

Pūrongo ā-Tau Annual Report 2023/24



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.

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!

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

We send a warm welcome to
you all.

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!



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Mangaweka Bridge



Section 1:

Introduction

Executive Summary

The Annual Report

The Annual Report is an essential accountability document.

It sets out to explain the Council's performance in year three of the 2021-31 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 2023 to 30 June 2024.

As well as financial results, the Annual Report includes results of the performance measures set out in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

Financial Performance

The Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense shows income levels increased by \$5m on the previous year and \$3.5m above budget. This was mainly due to unbudgeted grants received in relation to Emergency Roading maintenance following the adverse weather events in 2021/22, a milestone payment for the Marton Rail Hub work which also occurred during this period, and assets \$1.6m vested to Council relating to three Marton sites. The Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense shows that Operating Expenditure increased by \$2m and \$5.1m above budget. This was attributed to an overspend in operating expenditure and underspend in capital expenditure due to unbudgeted Emergency Works in 2023/24 (relating to 2022/23). As a result, Council recorded a deficit after tax of \$4.7m for the year ended June 2024.

More detailed analysis of variances is presented in note 27 of the financial statements and in the commentary on the various groups of activities.

Financial Position

Council had net assets of \$755m, largely represented by Property, Plant and Equipment.

Council had a comfortable liquidity position (current assets exceed current liabilities by \$10m).

Opportunities for Māori to contribute to Council decision-making

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

The role and responsibilities of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa are set out in their terms of reference. Members of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa 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 Roopuu Ahi Kaa 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.



Dudding Lake

Sponsorship, Funding and Grants

Community & Leisure

- JBS Dudding Trust (\$35,000) for books and language resources at our Libraries.

Community Wellbeing

- Grant funding (\$99,694) from Pub Charity and Lotteries Commission for Marton Market Day and 'Do a Duathlon' bike project.
- LGNZ Mayors Task Force for Jobs \$375,000.
- Ministry of Youth Development funding for youth programmes.
- Tu Manawa \$10,000 for Sensory Activity.

Schemes and Funding for community support

- Event Support scheme \$24,872
- Sport NZ Travel Fund \$12,825
- Community Initiatives Fund \$24,087
- Creative Communities Fund \$27,571
- Creative Communities Festival Fund \$7,862

Significant Project completion

- Ngā Awa amenities block in Taihape completed and opened in August 2023.

Andy Watson

Mayor
31 October 2024

Kevin Ross

Chief Executive
31 October 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Rangitikei District Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Rangitikei District Council (the District Council). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Fiona Elkington, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to report on the information in the District Council's annual report that we are required to audit under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the District Council has complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the District Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

We completed our work on 31 October 2024. This is the date on which we give our report.

Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 59 to 61 and 63 to 99:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the District Council's financial position as at 30 June 2024;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards;
- the funding impact statement on page 58, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's annual plan];
- the Service Performance Information on pages 8 to 9, 14 to 55 and 72:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, the District Council's levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2024, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved;
 - the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 20 to 55, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the District Council's Long-term plan and
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 20 to 55, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's Long-term plan.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the District Council has:

- complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- made the disclosures about performance against benchmarks as required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 on pages 101 to 104, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the District Council's audited information and, where applicable, the District Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Council and our responsibilities relating to the audited information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We describe our responsibilities under those standards further in the "Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information" section of this report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the audited information.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information

The Council is responsible for meeting all legal requirements that apply to its annual report.

The Council's responsibilities arise under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the information we audit that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information we audit the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to amalgamate or cease all of the functions of the District Council or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the District Council's annual plan and Long-term plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Council's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We determine the appropriateness of the reported intended levels of service in the Statement of Service Performance, as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the District Council.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the District Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the audited information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the District Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 13, 62, 100, 106 to 108 but does not include the audited information and the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

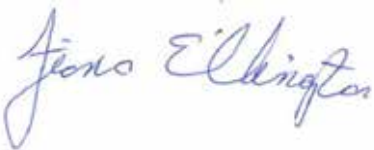
Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the District Council in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to our audit and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have carried out engagements in the areas of debenture trust deed and the audit of the 2024-2034 Long term plan, which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements we have no relationship with or interests in the District Council.



Fiona Elkington

Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Who Are We?

District Profile

The Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei. The District is characterised by its hills, which comprise 50% of the land.

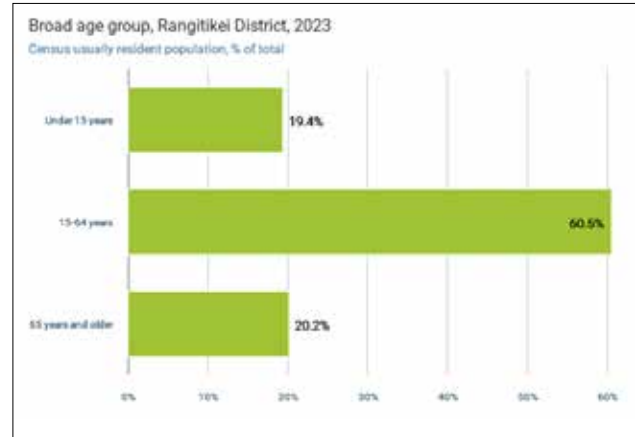
The Rangitikei River is one of New Zealand's longest rivers, starting in the Kaimanawa Ranges and flowing out to the Tasman Sea.

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

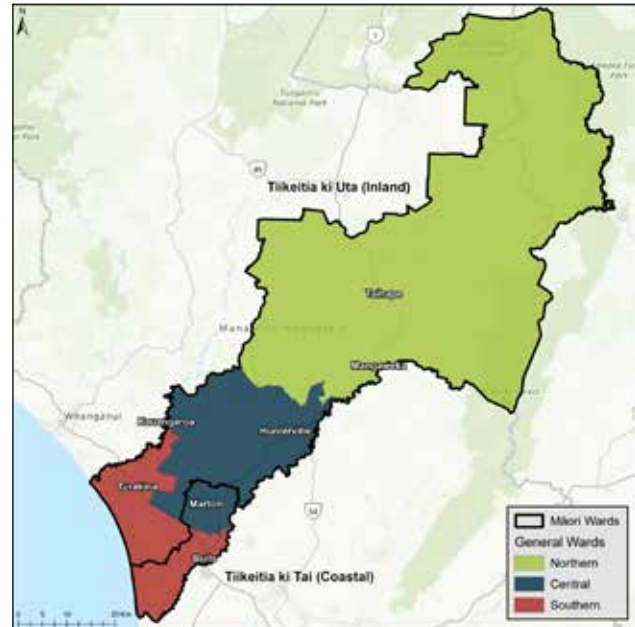
- Dwellings: 7,041
- Māori: 4,550, which is 28.2% of the population.
- Ages: 60.5% of the population is between the ages of 15-64 years.
- Median age: 41.1



Rangitikei District Council

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

The Council was formed in 1989 by the amalgamation of the Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei District Council undertakes services for the residents and ratepayers of the Rangitikei. 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



Rooding and Footpaths



Water Supply



Wastewater and Sewage Disposal²



Stormwater Drainage



Community and Leisure Assets



Rubbish and Recycling



Environmental and Regulatory



Community Well-being

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.

Council Operations

The Council appoints a Chief Executive to be in charge of the Council operations and delegates certain powers of management to him 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 Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei District Council, the annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Rangitikei District Council.



Andy Watson

Mayor
31 October 2024



Kevin Ross

Chief Executive
31 October 2024



Te Pou Herengan Tangata - Mangaweka



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	
 <p>Healthy and resilient communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We advocate for the well-being of our communities. • We ensure our infrastructure services are appropriate and affordable and we aim to reduce the risk from earthquake-prone buildings. • We support and manage events, activities and facilities that meet the needs of our community and make people proud to live here. • We work with cultural groups and new residents to ensure they are welcomed and we aim to keep communities well-informed and engaged in decision-making.
 <p>Healthy and improving environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are proud of our natural environments and will work towards more sustainable use of resources. • We aim to reduce our carbon footprints, reduce waste to landfill and plan for the projected impacts of climate change.
 <p>Partnership with iwi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We work with iwi on projects and plans that are important to them before carrying out public engagement. • We work with tangata whenua to identify and protect areas of cultural importance and we help tangata whenua tell their stories of the land and history.
 <p>Prosperous economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We facilitate growth and support commercial and industrial investments and the visitor sector. • We value the rural economy and support primary sector productivity. • We aim to ensure rate levels are prudent and we seek housing solutions that support the community.

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

Group of activities	Community outcomes			
	Healthy and Resilient Communities	Health and Improving Environment	Partnership with Iwi	Prosperous Economy
Community Leadership	●	●	●	●
Roading and Footpaths	●	●		●
Water supply	●	●	●	
Sewerage and the treatment and Disposal of Sewage	●	●		
Stormwater Drainage	●	●		
Community and Leisure Assets	●	●		
Rubbish and Recycling	●	●		
Environmental and Regulatory Services	●	●		●
Community Well-being	●	●	●	●

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 2021-31 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.



Council adopted the 10-year plan at the end of June 2024 following a record number of 453 submissions.



Council developed and adopted its first Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.










Council adopted Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond in late 2023 and implementation is now underway.

Highlights for 2023/24

- **Community Spatial Plan** – Council adopted Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond in late 2023 and implementation is now underway.
- **Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan** – Council developed and adopted its first Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. This work builds on continued collaboration with the Climate Action Joint Committee and Regional Working Group.
- **Long Term Plan 2024-34** – Council adopted the 10-year plan at the end of June 2024 following a record number of 453 submissions. The Long Term Plan sets out Council's Infrastructure and Financial strategy, the activities to be delivered and funding.
- **Policy and bylaw reviews** – Council reviewed and adopted the Rates Remission Policy, Revenue and Financing Policy, Significance and Engagement Policy, Development Contributions Policy. A draft Smokefree and Vapefree Policy and Signs and draft Public Places Bylaw were developed and open for consultation.
- **By-elections** – Two by-elections were successfully run for the Southern Ward and Rātana Community Board.
- **Knowledgebase (Ruru)** – Knowledgebase system empowering our front-facing staff to efficiently process requests for services ensuring a consistent and reliable first-point resolution to residents, enhancing both service quality and operational efficiency.
- **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 and useful. During the year Terms of Reference were updated for the Policy/Planning Committee, Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa, the community boards and committees, Santoft Domain Management Committee.


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	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/223 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>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</i>					
On-time completion of, or substantially undertaken annual plan actions		90% or more Annual Plan Actions completed	66.68%	75%	A number of roading projects have been deferred until 2024/25 which has impacted the overall results.
Completion of capital programme		85% or more of the planned capital programme	59.5%	67%	59.5% of the planned capital programme was spent. An additional \$3.4m was spent that was included in future year's budgets. Most of the unspent capital budget was due to wastewater consenting process delays and uncertainties with the Taihape and Marton upgrades.
Māori responsiveness framework:		80% or more overall satisfaction	50%	80%	These survey results are based off the response rate of 40%. No dissatisfied or very dissatisfied responses were received. The low ratings reflect responses that were neutral as only satisfied or very satisfied responses contribute to a positive score. There were changes in membership during the year, which is likely to have impacted the number of responses.
Satisfaction ratings from each member of Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa about the effectiveness of each framework outcome area.			75%	60%	
Governance and relationships			50%	60%	
Culture and identity			50%	60%	
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a high customer experience that satisfies the needs of the community</i>					
Customer views of their experience (both the customer service and service provided) with Council. HappyOrNot system		500 Responses Customer Satisfaction Index: Improvement on previous year	4,905 responses 0% percentage point change in happy index	4,459 responses 85% Very Happy across all results on all units.	RDC maintained a happy index of 91% however, responses raised by 789 with a rise of 629 responses being very happy while only an increase of 17 responses being very unhappy.

* Mandatory

 Achieved

 Not achieved

 Not measured

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Community Leadership

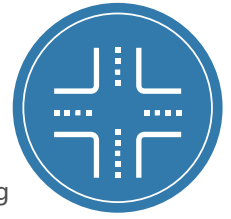
	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,262	1,579	1,272
Targeted rates	84	89	93
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	55	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	1
Total operating funding (A)	1,401	1,668	1,365
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	781	717	815
Finance costs	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	619	949	761
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,400	1,666	1,575
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1	2	(210)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1)	(2)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1)	(2)	-
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	(210)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	(210)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1)	(2)	210
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	0
Depreciation	2	2	-

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

Roading and Footpaths

This activity covers Council's roading network (including bridges), footpaths and street lighting.

A safe roading network for users (including cyclists, pedestrians and mobility scooter users) traveling throughout the District is important for the transport of goods and people. This activity is the most significant for rates expenditure. It also receives a subsidy from central government, with a Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) of 63%.



Urgent safety related repairs were undertaken on the Otago Rd Suspension Bridge.



31km of road was resurfaced (chip seal), a new asphalt surface was laid at the corner of Calico Line and Ngā Tawa Rd.










\$4.2M was spent undertaking permanent repairs across the roading network.

Highlights for 2023/24:

- The **2024-27 Activity Management Plan** and associated work programmes were submitted to NZTA in December. These documents underpin our application for subsidised funding for the 2024-27 National Land Transport Programme (NLTP).
- The **Road Maintenance** Contract with Higgins was extended for a further 12 months.
- Our **Roading Network Procurement Strategy** was endorsed by NZTA. This document sets out our strategic approach to the procurement of transport related activities and includes our long term goals of developing capability and capacity within RDC and the district through collaboration and partnerships, while also maintaining a competitive and sufficient supply market. It is based on growing the local economy while maximising sustainable value for money opportunities over the life of the assets and services being procured by RDC.
- **Road Re-Surfacing** – 31km of road was resurfaced (chip seal), a new asphalt surface was laid at the corner of Calico Line and Ngā Tawa Rd.
- **Pavement Rehabilitation** – 1.6km of Pavement Rehabilitation work was completed on Ruatangata Rd and Kensington Rd. Preparation work was undertaken on Pukepapa Rd ahead of the 24-25 rehabilitation project. Road strengthening following logging traffic damage was undertaken at Watershed Rd and Pohonui Rd. Cober Kain Avenue was upgraded with new pavement, kerb and channel, footpath and new asphalt surfacing, this urban street was formerly unsealed.
- **Bridges and Structures** – Urgent safety related repairs were undertaken on the Otago Rd Suspension Bridge following damage caused by an errant heavy vehicle.
- **Safety Improvements** – A right turn bay was constructed at the intersection of Williamson Line and Wanganui Road. School signage improvements continued as part of our ongoing commitment to reduce vehicle speeds around schools. Rural Intersection Advanced Warning Signs were installed at Makirikiri Rd/Pukepapa Rd intersection. These signs are motion activated and warn motorists of approaching side road traffic.
- **Emergency Work** – \$4.2M was spent during 2023/24 undertaking permanent repairs across the roading network following damage sustained during the recent strong adverse weather events in 2022 and 2023.
- **Road Improvements** – After several years of planning the project to widen and realign Turakina Valley Road 3 at Otiwhiti Station was completed. Construction involved realignment and widening of 1.8km of the carriageway, the installation of approximately 1km of concrete debris channels, retaining walls and guardrail. Seal extensions were completed at Mt Curl Rd and Turakina Valley Rd 2. Approaches to multiple bridges on unsealed roads were upgraded in order to lesson damage from road grading operations. Other completed projects were guardrail installation at Hautawa bridge, Mortons bridge abutment stabilisation work, Potaka Rd and Moawhango Valley Rd culvert installation to protect slip areas, Koeke Rd retreat, Toe Toe Rd corner removal and seal widening, Pohonui Rd & Taheke Rd sealing of bridge approaches, Hawkestone Rd Bridge guardrail extension. Turakina Valley Rd 3 guardrail installation at Otiwhiti bridge.
- **Resilience Improvements** – Earthworks were undertaken to retreat Ruahine Rd at the intersection of Cage Rd to move the road away from an unstable underslip. Stream channel rock protection projects were completed at Brandon Hall Rd, Wairepu West Rd, Silverhope Bush Rd and Mangakukeke Rd. Large culvert upgrades where rusted steel culverts were replaced with concrete pipes were completed at Paengaroa Rd, Kawhatau Valley Rd and O'Taihape Valley Rd.


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 Roding Network Classification and funding subsidies.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>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 Roding Network Classification and funding subsidies</i>					
*Road condition The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network measured by smooth travel exposure		90% or more	94%	95%	
*Road maintenance The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced		6% or more	3.4%	4.9%	The cost of bitumen has increased. The reseal programme has finished, and the existing programme has been reduced due to increases in cost adjustment factor, materials cost, and reduction in available NZTA funding.
The percentage of the unsealed road network which is re-metalled during the year		12,000m ³ or more	11,463 m ³	11,933m ³ 99%	95.5% of the target was met. Weather between February and June had higher than usual rainfall, which prevented the re-metalling programme reaching the target.
*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 e.g. Annual Plan, Asset Management Plan.		90% of footpaths make up category 1 or 2 ¹	94% Grade 1 and 2 condition rating	94% Grade 1 and 2 condition rating.	Footpath and road surface condition rate is done once every 2 years.
*Road safety The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network expressed as a number		No fatal crashes on the Council roading network	0	2	All known fatal crashes in this period occurred on the State Highway network.
		10 or less serious injury crashes on the Council roading network	13	6	2 crashes relate to environmental issues, 5 crashes involved motorcyclists, 6 involved substance issues or excessive speed.
		Less than 6 fatal and serious injury crashes	7 more than year prior	2 more than year prior	Improvement with numbers of fatal crashes, but numbers of serious crashes relating to driver behaviour increased.

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

 Achieved


 Not achieved


 Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to community expectations over the roading network and requests for service</i>					
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	95% responded to in 12 hours	84%	100%	There has been no impact on emergency, urgent work or safety related tasks, as these tasks have been actioned. There were time delays to enter the first response against each RFS due to operational issues that have since been addressed. There were also issues with staff absenteeism in Q4, mainly due to illness.
	Working hours callouts	95% responded to in 6 hours	68%	100%	There have been process issues that Officers have identified and are working to rectify.
	Resolution	85% of callouts resolved within one month	69%	83%	Staff illness during the year has negatively affected response times.
	Requests concerning potholes (Target: 95% responded to in 6 hours)	Specified reference to callouts relating to potholes	79%	95%	Staff illness during the year has negatively affected response times. Results improved on the last quarter and further increases are expected next financial year.

* *Mandatory*

 Achieved

 Not achieved

 Not measured

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Roading and Footpaths

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	143	179	126
Targeted rates	7,851	8,365	8,798
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,143	4,261	8,527
Fees and charges	7	7	22
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	144	149	119
Total operating funding (A)	12,288	12,961	17,591
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	6,722	6,913	12,001
Finance costs	138	231	591
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	3,070	2,528	3,892
Total applications of operating funding (B)	9,930	9,672	16,485
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,358	3,289	1,106
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	8,076	4,190	5,314
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,785)	(372)	1,630
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	6,291	3,818	6,944
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	208	214	-
- to improve the level of service	4,425	3,068	4,069
- to replace existing assets	4,015	3,824	5,413
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	(1,433)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,649	7,107	8,050
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2,358)	(3,289)	(1,106)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	-
<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>9,031</i>	<i>9,194</i>	<i>10,340</i>

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

The Council does not fully fund depreciation on roading. This is because a subsidy is received on capital renewals from Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency) which is used to reduce the cost to the Council.

Rangitikei District Council - Capital Works Roading and Footpaths

Category	Designated projects for 2023/24	2024 LTP Y3 (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
RENEWALS	(to replace existing assets)		
Unsealed road metalling	Programmed renewals	471	435
Drainage	Programmed renewals	637	918
Structure components	Programmed renewals	522	744
Replacement of bridges and structures	Programmed renewals	101	-
Asset management planning	Programmed renewals	-	155
Road improvements	Programmed renewals	-	1
Road safety improvements	Programmed renewals	-	-
Minor improvements	Programmed renewals	2,827	-
Traffic services	Programmed renewals	279	496
Sealed road surfacing	Programmed renewals	2,015	2,564
Footpaths	Programmed renewals	256	101
Total renewals		7,107	5,413
CAPITAL	(to improve the level of service)		
Marton Rail Hub		-	184
Road Safety Improvements		-	256
Minor improvements		-	3,629
Total capital		-	4,069
Borrowing			
For the year ended 30 June 2024			
Balance of borrowing at start of year		-	12,776
Funds borrowed during the year		-	2,141
Funds repaid during the year		-	(511)
Balance of borrowing at end of year		-	14,406
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		-	20%
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing		-	26%

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



Construction of the new Bulls Reservoir pump station started and is expected to be completed early in the next financial year.



Construction of the new production bore has been completed


Highlights for 2023/24:


- **Marton Water Strategy** – Construction of the new production bore has been completed and the consent application for water abstraction has been submitted. A supplier for a new treatment process has been selected. The supplier installed a trial plant to confirm treatment performance and to gather more detail regarding water and waste stream quality. Construction of the new plant will start in the next financial year.
- **Bulls Reservoir Pump Station** – Construction of the new Bulls Reservoir pump station started and is expected to be completed early in the next financial year. The new pump station will make the existing reservoirs redundant, and they will be decommissioned once the new pump station has been commissioned and in use.


Level of Service

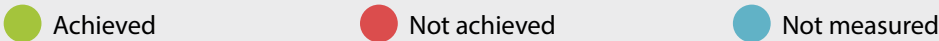
Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water</i>					
<p>*Safety of drinking water</p> <p>The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with: Council is required to report against the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand (2018).</p> <p>From January 2023 Council is required to comply with the DWQAR (2022) Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> part 4 of the drinking water standards (bacteria compliance criteria) Rules in the distribution system DWQAR (bacterial compliance) 	No Incidents of non-compliance with bacteria compliance criteria (6/6)	Compliant (5/6)	DWSNZ (2018) Jul-Dec 2022 Compliant (6/6) DWQAR Jan-Jun 2023 Non-compliant (4/6)	The Bulls WTP did not comply with this rule due to the chlorination performance at the WTP not meeting requirements for two days in the year.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> part 5 of the drinking water standards (protozoa compliance criteria) Rules in the treatment system DWQAR (protozoal compliance) 	No Incidents of non-compliance with protozoa compliance criteria (6/6)	Compliant (2/6)	DWSNZ (2018) Jul-Dec 2022 Non-compliant (4/6) DWQAR Jan-Jun 2023 Non-compliant (2/6)	<p>The target was not met at four water treatment plants. At the Bulls, Taihape and Marton plants the continuous monitoring of UVT was not demonstrated.</p> <p>At the Hunterville plant the continuous monitoring of UVT was not demonstrated and on three days across the period turbidity performance requirements at the WTP were not achieved.</p>
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Provide reliable and efficient urban water supplies</i>					
<p>*Maintenance of the reticulation network</p> <p>The percentage of real water loss from Council's networked urban reticulation system</p>		Less than 40%	56%	42%	There was a leakage issue at Mangaweka. This has been repaired at the time of reporting and Mangaweka network is back to normal consumption.
<p>*Demand Management</p> <p>The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the District</p>		600 litres per resident per day	543	448	

 Achieved

 Not achieved

 Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints*</i>					
*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	0.5 hours	0.15 hours	0.05 hours	
	Resolution of urgent call outs	24 hours	0.7 hours	1.5 hours	
	Attendance for non-urgent call outs	24 hours	0.98 hours	0.7 hours	
	Resolution of non-urgent call outs	96 hours	4.41 hours	4.3 hours	
*Customer satisfaction The total number of complaints (expressed per 1000 connections to the reticulated networks) received by the Council ¹		≤20 complaints per 1000 connections	58.48	86.71 per 1000	The reduction of complaints from this time last year is due to the introduction of bore water from the new bore to the reservoir which has improved the taste and reduced the number of complaints we would normally receive in the dry summer season. Work has commenced on the Marton Water Strategy to improve the odour and taste of the Marton water supply by the end of 2024.
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Maintain compliant, reliable and efficient rural water supplies</i>					
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	48 hours	1.25 hours	0.1 hours (normal)	
	Resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	96 hours	3.07 hours	6.4 hours (non-urgent)	
*Mandatory.	<i>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.</i>				
¹	<i>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</i>				
					

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

Water Supply

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	9
Targeted rates	6,149	6,551	6,723
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	60	61	313
Fees and charges			25
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered			-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	6,208	6,612	7,070
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,558	2,409	3,377
Finance costs	318	516	918
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,320	1,265	1,538
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,197	4,190	5,833
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,011	2,422	1,237
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-
Development and financial contributions			-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,804	3,417	407
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			-
Lump sum contributions			-
Other dedicated capital funding			-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,804	3,417	407
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			-
- to improve the level of service	5,185	5,190	1,137
- to replace existing assets	630	649	1,068
Increase (decrease) in reserves			-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments			(561)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,815	5,839	1,644
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2,011)	(2,422)	(1,237)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	(0)	-
Depreciation	2,015	2,179	2,270

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

Rangitikei District Council - Capital Works Water Supply

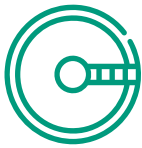
Category	Designated projects for 2022/23	2024 LTP Y3 (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
RENEWALS	(to replace existing assets)		
Water District	Treatment and reticulation	439	857
Huntermville urban	Treatment and reticulation	27	-
Erewhon	Treatment and reticulation	129	178
Huntermville rural	Treatment and reticulation	48	26
Omatane	Treatment and reticulation	6	7
Taihape	Treatment and reticulation	-	-
Total renewals		649	1,068
CAPITAL	(to improve level of service)		
Water District	Treatment Upgrade	5,190	1,136
Huntermville urban	Treatment Upgrade	-	0
Huntermville rural	Treatment Upgrade	-	-
Taihape	Treatment Upgrade	-	-
Total capital		5,190	1,137
Borrowing			
For the year ended 30 June 2024			
Balance of borrowing at start of year		-	18,248
Funds borrowed during the year		-	1,136
Funds repaid during the year		-	(730)
Balance of borrowing at end of year		-	18,655
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		-	6%
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing		-	14%

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.

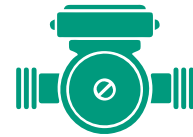
It includes the reticulation, treatment and disposal of wastewater.



Consenting plan for the Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation was completed and endorsed by Horizons Regional Council.



Consenting Renewals were successfully submitted for Mangaweka, Koitiata and Rātana during the year.



Construction of the Papakai Pump Station in Taihape started and will be completed early in the next financial year.

Highlights for 2023/24:


- **Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation** – RDC engaged the services of specialist planners to create a consenting plan to be used as a roadmap for the construction and consenting of a new combined wastewater scheme for Marton and Bulls. The consenting plan was completed and endorsed by Horizons Regional Council. Work on the milestones identified for year one of the three-year plan has been completed on time as described in the plan. RDC purchased land close to Bulls that could be used for the discharge of treated wastewater to land. The land will be investigated and tested during the next financial year to determine how it could be used as part of the final centralised wastewater scheme.
- **Consenting Renewals** – RDC successfully submitted consent renewals for Mangaweka, Koitiata and Rātana during the year. Work on consent renewals for Marton to Bulls, Hunterville and Taihape continues.
- **Papakai Pump station** – Construction of the Papakai Pump Station in Taihape started and will be completed early in the next financial year. The completion of the construction was delayed due to making use of alternative construction material and solutions to save costs. Once the new pump station is in use it will deliver a much-improved level of service to protect the Hautapo River from unwanted overflows during heavy rain events.
- **Rātana Wastewater project** – Work continues to remove treated wastewater from Lake Waipu at Rātana. This is a project that was shared between Horizons Regional Council, the Ministry for the Environment and RDC. RDC is responsible for a new wastewater scheme where the treated wastewater will be removed from Lake Waipu and disposed to land. The land to use for this purpose has been purchased, the new discharge to land consent has been submitted and in the process of being finalised. Construction of the scheme will be completed in the next financial year once the consent process has been finalised.


Level of Service







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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>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</i>					
*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	No abatement notices	3	3	0	An abatement notice was received on 30 October 2023, for the Bulls Wastewater Treatment Plant. This abatement notice was cancelled and replaced with an abatement notice issued in March 2024. Operational works are being undertaken to address the matters set out in the notice. An abatement notice was received in February 2024 for lack of black disc measurements in the Tutaenui Stream around the Marton WWTP. Equipment has been purchased and the measurements have been added to the sampling programme.
	No infringement notices	10	10	1	Two infringement notices were received for the Mangaweka Wastewater Treatment Plant for non-compliances in October 2023 and February 2024. This treatment plant is currently in the process of re-consenting. Two infringement notices were received for the Hunterville Wastewater Treatment Plant for non-compliances in September 2023 and November 2023. These non-compliances relate to for excessive DRP and E.coli. New UV equipment has been purchased and Lutra has been engaged to optimise the phosphate removal process. Four infringement notices were received for the Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant for non-compliances in November 2023, January 2024, and April 2024. These non-compliances were for excessive ammonia in the Tutaenui stream and missing black disc data. One infringement notice was received for the Taihape Wastewater Treatment Plant for non-compliance in January 2024. The non-compliance was related to failure to comply with E.Coli concentrations. One infringement notice was received for the Bulls Wastewater Treatment Plant for non-compliance in August 2023. The infringement relates to the abatement notice and capital works are being undertaken to remedy this.
	No enforcement orders	0	0	0	
	No convictions	0	0	0	No convictions during the reporting year.

 Achieved

 Not achieved


 Not measured


PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
*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		Fewer overflows than 3 per 1000 connections	0.92/1000	0.22	
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints</i>					
* 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:		Attendance urgent 0.5 hours	0.35 hours	0.7 hours	
		Attendance non-urgent 24 hours	0.83 hours	0.8 hours	
		Resolution urgent 24 hours	2.02 hours	1.4 hours	
a. attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and		Resolution non-urgent 96 hours	1.76 hours	2.6 hours	
b. resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption					
*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.		Fewer requests than 6 per 1000 connections	18.22 per 1000	18.61/1000	Under this mandatory DIA measure, all requests for service for wastewater are counted as complaints, including multiple requests for service alerting Council to the same issue.


* 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

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	(300)	(300)	-
Targeted rates	2,902	3,091	3,245
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	103	106	31
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2,705	2,897	3,277
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	807	826	1,176
Finance costs	217	418	614
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	210	212	492
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,234	1,456	2,282
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,471	1,442	994
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	6,299	7,402	5,990
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	6,299	7,402	5,990
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	7,156	8,211	6,977
- to replace existing assets	614	632	1,186
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	(1,179)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,770	8,843	6,984
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,471)	(1,442)	(994)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-
<i>Depreciation</i>	1,470	1,688	1,274

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

Rangitikei District Council - Capital Works

Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage

Category	Designated projects for 2022/23	2024 LTP Y3 (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
RENEWALS	(to replace existing assets)		
Sewerage District	Treatment and reticulation	632	1,186
Total renewals		632	1,186
CAPITAL	(to improve level of service)		
Sewerage District	Treatment plant upgrade	8,211	6,977
Total capital		8,211	6,977
Borrowing			
For the year ended 30 June 2024			
	Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	12,135
	Funds borrowed during the year	-	6,475
	Funds repaid during the year	-	(485)
	Balance of borrowing at end of year	-	18,124

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%

Stormwater Drainage

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



The design for the final solution for the Bulls stormwater upgrade has been completed.










Several open drains across the district received maintenance cleaning and clearing.

Highlights for 2023/24:

- **Bredins Line Stormwater outfall** – The position of the Bredins Line outfall had to be moved due to complexities with the original alignment. The pipe in the new position is in design and will be constructed in the next financial year.
- **Bulls Stormwater upgrade** – The design for the final solution for the Bulls stormwater upgrade has been completed. Local contractors have supplied RDC with costs and proposals and construction will start in the next financial year.
- **Annual Stormwater maintenance** – Several open drains across the district received maintenance cleaning and clearing.

Level of Service


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


PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a reliable collection and disposal system to each property during normal rainfall</i>					
*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.		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 the measurement in essence cannot be measured.
		No infringement notices	Not Measured	Not measured	
		No enforcement orders	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		Fewer requests than 5 per 1000 connected properties	0	0	There were no flooding events that affected habitable floors in the 2023/24 period.
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints</i>					
*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.		Fewer requests than 5 per 1000 connected properties	4.97 per 1000	14.8/1000	The reduction in complaints regarding the stormwater system is due to the lack of weather events in the current reporting period.
*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.		Two hours or less	Not Measured	Not measured	No flooding events occurred in the reporting period.

* *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

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Stormwater Drainage

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	681	725	758
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	15	16	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	(1)
Total operating funding (A)	696	741	757
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	98	101	119
Finance costs	34	50	34
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	142	154	242
Total applications of operating funding (B)	275	305	394
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	421	436	363
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	95	94	416
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	95	94	416
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	412	423	466
- to replace existing assets	104	107	71
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	242
Total applications of capital funding (D)	516	530	779
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(421)	(436)	(363)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-
Depreciation	421	435	617

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

Rangitikei District Council - Capital Works Stormwater Drainage

Category	Designated projects for 2022/23	2024 LTP Y3 (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
RENEWALS	(to replace existing assets)		
District	Reticulation	107	71
Total renewals		107	71
CAPITAL	(to improve level of service)		
District	Upgrades	317	297
District	Strategy Development	106	169
Total capital		423	466
Borrowing			
For the year ended 30 June 2024			
	Balance of borrowing at start of year	-	1,261
	Funds borrowed during the year	-	466
	Funds repaid during the year	-	(50)
	Balance of borrowing at end of year	-	1,676
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 and Leisure Assets



This activity includes Council's community assets – halls, community buildings, public toilets, swimming pools, property, parks and reserves, libraries, cemeteries and community housing.

This group of activities provides opportunities for recreational, leisure and cultural pursuits and for social participation and interaction within the Rangitikei District.



A permanent orienteering course has been established at the Tūtaenui Reserve.



Ngā Awa Block opened in August 2023.








The first 'Dog Day Out' event took place at Marton Swim Centre

Highlights for 2023/24:


- **Campgrounds** – New toilet bowls and cisterns installed and bathroom interiors repainted at Scotts Ferry Campground. A new electric BBQ installed at Dudding Lake Campground.
- **Domains and Reserves** – A permanent orienteering course has been established at the Tūtaenui Reserve.
- **Community Housing** – Ventilation systems installed to all units.
- **Swim Centres** – The first 'Dog Day Out' event took place at Marton Swim Centre. SwimMagic swim lessons made available at our swim centres.
- **Projects** – Ngā Awa Block opened in August 2023 and was awarded the Resene Colour, and the Public Architecture awards at the Western Architecture Award event. The new Marton Office building and renovation of Taihape Town Hall were confirmed.
- **Halls** – Marton RSA & Citizens Memorial Hall received new tables and chairs for the upstairs meeting room. New blinds were installed to the Town Hall and Santoft room at Te Matapihi - Bulls Community Centre.
- **Libraries** – Marton Library interior was repainted.


Level of Service



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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Compliance with relevant standards</i>					
All swimming pools have poolsafe accreditation		Maintain accreditation	100%	100%	Poolsafe accreditation received May 2024 – valid to May 2025.
Council complies with criteria in rental warrant of fitness programme for community housing		All units (100%) achieve at least 95% compliance	98.6%	92%	Of the 71 units inspected, only one failed. Housing audits have been completed in April 2024. Since previous inspections extractor fans in the kitchens and bathrooms have been installed, which has assisted with ventilation. With the introduction of new Maintenance Technician and Property Compliance Officers within the last year, the standard of the Community Housing flats continues to be improved.
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	100% compliance	100% compliance	Nga Awa Public Toilets comply with SNZ4241:1999 and CPTED.
Playground compliance with NZ Standards		80% compliance	95%	100% compliance	Playgrounds throughout the district have been independently audited and reviewed in 2023. Council staff are presently working through the identified risks and scheduling items for maintenance.
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Library services are welcoming and provide a space for social interaction and learning</i>					
Customer rating of library facilitates		Customer Satisfaction Index (provided via the HappyOrNot system): • 90%	90.66% overall. This consists of: 90% of 729 responses at Te Matapihi, 93% of 928 responses at Taihape, 89% of 2,718 responses at Marton Library	82% overall. This consists of: 86% of 616 responses at Te Matapihi 81% of 783 responses at Taihape 82% of 2845 responses at Marton Library.	Community Hubs have significantly increased program delivery reflecting in the change from transactional to community engagement relationships. The rate of feedback responses from the year before has increased which is reflective of the program delivery and engagement. Our Community Hubs are welcoming, safe places that serve the communities educational, leisure and cultural needs, as well as providing a space for social connectedness.

 Achieved


 Not achieved


 Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
The number of library outreach activities and events delivered		5 per year for each library	Marton Library: 20 Programs per month Te Matapihi: 16 Programs per month Taihape: 8 programs per month School Holiday Programs: Marton: 60 Programs Te Matapihi: 40 Programs Taihape: 20 Programs	Marton Library: 10+ per month Te Matapihi Library: 10+ per month Taihape Library: 5+ per month Consists of Holiday programs & weekly afterschool programs	Library programs have increased as per the Community Group Framework through partnering for better outcomes. Weekly activities have increased in educational programs such as sewing, knitting and introduction to virtual reality programs. The placement of the ICT hub in the Marton Library space has benefited our older visitors in particular.
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Provide parks and sports fields that are fit for purpose</i>					
Number of complaints about Council owned parks and sports fields		10 or less per year	0	1	

*Mandatory

 Achieved

 Not achieved

 Not measured

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Community and Leisure Assets

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	4,783	5,431	4,666
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	98	107	397
Fees and charges	134	138	248
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	676	696	760
Total operating funding (A)	5,691	6,372	6,071
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,330	2,361	2,806
Finance costs	281	860	786
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,025	967	1,469
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,637	4,188	5,061
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,054	2,184	1,010
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	227
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	553	3,413	(41)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	553	3,413	186
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	1,700	5,200	300
- to replace existing assets	907	397	1,016
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	(121)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,607	5,597	1,195
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2,054)	(2,184)	(1,010)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-
<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>2,054</i>	<i>2,184</i>	<i>2,309</i>

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

Rangitikei District Council - Capital Works Community and Leisure Assets

Category	Designated projects for 2022/23	2024 LTP Y3 (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
RENEWALS	(to replace existing assets)		
Swimming pools	Plant and Equipment Replacement	87	75
Libraries	Books, furniture and Refurbishment	105	89
Community housing	Flat refurbishment	110	141
Domains	Ammenities upgrades and Hautapu River Parks Project	50	683
Halls	Refurbishment	45	28
Total renewals		397	1,016
CAPITAL	(to improve level of service)		
Cemeteries	Berms/Re- surfacing & Fencing	-	68
Toilets	New Buildings	-	(1)
Halls	Community Centres	5,200	232
Total capital		5,200	300
Borrowing			
For the year ended 30 June 2024			
Balance of borrowing at start of year		-	16,258
Funds borrowed during the year		-	609
Funds repaid during the year		-	(650)
Balance of borrowing at end of year		-	16,217
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		-	35%
Portion of finance costs attributable to internal borrowing		-	53%

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 does not collect – other than from public litter bins – or dispose of rubbish within the District: this is handled by independent businesses. Council owns a network of waste transfer stations, whose operation is contracted out.



A new contract has been awarded to Smart Environmental to operate all the waste transfer stations across the district.



RDC complied with regulatory requirements by producing an updated Waste Assessment.

Highlights for 2023/24:

- **New Waste Transfer Station operating Contract** – A new long-term contract has been awarded to Smart Environmental to operate all the waste transfer stations across the district. RDC will be working closely with the contractor to increase diversion of waste to landfill and to improve services to the community.
- **Updated Waste Management and Minimisation Plan** – RDC complied with regulatory requirements by producing an updated Waste Assessment that was approved by the Department of Health and endorsed by Council before the end of June 2024. The next step in this process is to produce the updated Waste Management and Minimisation Plan based on the updated Waste Assessment. The new WMMP will be completed in the first half of the new financial year.


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	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<p><i>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.</i></p>					
Waste to landfill (tonnage)		Less than 5,500 tonnes to landfill	5,862.80 tonnes	5,649 tonnes	<p>Volumes of waste to landfill has increasing slightly from the previous year.</p> <p>There is a slight increase in the amount of waste generated compared with the target tonnage due to the growth of the population and the lack of appropriate recycling education, where people place recyclables in general waste.</p> <p>The increased volume of waste last year may have been caused in part by flooding in the surrounding Councils and a lower tonnage rate in RDC.</p>
Recycling available at Waste Transfer Stations throughout the District.		Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Rātana provide for recycling of; glass, metal, paper, plastics (1-5), cans/tins.	Outcome met	Outcome met	

*Mandatory

 Achieved

 Not achieved

 Not measured

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Rubbish and Recycling

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	151	161	131
Targeted rates	1,000	1,066	1,118
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	247
Fees and charges	669	689	935
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	1,820	1,916	2,432
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,509	1,542	2,310
Finance costs	1	1	(9)
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	245	307	475
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,754	1,850	2,776
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	66	66	(344)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(66)	(66)	(2)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(66)	(66)	(2)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	(347)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	(347)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(66)	(66)	344
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-
<i>Depreciation</i>	66	66	66

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

Rangitikei District Council - Capital Works Rubbish and Recycling

<i>Category</i>	<i>Designated projects for 2022/23</i>	<i>2024 LTP Y2 (\$000)</i>	<i>2024 Actual (\$000)</i>
RENEWALS	(to replace existing assets)		
Total renewals		-	-
CAPITAL	(to improve level of service)		
Total capital		-	-
Borrowing			
For the year ended 30 June 2024			
Balance of borrowing at start of year		-	58
Funds borrowed during the year		-	-
Funds repaid during the year		-	(2)
Balance of borrowing at end of year		-	56
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%

Environmental and Regulatory Services



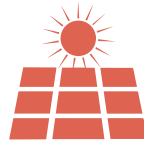
This group of activities covers areas where Council ensures compliance with statutory requirements in the areas of planning, development and building, liquor and other licencing, animal control and environmental health. .

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.



Animal Control Services continue under a shared services arrangement with Manawatū District.



The Planning Team responded to 340 enquiries during the year.



The Building Consent Authority remains Accredited and will be re-audited in February 2025.

Highlights for 2023/24:

- **Planning** – The Planning Team has experienced another busy year. Despite the changing market conditions, consent volumes remain steady. A total of 71 resource consents were granted during the 2023/24 year, which is an increase from 2022/23 (57 granted). Alongside processing resource consents, the team continued to focus on process improvements with the aim of improving customer experience.
- The introduction of the **National Policy Statement** for Highly Productive Land in October 2023 has created challenging planning discussions for the team and community with the Rangitikei District possessing extensive areas of highly productive land throughout.
- Public enquiries on **land development opportunities** remain high, with the team responding to 340 enquiries during the 2023/24 year.
- **Key consents** in process and processed during the financial year included:
 - A land-based solar farm in Marton
 - Refurbishment of the kitchen and ablution facilities at the Bulls Rugby Club
 - A community cabin at Santoft Domain, Bulls
 - Pedestrian footbridges over the Hautapu River
 - A new vet clinic in Marton
 - Various multi-unit residential developments in Marton & Bulls
 - A large commercial building on Taihape's main street.
 - The Ngā Awa block in Taihape


Also, of note, are two resource consents which have been accepted for processing by the Environmental Protection Authority for two land based Solar Farms in Marton.
- **Animal control** – Continued to provide 24/7 services throughout the Rangitikei and Manawatū districts. A key highlight for 2023/24 was attendance at public events - Dog Day Out 2024 event at the Marton Swim Centre, and the Dogs in Togs event held at the Makino Aquatic Centre, Feilding.
- **Building control** – The building team continued to deliver processing and inspection services for building consents, exemptions, and certificates of exemption. A total of 235 building consents were issued and 2102 inspections undertaken in 2023/24. Council experienced a decrease in building consents which is consistent with the sector slowing down due to wider market pressures.
- **Building accreditation** – The Council Building Consent Authority (BCA) remains accredited. The next audit is scheduled for February 2025.
- **Food Act and Health Act** – Council continues to provide these services under contract from Manawatū District Council.


Level of Service

Provide a legally compliant service.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a legally compliant service</i>					
Timeliness of processing building consents and resource consents	Building consents	100% processed within statutory timeframes	99.15%	96.52%	Of the 235 building consents processed, 233 were processed on time. 2 were not processed on time due to staff workloads.
	Resource consents	100% processed within statutory timeframes	Land use consents: 96.67% Subdivision consents: 97.56%	Land use consents: 100% Subdivision consent: 98%	Of the 71 resource consents processed, 4 went overtime due to complexity of the proposals.
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	90% responded within 0.5 hours	99% completed on time	97% responded to in time	
	Completion of Priority 1 call outs	90% completed within 20 working days	97% completed on time	92% completed on time	
	Response to Priority 2 call outs	90% responded within 24 hours	88% completed on time	93% responded to in time	This was not met due to staff having to prioritise duties.
	Completion of Priority 2 call outs	90% completed within 20 working days	93% completed on time	74% completed on time	The increase has been as a result of staff focusing on more attention to detail when resolving complaints, specifically time recording.


 Achieved


 Not achieved


 Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Environmental health	Response to Noise Control call outs	90% responded to in 1.5 hours	93%	96%	
Timeliness of response (i.e the site has been attended) and completion (i.e the Request for Service has been signed off by officers).	Completion of Noise Control call outs	90% completed in 2 hours	91%	97%	
Results will be presented as the median.	Response to Food Premises call outs	90% responded to in 24 hours	89%	83%	Response times were negatively effected due to the Environmental Health Officer role being vacant.
	Completion of Food Premises call outs	90% completed in 72 hours	78%	75%	Response times were negatively effected due to the Environmental Health Officer role being vacant.

* *Mandatory*

 Achieved

 Not achieved

 Not measured

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Environmental and Regulatory Services

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,320	1,564	1,706
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	73
Fees and charges	1,415	1,458	1,553
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	365	376	6
Total operating funding (A)	3,101	3,398	3,338
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,418	1,450	1,646
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	1,683	1,948	1,876
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,101	3,398	3,521
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	-	-	(183)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	(183)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	(183)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	-	-	183
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-

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

Community Well-being

This activity includes a range of programmes which contribute to community well-being – economic development, district promotion, information centres, community partnerships, and emergency management. .



Marlon Market Day and The Harvest Festival attracting an estimated 18,000 people in total.



The newly created 'Do a Duathlon' Series offers a recreational and social engagement opportunity available for 4 years old to adults.










Waka Tākaro Rangitikei - Play Trailer launched in November 2023.

Highlights for 2023/24:

- **Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs** – this programme continues to be a leader throughout the country for number of placements into work.
- **Business support** – set up a relationship with Business Rangitikei to support set up a relationship with Business Rangitikei to support strengthening the connections within the business community in the district through regular Business After 5's.
- **Emergency Management** – Staff and volunteers continue to develop skills and expertise through participation in training and exercises. Marlon Community Response Plan was completed.
- **Youth** – Waka Tākaro Rangitikei - Play Trailer launched in November 2023, funded by Tu Manawa, supported by Taihape Community Development Trust. Marlon Youth Head Quarters (#YHQ) opened at the Marlon Library with local support from Marlon New World providing weekly kai (food).
- **Community Partnerships** – Ongoing partnerships and collaborations with our community organisations and partners providing events and programs contributing to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-beings.
- **Creating recreational opportunities and attractions** – A permanent orienteering course has been established at the Tūtaenui Reservoir. The course is getting a lot of use by the local community and people travelling from Palmerston North and Whanganui to give this a go. The newly created 'Do a Duathlon' Series ran in February/ March 2024 which offers a recreational and social engagement opportunity available for 4 years old to adults. Funding was secured of \$48,000 for mountain bikes, bike trailer and storage container that makes event accessible to more people.
- **Funding** – Council successfully gained funding of \$99,694 from Pub Charity (for Marlon Market Day) and Lotteries (for the 'Do a Duathlon' bike project).
- **District Promotion and Heritage** – An events calendar has been added to Visit Rangitikei website, which includes those events on Eventfinda. Reestablished the Rangitikei Heritage Weekend (District-wide event for local museums). Commenced the Poppy Place Trust programme where poppy signage will be placed on appropriate street signs.
- **District Events** – Supported a number of events throughout the district both by providing funding grants, and with support in various forms. Funded traffic management for the District's Christmas, and ANZAC Parades. Do-a-Duathlon series was created offering recreational and social engagement opportunity for all from 4 year olds to adults. Marlon Market Day and Marlon Harvest Festival were both a great success, attracting an estimated 18,000 people in total.

Level of Service

Provide opportunities to be actively involved in partnerships that provide community and ratepayer wins.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2023/24 TARGET	2023/24 RESULT	2022/23 RESULT	NARRATIVE
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Ensure competency in discharging Civil Defence responsibilities</i>					
Timing of self-assessment when the Emergency Operations Centre is activated and of continued civil defence training exercises		Self-assessment undertaken and responded to within four months of Emergency Operations Centre activation	Not Measured	Achieved	No EOC Activations in the 23/24 Year.
		At least one exercise undertaken each year	Achieved	Achieved	Alternate EOC capability exercised during Exercise Ru Whenua in June 2024
<i>Council's intended level of service is to: Identify and promote opportunities for economic development in the District.</i>					
Implementing actions each year from the Economic Development Strategy and Housing Strategy Action Plans (Annual Work Plans).		Greater than 80% of the actions completed for each relevant year.	80% Housing Strategy Actions 50% Economic Development Strategy Actions	80% Housing Strategy Actions 50% Economic Development Strategy Actions	At the 23 November 2022 Council meeting, it was resolved that staff were to progress the business case for Tui Street properties only, halting further actions on the strategy. The vacancy in the Economic Wellbeing role was filled in February 2024 and the Economic Development Strategy is being replaced with an Economic Wellbeing Strategy which is anticipated to be drafted in late 2024.
District GDP growth compared to national GDP growth.		GDP growth for the Rangitikei District is within +/-1% of national GDP growth, or better.	0.6% higher than national	Not achieved	Annual GDP for Rangitikei is 0.4% vs National GDP of -0.2% This is an improvement on 2023 where Rangitikei GDP was 2.3% vs National 5.3%. The improvement of Rangitikei GDP growth vs National GDP growth can be attributed to many factors including Rangitikei's comparative advantage in the agricultural sector and a manufacturing sector contributing growth. The housing market is showing signs of rebounding at a rate faster than National which has flow on benefits to the Rental, hiring and real estate services sector. Overall, while GDP growth is stronger than National, the annualised growth is 0.4% and highlights the importance of having a strong Strategy and workplan to deliver economic wellbeing outcomes for the district. This data is accurate up to the year ended 30 June 2024 and sourced from Infometrics Quarterly Economic Monitor.
 Achieved  Not achieved  Not measured					

Rangitikei District Council - Funding Impact Statement For the Year Ended 30 June 2024 Community Well-being

	2023 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Long Term Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,503	1,881	1,207
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	69	71	633
Fees and charges	5	5	2
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	20	20	3
Total operating funding (A)	1,596	1,977	1,845
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,056	1,028	927
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Applied	531	940	571
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,587	1,968	1,498
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10	10	347
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(10)	(10)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(10)	(10)	-
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	17
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments	-	-	330
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	347
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10)	(10)	(347)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-
Depreciation	10	10	29

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

● Achieved

● Not achieved

● Not measured



Ngā Awa
Block
135+



Section 3:

**Financial
Statements and
Policy Reports**

Funding Impact Statement - Whole of Council

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

	2023 Annual Plan (\$000)	2023 Actual (\$000)	2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024 Actual (\$000)
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	8,181	8,253	8,582	8,478
Targeted rates	18,360	17,935	20,420	20,412
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,269	8,982	5,245	10,192
Fees and charges	3,360	4,089	4,758	2,816
Interest and dividends from investments			265	607
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	515	390	150	896
Total operating funding (A)	35,725	39,649	39,420	43,401
Applications of operating funding				
Payment to staff and suppliers	29,213	33,912	31,027	36,470
Finance costs	752	813	1,926	1,495
Other operating funding applications				-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,965	34,725	32,953	37,964
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	5,760	4,924	6,467	5,437
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	16,236	5,276	7,706	5,541
Development and financial contributions				-
Increase (decrease) in debt	27,299	12,000	21,538	12,984
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	840	1,600	-	133
Lump sum contributions				-
Other dedicated capital funding				-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	44,375	18,876	29,244	18,658
Application of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				-
- to meet additional demand	7,225	885		-
- to improve the level of service	21,649	10,615	13,451	13,141
- to replace existing assets	21,260	11,010	22,260	10,049
Increase (decrease) in reserves		1,290		1,757
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Investments				(852)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	50,134	23,800	35,711	24,094
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(5,759)	(4,924)	(6,467)	(5,437)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	1	-	-	-
Depreciation	14,834	17,496	17,274	17,384

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 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual (\$000)	2024 Budget (\$000)	2023 Actual (\$000)
Revenue				
Rates	3	28,890	29,002	26,188
Subsidies and Grants	4A	15,733	12,951	14,258
Other revenue	4B	3,712	4,908	4,089
Finance revenue		607	265	390
Vested and discovered assets		1,564	-	-
Gains		122		511
Total operating revenue		50,627	47,126	45,436
Expenditure				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11,12	17,384	17,274	17,496
Personnel costs	5	8,830	8,191	7,975
Finance costs		1,495	1,926	813
Losses		13	-	37
Other expenses	6	27,639	22,836	27,037
Total operating expenditure		55,361	50,227	53,358
Operating surplus (deficit) before tax		(4,733)	(3,101)	(7,922)
Income tax expense	7	-	-	-
Operating surplus (deficit) after tax		(4,733)	(3,101)	(7,922)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense				
Items that could be reclassified to surplus(deficit)				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense				-
-				-
Items that will not be reclassified to surplus(deficit)				
Gain / (Loss) on revaluation of infrastructure assets	11	-	-	30,459
Gain / (Loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	11	(7,016)		-
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense		(7,016)	-	30,459
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		(11,750)	(3,101)	22,537

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 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual (\$000)	2024 Budget (\$000)	2023 Actual (\$000)
Balance as at 1 July		767,287	741,928	744,806
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		(11,750)	(3,101)	22,537
Transfer to/from Special Reserves				85
Other Adjustments				(139)
Balance as at 30 June	17	755,541	738,827	767,287

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 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual (\$000)	2024 Budget (\$000)	2023 Actual (\$000)
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	11,087	10,768	11,939
Debtors and Other Receivables	9	4,545	2,429	3,862
Prepayments		429	761	252
Total current assets		16,061	13,958	16,053
Non-current assets				
Plant, property and equipment	11	788,133	780,684	787,831
Intangible assets	12	717	145	666
Forestry assets		61	61	61
Other financial assets				
Corporate bonds	10	1,131	479	802
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities	10	51	49	51
Total non-current assets		790,093	781,418	789,410
Total assets		806,154	795,376	805,464
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and other payables	13	4,150	2,869	5,017
Employee entitlements	15	1,050	586	800
Income in advance	13A	1,217	95	1,143
Borrowings	14	16	16	16
Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	-
Total current liabilities		6,432	3,566	6,976
Non-current liabilities				
Employee entitlements	15		5	8
Provisions	16	149	320	149
Borrowings	14	44,032	52,658	31,048
Total non-current liabilities		44,181	52,983	31,205
Total liabilities		50,613	56,549	38,181
Net Assets		755,541	738,827	767,283
Equity				
Accumulated funds	17	460,477	467,353	465,260
Special and restricted reserves	17	4,640	4,496	4,588
Other reserves	17	290,424	266,978	297,440
Total equity		755,541	738,827	767,288

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 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual (\$000)	2024 Budget (\$000)	2023 Actual (\$000)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from rates revenue		28,280	29,002	26,053
Receipts from other revenue		19,445	17,859	17,724
Interest received		574	265	390
Payments to suppliers and employees		(37,031)	(31,177)	(34,959)
Interest paid		(1,495)	(1,926)	(813)
Goods and services tax (net)		(222)	-	-
Net cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities	18	9,551	14,023	8,395
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		133	150	1,440
Receipts from sale of investments		-	-	-
Acquisition of investments		-	-	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(23,018)	(35,711)	(22,608)
Purchases of intangible assets		(172)	-	(143)
Purchase of Biological Assets		-	-	-
Net cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities		(23,057)	(35,561)	(21,311)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings		12,654	21,729	11,684
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	-
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities		12,654	21,729	11,684
Net increase (decrease) in cash, and cash equivalents		(852)	181	(1,232)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		11,939	10,587	13,171
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	11,087	10,768	11,939
		11,087		
<i>The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements</i>		1		

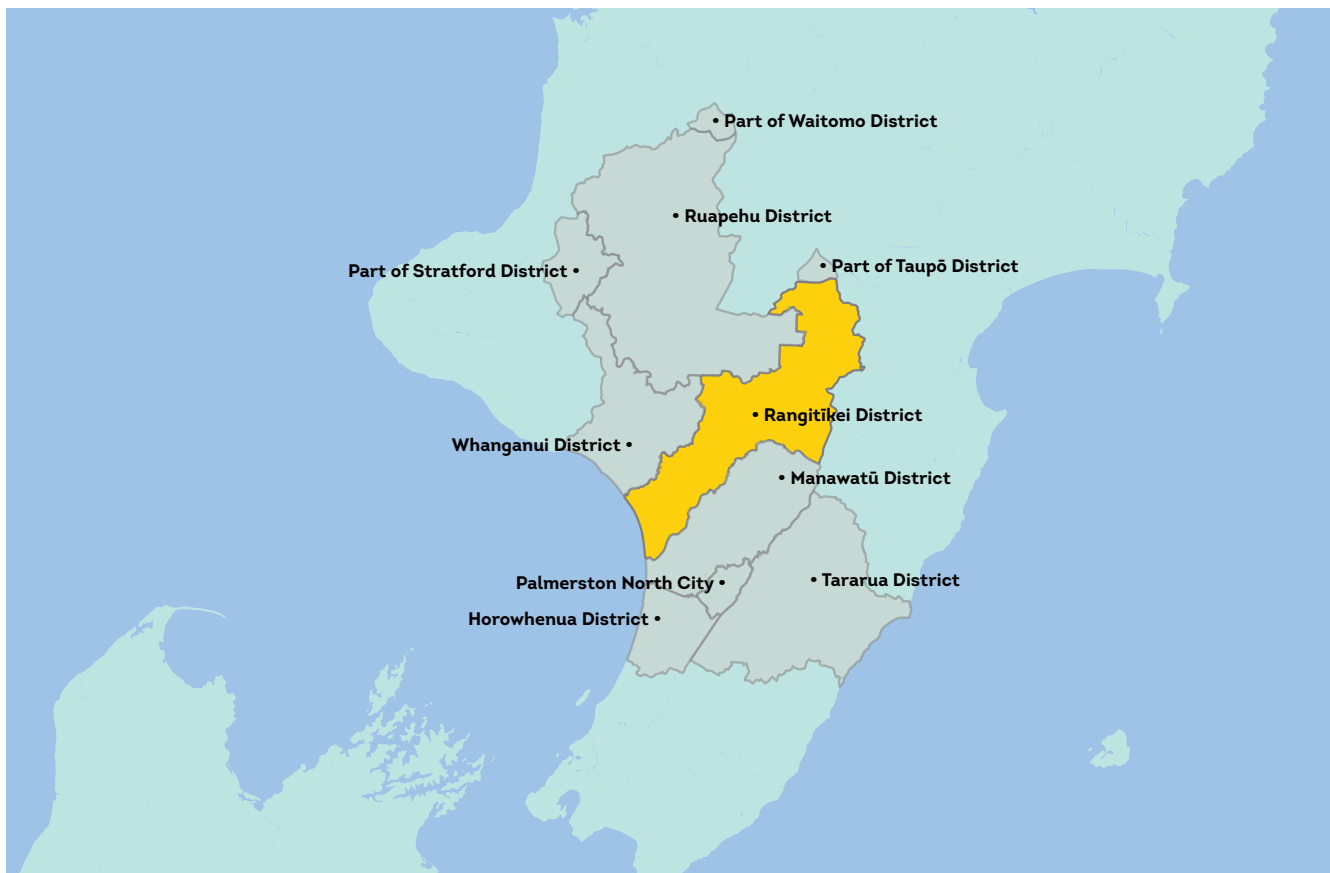
Council-Controlled Organisations (CCO)

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.

Rangitikei 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 Rangitikei 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. That has been extended a further three years, until 30 June 2022. As per 26 May 2022 Council meeting this was extended for three more years until 30 June 2025.



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, Rangitikei District Council resolved that this exemption continue for a further three years, i.e. to 30 June 2021.

At its meeting on 26 May 2022, Council resolved that this exemption continue until 30 June 2025.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Rangitikei 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 2024. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 31 October 2024.

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

2022 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards, issued June 2022 The 2022 Omnibus Amendments issued by the External Reporting

Board (XRB) include several general updates and amendments to several Tier 1 and Tier 2 PBE accounting standards, effective for reporting periods starting

1 January 2023. Council has adopted the revised PBE standards, and the adoption did not result in any significant impact on Council's financial statements.

Other changes in accounting policies

There have been no other changes in Council's accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective and not early adopted are:

Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services

Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Reports change the required disclosures for fees relating to services provided by the audit or review provider, including a requirement to disaggregate the fees into specified categories. The amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 aim to address concerns about the quality and consistency of disclosures an entity provides about fees paid to its audit or review firm for different types of services. The enhanced disclosures are expected to improve the transparency and consistency of disclosures about fees paid to an entity's audit or review firm. This is effective for the year ended 30 June 2025.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

This new standard sets out accounting requirements for insurers and other entities that issue insurance contracts and applies to financial reports covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Council has not yet assessed the impact of these amendments and the new standard in detail. These amendments and the new standard are 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 the 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 FVTOCRE¹

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.¹ 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.

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.

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).

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	10-80 years
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

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
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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 asset's 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 2023.

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

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Revenue		
Operating funding from funding impact statement	43,401	39,649
Operating revenue from statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	50,627	45,436
Difference	7,227	5,787
Reconciling items:		
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,541	5,276
Gains	122	511
Vested assets	1,564	0
Total reconciling items	7,227	5,787
Expenditure		
Application of operating funding from funding impact statement	37,964	34,725
Total operating expenditure from statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	55,361	53,358
Difference	17,397	18,633
Reconciling items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17,384	17,496
Losses	13	37
Impairment of WIP		1,100
Movement in Reserves		
Total reconciling items	17,397	18,633

Note 3: Rates revenue

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
General rates	4,996	4,596
Uniform annual general charge	4,113	3,657
Targeted rates attributable to activities	-	-
roading	8,798	7,941
community services	93	84
solid waste disposal	1,118	1,013
wastewater	3,245	2,935
water	5,156	4,657
stormwater drainage	758	690
Targeted rates for water supply (water by volume)	1,567	1,599
Rates Penalties	709	562
Rates	30,553	27,734
Less rates charged on Council properties	580	589
Less rates remissions	1,083	957
Total rates	28,890	26,188
Rates remissions		
Multiple toilet pans	323	295
Penalties and other remissions	760	662
Total remissions	1,083	957

Note 4A: Subsidies & Grants

	Actual 2024 (\$000)	Actual 2023 (\$000)
New Zealand Transport Agency - Operational Subsidy	7,777	7,112
New Zealand Transport Agency - Capital Subsidy	5,314	5,276
Three Waters funding	953	508
Other grants	1,689	1,362
Total subsidies and grants	15,733	14,258

Note 4B: Other revenue

<i>Non-exchange revenue</i>		
Residential rents (community housing)	598	570
Regulatory revenue	1,195	1,309
Petrol tax	119	120
Other	1,800	2,090
Total other revenue	3,712	4,089

Note 5: Personnel costs

	Actual 2024 (\$000)	Actual 2023 (\$000)
Salary and wages	8,549	7,742
Defined contribution plan employer contributions (KiwiSaver)	246	217
ACC levies	35	16
Total personnel costs	8,830	7,975

Note 6: Other expenses

	Actual 2024 (\$000)	Actual 2023 (\$000)
Fees to auditors		
financial statements	218	197
long term plan	107	-
debenture trustee	103	4
Emergency works	4,205	4,531
Maintenance	6,373	5,541
Contractors and Professional Services	8,843	8,078
Grants	567	947
Insurance premiums	1,031	840
Impairment of WIP	-	1,100
Other operating expenses	6,294	5,799
Total other expenses	27,639	27,037

* 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.

Note 7: Tax

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 (\$000)	<i>Actual</i> 2023 (\$000)
Relationship between tax expense and accounting surplus		
Surplus (deficit) before tax	(4,598)	(7,922)
Tax at 28%	(1,287)	(2,218)
Plus (less) tax effect of:		
Non-taxable revenue	1,287	2,218
Tax expense	-	-

Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 (\$000)	<i>Actual</i> 2023 (\$000)
Cash at bank and on hand	11,087	11,939
Term deposits	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,087	11,939

The Council holds unspent funds, included in Cash and cash equivalents, of \$1,387,000 (2022 \$1,387,000) that are subject to restrictions. These unspent funds relate to funds received from various sources to be used for specific purposes. They include the Council's restricted reserves, and grants from agencies that have been unspent at balance date

Note 9: Receivables

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Non-exchange receivables		
Rates receivables	1,924	1,421
Related party receivables	-	-
Other receivables	2,940	2,760
Community Loan	0	-
Gross debtors and other receivables	4,864	4,181
Less provision for impairment	(319)	(319)
Total non-exchange receivables	4,545	3,862
Exchange receivables		
Other receivables		
Less provision for impairment		
Total exchange receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	4,545	3,862

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.

Expected Credit Losses

The ECL rates for other receivables at 30 June 2024 and 1 July 2023 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:

	<i>Current</i>	<i>Non Current : Days past due</i>		
		<i>1 to 30 Days</i>	<i>31 to 90 days</i>	<i>More than 90 days</i>
30 June 2024				
Expected credit loss rate	10.85%	-	-	-
Gross receivable amount (\$000)	2,940	-	-	2,940
Lifetime ECL (\$000)	319	-	-	319
30 June 2023				
Expected credit loss rate	11.56%	-	-	-
Gross receivable amount (\$000)	2,760	-	-	2,760
Lifetime ECL (\$000)	319	-	-	319

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:		
At 1 July	319	319
Additional provisions made during the year	53	-
Provision increased (reversed) during the year Per note 2 & note 8		
Receivables written off during the period	(53)	-
As at 30 June	319	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: (2023 : Nil)

* Section 90 (B): Nil (2023 : Nil)

Note 10: Other financial assets

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Non-current portion		
Corporate bonds	1,131	802
<i>Investments in CCOs and similar entities</i>		
Unlisted shares in New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited	35	35
Unlisted shares in Manawatu Wanganui LASS Limited	16	16
Total non-current portion	1,182	853

Note 11: Property, Plant and equipment

2024	Balances at 1 July 2023		Carrying amount \$000	Additional assets re-cognised \$000	Current year additions \$000
	Cost/ valuation \$000	Accum depn \$000			
Movements for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:					
Operational assets					
Land	10,935	(47)	10,888		21
Buildings	34,815	(2,782)	32,033		543
Plant and vehicles	5,176	(2,739)	2,437		588
Office equipment	1,049	(851)	198		15
Computer hardware	1,169	(932)	237		146
Library books	2,760	(2,302)	458		76
Total operational assets	55,904	(9,653)	46,251	-	1,390
Infrastructural assets					
Roading network	525,494	(10,242)	515,252		11,425
Land under roads	44,968	-	44,968		-
Water systems treatment plants and facilities other assets	33,072 42,698	(949) (1,136)	32,123 41,562		1,343 -
Wastewater systems treatment plants and facilities other assets	14,779 24,597	(420) (849)	14,359 23,748		496 -
Stormwater network	21,199	(615)	20,584		928
Waste transfer stations	1,521	(68)	1,453		-
Total infrastructural assets	708,328	(14,279)	694,049	-	14,193
Restricted assets					
Land	19,961	(4)	19,957		4,110
Buildings	5,284	(569)	4,715		4,596
Total restricted assets	25,245	(573)	24,672	-	8,706
Total property, plant and equipment	789,477	(24,505)	764,972	-	24,289
Total WIP	22,859	-	22,859		317
Total All Assets	812,336	(24,505)	787,831	-	24,606

Work In Progress

	2024 (\$000)	2023 (\$000)
Buildings	367	504
Roading and Footpaths	2,355	3,691
Wastewater	15,740	11,457
Water	2,409	1,345
Stormwater	45	319
Computer Hardware	20	88
Computer Software	1,462	473
Public Toilets	0	55
Swim Centres	4	4
Domains	769	4,916
Forestry	0	6
Total Work in progress	23,171	22,859

Current year disposals \$000	Revaluation surp(def) \$000	Current year depn \$000	Adj for accumulated depn on Revaluation/Disposal \$000	Balances at 30 June 2024		Carrying amount \$000
				Cost/ valuation \$000	Accum depn \$000	
-	-	(33)	-	10,956	(80)	10,877
-	(6,938)	(1,911)	537	27,786	(4,058)	23,727
(316)	-	(381)	292	5,448	(2,828)	2,620
-	-	(41)	-	1,064	(892)	172
(2)	-	(53)	1	1,313	(984)	329
-	-	(94)	-	2,836	(2,396)	440
(318)	(6,938)	(2,513)	831	49,403	(11,238)	38,165
-	-	(10,340)	-	536,919	(20,582)	516,337
-	-	-	-	44,968	-	44,968
-	-	(962)	-	34,415	(1,911)	32,504
-	-	(1,243)	-	42,698	(2,379)	40,319
-	-	(478)	-	15,275	(898)	14,377
-	-	(796)	-	24,597	(1,645)	22,952
-	-	(617)	-	22,127	(1,232)	20,894
-	-	(65)	-	1,521	(133)	1,388
-	-	(14,502)	-	722,521	(28,781)	693,740
-	-	-	-	24,071	(4)	24,067
-	(78)	(248)	86	9,715	(731)	8,985
-	(78)	(248)	86	33,787	(735)	33,052
(318)	(7,016)	(17,263)	917	805,710	(40,753)	764,957
-	-	-	-	23,176	-	23,176
(318)	(7,016)	(17,263)	917	828,886	(40,753)	788,133

Included in the above current year additions Council was also 'vested assets' these relate to subdivisions completed by a developer and then vested into Council, the amounts included in the above are listed below:

Asset Class

	2024 (\$000)	2023 (\$000)
Roading network	606	-
Land under Roads	-	-
Water systems 'other assets'	122	-
Wastewater systems 'other assets'	635	-
Stormwater systems	200	-
Community and Leisure Assets	-	-
Total vested assets	1,564	-

Note 11: Property, Plant and equipment

2023

	Balances at 1 July 2022		Carrying amount \$000	Additional assets recognised \$000
	Cost/ valuation \$000	Accum deprn \$000		
Movements for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:				
Operational assets				
Land	6,356	(18)	6,338	-
Buildings	23,068	(2,692)	20,376	-
Plant and vehicles	4,661	(2,579)	2,082	-
Office equipment	1,036	(807)	229	-
Computer hardware	1,114	(848)	266	-
Library books	2,693	(2,206)	487	-
Total operational assets	38,929	(9,150)	29,777	-
Infrastructural assets				
Roading network	517,170	-	517,170	-
Land under roads	44,968	-	44,968	-
Water systems				
treatment plants and facilities	33,008	-	33,008	-
other assets	40,099	-	40,099	-
Wastewater systems				
treatment plants and facilities	14,779	-	14,779	-
other assets	24,476	-	24,476	-
Stormwater network	21,112	-	21,111	-
Waste transfer stations	2,006	-	2,006	80
Total infrastructural assets	697,618	-	697,617	80
Restricted assets				
Land	7,293	(3)	7,290	-
Buildings	3,280	(555)	2,725	-
Total restricted assets	10,574	(558)	10,015	-
Total property, plant and equipment	747,120	(9,708)	737,409	80
Total WIP	16,915	-	16,915	-
Total All Assets	764,035	(9,708)	754,324	80

<i>Current year additions \$000</i>	<i>Current year disposals \$000</i>	<i>Revaluation surp(def) \$000</i>	<i>Current year depn \$000</i>	<i>Adj. for accumulated depcn on Revaluation/Disposal \$000</i>	<i>Balances at 30 June 2023</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>
					<i>Cost/valuation \$000</i>	<i>Accum depn \$000</i>	
109	(718)	5,188	(33)	4	10,935	(47)	10,888
2,093	(326)	9,980	(2,269)	2,179	34,815	(2,782)	32,033
650	(135)	-	(270)	111	5,176	(2,739)	2,437
13	-	-	(44)	-	1,049	(851)	197
58	(4)	-	(88)	4	1,169	(932)	236
66	-	-	(96)	-	2,760	(2,302)	457
2,988	(1,182)	15,168	(2,800)	2,298	55,902	(9,652)	46,250
8,324	-	-	(10,242)	-	525,494	(10,242)	515,252
-	-	-	-	-	44,968	-	44,968
64	-	-	(949)	-	33,072	(949)	32,123
2,599	-	-	(1,136)	-	42,698	(1,136)	41,562
-	-	-	(420)	-	14,779	(420)	14,359
121	-	-	(849)	-	24,597	(849)	23,748
87	-	-	(615)	-	21,199	(615)	20,584
-	-	(565)	(68)	-	1,521	(68)	1,453
11,195	-	(565)	(14,279)		708,328	(14,279)	694,049
634	-	12,034	(1)	-	19,961	(4)	19,957
649	-	1,355	(310)	296	5,284	(569)	4,715
1,283	-	13,388	(311)	296	25,245	(573)	24,672
15,466	(1,182)	27,992	(17,390)	2,593	789,475	(24,504)	764,977
7,044	(1,100)	-	-	-	22,859	-	22,859
22,510	(2,282)	27,992	(17,390)	2,593	812,437	(24,504)	787,836

Note 11: Property, Plant and equipment continued

Valuation

Land and buildings (operational, restricted and infrastructural)

The valuation of land and buildings was performed by independent registered valuers, Andrew Parkyn (BCom (VPM), PG Dip Com, SPINZ, ANZIV), Maria McHugh (BCom (VPM)MPINZ) and Ashley Pont (BLPM (APINZ), of Quotable Value Asset and Advisory. The valuation is effective at 1 July 2019. The total fair value of land and buildings valued was \$29,141,066 at that date.

Land and buildings are valued at fair value using market-based evidence where available. Where not available, depreciated replacement value has been used. All major buildings were also inspected and underwent a review of their condition rating when taking their fair value into consideration.

Infrastructural assets

Roading network

The valuation of the roading network was performed independently by Scott McIntyre (BBIM, CTech) of The Datastack. This was peer reviewed by Brian Smith (BCom CA) of Brian Smith Advisory. The valuation is effective at 30th June 2022. The total fair value of the roading network was \$562,485,860. 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 Caleb Zhu (BCom), John Vessey (BE Civil, BA Econs, CP Eng), Jamie Cable (BapplEcon Dip Eng Civil) of WSP. The valuation was peer reviewed by Brian Smith (BCom CA) of Brian Smith Advisory. The valuation is effective at 30th June 2022. The total fair value of water, wastewater and stormwater was \$135,480,000 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. Current contract costs have been used to determine the value of materials.

Estimated replacement cost of major infrastructure

	2024 (\$000)	2023 (\$000)
Water supply		
treatment plant and facilities	57,336	53,943
other assets	94,598	91,311
Sewerage		
treatment plant and facilities	26,088	24,655
other assets	67,928	65,568
Stormwater drainage	44,205	41,773
Roads and footpaths	916,663	907,052
Total estimated replacement cost	1,206,819	1,184,302

Note 12: Intangible assets

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 (\$000)	<i>Actual</i> 2023 (\$000)
Computer Software		
Cost/ Valuation Balance at 1 July	1,455	1,312
Accumulated depreciation & Impairment 1 July	(934)	(828)
Carrying amount 1 July	521	484
Additions	172	143
Amortisation	(122)	(106)
Cost/ Valuation 30 June	1,627	1,455
Accumulated amortisation & impairment 30 June	(1,056)	(934)
Balance at 30 June	571	521
Work in progress	-	
Balance as at 30 June (including Work in progress)	571	521
Carbon credits		
Cost/ Valuation Balance at 1 July	145	145
Accumulated depreciation & Impairment 1 July	-	-
Carrying amount 1 July	145	145
Increase/ (decrease) due to valuation	-	-
Additions	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Cost/ Valuation 30 June	145	145
Accumulated amortisation & impairment 30 June	-	-
Balance at 30 June	145	145
Total Intangible assets	717	666

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

Carbon credits

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 2020 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

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
<i>Payables under exchange transactions</i>		
Trade payables	2,441	1,162
Retentions	335	506
Accrued expenses	1,374	3,349
Total	4,150	5,017
<i>Payables under non-exchange transactions</i>		
Income tax payable		-
Other taxes (e.g. GST and FBT)		-
Total	-	-
Total creditors and other payables	4,150	5,017

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

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Significant revenue in advance amounts as at 30 June are as follows:		
Rates	1,195	1,026
Other	22	117
Total	1,217	1,143

Note 14: Borrowings

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Current portion		
Secured bank loans	-	-
Community loan	16	16
Total current portion	16	16
Non-current portion		
Secured bank loans		
Community loan	32	48
Loan- New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency	44,000	31,000
Total non-current portion	44,032	31,048
Total borrowings	44,048	31,064

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

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 (\$000)	<i>Actual</i> 2023 (\$000)
Current Portion		
Accrued pay	207	200
Annual leave	843	600
Long service leave	-	-
Superannuation		
Total current portion	1,050	800
Non-current portion	-	-
Long service leave	-	8
Total non-current portion	-	8
Total employee entitlements	1,050	808

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

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 (\$000)	<i>Actual</i> 2023 (\$000)
Landfill aftercare		
Balance at 1 July	149	149
Additional(reduction) in provisions made	-	-
Amounts used	-	-
Unused amount reversed	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-
Balance at 30 June	149	149

Note 17: Equity

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Accumulated funds		
Balance at 1 July	465,260	472,181
Other transfers to special reserves	(50)	1,001
Surplus (deficit) for year	(4,733)	(7,922)
Balance at 30 June	460,477	465,260
Other reserves		
Property revaluation reserves		
Balance at 1 July	297,440	267,989
Net revaluation gains	(7,016)	30,459
Transfer to accumulated funds on disposal of property		(1,007)
Balance at 30 June	290,424	297,440
Property revaluation reserves for each class of assets consist of:		
Operational assets		
land	10,542	10,542
buildings	15,206	22,222
Infrastructural assets		
sewerage systems	19,871	19,871
water systems	33,899	33,899
stormwater drainage network	13,140	13,140
roading network	179,434	179,434
Restricted assets		
land	15,710	15,710
buildings	2,491	2,491
Total	290,293	297,308
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		
Balance at 1 July	131	131
Net revaluation gains (losses)		-
Transfer to net surplus/deficit		-
Balance at 30 June	131	131
Total other reserves	290,424	297,439
Total Special and restricted reserves (Note 17A)	4,640	4,588
TOTAL EQUITY	755,541	767,287

Note 17A: Special and restricted reserves 2024

<i>Name (* denotes restricted)</i>	<i>Associated activity</i>	
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

Total special and restricted reserves

Special and restricted reserves 2023

<i>Name (* denotes restricted)</i>	<i>Associated Activity</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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

Total special and restricted reserves

<i>Balance 1 Jul 2023</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>	<i>Balance 30 Jun 2024</i>
161			161
147	19	0	166
309			309
2,403			2,403
34	1		35
221	6		227
22	1	2	21
502	14	7	509
4			4
23	5		28
25	1		26
30	1		31
238			238
150			150
223	6		229
98	6		104
4,590	59	9	4,640

<i>Balance 1 Jul 2022</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>	<i>Balance 30 Jun 2023</i>
161			161
124	23		147
309			309
2,403			2,403
31	3		34
214	7		221
20	2		22
461	41		502
4			4
22	2	1	23
23	2		25
27	3		30
238			238
150			150
205	18		223
113	14	29	98
4,504	115	30	4,590

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

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Surplus (deficit)	(4,733)	(7,922)
Add (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	17,384	17,496
Property Plant and Equipment Impairment	-	1,100
(Gains) losses in fair value on forestry assets		
Interest Receivable on Investment	(33)	(25)
Movement in Special Reserve Fund		84
Movement in employee entitlements (non current)		1
Vested assets	(1,564)	
	15,787	18,656
Add (less) items classified as investing or financing activities		
(Gains) losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(109)	(474)
(Gains) losses on fair value financial assets		-
(Gains) losses revaluation land & Buildings financial assets		-
(Gains) losses biological Assets		-
	(109)	(474)
Add (less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(177)	45
(Increase) decrease in debtors and other receivables	(683)	(402)
Increase (decrease) in income in advance	74	(331)
Increase (decrease) in creditors and other payables	(867)	(1,233)
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(176)
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	258	232
	(1,395)	(1,865)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	9,551	8,395

Note 19: Capital commitments and operating leases

	Actual 2024 (\$'000)	Actual 2023 (\$'000)
Capital commitments		
Property, plant and equipment		
IT	256	358
Buildings	191	180
Roading and Footpaths	1,066	1,469
Rubbish and Recycling	-	54
Waste Water	3,383	3,551
Storm Water	305	228
Water Systems	6,634	1,100
Total capital commitments	11,836	6,939
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	18	21
Later than one year and not later than five years	73	
Later than five years		-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	91	21
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	71	18
Later than one year and not later than five years	174	55
Later than five years	31	24
	276	97

No contingent rents have been recognised during the period.

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.

Contingent Liabilities

Rangitikei 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-weather-tight defects (in a mixed claim involving both weather-tight and non-weather-tight 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 \$20 million. 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 \$23,030M (2023: \$17,684M). 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 2024 (\$0)	Actual 2023 (\$0)
Key management personnel compensation		
<i>Councillors</i>		
Remuneration	473,414	442,133
Full-time equivalent members	12	12
<i>Senior management team, including the chief executive</i>		
Remuneration	1,442,139	1,320,413
Full-time equivalent members	8	8
Total key management personnel remuneration	1,915,553	1,762,546
Total full-time equivalent personnel	20	20

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, allowances for telephone.

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 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 2024 (\$0)	Actual 2023 (\$0)
Chief Executive		
Peter Beggs		
Gross salary	50,487	272,531
Vehicle (market value plus FBT)	3,200	19,250
Superannuation contribution	1,512	8,175
Kevin Ross		
Gross salary	222,828	-
Vehicle (market value plus FBT)	16,050	-
Superannuation contribution	6,042	-
Total remuneration	300,119	299,956
Other Council employees		
Number of full-time employees	80	67
Number of full-time equivalents of part-time employees	19.2	25.46
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	33	51
\$60,001 to \$79,999	30	27
\$80,000 to \$99,999	18	15
\$100,000 to \$119,999	16	11
\$120,000 to \$179,999	12	7
\$180,000 to \$299,999	4	4
Total employees	113	115

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

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 (\$0)	<i>Actual</i> 2023 (\$0)
Elected representatives		
Council		
<i>Mayor</i>		
A Watson	139,600	128,764
<i>Councillors</i>		
C Ash	-	7,522
N Belsham	-	13,053
A Gordon	-	12,626
D Wilson	40,404	35,214
G Duncan	40,785	36,884
F Dalgety	38,255	31,767
W Panapa	-	7,725
B Carter	31,415	28,164
R Lambert	32,356	28,582
P Hiroa	49,538*	31,767
C Raukawa	32,134	27,070
J Wong	37,691	23,921
S Loudon	29,675	19,014
G Maughan	29,675	19,014
J Calkin	14,428	19,685
P Sharland	5,699	-
Total Council members remuneration	521,655	470,772
Community Boards		
<i>Taihape</i>		
P Kipling-Arthur	9,293	5,838
M Fannin	-	1,368
A Abernathy	-	2,737
G Larsen	4,646	4,460
E Abernathy	4,646	4,460
<i>Rātana</i>		
G Taiaroa	2,277	1,515
S Peke-Mason	-	1,530
C Mete	4,555	4,382
W Hamahona	175	-
L Meihana	1,839	2,336
J Nepia	2,277	2,186
Total Community Board members remuneration	29,711	30,812
Total elected representatives remuneration	551,366	501,584

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.

* Cr P Hiroa's remuneration includes \$5,975 for attending the Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa committee meetings.

Note 23: Severance payments

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Council made severance payments of \$9,000 to one employee.

For the year ended 30 June 2023, the Council made severance payments of \$30,000 (2022: Nil) to one employee.

Note 24: Events after balance date

Since 2008, RDC worked with Manawatu District Council (MDC) in a shared services arrangement for services such as Roding, Water Services and Environmental Health. Consequent to review of the service delivery it was agreed that the shared Roding and Water Services functions would cease, effective 30 June 2024. Going forward, RDC will deliver more of its Roding and Water Services in house, with some aspects still contracted out. This will result in a reduction in RDC external costs offset by higher personnel costs for staff now internal to RDC.

The Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 as enacted on 2 September 2024 establishes the Local Water Done Well framework and the preliminary arrangements for the new water services system. Key areas in the Act include requirements that RDC must prepare, consult on aspects of, and adopt a water services delivery plans (WSDP) by 3 September 2025. The reforms to date have no effect on RDC's 2024 financial statements or performance information.

Note 25A: Financial instrument risks

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
Financial instrument categories		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,087	11,939
Debtors and other receivables	4,545	2,441
Total loans and receivables	15,633	14,380
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense		
<i>Other financial assets</i>		
corporate bonds	1,131	802
unlisted shares	51	51
Total fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	1,183	853
Financial liabilities		
<i>Financial liabilities at cost</i>		
creditors and other payables	4,150	5,017
Loans	44,000	31,000
community loan	48	64
Total financial liabilities	48,198	36,081

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:

	Valuation technique			
	Total (\$000)	Quoted market price (\$000)	Observable inputs (\$000)	Significant non-observable inputs (\$000)
2024				
Financial assets				
<i>Unlisted shares</i>				
New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited	35	-	-	35
Manawatu Wanganui LASS Limited	16	-	-	16
Corporate bonds	1,131	1,131	-	-
2023				
Financial assets				
<i>Unlisted shares</i>				
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 2024 (\$000)	Actual 2023 (\$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 policies. 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. The Council currently has no fixed interest rate debt or investments.

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 investments.

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.

	<i>Actual 2024 (\$000)</i>	<i>Actual 2023 (\$000)</i>
<i>Maximum exposure to credit risk</i>		
The Council's maximum credit risk exposure for each class of financial instruments is as follows:		
Cash at bank and term deposits	11,087	11,939
Debtors and other receivables	4,545	3,862
Corporate bonds	1,131	802
Total credit risk	16,763	16,603

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-	11,087	11,939
Total cash at bank and term deposits	11,087	11,939
Corporate bonds		
AA	1,131	774
A+	-	-
A	-	-
A-	-	28
BBB-	-	-
Total corporate bonds	1,131	802

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.

	<i>Carrying amount \$000</i>	<i>Contractual cash flows \$000</i>	<i>Less than 1 year \$000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years \$000</i>	<i>More than 5 years \$000</i>
2024					
Creditors and other payables	4,150	4,150	4,150	-	-
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
2023					
Creditors and other payables	5,017	5,017	5,017	-	-
Secured loans	31,000	38,365	1,362	31,267	5,736
Community loan	64	64	16	48	-
Total	36,081	43,446	6,395	31,315	5,736

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.

	<i>Carrying amount \$000</i>	<i>Contractual cash flows \$000</i>	<i>Less than 1 year \$000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years \$000</i>	<i>More than 5 years \$000</i>
2024					
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
2023					
Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	11,939	11,939	-	-	-
Receivables	2,441	2,441	-	-	-
Other financial assets					
term deposits	-	-	-	-	-
corporate bonds	802	960	29	760	170
Total	15,182	15,340	29	760	170

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

	Note	-100bps Surplus \$000	Other Equity \$000	+100bps Surplus \$000	Other Equity \$000
2024					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents		(111)	-	111	-
Corporate bonds		-	-	-	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk		(111)	-	111	-
2023					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents		(119)	-	119	-
Corporate bonds		-	-	-	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk		(119)	-	119	-

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.

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.

Restricted Reserves

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.

Note 27: Explanation of major variances against budget

Subsidies and grants	\$2.5 million	22% increase from budget
This is mainly the result of unbudgeted grants being received in relation to emergency roading maintenance following the adverse weather events in 2021/22, and a milestone payment for the Marton Rail Hub for work done in 2021/22.		
Finance Revenue	\$0.3 million	129% Increase from budget
Stronger than planned interest rates and higher cash balances from lower than planned capital expenditure has enabled higher than planned interest earnings.		
Other Revenue	\$1.2 million	24% 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 (\$700k).		
Vested and discovered assets	\$1.6 million	>100% increase from budget
Vested and discovered assets are not budgeted for and these assets were Vested to Council for three sites, Campbell Place, Hereford Street and Oldfield Lane (\$1.6m).		
Finance costs	\$0.4 million	22% decrease from budget
During the year, due to lower than planned capital expenditure, Council did not borrow as much as planned and thus have not incurred the planned interest costs.		
Other expenses	\$4.8 million	21% increase from budget
This was mainly the result of Council incurring significant unbudgeted Emergency Works expenditures during 2023/24 (for the 22/23 adverse weather events).		
Gain / (Loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	\$7.0 million	>100% increase from budget
During the year, Council wrote down various buildings it owned which were assessed as high risk in the event of an earthquake and recognised impairment on the Marton Pool.		
Debtors and Other Receivables	\$2.0 million	87% increase from budget
Council's Debtor levels are consistent with last year, though below the levels included in its Long Term Plan, (which formed the basis for the Annual Plan budget).		
Intangible Assets	\$0.6 million	394% increase from budget
The key driver for the increase is the reclassification of Software from Plant Property and Equipment in 23/24.		
Corporate Bonds	\$0.7 million	136% increase from budget
The LGFA Bond paid at the point of any borrowing was not adequately considered as part of the 2021-31 LTP (and this formed the basis of the annual plan).		
Borrowings	\$8.6 million	16% decrease from budget
Borrowings are significantly below the planned levels due to the underspend in capital expenditure.		

Note 28: Rating base information

	<i>Actual</i> 2024	<i>Actual</i> 2023
Number of rating units preceding year	8,837	8,658
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>
Total capital value of rating units preceding year	8,038,379	6,392,523
Total land value of rating units preceding year	5,344,297	4,126,204

Note: "preceding year" for 2024 is as at 30 June 2023 and "preceding year" for 2023 is as at 30 June 2022

Note 29: Insurance of assets

	<i>Actual</i> 2024 <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Actual</i> 2023 <i>(\$000)</i>
Total value of assets covered by insurance contracts	127,923	130,805
Maximum amount of insurance	223,774	228,199
Total value of assets covered by financial risk sharing arrangements	191,560	67,066
Maximum amount available under those arrangements (40%)	76,624	50,708
Total value of assets that are self-insured	316,518	515,252
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.

Benchmarks Disclosure Statement

For year ending 30 June 2024

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

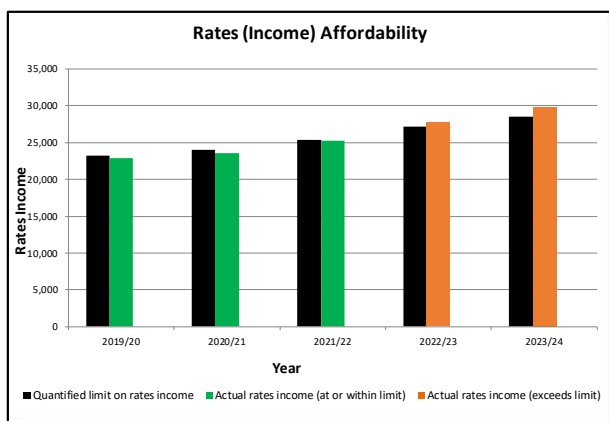
The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its—

- 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 three years, 2021/31 for the next two years).

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

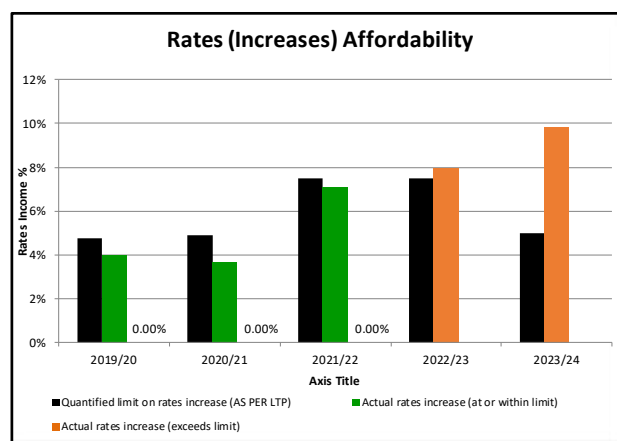


Rates (increases) affordability

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:

2019/20	4.75%
2020/21	4.90%
2021/22	7.50%
2022/23	7.50%
2023/24	5.00%



Debt affordability benchmark

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

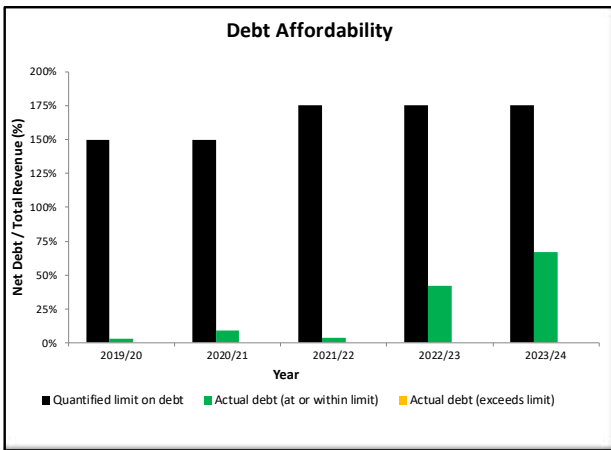
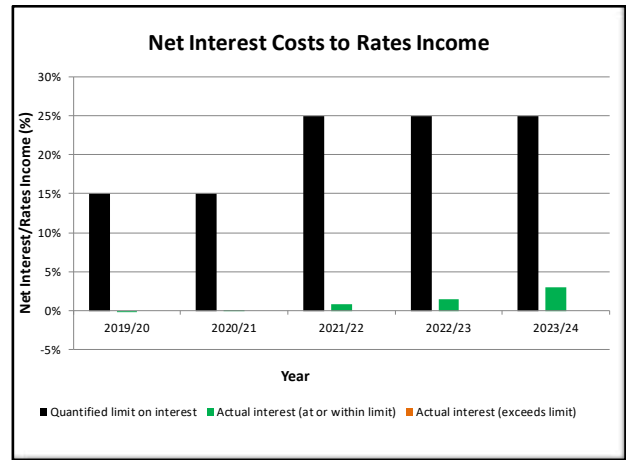
Council's 2021/31 LTP replaced the key debt affordability ratios to the 4 indicators stated below.

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

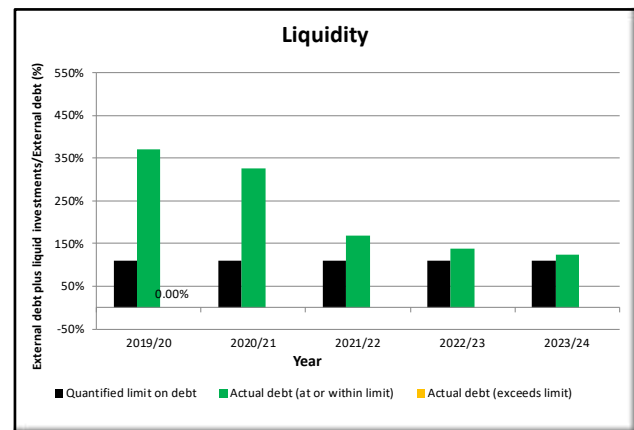
The limit are as follows:

- 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%

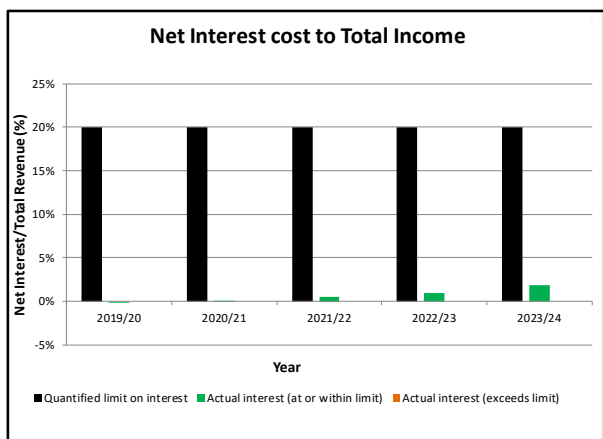
The following graph compares the net interest payments as a ratio of annual rates revenue (benchmark: must be lower than 25%).



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



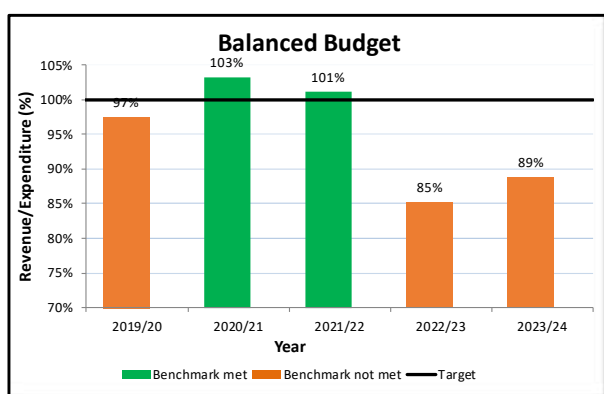
The following graph compares the Council's net interest payments as a ratio of total revenue (benchmark: must be lower than 20%).



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 now carrying forward into 2024/25, key ones being;

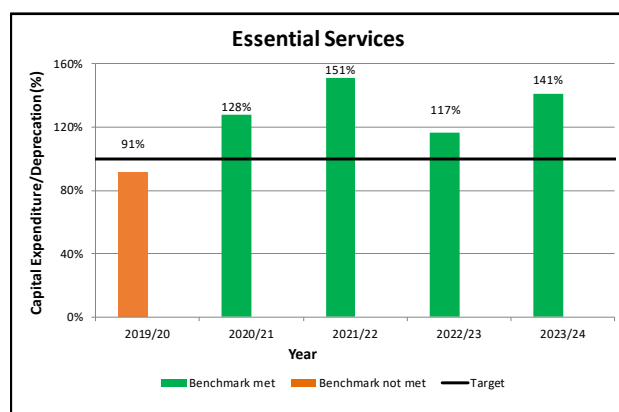
- Taihape Town Hall - \$1.80m
- Town Centre Regeneration – \$165k
- Hautapu River Parks Project - \$147k
- Under budget due to Better Off Funding, \$429k, project for District Planning now carrying forward into 2024/25
- Offset by unbudgeted grants from Pub Charity for Mountain Bike initiative (\$45k), Lotteries Commission for Harvest Festival (\$48k) and additional unbudgeted funding for the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs (\$50k).

Roading expenditure included a significant catch up in Emergency Works roading maintenance. Cost therefore exceeds budget by \$5.0m, but is offset by an associated favourable variance in subsidies revenue of \$4.2m.

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).

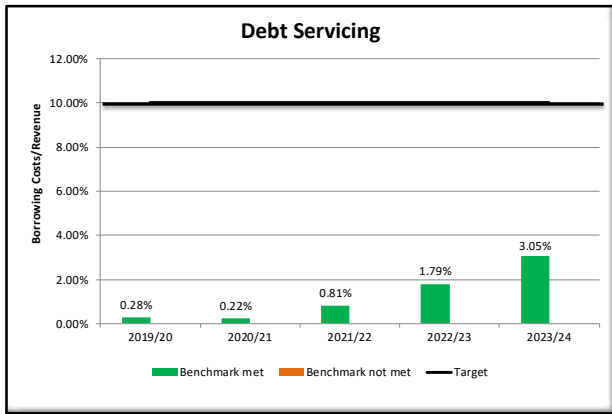
The council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services. Network services is defined in the regulations as infrastructure related to water supply, sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage, storm water drainage, 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).

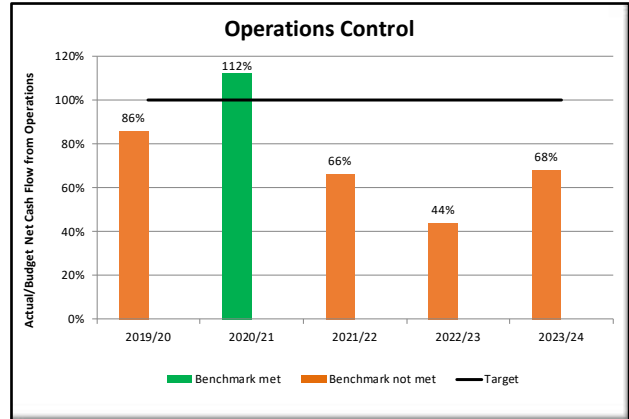
Because Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, the Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



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.



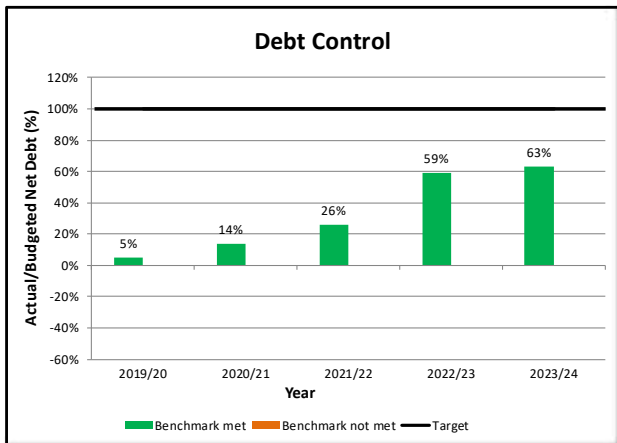
Debt control benchmark

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.)





Section 4:

**Other
Information**

Your Elected Members



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Deputy Mayor Dave Wilson

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Councillor Fiona (Fi) Dalgety

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Councillor Richard Lambert

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Councillor Simon Loudon

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Councillor Greg Maughan

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Councillor Gill Duncan

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Councillor Jeff Wong

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Councillor Paul Sharland

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Councillor Brian Carter

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Councillor Piki Te Ora Hiroa

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● Central Ward
● Northern Ward
● Southern Ward

● Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Ward
● Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Ward

Your Representatives

Community Board Members

Taihape

Mr Peter Kipling-Arthur (Chair)	021 0233 9254
Ms Emma Abernethy (Deputy Chair)	06 388 0777
Ms Gail Larsen	027 495 4620
Mr Les Clarke	021 244 7057
Cr Gill Duncan	06 388 1409
Cr Jeff Wong	0211707637

Rātana

Mr Charlie Mete (Chair)	027 418 9108
Mr Jamie Nepia (Deputy Chair)	020 410 96229
Ms Whetu Hamahona	027 261 2780
Ms Grace Taiaroa	027 495 9447
Cr Piki Te Ora Hiroa (co-opted member)	021 0275 9983

Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa (Iwi Liaison Committee)*

Ms Piki Te Ora Hiroa (Chair)	021 0275 9983	(Ngāti Whitikaupeka)
Ms Kim Savage (Deputy Chair)	027 877 5238	(Ngāti Parewahawaha)
Mr James Allen	021 261 1862	(Ngā Wairiki ki Uta)
Ms Moira Raukawa	027 473 4426	(Ngāti Tamakopiri)
Ms Marj Heeney	021 065 2484	(Ngāi te Ohuake)
Mr Thomas Curtis	021 307 610	(Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti)
Ms Grace Taiaroa	027 495 9447	(Rātana Pā)
Ms Leanne Hiroti	0204 038 3979	(Ngā Ariki Turakina)
Mr Chris Shenton	06 348 0558	(Ngāti Kauae/Tauira)
Cr Gill Duncan	06 388 1409	(Council Representative)

Community Committee Chairs*

Marton Community Committee - Carolyn Bates	06 327 8088
Bulls Community Committee - Gregory Smith	022 022 6475
Turakina Community Committee - Duran Benton	06 327 3737
Huntermville Community Committee - Karen Kennedy	027 285 3944

District Licensing Committee*

Mr Stuart Hylton (Commissioner)	027 446 5352
Mr Andy Watson (Deputy Chair)	027 617 7668
Mr Chalky Leary	06 322 8561
Ms Judy Klue	06 322 8475
Mr Colin Mower	021 130 3586

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





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Making this place home.