

# Weddin Shire Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 30 June 2022

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# Weddin Shire Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 30 June 2022

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## General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Contents	Page
<b>Statement by Councillors and Management</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Primary Financial Statements:</b>	
Income Statement	4
Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Independent Auditor's Reports:</b>	
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])	74

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### Overview

Weddin Shire Council is constituted under the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) and has its principal place of business at:

Corner Camp & Weddin Streets  
Grenfell NSW 2810

Council's guiding principles are detailed in Chapter 3 of the LGA and includes:

- principles applying to the exercise of functions generally by council,
- principles to be applied when making decisions,
- principles of community participation,
- principles of sound financial management, and
- principles for strategic planning relating to the development of an integrated planning and reporting framework.

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in Note B1-2.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our reporting is timely, complete and available at minimum cost. All press releases, financial statements and other information are publicly available on our website: [www.weddin.nsw.gov.au](http://www.weddin.nsw.gov.au).

## Weddin Shire Council

### General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to Section 413 (2c) of the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW)

The attached general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Local Government Act 1993* and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 15 December 2022.



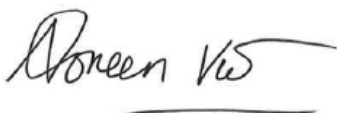
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Cr Craig Bembrick  
**Mayor**  
15 December 2022



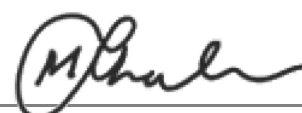
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Cr Paul Best  
**Councillor**  
15 December 2022



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Noreen Vu  
**General Manager**  
15 December 2022



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Michael Chalmers  
**Responsible Accounting Officer**  
15 December 2022

## Weddin Shire Council

## Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
	<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
4,010	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	<b>4,016</b>	3,777
2,528	User charges and fees	B2-2	<b>2,506</b>	2,915
151	Other revenues	B2-3	<b>289</b>	223
4,968	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	<b>5,964</b>	5,465
4,307	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	<b>5,271</b>	10,870
32	Interest and investment income	B2-5	<b>66</b>	44
97	Other income	B2-6	<b>454</b>	343
95	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	<b>—</b>	91
<b>16,188</b>	<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>		<b>18,566</b>	23,728
	<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
4,962	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	<b>4,312</b>	4,213
2,720	Materials and services	B3-2	<b>5,768</b>	4,794
51	Borrowing costs	B3-3	<b>209</b>	182
2,899	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	<b>3,248</b>	2,964
828	Other expenses	B3-5	<b>313</b>	364
<b>11,460</b>	<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>13,850</b>	12,517
<b>4,728</b>	<b>Operating result from continuing operations</b>		<b>4,716</b>	11,211
<b>4,728</b>	<b>Net operating result for the year attributable to Council</b>		<b>4,716</b>	11,211
<b>421</b>	<b>Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		<b>(555)</b>	341

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Weddin Shire Council

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement</b>		<b>4,716</b>	<b>11,211</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	<b>23,197</b>	1,082
Other comprehensive income – joint ventures and associates	D2-2	<b>4,545</b>	447
<b>Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result</b>		<b>27,742</b>	1,529
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>27,742</b>	1,529
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council</b>		<b>32,458</b>	12,740

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Weddin Shire Council

## Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	12,850	12,454
Investments	C1-2	1,000	2,500
Receivables	C1-4	890	1,542
Inventories	C1-5	326	198
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>15,066</b>	<b>16,694</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Receivables	C1-4	147	263
Inventories	C1-5	83	83
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-7	236,075	207,257
Right of use assets	C2-1	8	17
Investments accounted for using the equity method	D2-2	34,722	29,812
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>271,035</b>	<b>237,432</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>286,101</b>	<b>254,126</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	C3-1	1,273	1,823
Contract liabilities	C3-2	7,579	6,671
Lease liabilities	C2-1	9	9
Borrowings	C3-3	397	263
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	1,073	1,623
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>10,331</b>	<b>10,389</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables	C3-1	1	2
Lease liabilities	C2-1	–	9
Borrowings	C3-3	4,083	4,308
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	26	40
Provisions	C3-5	581	757
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>4,691</b>	<b>5,116</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>15,022</b>	<b>15,505</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>271,079</b>	<b>238,621</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	176,055	166,794
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	95,024	71,827
<b>Council equity interest</b>		<b>271,079</b>	<b>238,621</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>271,079</b>	<b>238,621</b>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Weddin Shire Council

## Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022			2021		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		166,794	71,827	238,621	155,136	70,745	225,881
Net operating result for the year		4,716	–	4,716	11,211	–	11,211
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	–	23,197	23,197	–	1,082	1,082
Joint ventures and associates	D2-2	4,545	–	4,545	447	–	447
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>4,545</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>27,742</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>1,529</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>9,261</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>32,458</b>	<b>11,658</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>12,740</b>
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>		<b>176,055</b>	<b>95,024</b>	<b>271,079</b>	<b>166,794</b>	<b>71,827</b>	<b>238,621</b>

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



## Weddin Shire Council

## Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Receipts:</b>				
4,010	Rates and annual charges		3,947	3,734
2,528	User charges and fees		2,960	2,531
32	Interest received		66	44
9,275	Grants and contributions		12,143	23,079
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		6	4
246	Other		637	1,608
<b>Payments:</b>				
(4,962)	Payments to employees		(4,815)	(4,208)
(2,720)	Payments for materials and services		(6,491)	(4,555)
(51)	Borrowing costs		(207)	(171)
(828)	Other		(506)	(1,624)
7,530	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	G1-1	7,740	20,442
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<b>Receipts:</b>				
–	Sale of real estate assets		–	101
–	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		–	257
–	Deferred debtors receipts		116	75
<b>Payments:</b>				
–	Acquisition of term deposits		1,500	(2,500)
(7,652)	Payments for IPPE		(8,860)	(14,238)
–	Deferred debtors and advances made		–	(111)
(7,652)	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		(7,244)	(16,416)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
<b>Receipts:</b>				
–	Proceeds from borrowings		232	–
<b>Payments:</b>				
(287)	Repayment of borrowings		(323)	(147)
–	Principal component of lease payments		(9)	(8)
(287)	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		(100)	(155)
(409)	<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		396	3,871
–	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		12,454	8,583
(409)	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	C1-1	12,850	12,454
–	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	1,000	2,500
(409)	<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>		13,850	14,954

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Weddin Shire Council

## Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

<b>A About Council and these financial statements</b>	<b>11</b>
A1-1 Basis of preparation	11
<b>B Financial Performance</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>B1 Functions or activities</b>	<b>14</b>
B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets	14
B1-2 Components of functions or activities	15
<b>B2 Sources of income</b>	<b>16</b>
B2-1 Rates and annual charges	16
B2-2 User charges and fees	17
B2-3 Other revenues	18
B2-4 Grants and contributions	19
B2-5 Interest and investment income	22
B2-6 Other income	23
<b>B3 Costs of providing services</b>	<b>24</b>
B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs	24
B3-2 Materials and services	25
B3-3 Borrowing costs	26
B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	27
B3-5 Other expenses	28
<b>B4 Gains or losses</b>	<b>28</b>
B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets	28
<b>B5 Performance against budget</b>	<b>29</b>
B5-1 Material budget variations	29
<b>C Financial position</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>C1 Assets we manage</b>	<b>31</b>
C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents	31
C1-2 Financial investments	31
C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	33
C1-4 Receivables	34
C1-5 Inventories	35
C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets	36
C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	37
<b>C2 Leasing activities</b>	<b>41</b>
C2-1 Council as a lessee	41
C2-2 Council as a lessor	43
<b>C3 Liabilities of Council</b>	<b>44</b>
C3-1 Payables	44
C3-2 Contract Liabilities	45
C3-3 Borrowings	46
C3-4 Employee benefit provisions	47
C3-5 Provisions	48
<b>C4 Reserves</b>	<b>49</b>

# Weddin Shire Council

## Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

---

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves	49
<b>D Council structure</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>D1 Results by fund</b>	<b>50</b>
D1-1 Income Statement by fund	50
D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund	51
<b>D2 Interests in other entities</b>	<b>52</b>
D2-1 Interests in associates	52
<b>E Risks and accounting uncertainties</b>	<b>54</b>
E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held	54
E2-1 Fair value measurement	57
E3-1 Contingencies	62
<b>F People and relationships</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>F1 Related party disclosures</b>	<b>65</b>
F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)	65
F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	66
<b>F2 Other relationships</b>	<b>66</b>
F2-1 Audit fees	66
<b>G Other matters</b>	<b>67</b>
G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information	67
G2-1 Commitments	68
<b>G3 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>69</b>
G3-1 Summary of developer contributions	69
<b>G4 Statement of performance measures</b>	<b>70</b>
G4-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results	70
G4-2 Statement of performance measures by fund	71
<b>H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)</b>	<b>73</b>
H1-1 Council information and contact details	73

## A About Council and these financial statements

### A1-1 Basis of preparation

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These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 15 December 2022. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG directs Council to amend the financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)* and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (Regulation)*, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council is a not for-profit entity.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

#### **Historical cost convention**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain infrastructure, property, plant and equipment and investment property.

#### **Significant accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Council and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

- (i) estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-7.
- (ii) estimated tip remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5.
- (iii) employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

#### **Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies**

- (i) Impairment of receivables – refer Note C1-4.
- (ii) Determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific and whether the contract is within the scope of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and / or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – refer to Notes B2-2 – B2-4.
- (iii) Determination of the lease term, discount rate (when not implicit in the lease) and whether an arrangement contains a lease – refer to Note C2-1.
- (iv) Estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

Council has made significant judgements in calculating the fair value of its infrastructure, property, plant and equipment - refer Note C1-7.

- (v) Estimated tip remediation liabilities

Council has made significant judgements in calculating the timing and value of its tip remediation liabilities - refer Note C3-5.

## A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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(vi) Employee benefit provisions

Council has made significant judgements concerning the timing of its Employee benefit provisions - refer Note C3-4.

### Monies and other assets received by Council

#### The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW), all money and property received by Council is held in the Council's Consolidated Fund unless it is required to be held in the Council's Trust Fund.

Cash and other assets of the following activities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- General purpose operations
- Sewerage service

#### The Trust Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* (as amended), a separate and distinct Trust Fund is maintained to account for all money and property received by the council in trust which must be applied only for the purposes of, or in accordance with, the trusts relating to those monies.

Trust monies and property subject to Council's control have been included in these reports.

The following Trust monies and properties are held by Council but not considered to be under the control of Council and therefore are excluded from these financial statements:

A separate statement of monies held in the Trust Fund is available for inspection at the council office by any person free of charge

### Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

### Volunteer services

Council does not make use of volunteer services.

### New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2022 reporting period.

Council has elected not to apply any of these pronouncements in these financial statements before their operative dates.

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements Council does not consider that any of these new (and still to be applied) standards and interpretations are likely to have a material impact on the Council's future financial statements, financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

### New accounting standards adopted during the year

During the year Council adopted all accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board) which were mandatorily effective from the first time at 30 June 2022.

## A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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Those newly adopted standards had no impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance and/or associated financial statement.

## B Financial Performance

### B1 Functions or activities

#### B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets

Income, expenses and assets have been directly attributed to the following functions or activities. Details of those functions or activities are provided in Note B1-2.

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
<b>Functions or activities</b>										
Community and Culture	481	368	732	942	(251)	(574)	377	285	14,440	207
Local Economy	101	41	333	501	(232)	(460)	–	–	–	–
Environmental	3,831	354	2,282	2,402	1,549	(2,048)	14	174	15,523	27,050
Infrastructure	8,022	6,402	7,279	6,948	743	(546)	6,027	4,740	180,276	177,877
Government and Representation	3,090	7,081	2,845	1,351	245	5,730	2,787	1,904	22,013	16,988
Share of Central Tablelands Water	365	255	–	–	365	255	–	–	34,721	29,812
Sewer Services	2,676	9,227	379	373	2,297	8,854	2,030	9,232	19,127	2,166
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	26
<b>Total functions and activities</b>	<b>18,566</b>	<b>23,728</b>	<b>13,850</b>	<b>12,517</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>11,211</b>	<b>11,235</b>	<b>16,335</b>	<b>286,101</b>	<b>254,126</b>

## B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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Details relating to the Council's functions or activities as reported in B1-1 are as follows:

### Community and Culture

- Art Gallery
- Community Technology Centre
- Emergency Services
- Library
- Taxi

### Local Economy

- Caravan Park
- Economic Development
- Tourism

### Environmental

- Animal Control
- Council Buildings & Property
- Heritage
- Planning & Building
- Swimmings Pools
- Waste
- Weeds

### Infrastructure

- Cemeteries
- Depot
- Engineering
- Parks & Gardens
- Plant
- Private Works
- Public Conveniences
- Transport for NSW
- Roads & Transportation
- Stormwater

### Government and Representation

- Corporate
- General Revenue
- Governance

### Sewer Fund

- Sewer

### Central Tablelands Water

- Councils share of Central Tablelands Water



## B2 Sources of income

### B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Ordinary rates</b>		
Residential	996	974
Farmland	1,767	1,731
Mining	7	7
Business	137	133
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(111)	(110)
<b>Rates levied to ratepayers</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>2,735</b>
Pensioner rate subsidies received	61	61
<b>Total ordinary rates</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,796</b>
<b>Annual charges</b>		
(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)		
Domestic waste management services	442	360
Sewerage services	591	536
Waste management services (non-domestic)	139	97
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(28)	(28)
<b>Annual charges levied</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>965</b>
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Sewerage	15	16
<b>Total annual charges</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>981</b>
<b>Total rates and annual charges</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>3,777</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for rates and annual charges</b>		
Rates and annual charges recognised at a point in time	4,016	3,777
<b>Total rates and annual charges</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>3,777</b>

Council has used 2019 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

#### Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue at the beginning of the rating period to which they relate. Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area..

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates and are recognised within the underlying revenue item based on their substance.

## B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Specific user charges</b>		
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)		
Sewerage services	25	23
Other	1	—
<b>Total specific user charges</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Other user charges and fees</b>		
<b>(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)</b>		
Building regulation	50	57
Private works – section 67	22	41
Town planning	52	56
<b>Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))</b>		
Caravan park	79	99
Cemeteries	54	47
Leaseback fees – Council vehicles	19	20
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	2,012	2,366
Swimming centres	42	45
Waste disposal tipping fees	5	9
Community technology centre	75	74
Other	70	78
<b>Total fees and charges – other</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,738</b>
<b>Total other user charges and fees</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,892</b>
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,915</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees</b>		
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time	2,506	2,915
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,915</b>

### Accounting policy

Revenue arising from user charges and fees is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.

The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service or in some cases such as caravan parks, the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

## B2-3 Other revenues

<b>\$ '000</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	4	2
Commissions and agency fees	65	63
Diesel rebate	27	36
Recycling income (non-domestic)	57	33
Insurance rebates	51	17
Other	85	16
Contributions for long service leave	–	56
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue</b>		
Other revenue recognised at a point in time	289	223
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>223</b>

### Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue is earned for the provision of specified goods / services under an enforceable contract, revenue is recognised when or as the obligations are satisfied.

Statutory fees are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided or the payment is received, whichever occurs first.

Fines are recognised as revenue when the penalty is paid.

Other revenue is recorded when the payment is due, the value of the payment is notified, or the payment is received, whichever occurs first.

## B2-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
<b>General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)</b>				
<b>General purpose (untied)</b>				
<b>Current year allocation</b>				
Financial assistance – general component	1,023	920	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	558	507	–	–
<b>Payment in advance - future year allocation</b>				
Financial assistance – general component	1,571	984	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	861	545	–	–
<b>Amount recognised as income during current year</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)</b>				
<b>Cash contributions</b>				
Sewerage services	–	–	2,030	9,210
Bushfire and emergency services	289	210	–	–
Floodplain management	–	89	–	–
Heritage and cultural	22	11	–	–
Library – per capita	70	75	–	–
Noxious weeds	41	42	–	–
Stronger Country Communities	–	–	254	81
Street lighting	69	35	–	–
Safer Communities CCTV	–	–	–	10
Drought Communities	–	239	151	426
Emergency Water Carting	–	–	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)	445	953	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	–	–	1,104	168
Planning portal	14	32	–	–
Fixing local roads	–	–	1,697	595
Local roads and community infrastructure	–	–	5	236
Regional cultural	–	–	–	122
Recreation and culture	68	–	–	–
Cemetery upgrade	–	–	4	–
Other specific grants	123	13	–	–
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	810	810	–	–
<b>Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>10,848</b>
<b>Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>10,848</b>
<b>Total grants and non-developer contributions</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>10,848</b>
<b>Comprising:</b>				
– Commonwealth funding	4,493	4,159	406	672
– State funding	1,471	1,306	4,839	10,176
	<b>5,964</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>10,848</b>

## B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

## Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
<b>Developer contributions:</b>	G3				
<b>(s7.4 &amp; s7.11 - EP&amp;A Act, s64 of the LGA):</b>					
<b>Cash contributions</b>					
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		–	–	26	22
<b>Total developer contributions – cash</b>		–	–	26	22
<b>Total developer contributions</b>		–	–	26	22
<b>Total contributions</b>		–	–	26	22
<b>Total grants and contributions</b>		<b>5,964</b>	5,465	<b>5,271</b>	10,870
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions</b>					
Grants and contributions recognised over time		445	–	3,990	10,188
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time		5,519	5,465	1,281	682
<b>Total grants and contributions</b>		<b>5,964</b>	5,465	<b>5,271</b>	10,870

## B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

### Unspent grants and contributions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on the condition they be spent in a specified manner or in a future period but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions are as follows:

\$ '000	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
<b>Unspent grants and contributions</b>				
Unspent funds at 1 July	28	51	6,671	–
<b>Add:</b> Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	–	–	2,540	6,671
<b>Less:</b> Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	(23)	(1,632)	–
<b>Unspent Grants at 30 June</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>6,671</b>

Unspent capital grants for the construction of assets and unspent operating grants for provision of goods and services.

### Contributions

Unspent funds at 1 July	–	–	222	200
<b>Add:</b> contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	–	–	26	22
<b>Less:</b> contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	–	(190)	–
<b>Unspent contributions at 30 June</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>222</b>

Unspent Section 64 contributions.

### Accounting policy

#### Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

Grant and contribution revenue from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised as or when control of each performance obligations is transferred.

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement but include such things as milestones. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

Performance obligations may be satisfied either at a point in time or over time and this is reflected in the revenue recognition pattern. Point in time recognition occurs when the beneficiary obtains control of the goods / services at a single time (e.g. completion of the project when a report / outcome is provided), whereas over time recognition is where the control of the services is ongoing throughout the project (e.g. provision of community health services through the year).

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

#### Capital grants

Capital grants received by Council under an enforceable contract for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control on completion are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Council.

## B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

### Developer contributions

Council has obligations to provide facilities from contribution revenues levied on developers under the provisions of sections 7.4, 7.11 and 7.12 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

While Council generally incorporates these amounts as part of a Development Consents Order, such developer contributions are only recognised as income upon receipt by Council, due to the possibility that individual development consents may not be acted upon by the applicant and, accordingly, would not be payable to Council.

Developer contributions may only be expended for the purposes for which the contributions were required, but Council may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules for the contribution plan.

### Other grants and contributions

Assets, including cash, received from other grants and contributions are recognised at fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

## B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	16	14
– Cash and investments	50	30
Southern Phone Shares Dividend	–	–
<b>Total interest and investment income (losses)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Interest and investment income is attributable to:</b>		
<b>Unrestricted investments/financial assets:</b>		
Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	13	11
General Council cash and investments	50	30
<b>Restricted investments/funds – external:</b>		
Sewerage fund operations	3	3
<b>Total interest and investment income</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>44</b>

### Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate at the date that interest is earned.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

**B2-6 Other income**

<b>\$ '000</b>	Notes	<b>2022</b>	2021
<b>Rental income</b>			
<b>Other lease income</b>			
Residential Rental		<b>24</b>	11
Commercial Rental		<b>65</b>	77
Tower Rental		<b>—</b>	—
<b>Total other lease income</b>		<b>89</b>	88
<b>Total rental income</b>	C2-2	<b>89</b>	88
<b>Net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method</b>			
Associates		<b>365</b>	255
<b>Total net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method</b>	D2-2,D2-3	<b>365</b>	255
<b>Total other income</b>		<b>454</b>	343



## B3 Costs of providing services

### B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	3,605	3,548
Superannuation	447	458
Workers' compensation insurance	218	176
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	42	28
Occupational health and safety	–	3
<b>Total employee costs</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,213</b>
<b>Total employee costs expensed</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,213</b>
Number of 'full-time equivalent' employees (FTE) at year end	61	55

#### Accounting policy

Employee benefit expenses are recorded when the service has been provided by the employee.

All employees of the Council are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Council contributes to various defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans on behalf of its employees.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note E3-1 for more information.

## B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Raw materials and consumables		1,786	1,585
Contractor and consultancy costs		3,024	2,400
Audit Fees	F2-1	36	38
<b>Previously other expenses:</b>			
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	140	149
Advertising		52	32
Electricity and heating		161	128
Insurance		307	249
Postage		10	13
Street lighting		81	71
Telephone and communications		41	37
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)		50	63
<b>Legal expenses:</b>			
– Legal expenses: other		70	19
Expenses from leases of low value assets		10	10
<b>Total materials and services</b>		<b>5,768</b>	<b>4,794</b>
<b>Total materials and services</b>		<b>5,768</b>	<b>4,794</b>

### Accounting policy

Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as the Council receives the goods or services.

### B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
<b>(i) Interest bearing liability costs</b>			
Interest on leases		1	1
Interest on loans		180	170
<b>Total interest bearing liability costs</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Total interest bearing liability costs expensed</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>(ii) Other borrowing costs</b>			
Discount adjustments relating to movements in provisions (other than ELE)			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	28	11
<b>Total other borrowing costs</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total borrowing costs expensed</b>		<b>209</b>	<b>182</b>

#### Accounting policy

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

## B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Depreciation and amortisation</b>			
Plant and equipment		499	494
Office equipment		42	42
Furniture and fittings		9	9
<b>Infrastructure:</b>	C1-7		
– Buildings – non-specialised		395	364
– Buildings – specialised		141	115
– Other structures		95	92
– Roads		1,196	1,196
– Bridges		257	257
– Footpaths		35	35
– Stormwater drainage		71	71
– Sewerage network		273	75
– Swimming pools		165	148
Right of use assets	C2-1	9	9
<b>Other assets:</b>			
– Library books		27	24
– Other		1	1
<b>Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:</b>			
– Asset reinstatement costs	C3-5, C1-7	33	32
<b>Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs</b>		<b>3,248</b>	<b>2,964</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation costs</b>		<b>3,248</b>	<b>2,964</b>
<b>Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets</b>		<b>3,248</b>	<b>2,964</b>

### Accounting policy

#### Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Council assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are not tested for impairment since these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other non-financial assets that do not meet the criteria above are tested 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 costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Impairment losses for revalued assets are firstly offset against the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset, with only the excess to be recognised in the Income Statement.

## B3-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Impairment of receivables</b>			
Other		9	(26)
<b>Total impairment of receivables</b>	C1-4	<b>9</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>Other</b>			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Emergency services levy		5	7
– NSW fire brigade levy		28	30
– NSW rural fire service levy		238	326
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		33	27
<b>Total other</b>		<b>304</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Total other expenses</b>		<b>313</b>	<b>364</b>

### Accounting policy

Other expenses are recorded on an accruals basis when Council has an obligation for the expenses.

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

## B4 Gains or losses

### B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)</b>			
Proceeds from disposal – property		–	156
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		–	(171)
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>(15)</b>
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment</b>	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		–	101
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		–	(48)
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure</b>	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		–	–
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		–	–
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of real estate assets held for sale</b>	C1-5		
Proceeds from disposal – real estate assets		–	101
Less: carrying amount of real estate assets sold/written off		–	(48)
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>91</b>

### Accounting policy

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is de-recognised.

## B5 Performance against budget

### B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 30/06/2022 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

While these General Purpose Financial Statements include the original budget adopted by Council, the Act requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so it is able to manage the variation between actuals and budget that invariably occur during the year.

**Material variations of more than 10%** between original budget and actual results or where the variance is considered material by nature are explained below.

**Variation Key:** **F** = Favourable budget variation, **U** = Unfavourable budget variation.

\$ '000	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----	
<b>Revenues</b>				
<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>91% F</b>
Council received insurance claim and Legends Concert ticket income that was not in the original budget.				
<b>Operating grants and contributions</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>20% F</b>
Council received Drought and Natural Disaster as well as the Federal Assistance Grant Funding that was not in the original budget.				
<b>Capital grants and contributions</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>5,271</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>22% F</b>
Additional income is for work completed on prior period capital projects.				
<b>Interest and investment revenue</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>106% F</b>
Interest rates exceeded Council's expectations.				
<b>Net gains from disposal of assets</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>(100)% U</b>
Due to supply issues in the purchase new fleet Council did not sell any fleet for the reporting period.				
<b>Other income</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>368% F</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
<b>Employee benefits and on-costs</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>13% F</b>
Council had long-term employees leave during the reporting period which significantly reduce employee benefits and on-costs.				
<b>Materials and services</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>(3,048)</b>	<b>(112)% U</b>
The original budget for this category was low due to cross over with the other expenses budget. Additionally, there was expenditure for the Legends Concert and Natural Disaster Events that were not in the original budget.				
<b>Borrowing costs</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(310)% U</b>
The budget for financing and borrowing costs were adopted in the wrong categories and there was a new loan for a Water Truck that was not in the original budget.				
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>(349)</b>	<b>(12)% U</b>
Depreciation was higher than the original budget due to the completion of the \$12.3m Sewer Treatment Plant.				
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>62% F</b>
The original budget for this category was low due to cross over with the material and services budget				

## B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

	2022	2022	2022
\$ '000	Budget	Actual	----- Variance -----

**Statement of cash flows**

<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(287)</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>(65)%</b>	<b>F</b>
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The budget for financing and borrowing costs were adopted in the wrong categories and there was a new loan for a Water Truck that was not in the original budget.

## C Financial position

### C1 Assets we manage

#### C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Cash assets</b>		
Cash on hand and at bank	2,850	2,454
Cash equivalent assets		
– Short-term deposits	10,000	10,000
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>12,454</b>

#### Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	12,850	12,454
<b>Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>12,454</b>

#### Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### C1-2 Financial investments

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>				
Long term deposits	1,000	–	2,500	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total financial investments</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>13,850</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>–</b>

#### Accounting policy

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

#### Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

#### Classification

On initial recognition, Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories – those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instrument (FVOCI-equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.



## C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

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### **Amortised cost**

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position. Term deposits with an initial term of more than 3 months are classified as investments rather than cash and cash equivalents.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, impairment and gains or loss on de-recognition are recognised in profit or loss.

### **Fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments**

Council has a number of strategic investments in entities over which they do not have significant influence nor control. Council has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to accumulated surplus and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Other net gains and losses excluding dividends are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income Statement.

### **Financial assets through profit or loss**

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

### C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments

\$ '000	2022	2021
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>13,850</b>	14,954
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions</b>	<b>5,080</b>	7,046
<b>External restrictions</b>		
<b>External restrictions – included in liabilities</b>		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	7,579	6,671
<b>External restrictions – included in liabilities</b>	<b>7,579</b>	6,671
<b>External restrictions – other</b>		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Developer contributions – sewer fund	58	222
Specific purpose unexpended grants - general fund	28	28
Sewer fund	1,105	987
<b>External restrictions – other</b>	<b>1,191</b>	1,237
<b>Total external restrictions</b>	<b>8,770</b>	7,908

Cash, cash equivalents and investments subject to external restrictions are those which are only available for specific use by Council due to a restriction placed by legislation or third-party contractual agreement.

\$ '000	2022	2021
(b) Internal allocations		
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions</b>	<b>5,080</b>	7,046
<b>Internal allocations</b>		
At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:		
Plant and vehicle replacement	287	287
Employees leave entitlement	500	500
Domestic Waste Management	50	50
Development projects	81	81
Gravel pits	36	36
Office equipment	40	40
Town and shire works	2,432	2,416
Financial Assistance Grant advance payment	1,343	1,529
<b>Total internal allocations</b>	<b>4,769</b>	4,939

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions may be internally allocated by resolution or policy of the elected Council.

## C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Rates and annual charges	393	–	323	–
User charges and fees	358	–	799	–
Private works	1	–	5	–
Accrued revenues				
– Other income accruals	18	–	11	–
Deferred debtors	73	147	73	263
Net GST receivable	61	–	336	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>Less: provision for impairment</b>				
User charges and fees	(14)	–	(5)	–
<b>Total provision for impairment – receivables</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total net receivables</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>263</b>

### Accounting policy

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

#### Impairment

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

When estimating ECL, 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 Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1.

When considering the ECL for rates and annual charges debtors, Council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

Credit losses are measured at the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Council writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

None of the receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activity.

Where Council renegotiates the terms of receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

## C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
<b>(i) Inventories at cost</b>				
Real estate for resale	–	83	–	83
Stores and materials	326	–	198	–
<b>Total inventories at cost</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>83</b>

### (i) Other disclosures

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
<b>(a) Details for real estate development</b>				
Industrial/commercial	–	83	–	83
<b>Total real estate for resale</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>83</b>

### (b) Current inventories not anticipated to be settled within the next 12 months

The following inventories and other assets, even though classified as current are not expected to be recovered in the next 12 months;

### Accounting policy

#### Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### Land held for resale

Land held for resale is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned by specific identification and includes the cost of acquisition, and development and borrowing costs during development. When development is completed, borrowing costs and other holding charges are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs included in the cost of land held for resale are those costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on the acquisition and development of the land had not been made. Borrowing costs incurred while active development is interrupted for extended periods are recognised as expenses.

## C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets

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### Accounting policy

#### Contract assets

Contract assets represent Councils right to payment in exchange for goods or services the Council has transferred to a customer when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

Contract assets arise when the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract and therefore the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. Once an invoice or payment claim is raised or the relevant milestone is reached, Council recognises a receivable.

Impairment of contract assets is assessed using the simplified expected credit loss model where lifetime credit losses are recognised on initial recognition.

## C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2021			Asset movements during the reporting period					At 30 June 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals <sup>1</sup>	Additions new assets	Depreciation expense	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000											
Capital work in progress	12,190	–	12,190	1,300	1,832	–	(11,030)	–	4,292	–	4,292
Plant and equipment	7,070	(3,983)	3,087	23	320	(499)	–	–	7,412	(4,483)	2,929
Office equipment	1,203	(998)	205	–	149	(42)	–	–	1,352	(1,040)	312
Furniture and fittings	182	(133)	49	–	3	(9)	–	–	186	(142)	44
<b>Land:</b>											
– Operational land	1,353	–	1,353	–	–	–	108	112	1,573	–	1,573
– Community land	1,439	–	1,439	–	–	–	–	119	1,558	–	1,558
<b>Infrastructure:</b>											
– Buildings – non-specialised	14,505	(7,805)	6,700	–	–	(395)	–	330	15,772	(9,137)	6,635
– Buildings – specialised	5,877	(2,459)	3,418	–	–	(141)	–	276	6,561	(3,008)	3,553
– Other structures	3,127	(576)	2,551	25	130	(95)	–	237	3,585	(737)	2,848
– Roads	117,227	(51,461)	65,766	1,559	–	(1,196)	540	6,704	131,606	(58,233)	73,373
– Bridges	44,151	(13,342)	30,809	264	–	(257)	–	3,236	49,090	(15,038)	34,052
– Footpaths	1,659	(664)	995	382	–	(35)	–	101	2,216	(773)	1,443
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	63,434	–	63,434	169	–	–	–	6,714	70,317	–	70,317
– Stormwater drainage	10,971	(4,508)	6,463	–	817	(71)	–	316	12,367	(4,842)	7,525
– Sewerage network	13,475	(11,309)	2,166	–	2,064	(273)	10,382	4,491	25,399	(6,569)	18,830
– Swimming pools	7,139	(1,229)	5,910	–	–	(165)	–	557	7,832	(1,530)	6,302
<b>Other assets:</b>											
– Library books	617	(462)	155	–	29	(27)	–	–	646	(489)	157
– Other	72	(36)	36	–	–	(1)	–	4	79	(40)	39
<b>Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):</b>											
– Tip assets	830	(299)	531	–	–	(33)	(205)	–	625	(332)	293
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>306,521</b>	<b>(99,264)</b>	<b>207,257</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>(3,239)</b>	<b>(205)</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>342,468</b>	<b>(106,393)</b>	<b>236,075</b>

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

## C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2020			Asset movements during the reporting period							At 30 June 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals <sup>1</sup>	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Adjustments and transfers	Tfrs from/(to) real estate assets (Note C1-4)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
<b>\$ '000</b>													
Capital work in progress	1,192	–	1,192	9,974	1,024	–	–	–	–	–	12,190	–	12,190
Plant and equipment	6,078	(3,910)	2,168	158	1,302	(48)	(494)	–	–	–	7,070	(3,983)	3,087
Office equipment	1,176	(956)	220	–	27	–	(42)	–	–	–	1,203	(998)	205
Furniture and fittings	181	(124)	57	–	1	–	(9)	–	–	–	182	(133)	49
<b>Land:</b>													
– Operational land	1,353	–	1,353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,353	–	1,353
– Community land	1,133	–	1,133	29	–	–	–	–	–	277	1,439	–	1,439
<b>Infrastructure:</b>													
– Buildings – non-specialised	14,359	(7,454)	6,905	–	192	(171)	(364)	–	–	138	14,505	(7,805)	6,700
– Buildings – specialised	5,856	(2,344)	3,512	21	–	–	(115)	–	–	–	5,877	(2,459)	3,418
– Other structures	3,141	(1,201)	1,940	14	157	–	(92)	–	(94)	625	3,127	(576)	2,551
– Roads	115,966	(50,265)	65,701	1,260	–	–	(1,196)	–	–	–	117,227	(51,461)	65,766
– Bridges	44,151	(13,085)	31,066	–	–	–	(257)	–	–	–	44,151	(13,342)	30,809
– Footpaths	1,640	(629)	1,011	19	–	–	(35)	–	–	–	1,659	(664)	995
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	63,396	–	63,396	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,434	–	63,434
– Stormwater drainage	10,093	(4,437)	5,656	878	–	–	(71)	–	–	–	10,971	(4,508)	6,463
– Sewerage network	13,351	(11,131)	2,220	1	–	–	(75)	–	–	21	13,475	(11,309)	2,166
– Swimming pools	7,063	(1,081)	5,982	–	76	–	(148)	–	–	–	7,139	(1,229)	5,910
<b>Other assets:</b>													
– Library books	580	(439)	141	–	38	–	(24)	–	–	–	617	(462)	155
– Other	65	(49)	16	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	21	72	(36)	36
<b>Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):</b>													
– Tip assets	813	(267)	546	–	–	–	(32)	17	–	–	830	(299)	531
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>291,587</b>	<b>(97,372)</b>	<b>194,215</b>	<b>12,392</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>(219)</b>	<b>(2,955)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>306,521</b>	<b>(99,264)</b>	<b>207,257</b>

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

## C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

### Accounting policy

#### Initial recognition of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

IPPE is measured initially at cost. Cost includes the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset (net of discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use (inclusive of import duties and taxes).

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment is acquired by Council at significantly below fair value, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### Useful lives of IPPE

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Plant, office equipment, furniture and fittings	10
Infrastructure:	
– Buildings and other structures	20 to 40
– Roads, bridges and footpaths	19 to 160
– Bulk earthworks	infinite
– Stormwater drainage	109 to 120
– Sewerage network	15 to 85
– Open space / recreational assets	10 to 80
– Swimming pools	15 to 50
Library Books	10
Playground equipment, benches	5 to 20
Tip assets	25

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

#### Revaluation model

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Comprehensive valuations are performed at least every 5 years, however the carrying amount of assets is assessed by Council at each reporting date to confirm that it is not materially different from current fair value.

Water and sewerage network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Water.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to the IPPE revaluation reserve. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognising profit or loss relating to that asset class, the increase is first recognised as profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of assets in the same class are first charged against IPPE revaluation reserve to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

#### Land under roads

Land under roads is land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips.

Council has elected not to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008 in accordance with AASB 1051 Land Under Roads.

#### Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control are recognised as assets of the council. While ownership of the reserves remains with the Crown, Council retains operational control of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated.



## C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

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Improvements on Crown reserves are also recorded as assets, while maintenance costs incurred by Council and revenues relating to the reserves are recognised within Council's Income Statement.

### **Rural Fire Service assets**

Under Section 119 of the *Rural Fire Services Act 1997 (NSW)*, "all firefighting equipment purchased or constructed wholly or from money to the credit of the Fund is to be vested in the council of the area for or on behalf of which the firefighting equipment has been purchased or constructed".

Council have made the position that legislated ownership is not an Accounting Standard for the recognition of Property, Plant, and Equipment assets. Council will not be recognising Rural Fire Service Assets.

## C2 Leasing activities

### C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over machinery and IT equipment. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

#### Terms and conditions of leases

##### Vehicles

Council leases an item of plant with lease terms of 5 years; the lease payments are fixed during the lease term and there is no renewal option.

##### Office and IT equipment

Leases for photocopiers are for low value assets. The leases are for 5 years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed, however some of the leases include variable payments based on usage.

#### (a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Plant & Equipment	Total
<b>2022</b>		
Opening balance at 1 July	17	17
Depreciation charge	(9)	(9)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2021</b>		
Opening balance at 1 July	26	26
Depreciation charge	(9)	(9)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>

#### (b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Lease liabilities	9	–	9	9
<b>TOTAL LEASE LIABILITIES at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

#### (c) (i) The maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
<b>2022</b>					
Cash flows	9	–	–	9	9
<b>2021</b>					
Cash flows	9	9	–	18	18

## C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

### (d) Income Statement

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to leases where Council is a lessee are shown below:

\$ '000	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	1	1
Depreciation of right of use assets	9	9
Expenses relating to low-value leases	10	10
	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

### (e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	8	19
	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>

### (f) Leases at significantly below market value – concessionary / peppercorn leases

Council has a of leases at significantly below market for a buildings which are used for:

- community arts centre
- railway station, used for recreation

The leases are generally varying terms and require payments of a maximum amount of \$500 per year. The use of the right-to-use asset is restricted by the lessors to specified community services which Council must provide, these services are detailed in the leases.

Council does not believe that any of the leases in place are individually material from a statement of financial position or performance perspective.

#### Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, Council assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration?

Council has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components for any class of asset and has accounted for payments as a single component.

At the lease commencement, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where Council believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises: the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Council's incremental borrowing rate for a similar term with similar security is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is re-measured when there is a lease modification, or change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI).

Where the lease liability is re-measured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the re-measurement.

#### Exceptions to lease accounting

Council has applied the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. Council recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Leases at significantly below market value / Concessionary leases

## C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

Council has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability at initial recognition.

## C2-2 Council as a lessor

### Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties to community groups and for medical services; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

– property, plant and equipment – where the rental is incidental, or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-7).

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment</b>		
Council provides operating leases on Council buildings for the purpose of medical services and community groups,		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	89	88
<b>Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>

### **(iii) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for all operating leases:**

Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:

< 1 year	46	61
1–2 years	46	46
2–3 years	24	46
3–4 years	19	24
4–5 years	19	19
> 5 years	35	54
<b>Total undiscounted lease payments to be received</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>250</b>

### Accounting policy

When Council is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date, based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

When Council has a sub-lease over an asset and is the intermediate lessor then the head lease and sub-lease are accounted for separately. The classification of the sub-lease is based on the right-of-use asset which arises from the head lease rather than the useful life of the underlying asset.

If the lease contains lease and non-lease components, the non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an operating lease and as finance income using amortised cost basis for finance leases.

## C3 Liabilities of Council

### C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Goods and services – operating expenditure	774	–	1,369	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	(2)	–	25	–
– Salaries and wages	156	1	94	2
– Other expenditure accruals	21	–	18	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	235	–	229	–
Prepaid rates	89	–	88	–
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>2</b>

#### Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### Payables

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Council prior to the end of financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

## C3-2 Contract Liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
<b>Grants and contributions received in advance:</b>					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	7,579	—	6,653	—
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	—	—	18	—
<b>Total grants received in advance</b>		<b>7,579</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>		<b>7,579</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>—</b>

### Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including sporting facilities, and other infrastructure. The funds received are under an enforceable contract which require Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion. The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue. The revenue is expected to be recognised in the next 12 months.

(ii) The contract liability relates to grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

### Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Grants and contributions received in advance:</b>		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	6,653	1,102
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	18	4
<b>Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>1,106</b>

### Significant changes in contract liabilities

Council has received several grants in advance and has only completed minor works at this stage.

Council has \$5,04m grant liabilities from 2020/21 and \$2.5m for the 2021/22 for projects that are required to be completed.

### Accounting policy

Contract liabilities are recorded when consideration is received from a customer / fund provider prior to Council transferring a good or service to the customer, Council presents the funds which exceed revenue recognised as a contract liability.

### C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Loans – secured <sup>1</sup>	397	4,083	263	4,308
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>4,308</b>

(1) Loans for infrastructure are secured over the general rating income of Council, loans for plant purchases are secured against the plant item.

Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note E1-1.

#### (a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2021		Non-cash movements				2022
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	4,571	(323)	232	–	–	–	4,480
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	18	(9)	–	–	–	–	9
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>4,589</b>	<b>(332)</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,489</b>

\$ '000	2020		Non-cash movements				2021
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	3,745	(147)	973	–	–	–	4,571
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	26	(8)	–	–	–	–	18
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>(155)</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,589</b>

#### (b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Total facilities</b>		
Bank overdraft facilities <sup>1</sup>	250	250
Credit cards/purchase cards	50	50
<b>Total financing arrangements</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Drawn facilities</b>		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	10	12
<b>Total drawn financing arrangements</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Undrawn facilities</b>		
– Bank overdraft facilities	250	250
– Credit cards/purchase cards	40	38
<b>Total undrawn financing arrangements</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>288</b>

(1) The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

#### Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

### C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

Borrowings are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or borrowing costs.

### C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Annual leave	447	–	668	–
Long service leave	626	26	955	40
<b>Total employee benefit provisions</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>40</b>

#### Current employee benefit provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2022	2021
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	875	1,345
	<b>875</b>	<b>1,345</b>

#### Description of and movements in provisions

##### Accounting policy

Employee benefit provisions are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur and therefore all annual leave and vested long service leave (or that which vests within 12 months) is presented as current.

##### Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

##### Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

##### On-costs

The employee benefit provisions include the aggregate on-cost liabilities that will arise when payment of current employee benefits is made in future periods.

These amounts include superannuation, payroll tax and workers compensation expenses which will be payable upon the future payment of certain leave liabilities which employees are entitled to at the reporting period.



## C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-Current	2021 Current	2021 Non-Current
<b>Asset remediation/restoration:</b>				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	–	581	–	757
<b>Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>757</b>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>757</b>

## Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions	
	Asset remediation	Total
<b>2022</b>		
At beginning of year	757	757
Changes to provision:		
– Revised costs	(205)	(205)
Unwinding of discount	29	29
Total other provisions at end of year	581	581
<b>2021</b>		
At beginning of year	729	729
Changes to provision:		
– Revised costs	17	17
Unwinding of discount	11	11
Total other provisions at end of year	757	757

## Nature and purpose of provisions

### Asset remediation

Council has a legal/public obligation to make, restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the council tip and quarry.

### Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

### Asset remediation – tips and quarries

Close-down and restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. Estimated close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the development or during the operation phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs. Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments, e.g. updated cost estimates and revisions to the estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

The ultimate cost of environmental remediation is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, or experience at other locations. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in quarry reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for close down and restoration and environmental clean-up, which would affect future financial results.

## C3-5 Provisions (continued)

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Other movements in the provisions for close-down and restoration costs, including those resulting from new disturbance, updated cost estimates, changes to the estimated lives of operations, and revisions to discount rates, are capitalised within infrastructure, property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

## C4 Reserves

### C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

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#### **IPPE Revaluation reserve**

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

## D Council structure

### D1 Results by fund

General fund refers to all Council activities other than water and sewer. All amounts disclosed in this note are gross i.e. inclusive of internal charges and recoveries made between the funds. Assets and liabilities shown in the water and sewer columns are restricted for use for these activities.

#### D1-1 Income Statement by fund

\$ '000	General 2022	Sewer 2022
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>		
Rates and annual charges	3,424	592
User charges and fees	2,479	27
Interest and investment income	62	4
Other revenues	289	—
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	5,964	—
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	3,214	2,057
Other income	454	—
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>15,886</b>	<b>2,680</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>		
Employee benefits and on-costs	4,090	222
Materials and services	5,581	187
Borrowing costs	209	—
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	2,975	273
Other expenses	313	—
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>13,168</b>	<b>682</b>
<b>Operating result from continuing operations</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>1,998</b>
<b>Net operating result for the year</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>1,998</b>
<b>Net operating result attributable to each council fund</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>1,998</b>
<b>Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes</b>	<b>(496)</b>	<b>(59)</b>

## D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

\$ '000	General 2022	Sewer 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,687	1,163
Investments	1,000	—
Receivables	826	64
Inventories	326	—
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>13,839</b>	<b>1,227</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Receivables	147	—
Inventories	83	—
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	216,952	19,123
Investments accounted for using the equity method	34,722	—
Right of use assets	8	—
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>251,912</b>	<b>19,123</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>265,751</b>	<b>20,350</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	1,273	—
Contract liabilities	7,579	—
Lease liabilities	9	—
Borrowings	397	—
Employee benefit provision	1,043	30
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>10,301</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Payables	1	—
Borrowings	4,083	—
Employee benefit provision	26	—
Provisions	581	—
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>14,992</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>250,759</b>	<b>20,320</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated surplus	160,846	15,209
Revaluation reserves	89,913	5,111
<b>Council equity interest</b>	<b>250,759</b>	<b>20,320</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>250,759</b>	<b>20,320</b>

## D2 Interests in other entities

\$ '000	Council's share of net assets	
	2022	2021
<b>Council's share of net assets</b>		
<b>Net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method – assets</b>		
Associates	<b>34,722</b>	29,812
<b>Total net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method – assets</b>	<b>34,722</b>	29,812
<b>Total Council's share of net assets</b>	<b>34,722</b>	29,812

### Interests in associates

#### Net carrying amounts – Council's share

\$ '000	Place of business	Nature of relationship	Interest in ownership			
			2022	2021	2022	2021
Central Tablelands Water County Council	Blayney	Associate	33%	33%	<b>34,722</b>	29,365
<b>Total carrying amounts – material associates</b>					<b>34,722</b>	29,365

#### Central Tablelands Water County Council

Central Tablelands Water County Council is a water authority supplying water to the shires of Blayney, Weddin and Cabonne.

Council has incorporated the following associates into its consolidated financial statements. Note this information is based upon financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 being the most recent audited financial statements available.

#### Details

Principal activity		Measurement method
Central Tablelands Water County Council	Maintains and administers water supply schemes	Equity method

#### Relevant interests and fair values

	Interest in outputs		Proportion of voting power	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Central Tablelands Water County Council	33%	33%	33%	33%

## D2-1 Interests in associates (continued)

## Summarised financial information for associates

	Central Tablelands Water County Council	
\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Statement of financial position</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	933	1,292
Other current assets	8,862	7,212
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>95,822</b>	<b>82,927</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	–	413
Other current liabilities	1,431	1,549
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	11	23
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>104,175</b>	<b>89,446</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>		
Income	7,785	15,045
Interest income	67	179
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,340)	(5,425)
Interest expense	(11)	(132)
Other expenses	(4,406)	(8,902)
<b>Profit/(loss) from continuing operations</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>765</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for period</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>765</b>
Other comprehensive income	13,634	1,341
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>14,729</b>	<b>2,106</b>
Share of income – Council (%)	33%	33%
Profit/(loss) – Council (\$)	365	255
<b>Total comprehensive income – Council (\$)</b>	<b>4,909</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>Reconciliation of the carrying amount</b>		
Opening net assets (1 July)	89,446	87,340
Profit/(loss) for the period	1,095	765
Other comprehensive income – revaluations	13,634	1,341
<b>Closing net assets</b>	<b>104,175</b>	<b>89,446</b>
Council's share of net assets (%)	33%	33%
Council's share of net assets (\$)	34,722	29,812

## E Risks and accounting uncertainties

### E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Council's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Council.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance team manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors. Council has an investment policy which complies with the s 625 of the Act and the Ministerial Investment Order. The policy is regularly reviewed by Council and a monthly investment report is provided to Council setting out the make-up performance of the portfolio as required by local government regulations.

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance team under policies approved by the Councillors.

The fair value of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

- interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns
- liquidity risk – the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- credit risk – the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to the Council.

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees.

#### (a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2022	2021
The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.		
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	110	125

#### (b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise (i) rates and annual charges and (ii) user charges and fees.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required.

There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

## E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

### Credit risk profile

#### Receivables – rates and annual charges

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land; that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates which further encourages payment.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	overdue rates and annual charges < 5 years	≥ 5 years	Total
<b>2022</b>				
Gross carrying amount	–	286	107	393
<b>2021</b>				
Gross carrying amount	57	178	88	323

#### Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

Council applies the simplified approach for non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets to provide for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision at inception. To measure the expected credit losses, non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The loss allowance provision is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	<30 days overdue	30 - 60 days overdue	60 - 90 days overdue	> 90 days overdue	Total
<b>2022</b>						
Gross carrying amount	441	176	4	10	27	658
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	53.00%	2.17%
<b>ECL provision</b>	–	–	–	–	14	14
<b>2021</b>						
Gross carrying amount	1,451	3	2	5	26	1,487
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.20%	0.34%
<b>ECL provision</b>	–	–	–	–	5	5



## E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

### (c) Liquidity risk

Payables, lease liabilities and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk; that is, the risk that insufficient funds may be on hand to meet payment obligations as and when they fall due.

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels, and by maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can be extended, and overdraft facilities drawn upon in extenuating circumstances.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk: the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs. Council manages this risk through diversification of borrowing types, maturities and interest rate structures.

The finance team regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table below to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates. The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities (refer to Note C2-1(b) for lease liabilities) and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the Statement of Financial Position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
<b>2022</b>							
Payables	0.00%	235	1,060	–	–	1,295	1,274
Borrowings	4.17%	–	396	1,364	2,720	4,480	4,480
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>5,754</b>
<b>2021</b>							
Payables	0.00%	229	1,595	–	–	1,824	1,825
Borrowings	4.28%	–	453	1,727	4,782	6,962	4,571
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>229</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>8,786</b>	<b>6,396</b>

## E2-1 Fair value measurement

The Council measures the following asset and liability classes at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Financial assets

The fair value of assets and liabilities must be estimated in accordance with various accounting standards for either recognition and measurement requirements or for disclosure purposes.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a 'level' in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

**Level 1:** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

**Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

**Level 3:** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurement hierarchy							
\$ '000	Notes	Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Recurring fair value measurements							
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7						
Plant and equipment		—	—	2,929	3,087	2,929	3,087
Office equipment		—	—	312	205	312	205
Furniture and fittings		—	—	44	49	44	49
Operational land		—	—	1,573	1,353	1,573	1,353
Community land		—	—	1,558	1,439	1,558	1,439
Buildings – non specialised		—	—	6,635	6,700	6,635	6,700
Buildings – specialised		—	—	3,553	3,418	3,553	3,418
Other structures		—	—	2,848	2,551	2,848	2,551
Roads		—	—	73,373	65,766	73,373	65,766
Bridges		—	—	34,052	30,809	34,052	30,809
Footpaths		—	—	1,443	995	1,443	995
Bulk earthworks		—	—	70,317	63,434	70,317	63,434
Stormwater drainage		—	—	7,525	6,463	7,525	6,463
Sewerage network		—	—	18,830	2,166	18,830	2,166
Swimming pools		—	—	6,302	5,910	6,302	5,910
Library books		—	—	157	155	157	155
Other assets		—	—	39	36	39	36
Reinstatement tip assets		—	—	293	531	293	531
Work in Progress		—	—	4,292	12,190	4,292	12,190
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		—	—	236,075	207,257	236,075	207,257

### Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (ie. level 1 inputs) Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

The fair valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising level 2 and level 3 inputs are as follows:

#### Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture & Fittings

Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture & Fittings are valued at cost. The carrying amount of these assets is assumed to approximate fair value due to the nature of the items.

## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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Examples of assets within these classes are as follows:

- Plant and Equipment - Graders, trucks, rollers, tractors and motor vehicles.
- Office Equipment - Computers, photocopiers, calculators etc.
- Furniture & Fittings - Chairs, desks etc.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

### Operational & Community Land

The valuation of Council's operational land was undertaken at 30 June 2018 by AssetVal Pty Ltd with the direct comparison method.

Community land values are based on the Land Value provided by the Valuer-General as these are considered representative of the actual market values in the Weddin Shire LGA. The valuations have been updated as at 30 June 2021.

Since extensive professional judgements were required to determine the inputs these assets were classified as having been valued using Level 3 valuation inputs.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### Buildings Non Specialised & Specialised

The valuation of Council's Buildings – Non-Specialised & Specialised was undertaken at 30 June 2018 by AssetVal Pty Ltd cost approach to determine Depreciated Replacement Cost.

Since extensive professional judgements were required to determine the inputs these assets were classified as having been valued using Level 3 valuation inputs.

During the financial year, Council added the Rural Fire Service assets back into the asset register in line with the recent determination by the Audit Office of NSW.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### Other Structures

Other Structures were valued by Shepherd Asset Management Services Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2021. Examples of assets within this class are fencing, lighting, playground equipment etc. Since extensive professional judgements were required to determine the inputs these assets were classified as having been valued using Level 3 valuation inputs.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

### Roads

Roads comprise road carriageway, roadside shoulders & kerb & gutter. The Cost Approach using Level 3 inputs was used to value this asset class. Valuations for this asset class were undertaken by Shepherd Asset Management Services as at 30 June 2020 based on actual costs and assumptions from Council's Engineering Department. No market based evidence (Level 2) inputs are available therefore Level 3 valuation inputs were used for this asset class.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

### Bridges

The Cost Approach using Level 3 inputs was used to value this asset class. Valuations for this asset class were undertaken by Shepherd Asset Management Services as at 30 June 2020 based on actual costs and assumptions from Council's Engineering Department. While all bridges were physically inspected and unit rates based on square metres were other inputs (such as estimates of residual value and pattern of consumption) require extensive professional judgement that impacts significantly on the final determination of fair value. No market based evidence (Level 2) inputs are available therefore Level 3 valuation inputs were used for this asset class.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### Footpaths

## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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The Cost Approach using Level 3 inputs was used to value this asset class. Valuations for this asset class were undertaken by Shepherd Asset Management Services as at 30 June 2020 based on actual costs and assumptions from Council's Engineering Department. No market based evidence (Level 2) inputs are available therefore Level 3 valuation inputs were used for this asset class.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### **Bulk Earthworks**

The Cost Approach using Level 3 inputs was used to value this asset class. Valuations for this asset class were undertaken by Shepherd Asset Management Services as at 30 June 2020 based on actual costs and assumptions from Council's Engineering Department. No market based evidence (Level 2) inputs are available therefore Level 3 valuation inputs were used for this asset class.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### **Storm Water Drainage**

Assets within this class comprise pits and pipes.

The 'Cost Approach' estimated the replacement cost for each asset by componentising the assets into significant parts with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. While the unit rates based on linear metres of certain diameter pipes and prices per pit or similar could be supported from market evidence (Level 2) other inputs (such as estimates of pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value.

These assets were valued by Shepherd Asset Management Services as at 30 June 2020.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### **Sewerage Network**

Assets within this class comprise treatment works, pumping stations and, sewerage mains.

The 'Cost Approach' estimated the replacement cost for each asset by componentising the assets into significant parts with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. While the unit rates based on linear metres of certain diameter pipes and prices per pit or similar may be supported from market evidence (Level 2) other inputs (such as estimates of pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally, due to limitations in the historical records of very long-lived assets there is uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets. These assets are indexed each year in line with the NSW Reference Rates Manual as published by the Department of Primary Industries Water.

The Sewerage Network was valued by Shepherd Asset Management Services Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2022.

### **Swimming Pools**

Other Structures including Swimming Pools were internally assessed as at 30 June 2021.

Since extensive professional judgements were required to determine the inputs these assets were classified as having been valued using Level 3 valuation inputs.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### **Library Books**

Library Books were valued using the cost approach. The carrying amount of these assets is assumed to approximate fair value due to the nature of the items. No market based evidence (Level 2) could be supported as such these assets were all classified as having been valued using Level 3 valuation inputs.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

### **Other Assets**

## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

This asset class relates to the town clock which was valued by Shepherd Asset Management Services Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2021.

Since extensive professional judgements were required to determine the inputs these assets were classified as having been valued using Level 3 valuation inputs.

In June 2022, Council has undertaken a fair value assessment to index this asset class to ensure the carrying approximates the fair value.

### Reinstatement Tip Assets

Valuation Techniques: 'Cost approach'

Inputs Used (Level 3): Unit rates, useful life, asset condition, dimensions and specifications.

It has been recognised that there will be significant costs associated with the closure and post closure management of tip/landfill sites. Closure of the landfill sites will involve a wide range of activities including final capping of the landfill waste and site re-vegetation, monitoring of landfill gas, revision of the surface water management system and leachate management infrastructure to suit post-closure operation.

Valuations are based on actual timing of costs and future management requirements.

### Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

#### Significant unobservable valuation inputs used (for level 3 asset classes) and their relationship to fair value.

The following table summarises the quantitative information relating to the significant unobservable inputs used in deriving the various level 3 asset class fair values.

\$ '000	Fair value (30/6/22) 2022	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
<b>Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>			
Plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and office equipment	3,285	Refer to Note E2-1	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent, asset condition, useful life, increase/decrease in cost of unit or useful life
Operational land	1,573	Refer to Note E2-1	Land value, land area, price per square metre
Community land	1,558	Refer to Note E2-1	Land value, land area, restrictions
Buildings	10,188	Refer to Note E2-1	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent using componentisation, asset condition, remaining useful lives
Roads, Bridges, Footpaths, Earthworks	179,185	Refer to Note E2-1	Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation, increase/decrease in cost of unit
Other Structures, Pools, Library Assets, Town Clock, Work in Progress	13,638	Refer to Note E2-1	Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation, increase/decrease in cost of unit
Drainage Network	7,525	Refer to Note E2-1	Asset condition, remaining lives, increase/decrease in cost of unit
Sewerage Network	18,830	Refer to Note E2-1	Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation, increase/decrease in cost of unit
Reinstatement Tip Assets	293	Refer to Note E2-1	Environmental legislation, timing of expected cash outflows, asset condition, increase/decrease in cost of unit

## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

\$ '000	Total IPP&E	
	2022	2021
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>207,257</b>	194,215
<b>Total gains or losses for the period</b>		
Recognised in other comprehensive income – revaluation surplus	<b>23,197</b>	1,082
<b>Other movements</b>		
Purchases (GBV)	<b>9,066</b>	15,209
Disposals (WDV)	–	(219)
Depreciation and impairment	<b>(3,239)</b>	(2,955)
Other movement - Adjustments & Transfers	<b>(206)</b>	(75)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>236,075</b>	207,257

Information relating to the transfers into and out of the level 3 fair valuation hierarchy includes:

No transfers were made in or out of the Level 3 Fair value Hierarchy

### Highest and best use

All of Council's non-financial assets are considered as being utilised for their highest and best use.

## E3-1 Contingencies

The following assets and liabilities do not qualify for recognition in the Statement of Financial Position, but their knowledge and disclosure is considered relevant to the users of Council's financial report.

### LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

#### 1. Guarantees

##### (i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

Council is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, named The Local Government Superannuation Scheme – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a 'multi-employer fund' for purposes of AASB119 Employee Benefits for the following reasons:

- Assets are not segregated within the sub-group according to the employees of each sponsoring employer.
- The contribution rates have been the same for all sponsoring employers. That is, contribution rates have not varied for each sponsoring employer according to the experience relating to the employees of that sponsoring employer.
- Benefits for employees of all sponsoring employers are determined according to the same formulae and without regard to the sponsoring employer.
- The same actuarial assumptions are currently used in respect of the employees of each sponsoring employer.

Given the factors above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers, and hence shares in the associated gains and losses (to the extent that they are not borne by members).

##### *Description of the funding arrangements.*

Pooled Employers are required to pay future service employer contributions and past service employer contributions to the Fund.

The future service employer contributions were determined using the new entrant rate method under which a contribution rate sufficient to fund the total benefits over the working life-time of a typical new entrant is calculated. The current future service employer contribution rates are::

Division B	1.9 times member contributions for non-180 Point Members; Nil for 180 Point Members*
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times member contributions

\* For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 7.5% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2022 (increasing to 8% in line with the increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

The past service contribution for each Pooled Employer is a share of the total past service contributions of \$40.0 million for 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2021 and \$20.0 million per annum for the 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employee's share of the accrued liabilities as at the 30 June 2021. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for accrued liabilities..

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each triennial actuarial investigation and monitored annually between triennials.

##### *Description of the extent to which Council can be liable to the plan for other Council's obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan*

As stated above, each sponsoring employer (Council) is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers and hence shares in the associated gains and losses.

However, there is no relief under the Fund's trust deed for employers to walk away from their defined benefit obligations. Under limited circumstances, an employer may withdraw from the plan when there are no active members, on full payment of outstanding additional contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

There are no specific provisions under the Fund's trust deed dealing with deficits or surplus on wind-up.

There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of an employer.

## E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2022 was \$58,089. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2021.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$0. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$42,016.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2022 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,376.6	
Past Service Liabilities	2,380.7	99.8%
Vested Benefits	2,391.7	99.4%

\* excluding member accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to Council is 0.17%

Council's share of that deficiency cannot be accurately calculated as the Scheme is a mutual arrangement where assets and liabilities are pooled together for all member councils. For this reason, no liability for the deficiency has been recognised in Council's accounts. Council has a possible obligation that may arise should the Scheme require immediate payment to correct the deficiency.

The key economic long term assumptions used to calculate the present value of accrued benefits are:

Investment return	5.5% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

\* Plus promotional increases

The contribution requirements may vary from the current rates if the overall sub-group experience is not in line with the actuarial assumptions in determining the funding program; however, any adjustment to the funding program would be the same for all sponsoring employers in the Pooled Employers group.

Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position above is a preliminary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Funds Actuary, the final end of year review, which will be a triennial actuarial investigation will be completed by December 2024

### (ii) Statewide Limited

Council is a member of Statewide Mutual, a mutual pool scheme providing liability insurance to local government.

Membership includes the potential to share in either the net assets or liabilities of the fund depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net assets or liabilities reflects Council's contributions to the pool and the result of insurance claims within each of the fund years.

The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30/6 this year may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

### (iii) StateCover Limited

Council is a member of StateCover Mutual Limited and holds a partly paid share in the entity.

StateCover is a company providing workers compensation insurance cover to the NSW local government industry and specifically Council.

Council has a contingent liability to contribute further equity in the event of the erosion of the company's capital base as a result of the company's past performance and/or claims experience or as a result of any increased prudential requirements from APRA.

These future equity contributions would be required to maintain the company's minimum level of net assets in accordance with its licence requirements.



## E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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### (iv) Other guarantees

Council has provided no other guarantees other than those listed above.

## 2. Other liabilities

### (i) Third party claims

The Council is involved from time to time in various claims incidental to the ordinary course of business including claims for damages relating to its services.

Council believes that it is appropriately covered for all claims through its insurance coverage and does not expect any material liabilities to eventuate.

### (ii) Potential land acquisitions due to planning restrictions imposed by Council

Council has classified a number of privately owned land parcels as local open space or bushland.

As a result, where notified in writing by the various owners, Council will be required to purchase these land parcels.

At reporting date, reliable estimates as to the value of any potential liability (and subsequent land asset) from such potential acquisitions has not been possible.

## ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

### (i) Land under roads

As permitted under AASB 1051, Council has elected not to bring to account land under roads that it owned or controlled up to and including 30/6/08.

### (ii) Infringement notices/fines

Fines and penalty income, the result of Council issuing infringement notices is followed up and collected by the Infringement Processing Bureau.

Council's revenue recognition policy for such income is to account for it as revenue on receipt.

Accordingly, at year end, there is a potential asset due to Council representing issued but unpaid infringement notices.

Due to the limited information available on the status, value and duration of outstanding notices, Council is unable to determine the value of outstanding income.

### (iii) Rural Fire Service Assets

Throughout the shire there are numerous rural fire appliances and associated rural fire fighting equipment.

These assets are under the control of the Rural Fire Services to enable that Department to provide bushfire protection defences set out in their Service Level Agreement with Council. As Council does not have control over these assets Council does not recognise these as assets in our financial statements.

In accordance with normal Rural Fire Service funding arrangements, Council continues to contribute to the costs of maintenance of this equipment.

## F People and relationships

### F1 Related party disclosures

#### F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel (KMP) of the council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly.

The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Compensation:</b>		
Short-term benefits	570	832
Other long-term benefits	319	66
Termination benefits	668	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>933</b>

#### Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

With the exception of the purchase of water from Central Tablelands Water Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council as part of Council delivering a public service objective (e.g. access to library or Council swimming pool by KMP) will not be disclosed. Further information in relation to transactions with Central Tablelands Water is disclosed below.

##### 2022

Council has significant influence over Central Tablelands Water as it retains 33.33% of its voting power. During the financial year transactions totalling \$152,976.69 were undertaken with Central Tablelands Water for the purchase of water and water mains extensions. These transactions were undertaken on the same terms and conditions as those offered to the General Public.

##### 2021

Council has significant influence over Central Tablelands Water as it retains 33.33% of its voting power. During the financial year transactions totalling \$79,356.48 were undertaken with Central Tablelands Water for the purchase of water. These transactions were undertaken on the same terms and conditions as those offered to the General Public.

## F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2022	2021
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	27	27
Councillors' fees	106	109
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	7	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>149</b>

## F2 Other relationships

### F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2022	2021
During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms		
<b>Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:</b>		
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	36	37
<b>Total Auditor-General remuneration</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms</b>		
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Other assurance services	–	1
<b>Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total audit fees</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>

## G Other matters

### G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

#### (a) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Net operating result from Income Statement</b>	<b>4,716</b>	11,211
<b>Add / (less) non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	3,248	2,964
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	–	(91)
Non-cash Movement in Garbage Tip AIFRS Asset	–	(17)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	29	11
Share of net (profits)/losses of associates/joint ventures using the equity method	(365)	(255)
<b>Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:</b>		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	643	(909)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	9	(25)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(128)	(86)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	–	1,195
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(595)	792
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	(27)	–
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	64	12
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	7	16
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	908	5,565
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	(564)	42
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(205)	17
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>7,740</b>	20,442

#### (b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Non Cash Movement in Garbage Tip Asset	(205)	17
<b>Total non-cash investing and financing activities</b>	<b>(205)</b>	17

## G2-1 Commitments

### Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2022	2021
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Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

#### Property, plant and equipment

Road infrastructure	10,458	–
Sewerage treatment works	–	1,014
Other	4	–
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>1,014</b>

#### These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	10,462	1,014
<b>Total payable</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>1,014</b>

#### Sources for funding of capital commitments:

Externally restricted reserves	7,118	230
Future grants and contributions	3,344	784
<b>Total sources of funding</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>1,014</b>

#### Details of capital commitments

Completion of the renewal and upgrade of Grenfell sewerage treatment works.

## G3 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2022

### G3-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2021	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2022	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash					
S64 contributions	222	26	–	–	(190)	–	58	–
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(190)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>–</b>

Under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Council has significant obligations to provide Section 7.11 (contributions towards provision or improvement of amenities or services) infrastructure in new release areas. It is possible that the funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure, requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

## G4 Statement of performance measures

### G4-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators 2021	Indicators 2020	Benchmark
<b>1. Operating performance ratio</b>					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	(911)	(7.05)%	(0.25)%	(4.12)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	12,930				
<b>2. Own source operating revenue ratio</b>					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	6,966	38.27%	30.14%	44.77%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue <sup>1</sup>	18,201				
<b>3. Unrestricted current ratio</b>					
Current assets less all external restrictions	6,232	3.37x	5.90x	6.31x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	1,847				
<b>4. Debt service cover ratio</b>					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation <sup>1</sup>	2,546	4.71x	9.24x	10.16x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	541				
<b>5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage</b>					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	393	9.02%	7.96%	6.83%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	4,359				
<b>6. Cash expense cover ratio</b>					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	13,850	13.46 months	16.75 months	8.50 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	1,029				

(1) Excludes fair value increments on investment properties, reversal of revaluation decrements, reversal of impairment losses on receivables, net gain on sale of assets and net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method and includes pensioner rate subsidies

(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements of IPPE, fair value decrements on investment properties, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

## G4-2 Statement of performance measures by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators <sup>3</sup>		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses <sup>1,2</sup>					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	(6.92)%	(1.81)%	(9.47)%	32.80%	> 0.00%
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>					
Total continuing operating revenue <sup>1</sup>	40.87%	47.72%	23.25%	5.76%	> 60.00%
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions					
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	3.37x	5.90x	40.90x	1.75x	> 1.50x
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation <sup>1</sup>					
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	4.31x	8.47x	∞	∞	> 2.00x
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding					
Rates and annual charges collectable	8.73%	7.87%	10.81%	8.53%	< 10.00%
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits					
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	12.75 months	15.84 months	34.12 months	47.88 months	> 3.00 months

(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note G4-1 above.

(3) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its sewer activities which are listed separately.



**End of the audited financial statements**

## H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

### H1-1 Council information and contact details

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**Principal place of business:**

Corner of Camp & Weddin Streets  
Grenfell NSW 2810

#### Contact details

**Mailing Address:**

PO Box 125  
GRENFELL NSW 2810

**Opening hours:**

8.30 am - 4.00 pm Monday - Friday  
Grenfell Waste Depot:  
Tue, Thurs, Sat, Sun: 10.00 am - 4.00 pm

**Telephone:** 02 6343 1212

**Internet:** [www.weddin.nsw.gov.au](http://www.weddin.nsw.gov.au)

**Email:** [mail@weddin.nsw.gov.au](mailto:mail@weddin.nsw.gov.au)

#### Officers

**General Manager**

Noreen Vu

**Responsible Accounting Officer**

Michael Chalmers

**Public Officer**

Michael Chalmers

**Auditors**

Audit Office of NSW  
GPO Box 12  
Sydney NSW 2001

#### Elected members

**Mayor**

Cr Craig Bembrick

**Councillors**

Cr Craig Bembrick  
Cr Paul Best - Deputy Mayor  
Cr Phillip Diprose  
Cr Stuart McKellar  
Cr Warwick Frame  
Cr Michelle Cook  
Cr Jan Parlett  
Cr Glenda Howell  
Cr Jason Kenah

#### Other information

**ABN:** 73 819 323 291



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Report on the general purpose financial statements

#### Weddin Shire Council

To the Councillors of Weddin Shire Council

### Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Weddin Shire Council (the Council), which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of my report:

- the Council's accounting records have been kept in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 (the Division)
- the financial statements:
  - have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of this Division
  - are consistent with the Council's accounting records
  - present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- all information relevant to the conduct of the audit has been obtained
- no material deficiencies in the accounting records or financial statements have come to light during the audit.

My qualified opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

#### Non recognition of rural fire-fighting equipment

As disclosed in Notes C1-7 and E3-1 to the financial statements, the Council has not recognised rural fire-fighting equipment as assets within 'Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment' in the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2022. In my opinion, these assets are controlled by the Council and should be recognised as assets in accordance with AASB 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.

Australian Accounting Standards refers to control of an asset as being the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. Control includes the ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from, an asset.

Rural fire-fighting equipment is controlled by the Council as:

- these assets are vested in the Council under section 119(2) of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (Rural Fires Act), giving the Council legal ownership
- the Council has the ability, outside of emergency events as defined in section 44 of the Rural Fires Act, to prevent the NSW Rural Fire Service from directing the use of the rural fire-fighting equipment by either not entering into a service agreement, or cancelling the existing service agreement that was signed on 8 July 2014
- the Council has specific responsibilities for fire mitigation and safety works and bush fire hazard reduction under Part 4 of the Rural Fires Act. The Council obtains economic benefits from the rural fire-fighting equipment as these assets are used to fulfil Council's responsibilities
- in the event of the loss of an asset, the insurance proceeds must be paid into the New South Wales Rural Fire Fighting Fund (section 119(4) of the Rural Fires Act) and be used to reacquire or build a similar asset, which is again vested in the Council as an asset provided free of charge.

The Council has not undertaken procedures to confirm the completeness, accuracy, existence, value or condition of these assets.

This is a limitation on the scope of my audit as I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to:

- support the carrying values of rural fire-fighting equipment assets that should be recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and related notes as at 30 June 2022
- determine the impact on the 'Accumulated surplus' in the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Financial Position
- determine the amount of 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets' expense that should be recognised in the Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022, which is offset by 'Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes' income that should have been recognised when the assets were vested
- determine the impact on the 'Operating performance' ratio in Note G5-1 'Statement of performance measures – consolidated results' and Note G5-2 'Statement of performance measures by fund'.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified audit opinion.

## Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedule - Permissible income for general rates.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

## The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act 1993*, and for such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- on the Original Budget information included in the Income Statement, Statement of Cash Flows, and Note B5-1 'Material budget variations'
- on the Special Schedules. A separate opinion has been provided on Special Schedule - Permissible income for general rates
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Karen Taylor  
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

19 December 2022  
SYDNEY



Councillor Craig Bembrick  
Mayor  
Weddin Shire Council  
PO Box 125  
GRENFELL NSW 2810

Contact: Karen Taylor  
Phone no: 02 9275 7311  
Our ref: D2227114/1805

19 December 2022

Dear Mayor

## **Report on the Conduct of the Audit for the year ended 30 June 2022 Weddin Shire Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Weddin Shire Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2022 as required by section 415 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).

I expressed a modified opinion on the Council's GPFS.

This Report on the Conduct of the Audit (the Report) for the Council for the year ended 30 June 2022 is issued in accordance with section 417 of the Act. This Report should be read in conjunction with my audit opinion on the GPFS issued under section 417(2) of the Act.

### **SIGNIFICANT AUDIT ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS**

I identified the following significant audit issues and observations during my audit of the Council's financial statements. These issues and observations were addressed as part of my audit.

#### **Non recognition of rural fire-fighting equipment**

The Council has not recognised rural fire-fighting equipment as assets within Note C1-7 and E3-1 to the financial statements. In my opinion, these assets are controlled by the Council and should be recognised as assets in accordance with AASB 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.

Australian Accounting Standards refers to control of an asset as being the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. Control includes the ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from, an asset.

Rural fire-fighting equipment is controlled by the Council as:

- these assets are vested in the Council under section 119(2) of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (Rural Fires Act), giving the Council legal ownership
- the Council has the ability, outside of emergency events as defined in section 44 of the Rural Fires Act, to prevent the NSW Rural Fire Service from directing the use of the rural fire-fighting equipment by either not entering into a service agreement, or cancelling the existing service agreement that was signed on 8 July 2014.
- the Council has specific responsibilities for fire mitigation and safety works and bush fire hazard reduction under Part 4 of the Rural Fires Act. The Council obtains economic benefits from the rural fire-fighting equipment as these assets are used to fulfil Council's responsibilities
- in the event of the loss of an asset, the insurance proceeds must be paid into the New South Wales Rural Fire Fighting Fund (section 119(4) of the Rural Fires Act) and be used to reacquire or build a similar asset, which is again vested in the Council as an asset provided free of charge.

The Council has not undertaken procedures to confirm the completeness, accuracy, existence, condition, or value of these assets.

This is a limitation on the scope of my audit as I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to:

- support the carrying values of rural fire-fighting equipment assets that should be recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and related notes as at 30 June 2022
- determine the impact on the 'Accumulated surplus' in the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Financial Position
- determine the amount of 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets' expense that should be recognised in the Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022, which is offset by 'Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes' income that should have been recognised when the assets were vested
- determine the impact on the 'Operating performance' ratio in Note G5-1 'Statement of Performance Measures – consolidated results' and Note G5-2 'Statement of Performance Measures - by fund'.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Operating result

	2022 \$m	2021 \$m	Variance %
Rates and annual charges revenue	4.0	3.8	↑ 5.3
Grants and contributions revenue	11.2	16.3	↓ (31.8)
Operating result from continuing operations	4.7	11.2	↓ 58.0
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	(0.6)	0.3	↓ (300)

The Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$4.7 million including depreciation and amortisation expense of \$3.2 million) was \$6.5 million lower than the 2020–21 result.



The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$0.6 million deficit) was \$0.9 million lower than the 2020–21 result which was a surplus of \$0.3 million.

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$4.0 million) increased by \$0.2 million (5.3 per cent) in 2020–21. This is predominantly due to Council adopting the full approved rate pegging of 2.0 per cent. Rates revenue increased by \$0.06 million (2.2 per cent). Annual charges increased by \$0.18 million (18.1 per cent) due to service level improvements. The relatively small dollar value of Council's rating income means that small dollar figure movements can have a large impact on reported percentage movements.

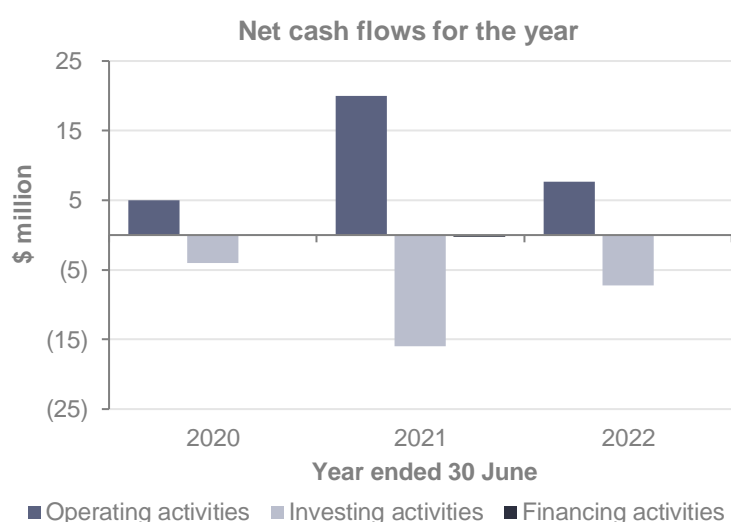
Grants and contributions revenue (\$11.2 million) decreased by \$5.1 million in 2021–22.

Council recognised capital grants and contributions in relation to the new Sewerage Treatment Plant of \$2.0 in 2021–22 compared to \$9.2 million compared in 2020–21 (decrease of \$7.2 million). Council also:

- received 75 per cent of 2022-23 financial year allocation of financial assistance grants in advance (\$0.9 million increase).
- received increased capital grants for road including \$1.7 million under the Fixing Local Roads program.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The high level of cash receipts from operating activities and cash payments for investing activities in 2020–21 was mostly due to the majority of the construction of the new sewerage treatment plant occurring in that financial year.



## FINANCIAL POSITION

### Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2022	2021	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	Externally restricted balances included sewer funds and unexpended grants.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			Balances are internally allocated due to Council policy or decisions for forward plans including work programs
• external restrictions	8.8	7.9	
• internal allocations	4.8	4.9	

### Debt

At 30 June 2022, Council had external borrowings of \$4.48 million (2021: \$4.57 million). The loans are secured against Council's general rating income. Council drew borrowing of \$0.2 million during the year to fund the purchase of a new water truck.

At 30 June 2022, Council also had access to a \$0.25 million (30 June 2021: \$0.25 million) bank overdraft facility and \$50,000 credit card facility. At 30 June 2022, the overdraft facility was unused and the credit card facility had an unused balance of \$40,000.

## PERFORMANCE

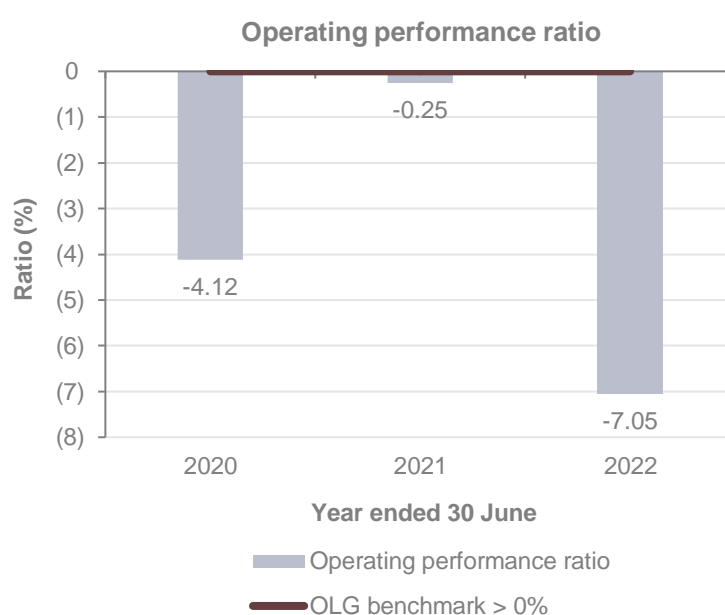
### Performance measures

The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning and Environment.

#### Operating performance ratio

Council's result is indicative of the extent to which capital grants and contributions supplement Council's operations.

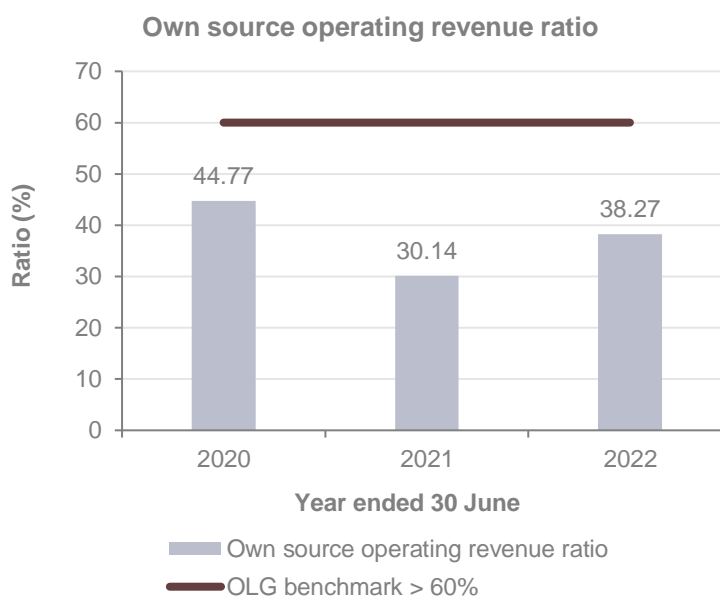
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



## Own source operating revenue ratio

The proportionately high level of grants and contributions received by Council has seen this ratio continue to remain below the benchmark.

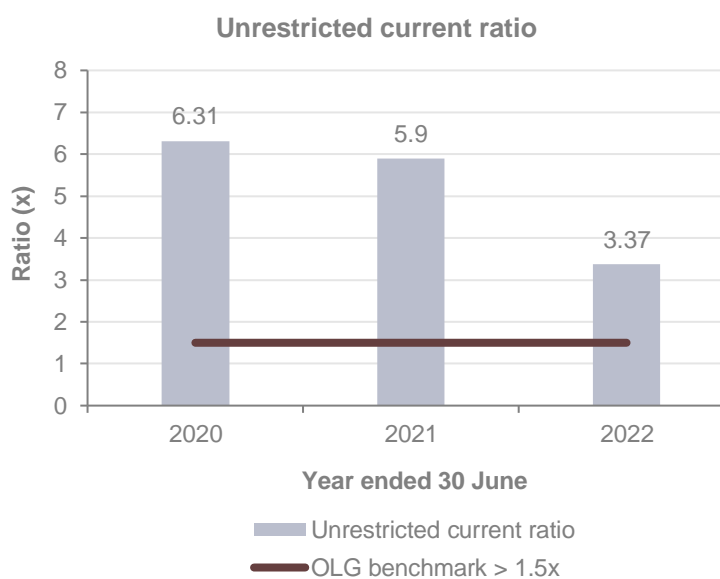
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



## Unrestricted current ratio

Council continues to exceed the benchmark.

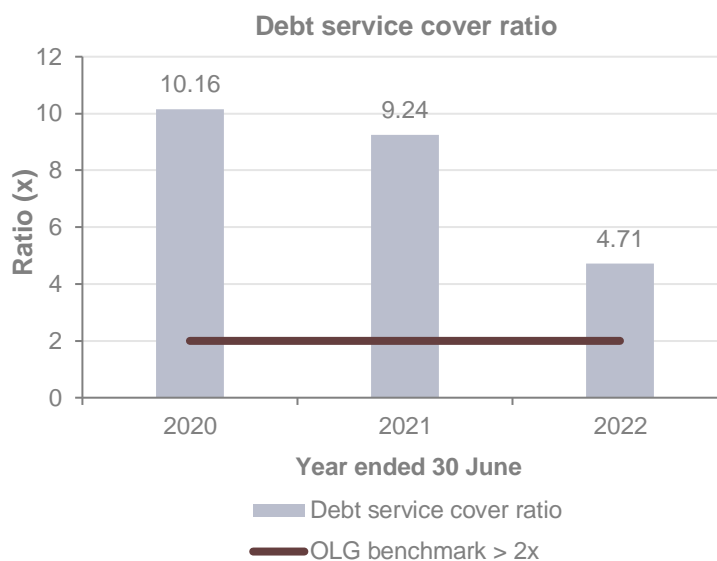
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



## Debt service cover ratio

Council continued to exceed the benchmark.

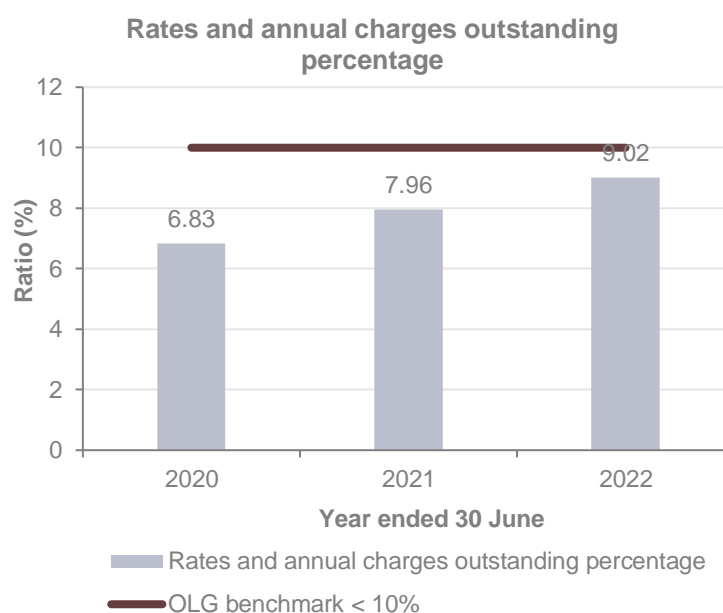
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



## Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

Despite increasing over the last three years, Council's rates and annual charges outstanding ratio remain better than the benchmark for rural councils.

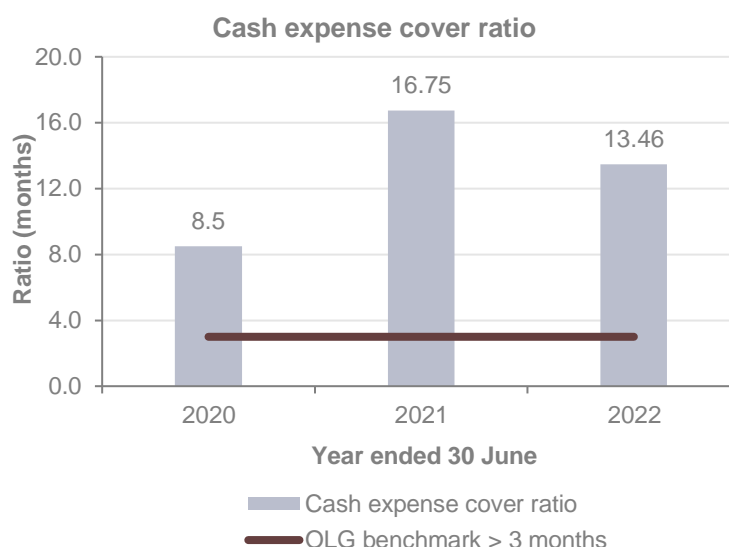
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 10 per cent for regional and rural councils.



## Cash expense cover ratio

Council continues to exceed the benchmark.

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months the council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than three months.



## Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council renewed \$3.72 million of infrastructure assets in the 2021–22 (\$12.39 million in 2020–21). The high level of capital works in 2020–21 was primarily due to capital works in progress for the sewer treatment plant. A further \$3.7 million was spent on new assets during the 2021–22 financial year (\$2.8 million in 2020–21).

## OTHER MATTERS

### Legislative compliance

My audit procedures identified a material deficiency in the Council's financial statements that will be reported in the Management Letter. Rural fire-fighting equipment was not recognised in the financial statements.

Except for the matter outlined above, the Council's:

- accounting records were maintained in a manner and form that facilitated the preparation and the effective audit of the GPFS
- staff provided all accounting records and information relevant to the audit.

Karen Taylor  
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

# Weddin Shire Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 30 June 2022

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## Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Contents	Page
<b>Statement by Councillors and Management</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Special Purpose Financial Statements:</b>	
Income Statement of water supply business activity	n/a
Income Statement of sewerage business activity	4
Income Statement of	n/a
Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity	n/a
Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity	5
Statement of Financial Position of	n/a
<b>Note – Significant Accounting Policies</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements</b>	<b>9</b>

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### Background

- i. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared for the use by both Council and the Office of Local Government in fulfilling their requirements under National Competition Policy.
- ii. The principle of competitive neutrality is based on the concept of a 'level playing field' between persons/entities competing in a market place, particularly between private and public sector competitors.

Essentially, the principle is that government businesses, whether Commonwealth, state or local, should operate without net competitive advantages over other businesses as a result of their public ownership.

- iii. For Council, the principle of competitive neutrality and public reporting applies only to declared business activities.

These include **(a)** those activities classified by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as business activities being water supply, sewerage services, abattoirs, gas production and reticulation, and **(b)** those activities with a turnover of more than \$2 million that Council has formally declared as a business activity (defined as Category 1 activities).

- iv. In preparing these financial statements for Council's self-classified Category 1 businesses and ABS-defined activities, councils must **(a)** adopt a corporatisation model and **(b)** apply full cost attribution including tax-equivalent regime payments and debt guarantee fees (where the business benefits from Council's borrowing position by comparison with commercial rates).

## Weddin Shire Council

### Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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#### Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

The attached Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the NSW Government Policy Statement '*Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*',
- the Division of Local Government Guidelines '*Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*',
- the Local Government *Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting*,
- the NSW Office of Water *Best-Practice Management of Water and Sewerage Guidelines*.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the operating result and financial position for each of Council's declared business activities for the year, and
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.
- present overhead reallocation charges to the water and sewerage businesses as fair and reasonable.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 15 December 2022.



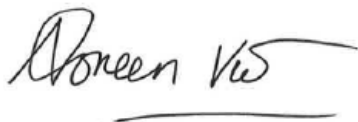
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Cr Craig Bembrick  
**Mayor**  
15 December 2022



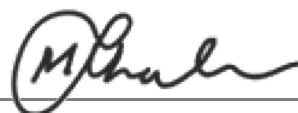
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Cr Paul Best  
**Councillor**  
15 December 2022



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Noreen Vu  
**General Manager**  
15 December 2022



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Michael Chalmers  
**Responsible Accounting Officer**  
15 December 2022



## Weddin Shire Council

### Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>		
Access charges	592	537
User charges	27	24
Interest and investment income	4	3
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>		
Employee benefits and on-costs	222	220
Materials and services	187	84
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	273	75
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>185</b>
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	2,057	9,232
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>9,417</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>9,417</b>
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (XX%) [based on result before capital]	–	(48)
<b>Surplus (deficit) after tax</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>9,369</b>
<b>Plus accumulated surplus</b>	<b>13,213</b>	<b>3,796</b>
<b>Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:</b>		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	–	48
<b>Closing accumulated surplus</b>	<b>15,211</b>	<b>13,213</b>
<b>Return on capital %</b>	<b>(0.3)%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Subsidy from Council</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Calculation of dividend payable:</b>		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,998	9,369
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(2,057)	(9,232)
<b>Surplus for dividend calculation purposes</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Potential dividend calculated from surplus</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>69</b>

## Weddin Shire Council

### Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,163	1,209
Receivables	64	802
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>2,011</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	19,123	12,828
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>19,123</b>	<b>12,828</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>14,839</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	–	984
Employee benefit provisions	30	36
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,020</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,020</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>13,819</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated surplus	15,209	13,213
Revaluation reserves	5,111	606
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>13,819</b>

## Note – Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

These financial statements are SPFS prepared for use by Council and the Office of Local Government. For the purposes of these statements, the Council is a non-reporting not-for-profit entity.

The figures presented in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* (Act), the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (Regulation) and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The statements are prepared on an accruals basis. They are based on historic costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, fair value of non-current assets. Certain taxes and other costs, appropriately described, have been imputed for the purposes of the National Competition Policy.

The Statement of Financial Position includes notional assets/liabilities receivable from/payable to Council's general fund. These balances reflect a notional intra-entity funding arrangement with the declared business activities.

### National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government. The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW Government Policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'. *The Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements. These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, and returns on investments (rate of return and dividends paid).

### Declared business activities

In accordance with *Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*, Council has declared that the following are to be considered as business activities:

#### Category 1

(where gross operating turnover is over \$2 million)

Nil

#### Category 2

(where gross operating turnover is less than \$2 million)

##### a. Grenfell Sewerage Service

Comprising the whole of the operations & net assets of the sewerage reticulation & treatment system servicing the town of Grenfell.

### Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs. However, where Council does not pay some taxes, which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in special purpose financial statements. For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

#### Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – **26%** (19/20 27.5%)

## Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

**Land tax** – the first \$755,000 of combined land values attracts **0%**. For the combined land values in excess of \$755,000 up to \$4,616,000 the rate is **\$100 + 1.6%**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$4,616,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

**Payroll tax** – **4.85%** on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000.

In accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Water guidelines, a payment for the amount calculated as the annual tax equivalent charges (excluding income tax) must be paid from water supply and sewerage business activities.

The payment of taxation equivalent charges, referred to in the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the Act.

Achievement of substantial compliance to the DPIE – Water guidelines is not a prerequisite for the payment of the tax equivalent charges; however the payment must not exceed \$3 per assessment.

### Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities. Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested. Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level – gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the relevant corporate income tax rate, currently 26% (19/20 27.5%).

Income tax is only applied where a gain from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved. Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to the 'Council' as the owner of business operations – it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council.

Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS. The rate applied of 26% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

### Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges for all Category 1 businesses has been applied to all assets owned, or exclusively used by the business activity.

### Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that Council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors. In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

#### (i) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed. Subsidies occur where Council provides services on a less than cost recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations. The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statements of business activities.

#### (ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

The NCP policy statement requires that councils with Category 1 businesses 'would be expected to generate a return on capital funds employed that is comparable to rates of return for private businesses operating in a similar field'.

Funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies. The rate of return is disclosed for each of Council's business activities on the Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

**Operating result before capital income + interest expense**

**Written down value of I,PP&E as at 30 June**

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 3.66% at 30/6/22.

## Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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### **(iii) Dividends**

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself as owner of a range of businesses, or to any external entities.

A local government water supply and sewerage business is permitted to pay annual dividends from their water supply or sewerage business surpluses. Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the DPIE – Water guidelines and must not exceed 50% of the relevant surplus in any one year, or the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2022 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines, a Dividend Payment form, Statement of Compliance, Unqualified Independent Financial Audit Report and Compliance Audit Report are submitted to DPIE – Water.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **Report on the special purpose financial statements**

#### **Weddin Shire Council**

To the Councillors of Weddin Shire Council

### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) of Weddin Shire Council's (the Council) Declared Business Activity, sewerage, which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement of the Declared Business Activity for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Statement of Financial Position of the Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2022 and the Significant accounting policies note.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards described in the Significant accounting policies note and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2021–22 (LG Code).

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as the auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

## **Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting**

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the Significant accounting policies note to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's financial reporting responsibilities under the LG Code. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

## **Other Information**

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedule 'Permissible income for general rates'.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

## **The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for determining that the accounting policies, described in the Significant accounting policies note to the financial statements, are appropriate to meet the requirements in the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Karen Taylor  
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

19 December 2022  
SYDNEY



# Weddin Shire Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES  
for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Weddin Shire Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Contents	Page
<b>Special Schedules:</b>	
Permissible income for general rates	3
Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022	7

## Weddin Shire Council

### Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2021/22	Calculation 2022/23
<b>Notional general income calculation <sup>1</sup></b>			
Last year notional general income yield	a	2,902	2,962
Plus or minus adjustments <sup>2</sup>	b	2	6
<b>Notional general income</b>	c = a + b	<b>2,904</b>	<b>2,968</b>
<b>Permissible income calculation</b>			
Or rate peg percentage	e	2.00%	2.50%
Or plus rate peg amount	i = e x (c + g)	58	74
<b>Sub-total</b>	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	<b>2,962</b>	<b>3,042</b>
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	14	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	n = (l + m)	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total permissible income</b>	o = k + n	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,044</b>
Less notional general income yield	p	2,962	3,043
<b>Catch-up or (excess) result</b>	q = o - p	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>
Less unused catch-up <sup>5</sup>	s	(11)	—
<b>Carry forward to next year <sup>6</sup></b>	t = q + r + s	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

#### Notes

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called 'supplementary valuations' as defined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1916 (NSW)*.
- (5) Unused catch-up amounts or the rate peg balance amounts will be deducted if they are not caught up within ten years. Usually councils will have a nominal carry forward figure. These amounts can be adjusted for when setting the rates in a future year.
- (6) Carry-forward amounts which are in excess (an amount that exceeds the permissible income) require Ministerial approval by order published in the *NSW Government Gazette* in accordance with section 512 of the Act. The OLG will extract these amounts from Council's Permissible income for general rates Statement in the financial data return (FDR) to administer this process.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates

#### Weddin Shire Council

To the Councillors of Weddin Shire Council

### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Weddin Shire Council (the Council) for the year ending 30 June 2023.

In my opinion, the Schedule is prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2021–22 (LG Code) and is in accordance with the books and records of the Council.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the special purpose framework used to prepare the Schedule. The Schedule has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's reporting obligations under the LG Code. As a result, the Schedule may not be suitable for another purpose.

## Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 includes other information in addition to the Schedule and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements, special purpose financial statements and Special Schedule 'Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022'.

My opinion on the Schedule does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and the special purpose financial statements.

In connection with my audit of the Schedule, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Schedule or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

## The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Schedule

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation of the Schedule in accordance with the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Schedule, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance whether the Schedule as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the Schedule.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the Schedule is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar8.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar8.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited Schedule on any website where it may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the Schedule.



Karen Taylor  
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

19 December 2022  
SYDNEY

## Weddin Shire Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2021/22 Required maintenance <sup>a</sup>	2021/22 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings	107	107	107	26	10,188	22,064	41.0%	13.1%	45.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10,188</b>	<b>22,064</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Other structures	Other structures	22	22	22	45	2,848	3,585	27.5%	32.6%	39.5%	0.2%	0.2%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Roads	Transport Assets	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,462	179,185	246,800	38.8%	39.6%	13.2%	5.5%	2.9%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>179,185</b>	<b>246,800</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Sewerage network	Sewerage network	80	80	80	14	18,830	25,399	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18,830</b>	<b>25,399</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater	20	20	20	62	7,525	12,417	0.0%	0.0%	72.4%	27.6%	0.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7,525</b>	<b>12,417</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	24	24	24	11	6,302	7,832	87.8%	0.0%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total – all assets</b>		<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>224,878</b>	<b>318,097</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

(a) Required maintenance is the amount identified in Council's asset management plans.

## Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

#	Condition	Integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) description
1	Excellent/very good	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	Good	Only minor maintenance work required
3	Satisfactory	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

## Weddin Shire Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

## Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) \*

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators 2021      2020		Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals <sup>1</sup>	—	0.00%	526.65%	163.89%	>= 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,628				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	1,317	0.57%	0.58%	1.88%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	229,170				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	1,620	123.01%	124.35%	138.70%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	1,317				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	1,317	0.41%	0.41%	1.64%	
Gross replacement cost	318,097				

(\*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

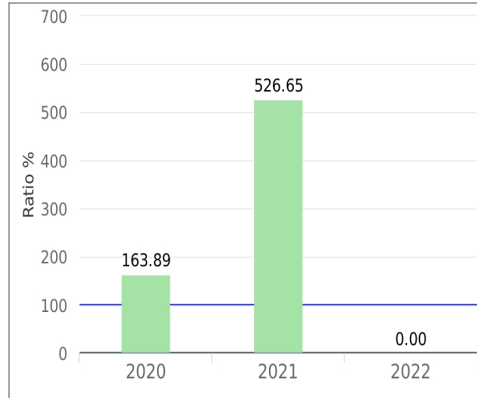
(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.



## Weddin Shire Council

### Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

#### Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



**Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio**

To assess the rate at which these assets are being renewed relative to the rate at which they are depreciating.

Commentary on result	
21/22 ratio	0.00%

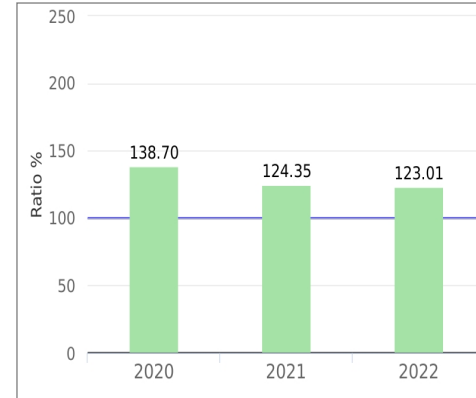
Benchmark: —  $\geq 100.00\%$

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

#### Asset maintenance ratio



**Asset maintenance ratio**

Compares actual vs. required annual asset maintenance. A ratio above 1.0 indicates Council is investing enough funds to stop the infrastructure backlog growing.

Commentary on result	
21/22 ratio	123.01%

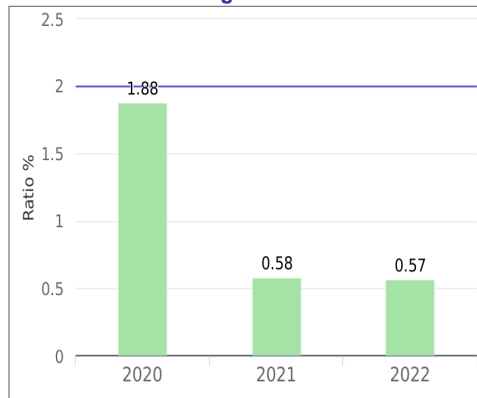
Benchmark: —  $> 100.00\%$

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

#### Infrastructure backlog ratio



**Infrastructure backlog ratio**

This ratio shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of a Council's infrastructure.

Commentary on result	
21/22 ratio	0.57%

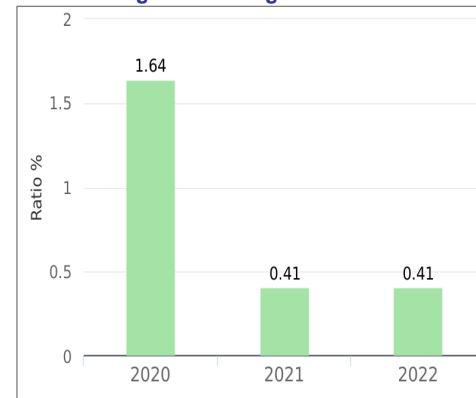
Benchmark: —  $< 2.00\%$

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

#### Cost to bring assets to agreed service level



**Cost to bring assets to agreed service level**

This ratio provides a snapshot of the proportion of outstanding renewal works compared to the total value of assets under Council's care and stewardship.

Commentary on result	
21/22 ratio	0.41%

## Weddin Shire Council

### Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

#### Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals <sup>1</sup>					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	0.00%	543.99%	0.00%	0.00%	>= 100.00%
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard					
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	0.59%	0.49%	0.42%	8.96%	< 2.00%
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance					
Required asset maintenance	129.83%	139.00%	17.50%	51.55%	> 100.00%
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council					
Gross replacement cost	0.42%	0.36%	0.31%	1.44%	

(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.