



# Manawatū District Council Pre-election Report 2025



[www.mdc.govt.nz](http://www.mdc.govt.nz)



# Contents


District Snapshot	3
Manawatū District Council's Structure	4
A Message from the Chief Executive	6
Key Issues	7
Key Projects	10
Where District Councils fit in New Zealand's Government System	12
The Role of an Elected Member	13
The Four Jobs of an Elected Member	14
What Laws Govern District Councils?	15
Council Finances	17
Next Steps	21

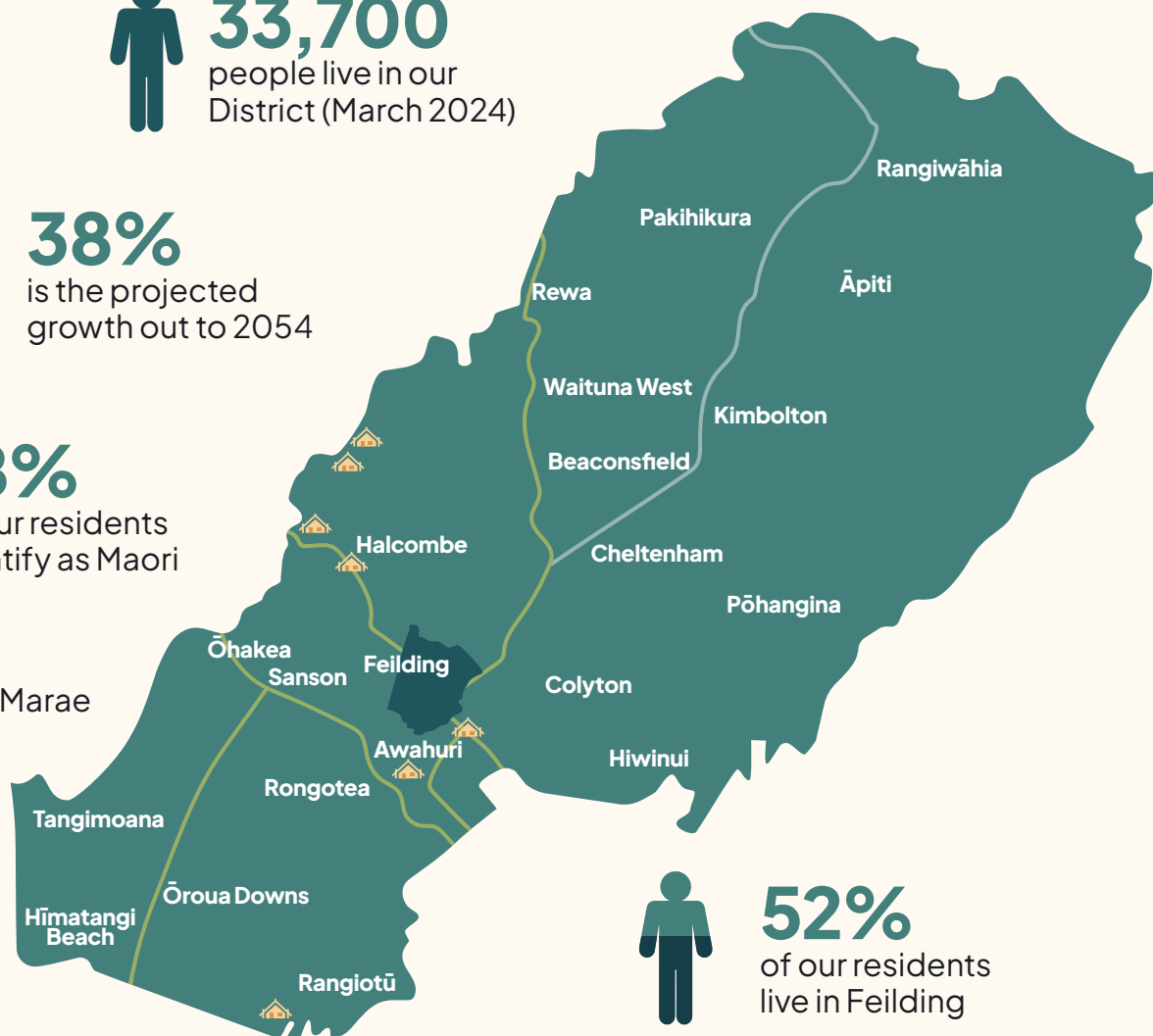
# District Snapshot

 **33,700**  
people live in our  
District (March 2024)


 **38%**  
is the projected  
growth out to 2054

 **18%**  
of our residents  
identify as Maori

 Our Marae





 **52%**  
of our residents  
live in Feilding


 **31%**  
percentage of our residents  
are under the age of 24

 **20%**  
percentage of our residents  
are over the age of 65


## Our top 3 industries across the district are:

 Agriculture, forestry  
and fishing


 Manufacturing

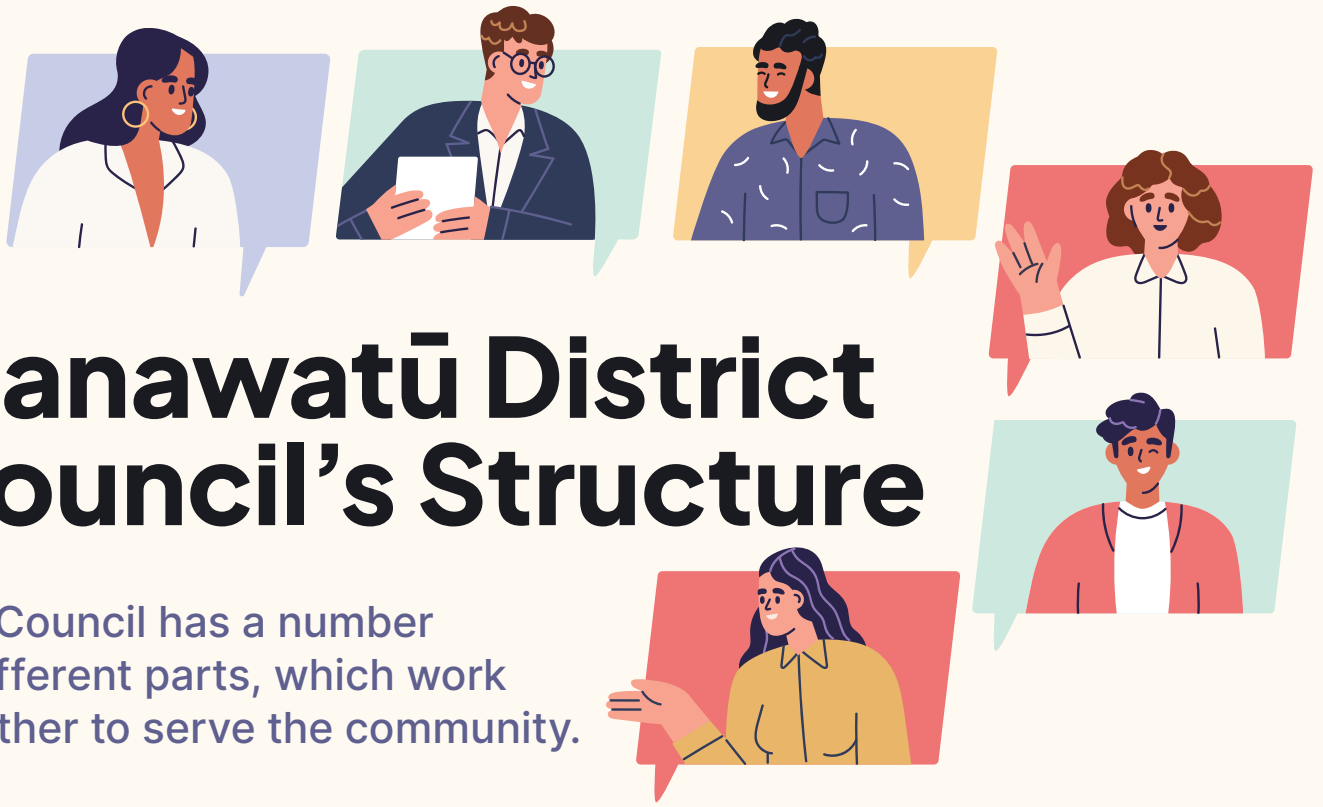
 Construction

## Our top 3 industries that contribute to our GDP are:

 Agriculture, forestry  
and fishing

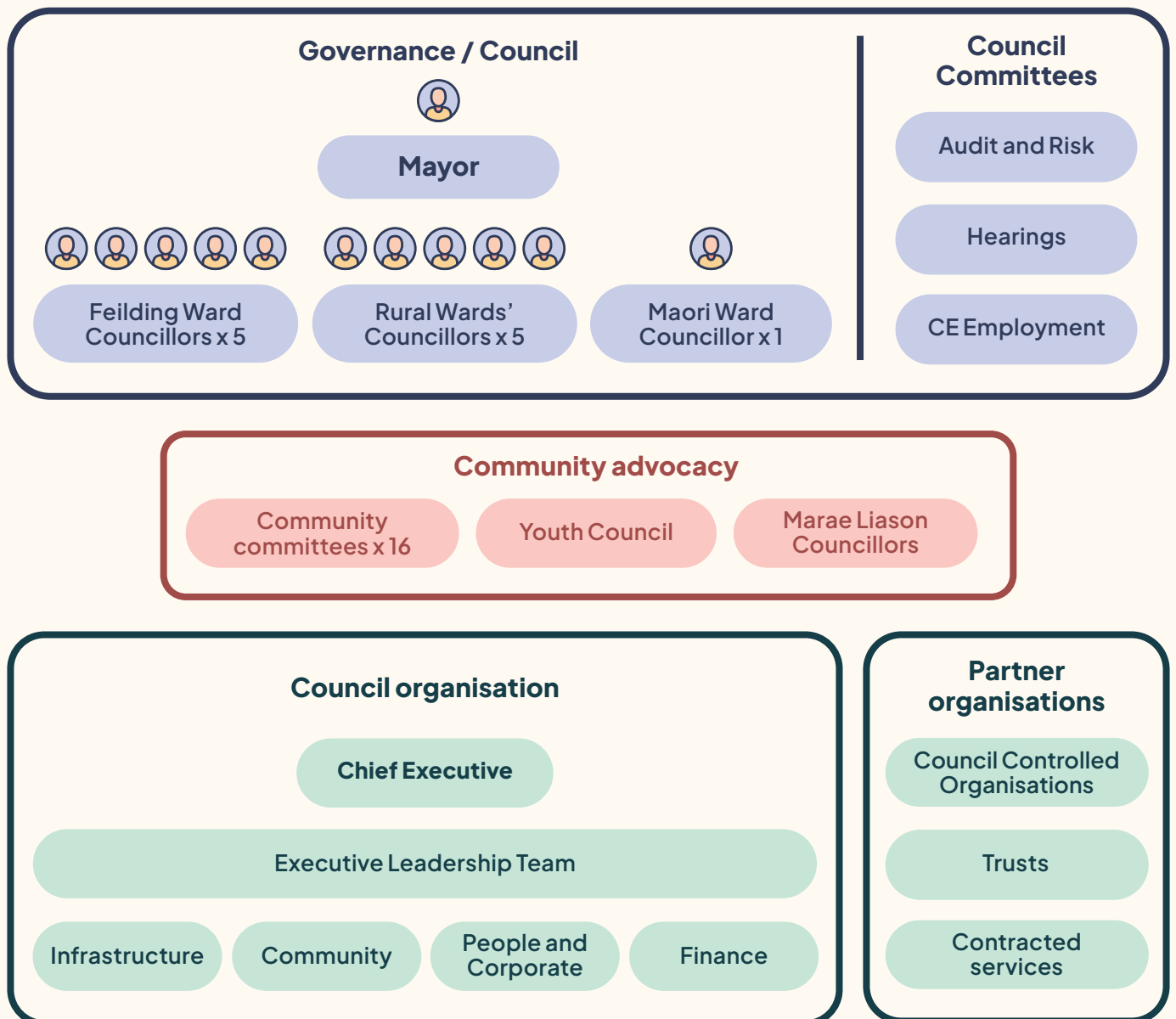
 Manufacturing

 Rental, hiring, and real  
estate services



# Manawatū District Council's Structure

The Council has a number of different parts, which work together to serve the community.





# Manawatū District Council's Structure

## Governance

The Council is comprised of the Mayor and 11 Councillors (who together we refer to as the elected members). The Council provides governance and direction to the Council organisation. Elected members each have a vote around the Council table.

The Council has a number of committees which support it. The Audit and Risk Committee checks and ensures that business, governance and risk practices and controls are in place. The Hearings Committee hears and determines certain regulatory matters. The Chief Executive's Employment Committee monitors the Chief Executive's performance and oversees the recruitment of a new Chief Executive when required.

## Council Organisation

What might surprise some people is that the Elected Members employ only one person – the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive heads up the organisation and employs the rest of the Council's staff. The Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Council.

## Community Advocacy

16 Community Committees advise Council on the direction and priorities of villages across the district. Community Committees are an important way residents can connect with Council on practical matters that affect their village.

The Youth Council advocates for issues that are important to young people and organise community projects for youth.

Most Councillors also act as Liaison Councillors for the 12 marae in the District, to facilitate strong relationships between the Council and marae.

## Partner Organisations

A lot of the work that benefits the community is not done directly by the Council but is instead done by Council Controlled Organisations, Trusts, community groups and partner organisations who Council fund to deliver services.



# A Message from the Chief Executive

**Manawātū is a great place to live and work. Our district offers a fantastic provincial lifestyle, a strong and connected community, and a vibrant economy full of potential.**

The Manawātū District Council plays a key role in supporting this by providing the infrastructure our communities need to thrive. Over recent years, the Council has invested in high-quality water services, roads, and community facilities. That means the incoming Council will be stepping into a strong position, with a solid foundation to build on.

Elected members help shape the future of our District. They make decisions that touch every part of life in Manawātū - from small community grants to multi-million-dollar projects that will impact generations to come.

As an elected member, you'll be part of setting the long-term vision for the District and helping to develop the Long-term Plan. You'll advocate for the interests of our communities and influence the work Council does to deliver on those priorities.

Looking ahead, there are three key issues the next Council will need to grapple with:

- **Affordability:** Like many areas, Manawātū is facing increasing financial pressures. Making ends meet will involve careful decisions around rates, user charges, spending, planning, and debt.

- **Legislative change:** New laws and reforms are coming thick and fast. Big decisions will be needed on issues like the resource management reforms, going or housing growth, changes to electoral legislation, Emergency Management legislation, and the Government's "Back to Basics" agenda. More changes are expected in the next term.
- **Balancing rural and urban interests:** Our District includes both thriving rural areas and growing towns. Councillors must ensure that services are fairly delivered across the district and that everyone's voice - rural or urban - is heard in decision-making.

Being an elected member isn't easy - but it's one of the most rewarding ways you can serve your community. If you're passionate about the future of the Manawātū and ready to make a real difference, I encourage you to stand as a candidate in the upcoming local elections.

**Shayne Harris**  
*Chief Executive*  
Manawātū District Council

# Key Issues

The work of a District Council covers many different issues which affect a diverse range of people. There are a few issues which touch almost all aspects of our work, which as an Elected Member, you will need to grapple with throughout your term.

## Affordability

### Managing Council Costs and Investments

In recent years, affordability has been a major concern for many people. Rising inflation, interest rates, and insurance costs have made it more expensive to maintain current services and build new infrastructure.

Elected members must carefully balance different factors, including costs, revenue, debt, assets, and service levels. Making the right decisions requires negotiation and compromise around the Council table.

The Manawātū District Council (MDC) has a history of investing in high-quality infrastructure including the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant in Feilding, and the Feilding Water Resilience project. This means Feilding residential ratepayers pay high rates relative to residents in other districts and cities. However, this past investment puts us in a better position than some other councils, which face major infrastructure upgrades.

Because Feilding's residential rates are relatively high, there is ongoing pressure to keep them as low as possible, while maintaining existing levels of service. Total rate increases are expected to be between 7.56% and 3.54% for the next nine years to 2034. However, due to the expected increase in the number of properties in the District (growth), the impact on existing ratepayers will be between 5.99% and 2.49%.

User fees and charges are another way we fund services. When setting fees and charges, there is a balance between recovering the costs of providing the service, with providing affordable services for the community.

Finding different ways to fund projects will become increasingly important. We may need



to explore regional partnerships and look for third party funding from the community. Elected members will have a key role in building relationships to help secure these funding sources.

### Growth and Debt Management

As Manawātū grows, we need new roads, pipes, and parks to support our expanding communities. These assets are funded through debt, spreading the cost across future generations who will also benefit. However, debt must be managed responsibly within Council's debt cap.



Currently, MDC's debt cap is set at 175% of revenue (with a \$5 million buffer). MDC is applying for a credit rating that could increase its borrowing ability up to 280% of revenue. The new Council will need to decide on an appropriate debt cap - balancing the need for investment with ensuring future generations aren't left with an unsustainable financial burden.

### Reviewing Community Assets

Some community facilities, like certain halls, are aging and not well-used. Elected members may need to consider disposing of underused halls and reinvesting in fewer, better-quality facilities.

# Responding to Legislative Change

Manawatū District Council (MDC) operates under various laws and government directives. These rules shape what we do, how we work, and how we fund our activities.

There's a lot of legislation we must follow. Our elected members, with advice from council staff, must ensure their decisions comply with all relevant laws. In recent years, there has been a lot of legislative changes that MDC has had to respond to.

A key trend in recent legislative changes is a shift toward regional collaboration. Elected members will need to consider when it makes sense to partner with others on regional issues and how to protect the interests of Manawatū residents when doing so.

New policies and legislative updates from the government are ongoing. MDC frequently submits feedback on changes that impact our district, ensuring the perspectives of our elected members are heard.

The government is making changes to ensure councils focus on core services. This **Back to Basics** approach will require councils to prioritise essential infrastructure like roads and water services. The government is also removing the 'four well-beings' from the Local Government Act 2002 to narrow councils' scope and reduce overlap with central government. Alongside this, new performance benchmarks and financial oversight measures will be introduced to improve efficiency, accountability, and transparency in local government.

**Local Water Done Well** is the government's new approach to managing stormwater, wastewater, and drinking water. At the 15 May 2025 Council meeting, Council adopted an in-house standalone business unit for the delivery of water services in the Manawatū District. Council's Water Services Delivery Plan is now being developed based on this delivery model and will be presented to Council for approval for submission to the Department of Internal Affairs at the 24 July 2025 Council meeting, or sooner if possible.

The government is also making changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 to simplify consenting processes, including fast-tracking approvals for key regional developments. Over the next few years, we expect a greater focus on regional spatial planning.

Another new initiative is Regional Deals - partnerships between regional councils, government, businesses, and iwi to fund projects that support economic growth. The Manawatū District Council has partnered with Palmerston North City Council, Tararua District Council, and the Horowhenua District Council for a Regional Deal. The application is now being considered by government.







## Balancing Rural and Urban Interests

Manawatū District has a mix of rural and urban communities, each with unique needs and priorities. A key challenge for elected members is ensuring a fair balance in the services provided across the district.

There are ongoing discussions about the perceived differences in the services that rural and urban communities receive and contribute to. Connectivity between villages is also a focus, ensuring residents have access to essential community services.

Land use management is another priority. Protecting highly productive land while allowing for development is a key

consideration in the District Plan. Similarly, rural land changes will need to be carefully managed to ensure they align with community needs and future growth.

Environmental management remains a significant issue, particularly in the context of the agricultural sector. Elected members will need to balance environmental safeguards with the needs of rural industries that contribute to the district's economy.

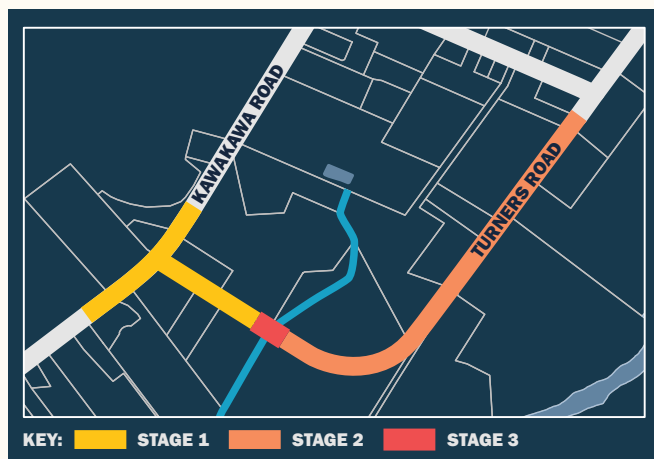
As the district grows, a strategic approach to growth management will be required to ensure both urban and rural areas develop in a way that supports a thriving, sustainable future.



# Key Projects

The 2024–2034 Long-term Plan outlines key projects that the Council will focus on over the next nine years.

The costs below cover the period of the Long-term Plan.



## Turners Road Extension – Stages 2 and 3

This development supports economic growth in Manawātū by providing 24 hectares of industrial-zoned land. With Stage 1 completed in 2024/2025, work will now begin on Stages 2 and 3.

The total cost of completing the project is approximately \$12 million.



## Maewa Infrastructure

Maewa is a 136-hectare residential development on Feilding's northern edge. Over the next 20 years, up to 1,700 new homes are expected. The Council will deliver infrastructure as needed to support this growth.

The total cost of the infrastructure is approximately \$30 million.



## Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant Re-Consenting

The Council's 10-year Resource Consent for wastewater discharge into the Ōroua River is expiring, and a new consent application must be submitted to Horizons Regional Council by May 2026.

The Council continues to improve wastewater management to meet national water quality standards. Key efforts include:

- Separating trade wastewater from domestic wastewater
- Investing in land irrigation systems for treated wastewater
- Developing wetlands to enhance water quality before it enters the river.

We are working with Ngāti Kauwhata, local iwi, and key stakeholders to ensure our approach aligns with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, Horizons Regional Council's One Plan, and the Ōroua Declaration (co-signed by Ngāti Kauwhata and Manawātū District Council in 2015).

The total cost of this project is approximately \$13 million.





## Wastewater Centralisation

The Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant can treat wastewater to a much higher standard than smaller treatment plants in the district. The Wastewater Centralisation Project will connect village wastewater systems to the main treatment plant via a network of pipes and pump stations, improving treatment quality.

The total cost of this project is approximately \$19 million.

## Stormwater Upgrades

Recent storm events have highlighted the need for improved stormwater infrastructure.

Investment in village stormwater upgrades has doubled to \$1 million per year under the 2024-2034 Long-term Plan.

Approximately \$22 million has been allocated for Feilding's stormwater network upgrades, with detailed designs and consenting underway. Construction is planned to begin in 2028/2029.

## Feilding Drinking Water Supply Resilience

Feilding has long enjoyed a dependable drinking water supply, thanks to past investments in infrastructure. To maintain this reliability as the town grows, the Council is:

- Reducing reliance on the Ōroua River
- Developing new water bores and treatment plants
- Upgrading existing water infrastructure

These improvements will ensure compliance with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (2022).

The project will cost approximately \$13 million.

## Feilding Town Centre Refresh

We want Feilding's town centre to remain a vibrant hub for shopping, events, and business. The Council will continue to deliver affordable, well-planned improvements to enhance the look and feel of the town for residents, visitors, and business owners.

The cost of this project is approximately \$6 million.



## Ōroua River Walkway

The walkway will connect existing pathways so that people of all abilities can enjoy a continuous walkway alongside the Ōroua River.

The total cost of this project is approximately \$1 million.

## Recovering from Cyclone Gabrielle

Cyclone Gabrielle impacted our District in 2023, taking out a number of bridges. In 2025/26, we will complete the replacement of the Churchill Road and Makiekie Creek Bridges in the Pohangina Valley, near Totara Reserve.

## Food Waste Collection

In 2025/26 we will be introducing kerbside collection for food waste in Feilding. This service will be fully funded from the Waste Levy, with no additional cost to ratepayers.

# Where District Councils fit in New Zealand's Government System

New Zealand has three levels of government, each with different responsibilities. District councils are part of local government, working alongside regional councils to manage services for communities. It is important that elected members understand the respective roles of each level, and what can and can't be achieved at each level.

## New Zealand Government

The Government makes decisions for the whole country. It controls big areas like health, education, policing, social welfare, and national infrastructure. Parliament makes laws, and government departments (such as the New Zealand Transport Agency/Waka Kotahi or the Ministry for the Environment) put them into action. The Government also provides funding and guidance to local councils.

## Regional Councils

Regional councils, such as the Horizons Regional Council, manage large-scale environmental issues, water quality, air pollution, flood protection, biosecurity, and regional transport planning. They cover multiple districts and help regulate activities that affect natural resources. They also work with district councils on shared issues, like managing stormwater or public transport.

## District and City Councils

District councils look after local infrastructure and services for towns and rural communities. Their responsibilities include local roads, water supply, rubbish collection, parks, libraries, community facilities, and building consents. They also make local planning rules to guide where houses, businesses, and public spaces should go. City councils do the same job but cover larger urban areas.

District councils work alongside regional councils, which manage environmental and large-scale regional issues. In some areas, like Auckland, a unitary authority combines both roles into one council.

Together, these three levels of government ensure that both national and local needs are met, with district councils playing a key role in delivering services that affect people's daily lives.





MDC Council Chambers – Elected Members Induction



Elected Members visit to Te Ahu a Turanga

# The Role of an Elected Member

Elected members help lead and shape their communities, making important decisions about the future of their district.

Elected members are members of the district's governing body, which is the Council. Section 41(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 defines the role of a governing body as being responsible and democratically accountable for the decision making of the local authority.

They plan for growth, approve budgets, and oversee essential services like roads and water. Their role is to listen to and liaise with the local community and to support local initiatives, and work with others to improve the district. They also ensure public money is spent wisely and that development happens in a fair and sustainable way. Alongside the mayor, they provide leadership and make decisions that keep the district running smoothly.

Being an elected member isn't easy. On average, elected members spend about 20 hours per week attending meetings, with the community and reading reports. You'll need to make tough decisions on complex issues, balancing different viewpoints. These decisions often involve millions of dollars and will shape the community for decades

- all under the watchful eye of the public. On top of that, the work is guided by detailed and often restrictive legislation.

Day-to-day, running the Council organisation is the responsibility of the Chief Executive. Elected members play an important role setting the key performance indicators for the Chief Executive, and then holding him to account for performing against those. It is important to note that Elected Members do not employ council staff, except for the Chief Executive.

If you are considering running for election to be an elected member, a great starting point is to read through the Long-term Plan 2024-34, and to read the 2024-25 Annual Report (both available on our website). You could also come to a Council meeting to see how they run and to get an idea about the issues that are discussed. Nothing beats attending in person, but all Council meetings are recorded and you can watch past meetings at: [www.mdc.govt.nz/councilmeetingvideos](http://www.mdc.govt.nz/councilmeetingvideos)

The rewards for being an elected member are significant. As an elected member, you have the power to make real, lasting change. You can help shape the future, empower others, and contribute to a thriving Manawātū.

# The Four Jobs of an Elected Member



## Future Visionary

Elected members focus on the big picture, shaping a long-term vision that balances community well-being, the environment, and local character. They ensure fairness, protect public values, and guide decisions that create lasting benefits for the future.

## Community Advocate

Elected members are the voice of the community in Council, making sure people's concerns and needs are heard. They advocate for residents, shape decisions that reflect community interests, and safeguard the voices of those who might otherwise be overlooked.

Elected members at MDC act as liaisons with community committees and local marae, ensuring strong communication is sustained between Council and the community.



## Board Member

Elected members oversee the Council to ensure it operates fairly, efficiently, and effectively. They employ the Chief Executive and monitor the organisation's strategy, performance, and risks.

## Change-Maker

Elected members influence the rules and systems that shape daily life. They drive change through council policies and by advocating for improvements at a regional and national level.



# What Laws Govern District Councils?

District Councils must operate within a wide range of laws. When providing advice, Council officers will identify the relevant legislation that applies to elected members' decisions. Below are some of the key laws grouped by core activities (this is not a complete list).

## Governance and Decision-Making

- > **Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)**  
Outlines council powers, responsibilities, decision-making processes, and community engagement.
- > **Local Electoral Act 2001**  
Covers council elections, voting rules, and representation reviews.
- > **Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968**  
Sets rules on conflicts of interest for councillors.
- > **Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)**  
Ensures transparency in council decisions and public access to information.

## Planning, Land Use, and Development

- > **Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)**  
The key law for land use, environmental planning, and consenting. (Will soon be replaced by the Natural and Built Environment Act and Spatial Planning Act.)
- > **Building Act 2004**  
Governs building consents, safety standards, and code compliance.
- > **Public Works Act 1981**  
Provides powers for councils to acquire land for public use.
- > **Reserves Act 1977**  
Covers the management of parks, reserves, and open spaces.

## Infrastructure and Transport

- > **Land Transport Act 1998**  
Regulates local road safety, speed limits, and enforcement.
- > **Local Government Act 1974 (Parts still in force)**  
Covers roading responsibilities.
- > **Railway Crossings Act 2008**  
Involves safety at railway crossings (relevant for council roads).
- > **Utilities Access Act 2010**  
Manages how utilities like water, electricity, and fibre use road corridors.

## Three Waters (Drinking Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater)

- > **Water Services Act 2021**  
Requires councils to meet drinking water safety standards.
- > **Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)**  
Regulates wastewater discharge and stormwater management.
- > **Health Act 1956**  
Provides councils with responsibilities for public water supply and sanitation.
- > **Health and Safety at Work Act 2015**  
sets out councils health and safety requirements for workplaces.

## Environmental Management and Public Health

- > **Biosecurity Act 1993**  
Covers pest management responsibilities.
- > **Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act)**  
Regulates hazardous substance use and environmental risks.
- > **Waste Minimisation Act 2008**  
Sets rules for waste management and recycling.
- > **Climate Change Response Act 2002**  
Requires councils to consider climate adaptation and emission reduction.

## Community Services and Facilities

- > **Libraries and Museums Act 1965**  
Supports public library and museum services.
- > **Burial and Cremation Act 1964**  
Regulates cemeteries and crematoria run by councils.
- > **Dog Control Act 1996**  
Manages dog registration, control, and dangerous dogs.
- > **Impounding Act 1955**  
Covers stray livestock and animal control.
- > **Food Act 2014**  
Requires councils to monitor food safety at local businesses.

- > **Gambling Act 2003**  
Governs how councils regulate gambling venues and pokie machines.
- > **Prostitution Reform Act 2003**  
Allows councils to set bylaws for sex work businesses.
- > **Freedom Camping Act 2011**  
Allows councils to set local rules about where and how people can camp on public land.
- > **Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012**  
Allows council to issue licences and monitor the sale and supply of alcohol in their area.

## Emergency Management and Civil Defence

- > **Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002**  
Requires councils to plan for and respond to disasters.
- > **Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017**  
Ensures councils coordinate with FENZ for fire safety.

## Finance and Rating

- > **Local Government (Rating) Act 2002**  
Sets rules for collecting rates from property owners.
- > **Public Finance Act 1989**  
Ensures financial accountability for public spending.



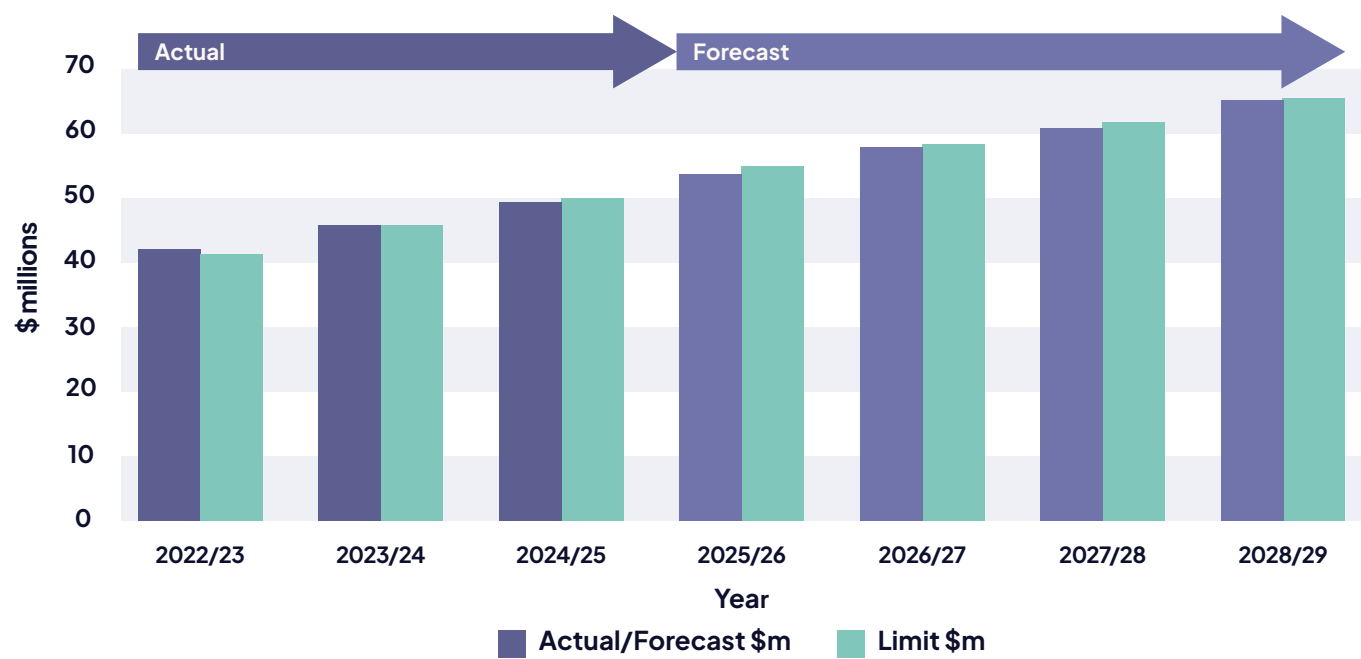
# Council Finances

Every three years, Council updates its Financial Strategy. This Strategy sets out how Council intends to manage its finances in a responsible way. Council sets limits to future rates increases and borrowing to ensure that its activity remains affordable for ratepayers.

The following graphs show Council's actual and expected rates income, rates increases and debt compared to the limits in its Financial Strategy. They reflect the forecasted figures set out in the 2024-34 Long-term Plan. They do not reflect any changes that will have a future impact which may have occurred since the Long-term Plan was adopted.

Note: the financial forecast figures represented here have been sourced from the Long-term Plan 2024-34 which was independently audited. The estimated data from the 2024/25 financial year has not been audited.

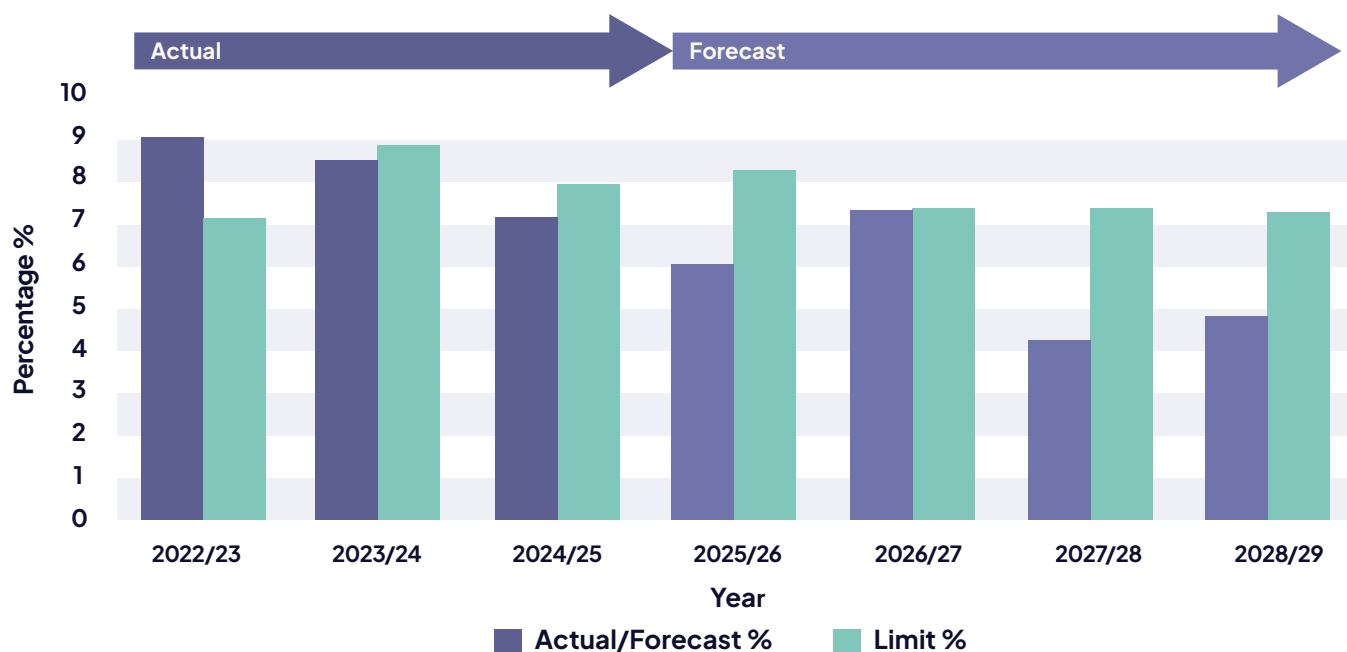
## Total Rates Income and Limits 2023–2029



Council has consistently stayed within the Financial Strategy limit for total rates income. This is expected to continue over the next three years. When setting rates, Council considers a range of factors including; the level of service provided, legislative requirements, what our ratepayers can afford, debt levels and external factors e.g. interest inflation and changes to external funding.

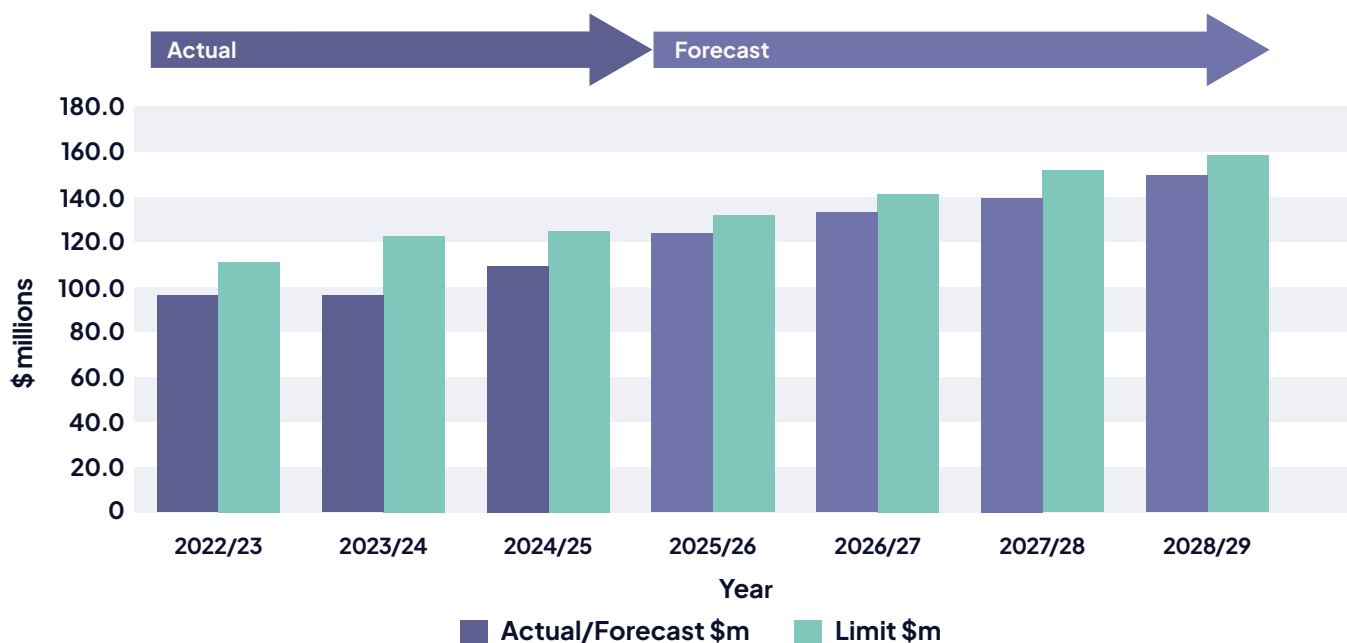
## Rates Increases 2023–2029

*excluding growth and new levels of service*



In the next three financial years, increases are expected to stay within set limits.

## Debt 2023–2029



Council manages its debt so that it consistently tracks less than the borrowing limit set in the Financial Strategy. Council has taken the conscious step to limit the level of the debt cap to \$5M less than the limit set by the Local Government Funding Agency. This buffer provides capacity to respond to emergency works if required in the event of a natural disaster.

### Return on Investments

Many of Council's equity investments and community loans are held for strategic purposes rather than for investment return. In the Financial Strategy, Council has set a required rate of return as nil.

# Manawātū District Council

## Summary Funding Impact Statement

	Actual 2022/23 \$000	Actual 2023/24 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000	AP* 2025/26 \$000	LTP* 2026/27 \$000	LTP* 2027/28 \$000	LTP* 2028/29 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>							
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	15,475	16,280	16,251	16,950	19,953	21,093	24,586
Targeted rates	27,960	31,116	34,372	37,605	39,189	41,380	41,713
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,961	4,675	3,963	4,374	3,405	3,409	3,460
Fees and charges	7,531	7,482	8,424	10,393	11,538	11,794	11,805
Interest and dividends from investments	613	1,096	812	535	635	665	705
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	4,158	3,613	1,394	1,178	1,192	1,227	1,309
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>61,699</b>	<b>64,263</b>	<b>65,216</b>	<b>71,035</b>	<b>75,912</b>	<b>79,568</b>	<b>83,578</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>							
Payments to staff and suppliers	47,583	46,090	46,184	51,234	51,729	52,436	51,530
Finance costs	3,489	4,503	4,865	5,055	5,258	5,842	6,279
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>51,072</b>	<b>50,593</b>	<b>51,049</b>	<b>56,290</b>	<b>56,987</b>	<b>58,278</b>	<b>57,809</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>10,627</b>	<b>13,670</b>	<b>14,167</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>18,925</b>	<b>21,290</b>	<b>25,769</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>							
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	11,462	11,288	6,458	4,038	4,578	6,589	6,680
Development and financial contributions	2,684	2,092	3,909	3,613	6,375	6,811	7,611
Increase (decrease) in debt	5,000	1,400	9,353	9,668	11,247	6,968	9,264
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	508	944	176	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>15,724</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>17,319</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>20,368</b>	<b>23,555</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>							
Capital expenditure							
- to meet additional demand	5,144	4,494	4,245	3,814	11,381	1,933	3,287
- to improve the level of service	13,025	8,567	14,872	11,355	7,156	13,014	16,100
- to replace existing assets	13,932	16,150	24,641	20,600	18,285	26,817	25,768
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,819)	182	(9,695)	(3,705)	4,303	(106)	4,169
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total application of capital funding</b>	<b>30,282</b>	<b>29,395</b>	<b>34,064</b>	<b>32,064</b>	<b>41,125</b>	<b>41,658</b>	<b>49,324</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	<b>(10,627)</b>	<b>(13,670)</b>	<b>(14,167)</b>	<b>(14,745)</b>	<b>(18,925)</b>	<b>(21,290)</b>	<b>(25,769)</b>
<b>Funding balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* LTP (Long Term Plan) refers to Council's Long Term Plan 2024/25 to 2033/34.

AP refers to Council's Annual Plan 2025/2026.

Actual 2024/25 figures are not final and based on forecast year end results.

Actual 2024/25 figures and Annual Plan 2025/26 figures have not been audited.

# Manawātū District Council

## Summary Statement of Financial Position

	Actual 2022/23 \$000	Actual 2023/24 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000	AP* 2025/26 \$000	LTP* 2026/27 \$000	LTP* 2027/28 \$000	LTP* 2028/29 \$000
<b>Assets</b>							
Current assets							
Financial assets	25,790	26,206	8,584	10,222	15,578	16,166	20,777
Other current assets	384	272	4,182	0	0	0	0
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>26,174</b>	<b>26,478</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>15,578</b>	<b>16,166</b>	<b>20,777</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>							
Other non-current assets	1,146,979	1,182,458	1,254,806	1,302,831	1,334,605	1,372,040	1,441,223
Financial assets	5,707	7,058	7,318	8,970	8,807	8,590	8,400
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,152,686</b>	<b>1,189,516</b>	<b>1,262,124</b>	<b>1,311,801</b>	<b>1,343,412</b>	<b>1,380,630</b>	<b>1,449,623</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,178,860</b>	<b>1,215,994</b>	<b>1,274,890</b>	<b>1,322,023</b>	<b>1,358,990</b>	<b>1,396,796</b>	<b>1,470,400</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Current liabilities</b>							
Other current liabilities	12,471	15,564	11,889	9,706	13,648	13,465	13,415
Borrowings	22,400	25,900	11,500	4,088	5,396	4,930	7,432
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>34,871</b>	<b>41,464</b>	<b>23,389</b>	<b>13,794</b>	<b>19,044</b>	<b>18,395</b>	<b>20,847</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>							
Other non-current liabilities	1,536	1,110	700	325	156	134	110
Borrowings	71,438	69,331	96,547	119,044	126,974	134,408	141,170
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>72,974</b>	<b>70,441</b>	<b>97,247</b>	<b>119,369</b>	<b>127,130</b>	<b>134,542</b>	<b>141,280</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>107,845</b>	<b>111,905</b>	<b>120,636</b>	<b>133,163</b>	<b>146,174</b>	<b>152,937</b>	<b>162,127</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>1,071,015</b>	<b>1,104,089</b>	<b>1,154,254</b>	<b>1,188,860</b>	<b>1,212,817</b>	<b>1,243,861</b>	<b>1,308,275</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>1,178,860</b>	<b>1,215,994</b>	<b>1,274,890</b>	<b>1,322,023</b>	<b>1,358,990</b>	<b>1,396,796</b>	<b>1,470,400</b>

\* LTP (Long Term Plan) refers to Council's Long Term Plan 2024/25 to 2033/34.

AP refers to Council's Annual Plan 2025/2026.

Actual 2024/25 figures are not final and based on forecast year end results.

Actual 2024/25 figures and Annual Plan 2025/26 figures have not been audited.



# Next Steps



## Standing for election

Deciding to stand for election for local council is a big decision. It is a highly challenging role, but equally as rewarding. Local councils need passionate, empathetic and determined voices to sit around the council table advocating for their local communities.

If you feel you are ready to become an elected member of Manawātū District Council then the first step is to be nominated.

**Candidate nominations are open from 4th July until 1st August 2025 at 12 noon.**

### The nomination process involves:

1. Completion of an official nomination form.
2. Nominations from two people. Candidates cannot nominate themselves, and people who nominate candidates must be over 18 years old and enrolled to vote in the area the candidate is planning to stand.
3. Candidates must consent to their nomination going forward.
4. A \$200 deposit must be paid, which may be refunded depending on election results.
5. Candidates must be New Zealand citizens and enrolled to vote.



For more information or to complete your nomination, scan the QR code or visit:  
[www.mdc.govt.nz/elections2025](http://www.mdc.govt.nz/elections2025)