equity $000	*+100bps* Surplus $000	*+100bps* Other Equity $000
2026					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		(118)	-	118	-
Corporate bonds		-	-	-	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk		**(118)**	**-**	**118**	**-**
2025					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		(111)	-	111	-
Corporate bonds		-	-	-	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk		**(111)**	**-**	**111**	**-**

Explanation of interest rate sensitivity risk

The interest rate sensitivity is based on a reasonable possible movement in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, measured as a basis point (bps) movement. For example, a decrease in 100 bps is equivalent to a decrease in interest rates of 1%.

Note 26: **Capital management**

The Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), which comprise accumulated funds and reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act (2002) (the Act) requires the Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community.

Ratepayers' funds are largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings.

TO BE UPDATED

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the Act and applied by the Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising the Council's assets and not expecting them to meet the full cost of long-term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Additionally, the Council has in place asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure that ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Act requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its long-term plan (LTP) and in its annual plans (where applicable) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The Act also sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriate sources of funding for each of its activities. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the Council's LTP.

The Council has the following Council-created reserves:

Special Reserves

Special reserve funds are reserves created by the Council for special purposes. The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts, and transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Note 27: **Explanation of major variances against budget**

Subsidies and grants **($4.5 million)** **27% decrease from budget**
This is mainly the result of NZTA reducing their programme budget after the LTP budgets were set, noting reduced revenue is offset by reduced capex spend. Also impacting this variance is the cancellation of the Marton Rail Hub project funding with no funding being received in 2024/25.

Other Revenue **($0.5 million)** **6% decrease from budget**
Downturn in the building industry and the flow on effects of reduced consenting activity and delays in implementing planned increases in waste transfer fees adversely impacted the achievement of plan.

Depreciation and amortisation expense **$0.4 million** **2% increase from budget**
Depreciation and amortisation expense was impacted by the revaluation of infrastructure assets in June, resulting in higher than planned depreciation costs for the year.

Personnel costs **$2.2 million** **23% increase from budget**
This is principally due to the insourcing of the shared services, previously undertaken by Manawatū District Council for Water and Roading and this is largely offset by a reduction in other expenses. Also impacting this is the underspend in the capital programme to consenting and design delays which has impacted upon the level of capitalisation of labour costs for 2024/25.

Other expenses **($1.6 million)** **6% decrease from budget**
As above, this is principally due to the insourcing of the shared services, previously undertaken by Manawatū District Council for Water and Roading, which is offset by an increase in personnel costs.

TO BE UPDATED

Losses **$2.5 million** **>100% increase from budget**
This is principally due to the unplanned losses include the expense of all costs associated with Marton Rail Hub project which were previously carried as Work in Progress. This also includes the write-off of the Mangaweka Bridge also deemed unsafe for both road and pedestrian traffic.

Gain of Revaluation of Assets **($16.2 million)** **19% decrease from budget**
This variance is due to the revaluation of Roading and Water Infrastructure and where Water infrastructure values in particular, have not kept pace with the planned level of CPI in the past three years.

Debtors and other receivables **$1.4 million** **40% increase from budget**
Debtor levels are consistent with 2023/24 but remain higher than levels planned for the LTP reflecting the difficulty in reducing debtors in the tough economic conditions.

Plant, Property and Equipment **($50.2 million)** **6% decrease from budget**
This reflects the lower than planned capital expenditure for 2024/25 along with the lower than planned revaluation of Water infrastructure assets.

Intangible Assets **$1.5 million** **>100% increase from budget**
Reflects the reclassification of Software Assets as Intangible Assets after the LTP budget was set.

Creditors and Other Payables **($1million)** **25% decrease from budget**
This reflects the lower than planned capital expenditure for 2024/25 with resulting less outstanding payments owing at the 30 June 2025.

Employee entitlements **($0.5 million)** **61% increase from budget**
This is principally driven by the insourcing of Manawatū District Council employees.

Borrowings (Current) **$10 million** **>100% increase from budget**
This reflects the funding for capital works being borrowed on short term financing to take advantage of opportunities for lower interest rates on borrowings into the future.

Borrowings (Non Current) **($29 million)** **40% decrease from budget**
This reflects the lower than planned capital expenditures for 2023/24 and 2024/25 impacting the level of borrowing that was planned for in the LTP. In addition, as per comments above, funding for capital works being borrowed on short term financing to take advantage of opportunities for lower interest rates on borrowings into the future.

Note 28: **Rating base information**

TO BE UPDATED

	Actual 2026	*Actual 2025*
Number of rating units preceding year	8,[illegible]84	8,837
	($000)	*($000)*
Total capital value of rating units preceding year	8,076,891	8,038,379
Total land value of rating units preceding year	5,349,267	5,344,297

Note: "preceding year" for 2025 is as at 30 June 2024 and "preceding year" for 2024 is as at 30 June 2023

Note 29: **Insurance of assets**

TO BE UPDATED

	Actual 2026 ($000)	*Actual 2025 ($000)*
Total value of assets covered by insurance contracts	132,109	127,923
Maximum amount of insurance	220,119	223,774
Total value of assets covered by financial risk sharing arrangements	252,56[illegible]	191,560
Maximum amount available under those arrangements (40%[illegible]	101,02[illegible]	76,624
Total value of assets that are self-insured	401,019	361,518
The value of funds maintained for that purpose	309	309

It is anticipated (but cannot be guaranteed) that under the terms contained in the Guide to the Civil Defence Emergency Plan, central government may fund 60% of the qualifying cost of reinstating essential infrastructure assets in the event of a major disaster.

Emergency Plan, central government may fund 60% of the qualifying cost of reinstating essential infrastructure.

Benchmarks Disclosure Statement

For year ending 30 June 2026

TO BE UPDATED

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Rates affordability benchmarks

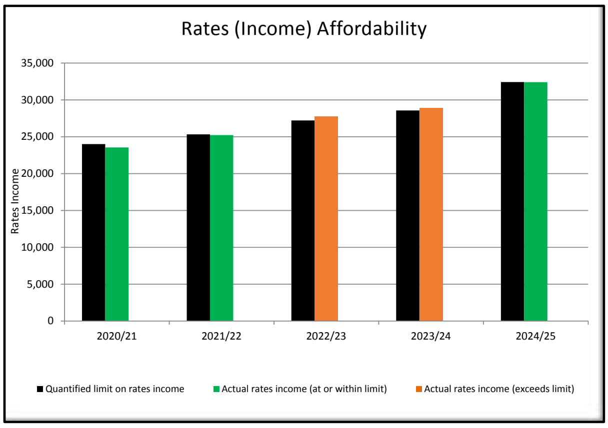
The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its—

- actual rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- actual rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Rates (income) affordability

The following graph compares the council's actual rates income with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the council's most relevant LTP (2018/28 LTP for the first year, 2021/31 for the next three years and 2024/34 one year)..

All limits are based on amounts included in the most relevant Long Term Plan.



Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares the council's actual rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases included in the financial strategy contained in the Council's most relevant LTP.

The quantified limits are as follows:

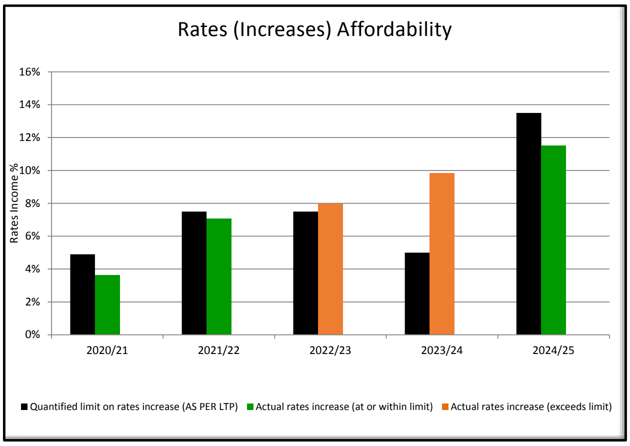
2020/22 4.90%

2021/23 7.50%

2022/24 7.50%

2023/25 5.00%

2024/26 13.50%



Debt affordability benchmark

The council meets the debt affordability benchmarks if its actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

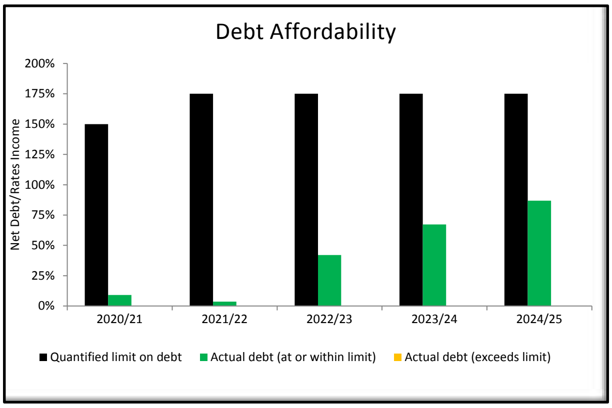
Council's 2021/31 LTP replaced the key debt affordability ratios to the 4 indicators stated below.

These indicators have been applied to the historic years to enable effective comparisons.

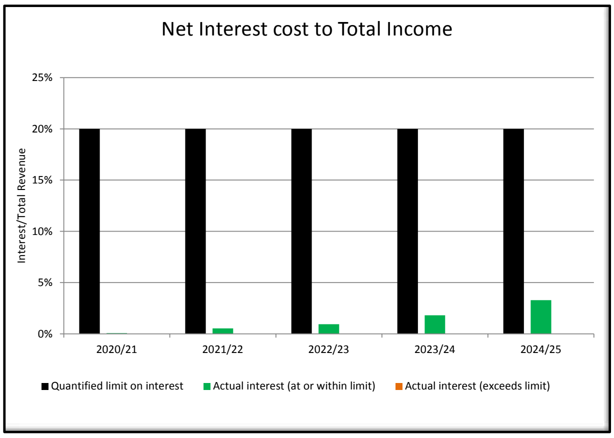
The limit are as follows:

- Net interest payments as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 20%
- Net interest payments as a ratio of annual rates revenue must be less than 25%
- Net debt as a ratio of total revenue must be less than 175%

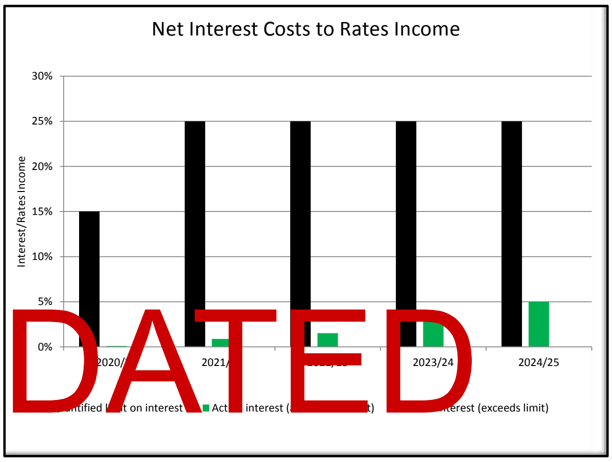
TO BE UPDATED



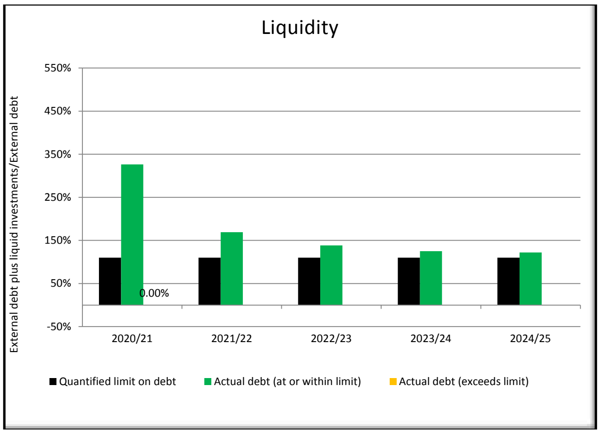
The following graph compares the Council's net interest payments as a ratio of total revenue (benchmark: must be lower than 20%).



The following graph compares the net interest payments as a ratio of annual rates revenue (benchmark: must be lower than 25%).



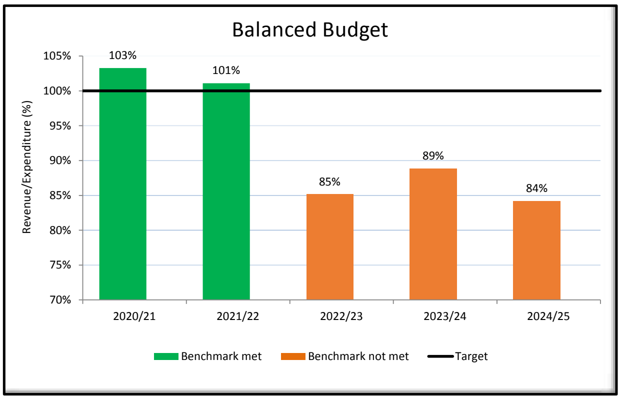
External debt plus liquid investments divided by external debt must be more than 110%



Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

The council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.



Council received less than anticipated income from Subsidies and Grants due to Better Off Funding for projects continuing to carry forward into 2025/26, the key one being the Taihape Town Hall.

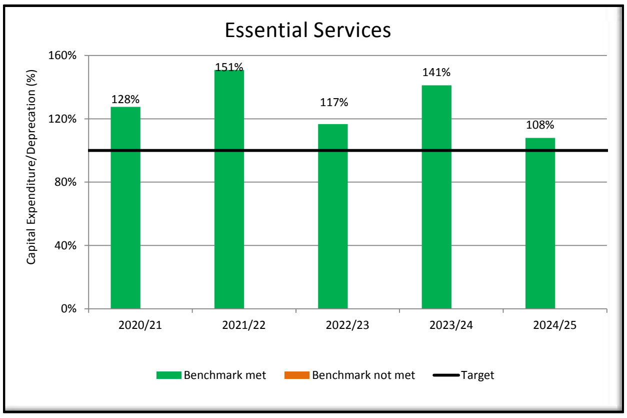
NZTA Roading Subsidies was also significantly below budget with NZTA resetting their roading budgets for the three years ending 30 June 2027 well after the LTP Budgets were set.

Expenditure was significantly impacted by the write-off of all costs associated with the Marton Rail Hub project.

Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services. (Capital work includes both renewals of existing infrastructure as well as new capital work undertaken).

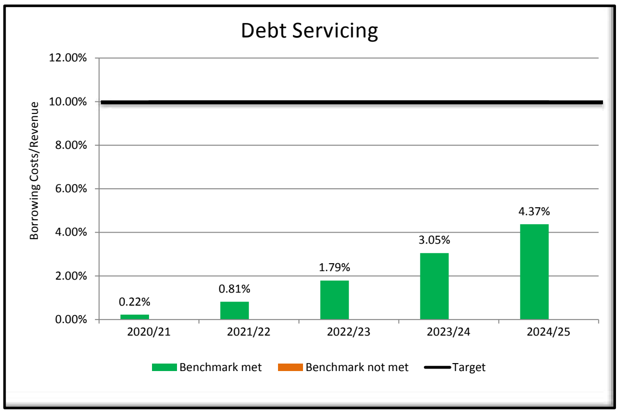
The council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services. Network services is defined in the regulations as infrastructure related to water supply, sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage, storm water drainage, flood protection and control works, and the provision of roads and footpaths. The Council owns no infrastructure related to flood protection and control work.



Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

Because Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow more slowly that the national population growth rate, the Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



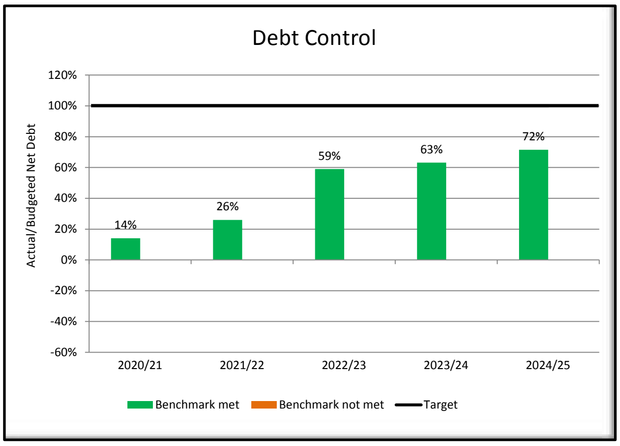
Debt control benchmark

The following graph displays the council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities less financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables).

The council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt. The regulations do not state what plans the Council should use when determining planned debt.

This benchmark has used Council's most relevant LTP for these purposes.

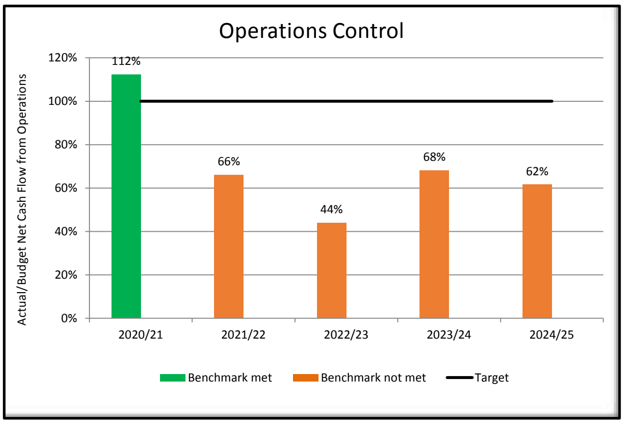
(The graph shows negative values when financial liabilities are less than financial assets, excluding trade and other receivables.)



Operations control benchmark

This graph displays the council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flow from operations.

The council meets the operations control benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations equals or is greater than its planned net cash flow from operations.



Section 4:

Other Information

Your Elected Members

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@rangitikei.govt.nz

Deputy Mayor Dave Wilson
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@rangitikei.govt.nz

Councillor Diana Baird
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@rangitikei.govt.nz

Councillor Jeff Wong
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@rangitikei.govt.nz

Councillor Alan Buckendahl
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Councillor Fiona (Fi) Dalgety
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Councillor Sandra Field
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Councillor John Hainsworth
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Councillor Paul Sharland
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Councillor Piki Te Ora Hiroa
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@rangitikei.govt.nz

- Central Ward
- Northern Ward
- Southern Ward
- Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Ward
- Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Ward

Your Representatives

Community Board Members

Taihape
Ms Gill Duncan (Chair)
Mr Peter Kipling-Arthur (Deputy Chair)
Ms De-Anna Green
Ms Melanie Pera
Cr Diana Baird (Year 1)
Cr Jeff Wong (Year 1)

Rātana
Mr Charlie Mete (Chair)
Mr Jason Hihira
Mr Ruthie Lawrence
Ms Grace Taiaroa
Cr Piki Te Ora Hiroa (Year 1)

Te Rōpū Ahi Kā (Iwi Liaison Committee)*

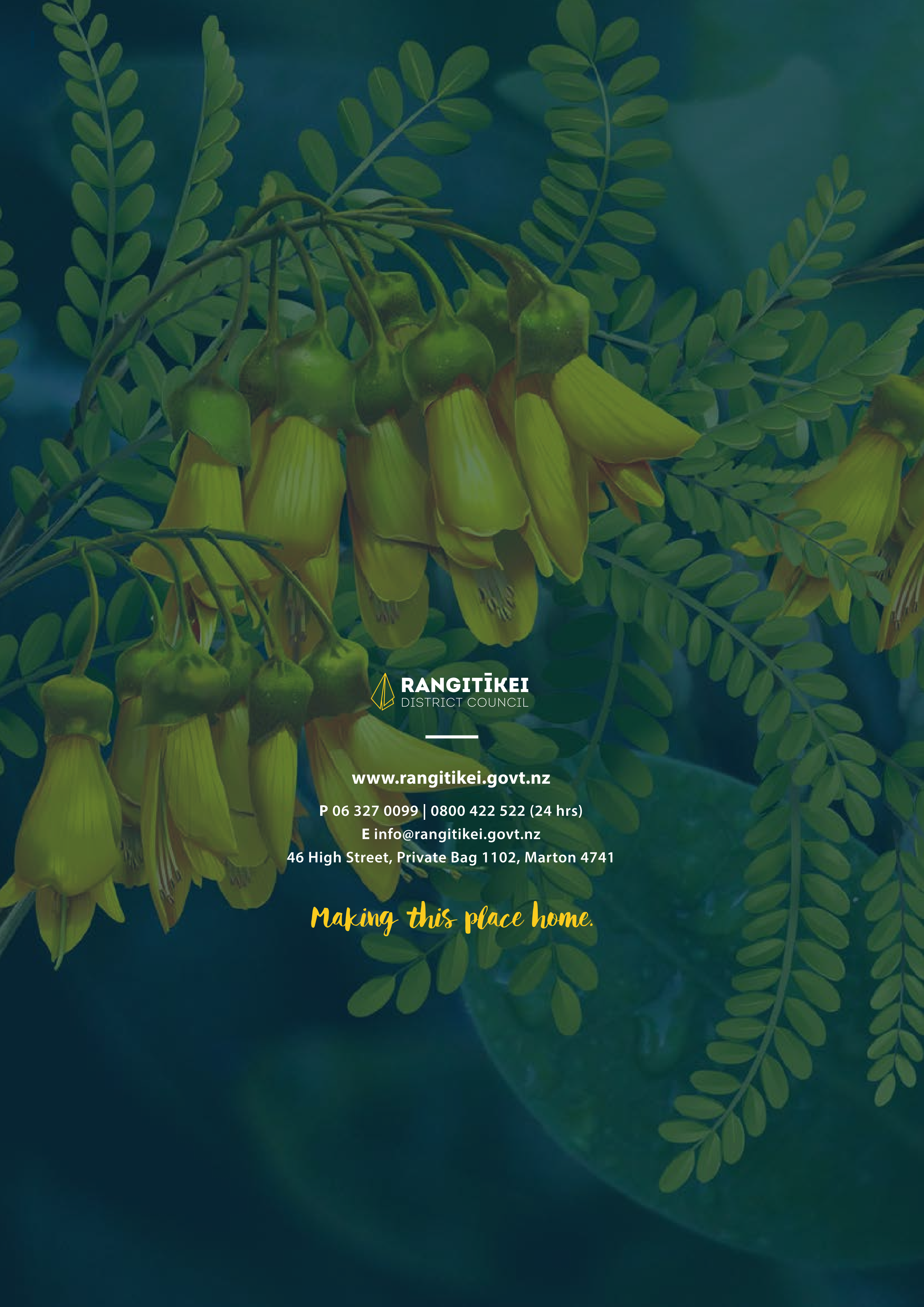
Ms Piki te Ora Hiroa (Tumuaki)	Ngāti Whitikaupeka
Ms Kim Savage (Tumuaki Tuarua)	Ngāti Parewahawaha
Ms Moira Raukawa	Ngāti Tamakopiri
Ms Marj Heeney	Ngāi te Ohuake
Dr Heather Gifford	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti
Ms Grace Taiaroa	Rātana Pā
Dr Mike Paki	Ngā Ariki Turakina
Ms Gaylene Nepia	Ngāti Kauae/Tauira
Dr Katarina Gray-Sharp	Ngāti Rangi
Cr Alan Buckendahl	

Community Committee Chairs*
Marton Community Committee - Ms Sally Moore
Bulls Community Committee - Mr Alistair Stewart
Turakina Community Committee - Mr Duran Benton
Hunterville Community Committee - Mr Justin Adams

District Licensing Committee*
Mr Stuart Hylton (Commissioner)
Cr Jeff Wong
Mr Chalky Leary

**His Worship the Mayor is a member, ex officio, of all Council Committees.*

This image and front Cover: View from Mangaweka



RANGITĪKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Making this place home.