



Richmond
Valley
Council



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2022

This report documents Richmond Valley Council's financial performance throughout the 2021-2022 financial year.



Richmond Valley Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022



Richmond Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Overview

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

10 Graham Place
Casino NSW 2470

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.richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au.

Richmond Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

Each year NSW local governments are required to present audited financial statements to their council and community.

What you will find in the Statements

The financial statements set out the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The format of the financial statements is standard across all NSW Councils and complies with both the accounting and reporting requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and requirements as set down by the Office of Local Government.

About the Councillor/Management Statement

The financial statements must be certified by senior staff as 'presenting fairly' the Council's financial results for the year and are required to be adopted by Council – ensuring both responsibility for and ownership of the financial statements.

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

Summarises Council's financial performance for the year, listing all income and expenses. This statement also displays Council's original adopted budget to provide a comparison between what was projected and what actually occurred.

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

Primarily records changes in the fair value of Council's Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

3. The Statement of Financial Position

A 30 June snapshot of Council's financial position indicating its assets, liabilities and "net wealth".

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

The overall change for the year (in dollars) of Council's "net wealth".

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

Indicates where Council's cash came from and where it was spent. This statement also displays Council's original adopted budget to provide a comparison between what was projected and what actually occurred.

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide greater detail and additional information on the five primary financial statements.

About the Auditor's Reports

Council's financial statements are required to be audited by the NSW Audit Office.

In NSW the auditor provides 2 audit reports:

1. an opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly the Council's financial performance and position, and
2. their observations on the conduct of the audit, including commentary on the Council's financial performance and financial position.

Who uses the Financial Statements?

The financial statements are publicly available documents and must be presented at a Council meeting between seven days and five weeks after the date of the audit report.

The public can make submissions to Council up to seven days subsequent to the public presentation of the financial statements.

Council is required to forward an audited set of financial statements to the Office of Local Government.

Richmond Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement by Councillors and Management

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.

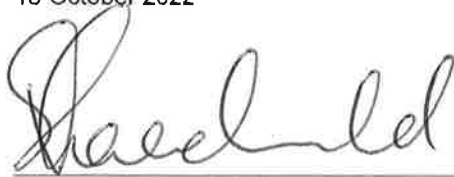
Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2022.



Robert Mustow
Mayor
18 October 2022



Stephen Morrissey
Councillor
18 October 2022



Vaughan Macdonald
General Manager
18 October 2022



Ryan Gater
Responsible Accounting Officer
18 October 2022

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Income from continuing operations				
29,503	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	29,292	28,100
15,575	User charges and fees	B2-2	13,902	15,243
268	Other revenues	B2-3	2,770	167
10,903	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	27,851	12,771
14,243	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	25,582	12,493
1,004	Interest and investment income	B2-5	364	381
1,460	Other income	B2-6	2,096	2,478
<u>72,956</u>	Total income from continuing operations		<u>101,857</u>	<u>71,633</u>
Expenses from continuing operations				
22,282	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	22,070	21,280
17,718	Materials and services	B3-2	35,234	18,183
1,055	Borrowing costs	B3-3	916	1,031
17,673	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	18,000	17,788
2,180	Other expenses	B3-5	3,310	2,294
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	2,340	971
<u>60,908</u>	Total expenses from continuing operations		<u>81,870</u>	<u>61,547</u>
<u>12,048</u>	Operating result from continuing operations		<u>19,987</u>	<u>10,086</u>
<u>12,048</u>	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		<u>19,987</u>	<u>10,086</u>
<u>(2,195)</u>	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		<u>(5,595)</u>	<u>(2,407)</u>

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

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		19,987	10,086
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	56,783	12,269
Impairment (loss) reversal / (revaluation decrement) relating to infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	(29,110)	(7,327)
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		27,673	4,942
Total other comprehensive income for the year		27,673	4,942
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		47,660	15,028

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

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	49,572	26,669
Investments	C1-2	22,330	30,357
Receivables	C1-4	9,667	9,018
Inventories	C1-5	4,907	2,722
Contract assets and contract cost assets	C1-6	2,647	3,316
Other	C1-8	520	355
Total current assets		89,643	72,437
Non-current assets			
Investments	C1-2	6,750	4,750
Receivables	C1-4	2,458	1,375
Inventories	C1-5	815	1,074
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-7	831,155	796,866
Right of use assets	C2-1	1,099	814
Total non-current assets		842,277	804,879
Total assets		931,920	877,316
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	11,042	5,939
Contract liabilities	C3-2	5,459	4,957
Lease liabilities	C2-1	410	274
Borrowings	C3-3	3,371	2,722
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	4,496	4,812
Provisions	C3-5	1,392	1,890
Total current liabilities		26,170	20,594
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	417	400
Contract liabilities	C3-2	103	286
Lease liabilities	C2-1	584	541
Borrowings	C3-3	19,462	18,092
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	131	155
Provisions	C3-5	3,901	3,756
Total non-current liabilities		24,598	23,230
Total liabilities		50,768	43,824
Net assets		881,152	833,492
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	389,640	369,653
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	491,512	463,839
Council equity interest		881,152	833,492
Total equity		881,152	833,492

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

Richmond Valley 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		369,653	463,839	833,492	359,567	458,897	818,464
Net operating result for the year		19,987	–	19,987	10,086	–	10,086
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	–	56,783	56,783	–	12,269	12,269
– Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPP&E	C1-7	–	(29,110)	(29,110)	–	(7,327)	(7,327)
Other comprehensive income		–	27,673	27,673	–	4,942	4,942
Total comprehensive income		19,987	27,673	47,660	10,086	4,942	15,028
Closing balance at 30 June		389,640	491,512	881,152	369,653	463,839	833,492

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

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
29,503	Rates and annual charges		29,285	28,403
15,575	User charges and fees		11,137	14,462
1,004	Interest received		400	474
25,146	Grants and contributions		53,696	27,740
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		703	–
1,459	Other		4,756	1,824
<i>Payments:</i>				
(22,282)	Payments to employees		(22,381)	(21,223)
(17,718)	Payments for materials and services		(31,515)	(17,402)
(1,055)	Borrowing costs		(1,239)	(1,127)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		–	(199)
(2,180)	Other		(2,212)	(1,418)
29,452	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	42,630	31,534
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
–	Sale of investments		7,000	12,499
2,805	Sale of real estate assets		2,046	1,625
566	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		341	610
2	Deferred debtors receipts		2	1
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Purchase of investments		(2,001)	–
(43,690)	Payments for IPPE		(26,431)	(22,075)
(3,191)	Purchase of real estate assets		(2,179)	(1,381)
(43,508)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(21,222)	(8,721)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
5,850	Proceeds from borrowings		4,740	–
<i>Payments:</i>				
(3,048)	Repayment of borrowings		(2,721)	(2,600)
–	Principal component of lease payments		(524)	(230)
2,802	Net cash flows from financing activities		1,495	(2,830)
(11,254)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		22,903	19,983
26,669	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		26,669	6,686
15,415	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	49,572	26,669
29,080	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	29,080	35,107
44,495	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		78,652	61,776

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

Richmond Valley Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 18 October 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 (NSW)* and Regulations, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting. Council is a not for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing these financial statements.

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

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts disclosed in the financial statements are actual amounts. Specific budgetary amounts have been included for comparative analysis (to actuals) in the following reports and notes:

- Income statement
- Statement of cash flows
- B5-1 Material budget variations

and are clearly marked.

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.

Natural Disaster Events and COVID-19 Impacts

During the 2021/2022 financial year, Council has been faced with catastrophic flooding to our region as well as ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. These events have significantly impacted our Local Government Area (LGA) along with much of the nation. These financial challenges have presented themselves at a time when the community is relying heavily on Council to maintain essential services and to provide economic stimulus by supporting local suppliers and job creation schemes.

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were not as significant during the 2021/2022 financial year, compared to the previous year. Impacts during 2021/2022 due to flooding and the pandemic largely consisted of delays in the supply and delivery of materials as well as constraints on contractor availability.

Despite the ongoing impacts of natural disaster events, Council is confident that it will continue as a going concern in the long-term.

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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.

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
- Water service
- 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. 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 utilise a number of volunteer services however these are deemed not material to recognise on the income statement.

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.

None of these standards had a significant impact on reported position or performance.

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
Functions or activities										
Connecting People and Places	33,959	19,730	34,831	27,655	(872)	(7,925)	41,603	17,018	514,949	543,179
Growing our Economy	9,514	8,306	6,099	7,780	3,415	526	783	1,274	42,958	36,452
Looking after our Environment	33,214	24,335	34,937	24,523	(1,723)	(188)	3,172	1,335	281,461	226,426
Making Council Great	24,142	20,191	4,975	2,518	19,167	17,673	7,875	5,637	92,552	71,259
Total functions and activities	100,829	72,562	80,842	62,476	19,987	10,086	53,433	25,264	931,920	877,316

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Connecting People and Places

Festivals and Events, Swimming Pools, Libraries, Emergency Management, Cemeteries, Sports Grounds, Parks and Facilities, Community Centres and Halls, Building and Maintaining Roads, Community Engagement, Consultation and Communication, Community Programs and Grants.

Growing our Economy

Economic Development, Tourism, Town Planning and Development Services, Quarries, Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange, Private Works, Real Estate Development.

Looking after our Environment

Waste Management, Stormwater Management, Water Supplies, Sewerage Services, Environmental Health, Environmental Management.

Making Council Great

Governance and Advocacy, Customer Service, Information Technology Services, People and Culture, Work Health and Safety, Financial Services, Engineering Support and Asset Management, Fleet Management.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2022	2021
Ordinary rates		
Residential	9,515	9,022
Farmland	2,932	2,776
Business	1,987	1,894
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(372)	(380)
Rates levied to ratepayers	14,062	13,312
Pensioner rate subsidies received	205	209
Total ordinary rates	14,267	13,521
Annual charges		
<small>(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)</small>		
Domestic waste management services	4,827	4,587
Stormwater management services	201	203
Water supply services	1,623	1,522
Sewerage services	7,454	7,408
Waste management services (non-domestic)	1,126	1,065
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(449)	(459)
Annual charges levied	14,782	14,326
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Water	78	80
– Sewerage	72	78
– Domestic waste management	93	95
Total annual charges	15,025	14,579
Total rates and annual charges	29,292	28,100

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 that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

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	Timing	2022	2021
Specific user charges			
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Water supply services	1	4,622	4,666
Sewerage services	1	1,433	918
Waste management services (non-domestic)	1	23	24
Total specific user charges		6,078	5,608
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)			
Planning and building regulation	2	551	642
Private works – section 67	1	217	1,372
Regulatory/ statutory fees	2	139	161
Registration fees	2	191	193
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		1,098	2,368
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))			
Aerodrome	2	11	5
Caravan park	2	40	55
Cemeteries	2	403	263
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	1	1,764	3,101
Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange	2	1,900	1,791
Waste disposal tipping fees	2	1,867	1,681
Casino showground	2	18	17
Richmond Upper Clarence Regional Library	2	17	15
Sports grounds	2	30	30
Other	2	676	309
Total fees and charges – other		6,726	7,267
Total other user charges and fees		7,824	9,635
Total user charges and fees		13,902	15,243
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		10,257	10,081
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		3,645	5,162
Total user charges and fees		13,902	15,243

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.

Where an upfront fee is charged such as joining fees for the leisure centre the fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the membership.

Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue from licences is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than over the term of the licence.

B2-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	Timing	2022	2021
Fines	2	91	143
Insurance claims recoveries	116	2,676	1
Other	2	3	23
Total other revenue		2,770	167

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time (1)		-	-
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)		2,770	167
Total other revenue		2,770	167

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 and fines are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received or when the penalty has been applied, whichever occurs first.

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	Timing	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	1,969	1,735	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	875	794	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	3,024	1,856	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	1,351	852	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year		7,219	5,237	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Bushfire and emergency services	2	1,634	1,703	238	252
Energy saving certificate	1	189	–	–	–
Economic Development	2	17	69	–	485
LIRS subsidy	2	1	2	–	–
Library – Richmond Upper Clarence Regional	2	572	551	2	400
Natural disaster funding	1	13,572	1,814	7,976	3,237
Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange	2	–	–	227	192
Public Halls	1	–	–	450	229
Sewerage (excl. section 64 contributions)	2	–	–	923	–
Sporting grounds, parks and facilities	1	77	76	5,016	1,693
Strategic planning	2	5	12	–	–
Street lighting	2	92	92	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)	2	1,002	1,002	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	1	920	920	2,911	2,825
Tourism	2	38	18	–	–
Waste and sustainability	1	946	300	–	42
Water supplies (excl. section 64 contributions)	2	–	4	136	87
Other specific grants and contributions	2	1,537	931	4,347	108
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		20,602	7,494	22,226	9,550
Non-cash contributions					
Roads and bridges		–	–	316	–
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.4 and s7.11 – EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA)	2	–	–	48	363
Bushfire and Emergency Services	2	30	40	601	1,154
Sporting grounds	2	–	–	838	122
Public Halls	2	–	–	34	137
Total other contributions – non-cash		30	40	1,837	1,776
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		20,632	7,534	24,063	11,326
Total grants and non-developer contributions		27,851	12,771	24,063	11,326
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		8,238	6,306	2,055	1,576
– State funding		18,699	6,120	16,885	8,898
– Other funding		914	345	5,123	852
		27,851	12,771	24,063	11,326

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Timing	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):	G3					
Cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	332	278
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		2	–	–	369	391
S 64 – water supply contributions		2	–	–	260	157
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		2	–	–	558	341
Total developer contributions			–	–	1,519	1,167
Total contributions			–	–	1,519	1,167
Total grants and contributions			27,851	12,771	25,582	12,493
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions						
Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)			20,604	2,114	16,353	8,017
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)			7,247	10,657	9,229	4,476
Total grants and contributions			27,851	12,771	25,582	12,493

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
Grants				
Unspent funds at 1 July	1,422	1,907	4,697	1,763
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	–	–	–	20
Add: Funds received for the provision of goods and services in a future period	4,709	760	3,820	–
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	–	–	–
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(849)	(1,245)	(2,630)	(1,345)
Unspent grants at 30 June	5,282	1,422	5,887	438

Unspent grants are largely comprised of (\$'000's):-

\$3,200 Flood Recovery Grant
 \$817 Roads to Recovery
 \$407 SCCF Grant - Crawford Square, Coraki Pool
 \$1,318 Casino Showground Upgrade
 \$1,000 Northern Rivers Rail Trail Stage 2
 \$988 Fixing Local Roads - Benns Rd, Naughtons Gap Rd
 \$393 Fixing Country Roads - Country Lane

Contributions

Unspent funds at 1 July	279	396	10,359	9,897
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	127	73	3,707	45
Add: contributions received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	–	–	–	1,345
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(27)	(190)	(946)	(928)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	379	279	13,120	10,359

This balance is largely attributed to developer contributions (\$10.8m)

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 milestones or schedule of costs. 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.

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

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.

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
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	27	34
– Cash and investments	337	347
Total interest and investment income (losses)	364	381
Interest and investment income is attributable to:		
Unrestricted investments/financial assets:		
General Council cash and investments	364	381
Total interest and investment income	364	381

Accounting policy

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

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Reversal of impairment losses on receivables			
Other		–	12
Total reversal of impairment losses on receivables	C1-4	–	12
Fair value increment on investments			
Fair value increment on investments through profit and loss		–	936
Total Fair value increment on investments		–	936
Rental income			
Other lease income			
Quarry leases		1,877	1,327
Room/Facility Hire		219	203
Total other lease income		2,096	1,530
Total rental income	C2-2	2,096	1,530
Total other income		2,096	2,478

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	17,507	17,018
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	3,077	3,105
Superannuation	2,071	2,045
Workers' compensation insurance	452	644
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	56	46
Payroll tax	149	98
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	216	268
Other	203	168
Total employee costs	23,731	23,392
Less: capitalised costs	(1,661)	(2,112)
Total employee costs expensed	22,070	21,280

Accounting policy

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

Retirement benefit obligations

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.

Superannuation plans

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		30,028	13,728
Audit Fees	F2-1	91	95
Previously other expenses:			
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	198	198
Advertising		119	100
Bank charges		75	80
Electricity and heating		792	791
Insurance		685	565
Street lighting		690	301
Subscriptions and publications		171	132
Telephone and communications		495	439
Valuation fees		72	70
IT expenses		952	803
Postage, printing & stationary		298	129
Other expenses		60	51
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: other		151	226
Expenses from leases of low value assets		357	281
Variable lease expense relating to usage		–	194
Total materials and services		35,234	18,183

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
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on leases		27	17
Interest on loans		878	1,002
Total interest bearing liability costs		905	1,019
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		905	1,019
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Discount adjustments relating to movements in provisions (other than ELE)			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	11	12
Total other borrowing costs		11	12
Total borrowing costs expensed		916	1,031

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
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		1,857	1,763
Office equipment		82	71
Furniture and fittings		74	78
Land improvements (depreciable)		332	530
Infrastructure:	C1-7		
– Buildings – specialised		1,145	1,134
– Other structures		528	519
– Roads		6,338	6,236
– Bridges		1,184	1,172
– Footpaths		273	264
– Stormwater drainage		516	512
– Water supply network		1,436	1,411
– Sewerage network		2,267	2,244
– Other open space/recreational assets		859	630
Right of use assets	C2-1	418	227
Other assets:			
– Library books		86	87
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:			
– Tip assets	C3-5,C1-7	598	897
– Quarry assets	C3-5,C1-7	7	13
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		18,000	17,788
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		18,000	17,788
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPPE			
Land improvements (depreciable)		58	–
Infrastructure:	C1-7		
– Buildings – specialised		1,319	–
– Roads		20,318	6,551
– Bridges		5,042	776
– Stormwater drainage		328	–
– Water supply network		30	–
– Sewerage network		2,015	–
Total gross IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs		29,110	7,327
Amounts taken through revaluation reserve	C1-7	(29,110)	(7,327)
Total IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs charged to Income Statement		–	–
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		18,000	17,788

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 no longer required to be tested for impairment under AASB 136. This is because 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.

Other 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

B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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
Impairment of receivables			
Other		91	–
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	91	–
Fair value decrement on investments			
Fair value decrement on investments		1,028	–
Total Fair value decrement on investments	C1-2	1,028	–
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
Election expenses		160	–
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		34	45
– NSW fire brigade levy		115	124
– NSW rural fire service levy		1,048	1,435
– Waste levy		218	147
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		616	543
Total other expenses		3,310	2,294

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
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal		341	610
Less: carrying amount of assets sold/written off		(4,256)	(2,522)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(3,915)	(1,912)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of real estate assets held for sale	C1-5		
Proceeds from disposal		2,046	1,625
Less: carrying amount of assets sold/written off		(471)	(684)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		1,575	941
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(2,340)	(971)

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 22/06/2021 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 -----	
Revenues				
Other revenues	268	2,770	2,502	934% F
Other revenue was over budget by \$2,502,000 (934%) largely due to Council receiving \$2,000,000 in insurance claims as a result of the February 2022 Flooding Natural Disaster for damage to Council's properties. In addition, Council also received \$300,266 in insurance funding for damage to the Casino Indoor Sports Stadium flooring as a result of the February 2021 Storm event.				
Capital grants and contributions	14,243	25,582	11,339	80% F
Council's grants and contributions were over budget by \$11,339,000 (80%). In many instances, the actual amount of grants received depends upon decisions made by the State and Federal Governments after the original budget is adopted and on the outcomes of various grant applications submitted throughout the year. The main increase included natural disaster funding from the February 2022 flood event of \$5mil towards emergency and immediate reconstruction works, along with natural disaster funding for the clean up and transportation of flood waste in excess of \$9mil.				
Interest and investment revenue	1,004	364	(640)	(64)% U
Council's interest and investment revenue was under budget by \$640,000 (64%). This was mainly due to unfavourable fair value losses on Council's investments held with NSW Treasury Corporation of \$1,027,795. The overall economic market has been volatile over the past twelve months with interest rates low. Council's T-Corp investments are long term investments and are subject to market volatility, particularly during times of economic uncertainty.				
Other income	1,460	2,096	636	44% F
Other income was over budget by \$636,000 (44%). This was a result of higher than anticipated rental income from Council's quarries.				

Expenses

Net losses from disposal of assets	-	2,340	(2,340)	∞ U
The net profit or loss from the disposal of assets is unknown at the time of setting the original budget. As a result, asset purchases and sales are budgeted for on a gross basis only. The net loss from the disposal of assets is \$2,340,000, details of which are disclosed in note B4.				

Statement of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities	29,452	42,630	13,178	45% F
Net cash flows from operating activities were over budget by \$13,178,000 (45%). This was mainly attributable to grants and contributions received being over budget by \$23,484,000 as well as payments for materials and services being over budget by \$13,604,000.				
Cash flows from investing activities	(43,508)	(21,222)	22,286	(51)% F
Council's cash flows from investing activities were under budget by \$22,286,000 (51%). This was mainly due to Council's capital expenditure on assets being under budget by \$17,030,000 due to the major flood in February 2022 and continued wet weather making it difficult to complete projects with supply and contractor constraints.				

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2022	2021
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	931	831
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	48,641	25,838
Total cash and cash equivalents	49,572	26,669

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	49,572	26,669
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	49,572	26,669

Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include: 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; and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

C1-2 Financial investments

\$ '000	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Managed funds	14,330	–	15,357	–
Total	14,330	–	15,357	–
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	8,000	–	15,000	–
Government and semi-government bonds	–	2,000	–	–
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	–	4,750	–	4,750
Total	8,000	6,750	15,000	4,750
Total financial investments	22,330	6,750	30,357	4,750
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	71,902	6,750	57,026	4,750

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.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position.

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.

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.

Council's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise investments in managed funds in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	78,652	61,776
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(48,587)</u>	<u>(36,942)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	30,065	24,834

External restrictions

External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:

Specific purpose unexpended loans – general	2,372	–
Bonds and deposits	818	481
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	5,387	5,075
Developer contributions – general	3,516	3,572
Developer contributions – water fund	2,413	2,153
Developer contributions – sewer fund	4,795	4,237
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	5,782	1,044
Water fund	5,096	5,399
Sewer fund	8,268	7,974
Domestic waste management	6,298	5,465
Stormwater management	860	665
Other	2,982	877
Total external restrictions	48,587	36,942

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		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	30,065	24,834
Less: Internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(29,761)</u>	<u>(24,502)</u>
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	304	332

Internal allocations

At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:

Plant and vehicle replacement	3,692	3,899
Real estate and infrastructure	3,132	4,178
Employees leave entitlement	1,407	1,385
Carry over works	1,118	379
Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange	322	2
Insurance	2,181	602
Other waste management	5,420	4,132
Petersons quarry	2,235	2,390
Public cemeteries perpetual maintenance	156	166
Quarry rehabilitation	355	252
Richmond Upper Clarence Regional Library	200	147
TfNSW state road maintenance contract	6	6
Road rehabilitation	1,872	1,608
Rural road safety program	98	92
Unexpended rates variations	1,111	645

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments (continued)

\$ '000	2022	2021
Financial Assistance Grant Advance Payment	4,374	2,708
Woodview quarry	1,771	1,911
Northern Rivers Rail Trail Maintenance	311	–
Total internal allocations	29,761	24,502

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
(c) Unrestricted and unallocated		
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	304	332

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2022		2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Rates and annual charges	2,843	598	2,755	555
Interest and extra charges	110	7	131	8
User charges and fees	5,412	1,619	3,772	424
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	90	–	104	–
Bank guarantees	102	304	51	355
Deferred debtors	11	–	2	11
Government grants and subsidies	741	24	1,840	53
Net GST receivable	305	–	233	–
Other debtors	167	–	215	–
Total	9,781	2,552	9,103	1,406
Less: provision for impairment				
Rates and annual charges	(29)	(19)	(28)	(17)
User charges and fees	(74)	(74)	(51)	(13)
Other debtors	(11)	(1)	(6)	(1)
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(114)	(94)	(85)	(31)
Total net receivables	9,667	2,458	9,018	1,375
Externally restricted receivables				
Water supply				
– Specific purpose grants	78	–	80	–
– Rates and availability charges	348	100	330	94
– Other	1,266	358	1,148	316
Sewerage services				
– Specific purpose grants	76	–	78	–
– Rates and availability charges	1,618	454	1,568	416
– Other	386	105	316	66
Domestic waste management	228	11	217	11
Total external restrictions	4,000	1,028	3,737	903
Unrestricted receivables	5,667	1,430	5,281	472
Total net receivables	9,667	2,458	9,018	1,375

\$ '000	2022	2021
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	116	130
Impairment loss recognised	92	(13)
Balance at the end of the year	208	117

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 determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating ECL, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

When considering the ECL for rates 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. For non-rates debtors, Council uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Council uses the presentation that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Council in full, without recourse by the Council to actions such as realising security (if any is held) or
- the financial assets (for non-rates debtors) are more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as 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. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Council writes off a trade 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, or when the receivables are considered significantly past due, whichever occurs first.

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

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
(i) Inventories at cost				
Real estate for resale	4,032	815	2,065	1,074
Stores and materials	875	–	657	–
Total inventories	4,907	815	2,722	1,074

Externally restricted assets

There are no restrictions applicable to the above assets.

(i) Other disclosures

\$ '000	Notes	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
(a) Details for real estate development					
Residential - developed		–	–	280	–
Residential - undeveloped		–	–	285	–
Industrial/commercial		4,032	815	1,500	1,074
Total real estate for resale		4,032	815	2,065	1,074

(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)

Represented by:

Acquisition costs	690	794	712	1,053
Development costs	3,342	21	1,353	21
Total costs	4,032	815	2,065	1,074
Total real estate for resale	4,032	815	2,065	1,074

Movements:

Real estate assets at beginning of the year		2,065	1,074	1,289	1,153
– Purchases and other costs		2,179	–	1,131	250
– WDV of sales (expense)	B4-1	(471)	–	(684)	–
– Transfer between current/non-current		259	(259)	329	(329)
Total real estate for resale		4,032	815	2,065	1,074

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

\$ '000	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Contract assets	2,647	–	3,316	–
Total contract assets and contract cost assets	2,647	–	3,316	–

Contract assets

Government Grants & Subsidies - Natural Disaster Funding (Capital Only)	1,122	–	2,509	–
Government Grants & Subsidies - Other capital grants	1,525	–	807	–
Total contract assets	2,647	–	3,316	–

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.

Contract cost asset – costs to fulfil a contract

Where costs are incurred to fulfil a contract and these costs are outside the scope of another accounting standard, they are capitalised as contract cost assets if the following criteria are met:

- the costs relate directly to a contract
- the costs generate or enhance resources of Council that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

The capitalised costs are recognised in the Income statement on a systematic basis consistent with the timing of revenue recognition.

Refer to B3-4 for the accounting policy for impairment of contract cost assets.

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 ¹	Additions new assets	Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in equity)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000															
Capital work in progress	5,814	–	5,814	8,902	688	–	–	–	–	(2,623)	–	–	12,781	–	12,781
Plant and equipment	28,986	(15,761)	13,225	3,503	506	–	(481)	(1,857)	–	136	–	–	31,126	(16,095)	15,031
Office equipment	1,319	(1,176)	143	–	107	–	–	(82)	–	–	–	–	1,419	(1,252)	167
Furniture and fittings	1,430	(1,046)	384	–	50	–	(12)	(74)	–	–	–	–	1,451	(1,103)	348
Land:															
– Crown land	22,055	–	22,055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	691	6,772	29,517	–	29,517
– Operational land	22,095	–	22,095	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	(688)	5,263	26,700	–	26,700
– Community land	9,094	–	9,094	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	2,548	11,639	–	11,639
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	374	–	374	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	374	–	374
Land improvements – non-depreciable	5,796	–	5,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	601	6,397	–	6,397
Land improvements – depreciable	21,801	(3,978)	17,823	–	559	–	(33)	(332)	(58)	5	(4,087)	1,401	18,621	(3,343)	15,278
Infrastructure:															
– Buildings – specialised	76,638	(18,922)	57,716	373	295	37	(804)	(1,145)	(1,319)	884	–	5,797	84,671	(22,836)	61,835
– Other structures	24,440	(2,640)	21,800	97	14	–	(1)	(528)	–	–	–	2,204	27,075	(3,489)	23,586
– Roads	322,739	(105,546)	217,193	4,617	149	3,102	(384)	(6,338)	(20,318)	64	–	15,487	348,075	(134,503)	213,572
– Bridges	100,474	(33,606)	66,868	1,198	10	274	(477)	(1,184)	(5,042)	317	–	4,641	108,307	(41,701)	66,606
– Footpaths	17,189	(2,843)	14,346	214	97	–	(142)	(273)	–	518	–	978	19,050	(3,312)	15,738
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	64,681	–	64,681	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,528	69,229	–	69,229
– Stormwater drainage	61,293	(10,500)	50,793	35	50	–	(34)	(516)	(328)	–	–	3,517	65,627	(12,110)	53,517
– Water supply network	95,045	(21,956)	73,089	758	141	8	(742)	(1,436)	(30)	592	–	5,087	108,803	(31,336)	77,467
– Sewerage network	146,969	(34,612)	112,357	1,169	117	383	(662)	(2,267)	(2,015)	107	–	(4,310)	170,657	(65,777)	104,880
– Other open space/recreational assets	23,510	(4,489)	19,021	1,024	138	–	(464)	(859)	–	–	4,087	2,269	32,310	(7,094)	25,216
Other assets:															
– Library books	1,119	(771)	348	–	101	–	(17)	(86)	–	–	–	–	1,113	(767)	346
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):															
– Tip assets	6,180	(4,387)	1,793	–	–	–	(283)	(598)	–	–	–	–	5,897	(4,985)	912
– Quarry assets	447	(389)	58	–	–	–	(32)	(7)	–	–	–	–	415	(396)	19
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,059,488	(262,622)	796,866	21,920	3,042	3,804	(4,568)	(17,582)	(29,110)	–	–	56,783	1,181,254	(350,099)	831,155

(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

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 ¹	Additions new assets	Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in equity)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000															
Capital work in progress	2,397	–	2,397	1,597	2,957	–	(80)	–	–	(1,057)	–	–	5,814	–	5,814
Plant and equipment	26,952	(14,371)	12,581	1,481	1,301	–	(375)	(1,763)	–	–	–	–	28,986	(15,761)	13,225
Office equipment	1,307	(1,108)	199	–	15	–	–	(71)	–	–	–	–	1,319	(1,176)	143
Furniture and fittings	1,384	(968)	416	–	46	–	–	(78)	–	–	–	–	1,430	(1,046)	384
Land:															
– Operational land	19,376	–	19,376	–	69	–	(430)	–	–	–	259	2,821	22,095	–	22,095
– Community land	7,740	–	7,740	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(45)	1,399	9,094	–	9,094
– Crown land	18,020	–	18,020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(214)	4,249	22,055	–	22,055
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	371	–	371	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	374	–	374
Land improvements – non-depreciable	5,796	–	5,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,796	–	5,796
Land improvements – depreciable	20,567	(3,422)	17,145	107	135	–	(5)	(530)	–	–	971	–	21,801	(3,978)	17,823
Infrastructure:															
– Buildings – specialised	75,880	(18,633)	57,247	1,277	179	–	(254)	(1,134)	–	401	–	–	76,638	(18,922)	57,716
– Other structures	24,193	(2,133)	22,060	18	257	–	(13)	(519)	–	5	(7)	–	24,440	(2,640)	21,800
– Roads	317,494	(97,575)	219,919	5,200	687	3,335	(509)	(6,236)	(6,551)	221	–	1,127	322,739	(105,546)	217,193
– Bridges	99,970	(31,794)	68,176	–	–	298	–	(1,172)	(776)	–	–	342	100,474	(33,606)	66,868
– Footpaths	17,096	(2,640)	14,456	166	50	–	(143)	(264)	–	9	–	72	17,189	(2,843)	14,346
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	64,378	–	64,378	–	67	–	(92)	–	–	–	–	328	64,681	–	64,681
– Stormwater drainage	60,612	(9,953)	50,659	154	236	–	(4)	(512)	–	4	–	256	61,293	(10,500)	50,793
– Water supply network	92,891	(20,751)	72,140	1,253	427	–	(209)	(1,411)	–	230	–	659	95,045	(21,956)	73,089
– Sewerage network	144,827	(32,301)	112,526	742	430	–	(273)	(2,244)	–	160	–	1,016	146,969	(34,612)	112,357
– Other open space/recreational assets	23,943	(4,006)	19,937	474	293	–	(117)	(630)	–	27	(964)	–	23,510	(4,489)	19,021
Other assets:															
– Library books	1,140	(783)	357	–	96	–	(18)	(87)	–	–	–	–	1,119	(771)	348
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note 14):															
– Tip assets	5,239	(3,491)	1,748	–	942	–	–	(897)	–	–	–	–	6,180	(4,387)	1,793
– Quarry assets	501	(375)	126	–	–	–	(55)	(13)	–	–	–	–	447	(389)	58
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,032,074	(244,304)	787,770	12,469	8,190	3,633	(2,577)	(17,561)	(7,327)	–	–	12,269	1,059,488	(262,622)	796,866

(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

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Independent comprehensive valuations are performed at least every five 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 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 revaluation reserves directly in equity to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

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 are acquired by Council for nil or nominal consideration, 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.

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:

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	3 to 10	Playground equipment	10 to 60
Office furniture	5 to 20	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 100
Computer equipment	3		
Vehicles	5 to 20	Buildings	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 20	Buildings	10 to 100
Other plant and equipment	3 to 50		
Water and sewer assets		Stormwater assets	
Dams and reservoirs	25 to 200	Drains	80 to 120
Treatment Plant structure	10 to 100	Culverts	80 to 120
Treatment Plant mech & elec	10 to 60		
Pump Station structure	15 to 100		
Pumps Station mech & elect	20 to 50		
Reticulation pipes: PVC	100	Transportation Assets	
Reticulation pipes: Other	70 to 100	Kerb & Gutter	100
		Footpaths	25 to 75
Transportation assets		Minor & Major Culverts	50 to 100
Sealed roads: surface	20 to 35		
Sealed roads: structure	60 to 110	Other infrastructure assets	
Unsealed roads	25 to 35	Bulk earthworks	Infinite
Bridge: concrete	105	Open space/recreational assets	10 to 100
Bridge: timber	85		

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

Impairment

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2022. Where indicators of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying value.

During February and March of 2022, the Richmond Valley and surrounding LGA's were severely impacted by catastrophic flooding which resulted in Council recognising an impairment value of \$29.1 million relating directly to the natural disaster. The recovery process is expected to take at least three to five years.

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

This flood event resulted in damage to the following asset classes:

- Roads and Bridges
- Stormwater
- Water
- Sewerage
- LID
- Buildings

Impairment Assessment Process

Following the flood event, Council staff commenced inspections of its assets to determine the extent of damage. The processes involved are as per below:

Roads and Bridges

Total impairment - \$25,359,880

Estimated repair costs are calculated using Transport for NSW templates which provides a repair estimate based on the extent of damage (Low, Medium, High) and the length of the damage and type of asset base etc. These estimates have been utilised to determine the impairment value. For large repair values, the amount of repairs have been reviewed against the asset WDV and where the estimated repair is higher, the total asset has been impaired.

Stormwater

Total impairment - \$328,199

Council assets staff inspected stormwater assets, in particular the outlets leading into the Richmond River. These outlets experienced significant damage due to the damage to the riverbank making the sites inaccessible. The cost to repair these assets will be substantially higher due to the need to make the sites accessible. These assets have been reviewed against their current book value to determine the impairment amounts.

Buildings

Total impairment - \$1,319,258

A number of Council's building were inundated with flood water resulting in damage to the interior lining, kitchens, bathrooms and flooring. A total of 25 buildings were damaged resulting in estimated repairs of \$1.348 million. Council's asset staff engaged local contractors to provide estimates for repair works which were used in determining the value for impairment.

LID

Total impairment - \$58,033

Open Spaces staff inspected sporting fields and parks for damage. The majority of the damage was in relation to debris with only one field suffering major damage due to the length of time being underwater. The Woodburn Oval requires new turf with the existing surface extensively damaged.

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Total impairment - \$2,044,878

Estimated costs of repairs were determined by quotations, previous project costs and actual replacements that occurred immediately after the flood to become operational again. Council engaged a quantity surveyor to undertake costings for Riley's Hill STP and pump stations and the Manager Electrical and Mechanical Maintenance from Hunter Water, Newcastle, was on site for a week to assess the losses.

In accordance with AASB 116, any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrement. Impairment losses are recognised against the revaluation reserve to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation reserve for the same asset.

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. Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with the IPPE accounting policy.

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.

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

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

equipment has been purchased or constructed". These Rural Fire Service assets are recognised as assets of the Council in these financial statements.

C1-8 Other

Other assets

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Prepayments	520	-	355	-
Total other assets	520	-	355	-

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over a range of assets including heavy plant and IT equipment. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

Details of existing leases in place are shown below on a class basis:

Plant & Equipment

Council currently leases four Komatsu graders with lease terms of between 3 and 7 years. Two of these leases expired in 2021/2022, with the remaining leases expiring in 2023/2024 and 2025/2026. The lease payments are fixed during the lease term and there is generally no renewal option.

IT equipment

Leases for IT equipment are generally for low value assets, except for significant items such as network, server and radio equipment. The leases are for between 2 and 5 years with no renewal option and the payments are fixed.

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Plant & Equipment	IT Equipment	Total
2022			
Opening balance at 1 July	576	238	814
Additions to right-of-use assets	660	–	660
Adjustments to right-of-use assets due to re-measurement of lease liability	43	–	43
Depreciation charge	(328)	(90)	(418)
Balance at 30 June	951	148	1,099
2021			
Opening balance at 1 July	124	168	292
Additions to right-of-use assets	583	166	749
Depreciation charge	(131)	(96)	(227)
Balance at 30 June	576	238	814

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Lease liabilities	410	584	274	541
Total lease liabilities	410	584	274	541

(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
2022					
Cash flows	410	584	–	994	994
2021					

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
Cash flows	274	541	–	815	815

(ii) Lease liabilities relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Internally restricted assets				
Plant & Equipment	358	485	180	393
Lease liabilities relating to internally restricted assets	358	485	180	393
Total lease liabilities relating to restricted assets	358	485	180	393
Total lease liabilities relating to unrestricted assets	52	99	94	148
Total lease liabilities	410	584	274	541

(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	27	17
Variable lease payments based on usage not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	–	194
Depreciation of right of use assets	418	227
Expenses relating to low-value leases	357	281
	802	719

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	524	248
	524	248

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

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

- Halls and Community Centres
- Surf Club

The leases are generally between 1 and 20 years and require payments of a maximum amount of \$3,000 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.

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

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 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

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; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included as PP&E (refer in this note part (i) below) in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
(i) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Council leases out two of its quarries. In addition, Council receives rental income for hire and rent of some of its buildings and facilities.		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	2,096	1,530
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	2,096	1,530

(ii) Maturity analysis of contractual lease income

Council leases two of its quarries, which are considered as the only material lessor income. Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the minimum undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date is shown below:

< 1 year	775	758
1–2 years	792	775
2–3 years	809	792
3–4 years	827	809
4–5 years	845	827
> 5 years	4,632	5,477
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	8,680	9,438

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	5,607	–	1,670	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	2,056	–	1,900	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Salaries and wages	590	–	561	–
– Other expenditure accruals	809	–	635	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,169	–	466	–
Bank guarantees	51	355	51	355
Prepaid rates and annual charges and user charges and fees	760	62	656	45
Total payables	11,042	417	5,939	400

Payables relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Externally restricted assets				
Water	106	30	55	15
Sewer	112	–	128	–
Other	1,127	–	425	–
Payables relating to externally restricted assets	1,345	30	608	15
Total payables relating to restricted assets	1,345	30	608	15
Total payables relating to unrestricted assets	9,697	387	5,331	385
Total payables	11,042	417	5,939	400

Current payables not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2022	2021
The following liabilities, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Payables – security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,169	466
Total payables	1,169	466

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
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	5,242	–	4,497	200
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	145	–	377	–
Unexpended capital contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	6	103	3	86
Unexpended operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	36	–	36	–
Total grants received in advance		5,429	103	4,913	286
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Funds received in advance of services provided		30	–	44	–
Total user fees and charges received in advance		30	–	44	–
Total contract liabilities		5,459	103	4,957	286

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including sporting facilities, bridges, library 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.

(iii) Booking fees for Council facilities received in advance of service provided are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue after booking date.

Contract liabilities relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Externally restricted assets				
Unspent grants held as contract liabilities (excl. Water & Sewer)	5,387	–	4,874	200
Unspent contributions held as contract liabilities	–	–	39	86
Contract liabilities relating to externally restricted assets	5,387	–	4,913	286
Total contract liabilities relating to unrestricted assets	72	103	44	–
Total contract liabilities	5,459	103	4,957	286

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	2,665	1,376
Operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	232	54
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	2,897	1,430

Significant changes in contract liabilities

Council has received upfront grant funding for the following projects: (\$'000)

Northern Rivers Rail Trail Stage 2 \$1,000
 SCCF Crawford Square and Woodburn Pool \$413
 Fixing Country Bridges Willox Bridge \$145
 Fixing Local Roads Benns Rd & Naughtons Gap \$988
 Casino Showground Upgrade \$1,300

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	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	3,371	19,462	2,722	18,092
Total borrowings	3,371	19,462	2,722	18,092

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Council.

Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note 20.

Borrowings relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Externally restricted assets				
Sewer	1,501	9,492	1,422	10,994
Borrowings relating to externally restricted assets	1,501	9,492	1,422	10,994
Total borrowings relating to restricted assets	1,501	9,492	1,422	10,994
Total borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	1,870	9,970	1,300	7,098
Total borrowings	3,371	19,462	2,722	18,092

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2021		2022
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Closing balance
Loans – secured	20,814	2,019	22,833
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	815	179	994
Total liabilities from financing activities	21,629	2,198	23,827

\$ '000	2020		2021
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Closing balance
Loans – secured	23,414	(2,600)	20,814
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	296	519	815
Total liabilities from financing activities	23,710	(2,081)	21,629

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2022	2021
	Total facilities	
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	500	500
Credit cards/purchase cards	71	71
Total financing arrangements	571	571
Drawn facilities		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	2	2
Total drawn financing arrangements	2	2

continued on next page ...

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2022	2021
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	500	500
– Credit cards/purchase cards	69	69
Total undrawn financing arrangements	569	569

(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.

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	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Annual leave	2,004	–	1,857	–
Long service leave	2,478	131	2,942	155
Other leave	14	–	13	–
Total employee benefit provisions	4,496	131	4,812	155

Employee benefit provisions relating to restricted assets

There are no restricted assets (external or internal) applicable to the above provisions

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	2,055	2,499
	2,055	2,499

Accounting policy

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.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the 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.

C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	1,392	3,901	1,890	3,756
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	1,392	3,901	1,890	3,756
Total provisions	1,392	3,901	1,890	3,756

Provisions relating to restricted assets

There are no restricted assets (external or internal) applicable to the above provisions.

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions	
	Asset remediation	Total
2022		
At beginning of year	5,646	5,646
Changes to provision:		
– Revised discount rate	(334)	(334)
– Revised costs	(30)	(30)
Unwinding of discount	11	11
Total other provisions at end of year	5,293	5,293
2021		
At beginning of year	4,749	4,749
Changes to provision:		
– Revised discount rate	(107)	(107)
– Revised costs	981	981
– Revised life	11	11
Unwinding of discount	11	11
Other	1	1
Total other provisions at end of year	5,646	5,646

Nature and purpose of provisions

Asset remediation

Council has a legal/public obligation to make, restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the following tip and quarry assets:

Asset/Operation	Estimated year of restoration	NPV of Provisions	
		2022	2021
Landfills - Nammoona	2025	4,550	4,834
Quarries - Petersons	2028	451	465
Quarries - Woodview	2035	292	347
Balance at end of reporting period		5,293	5,646

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

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

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

Restoration

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 costs are estimated on the basis of a closure plan. 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.

Rehabilitation

Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each reporting date, and the cost is charged to the Income Statement.

Provision is made for the estimated present value of the costs of environmental clean-up obligations outstanding at the reporting date. These costs are charged to the Income Statement. Movements in the environmental clean-up provisions are presented as an operating cost, except for the unwinding of the discount which is shown as a borrowing cost.

Remediation procedures generally commence soon after the time the damage, remediation process, and estimated remediation costs become known, but may continue for many years depending on the nature of the disturbance and the remediation techniques.

As noted above, 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.

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 property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

Close-down and restoration costs are a normal consequence of tip and quarry operations, and the majority of close-down and restoration expenditure is incurred at the end of the life of the operations. Although the ultimate cost to be incurred is uncertain, Council estimates the respective costs based on feasibility and engineering studies using current restoration standards and techniques.

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

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	Water 2022	Sewer 2022
Income from continuing operations			
Rates and annual charges	20,176	1,677	7,439
User charges and fees	7,114	5,109	1,679
Interest and investment revenue	351	6	7
Other revenues	2,305	–	465
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	27,811	40	–
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	23,657	426	1,499
Other income	2,096	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	83,510	7,258	11,089
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs	19,186	1,162	1,722
Materials and services	28,490	3,030	3,714
Borrowing costs	319	–	597
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	14,210	1,451	2,339
Other expenses	2,073	1,237	–
Net losses from the disposal of assets	936	742	662
Total expenses from continuing operations	65,214	7,622	9,034
Operating result from continuing operations	18,296	(364)	2,055
Net operating result for the year	18,296	(364)	2,055
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	18,296	(364)	2,055
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	(5,361)	(790)	556

D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

\$ '000	General 2022	Water 2022	Sewer 2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	34,432	4,736	10,404
Investments	16,898	2,773	2,659
Receivables	5,895	1,692	2,080
Inventories	4,907	–	–
Contract assets and contract cost assets	2,647	–	–
Other	520	–	–
Total current assets	65,299	9,201	15,143
Non-current assets			
Investments	6,750	–	–
Receivables	1,441	458	559
Inventories	815	–	–
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	640,826	81,258	109,071
Right of use assets	1,099	–	–
Total non-current assets	650,931	81,716	109,630
Total assets	716,230	90,917	124,773
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	10,824	106	112
Contract liabilities	5,459	–	–
Lease liabilities	410	–	–
Borrowings	1,870	–	1,501
Employee benefit provision	4,496	–	–
Provisions	1,392	–	–
Total current liabilities	24,451	106	1,613
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	387	30	–
Contract liabilities	103	–	–
Lease liabilities	584	–	–
Borrowings	9,970	–	9,492
Employee benefit provision	131	–	–
Provisions	3,901	–	–
Total non-current liabilities	15,076	30	9,492
Total liabilities	39,527	136	11,105
Net assets	676,703	90,781	113,668
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	317,452	27,896	44,292
Revaluation reserves	359,251	62,885	69,376
Council equity interest	676,703	90,781	113,668
Total equity	676,703	90,781	113,668

D2 Interests in other entities

D2-1 Subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates not recognised

The following subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates have not been recognised in this financial report.

Name of entity/operation	Principal activity/type of entity	2022 Net profit/(loss)	2022 Net assets
North East Weight of Loads Group (NEWLOG)	Enforcement of load weights carried by heavy vehicles. Joint venture	(169)	331

Reasons for non-recognition

Council's share of NEWLOG net assets is 17.3%. Council does not control the operations of NEWLOG and considers its interest in the operations to be immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including **(1)** price risk, **(2)** credit risk, **(3)** liquidity risk and **(4)** interest rate risk.

The 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 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 Council's finance section under policies approved by the Council.

A comparison by category of the carrying amounts and fair values of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements is presented below.

\$ '000	Carrying value 2022	Carrying value 2021	Fair value 2022	Fair value 2021
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	49,572	26,669	49,572	26,669
Receivables	12,125	10,393	12,331	13,708
Investments				
– Debt securities at amortised cost	14,750	19,750	14,750	19,750
Fair value through profit and loss				
Investments				
– Held for trading	14,330	15,357	14,330	15,357
Total financial assets	90,777	72,169	90,983	75,484
Financial liabilities				
Payables	11,459	6,339	11,459	6,339
Loans/advances	22,833	20,814	22,032	21,706
Total financial liabilities	34,292	27,153	33,491	28,045

Fair value is determined as follows:

- **Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables** – are estimated to be the carrying value that approximates market value.
- **Borrowings and measure at amortised cost investments** – are based upon estimated future cash flows discounted by the current market interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles, unless quoted market prices are available.
- Financial assets classified (i) **at fair value through profit and loss** or (ii) **at fair value through other comprehensive income** – are based upon quoted market prices (in active markets for identical investments) at the reporting date or independent valuation.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital.

Council's finance area manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors.

Council has an investment policy which complies with the Local Government Act 1993 and Minister's investment order 625. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and its staff and an investment report is tabled before Council on a monthly basis setting out the portfolio breakup and its financial performance as required by Local Government regulations.

The risks associated with the instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments or their issuers or are caused by factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns and income.

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

- **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 the investment counterparty will not complete their obligations particular to a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to Council – be it of a capital or income nature.

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

Council also seeks advice from independent advisers before placing any funds in cash equivalents and investments.

(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	787	618
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
– Equity / Income Statement	1,433	1,536

(b) Credit risk

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

The major risk associated with these receivables is credit risk - the risk that debts due and payable to Council may not be repaid in full.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures. Council also encourages ratepayers to pay their rates by the due date through incentives.

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to secure a charge over the land relating to the debts - 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 the payment of debt.

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.

The level of outstanding receivables is reconciled monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance.

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors. 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 rates and annual charges			Total
	Not yet overdue	< 5 years	≥ 5 years	
2022				
Gross carrying amount	2,843	598	–	3,441
2021				
Gross carrying amount	2,755	555	–	3,310

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	Overdue debts				Total
		0 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	
2022						
Gross carrying amount	9,585	–	–	–	1,954	11,539
Expected loss rate (%)	0.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.86%	1.14%
ECL provision	56	–	–	–	75	131
2021						
Gross carrying amount	6,349	–	–	–	850	7,199
Expected loss rate (%)	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.65%	0.93%
ECL provision	53	–	–	–	14	67

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	payable in: ≤ 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2022							
Payables	0.00%	1,169	–	–	–	1,169	11,459
Borrowings	4.59%	–	4,363	15,404	7,045	26,812	22,833
Total financial liabilities		1,169	4,363	15,404	7,045	27,981	34,292
2021							
Payables	0.00%	466	5,172	–	–	5,638	5,638
Borrowings	4.57%	–	3,631	13,502	7,510	24,643	20,814
Total financial liabilities		466	8,803	13,502	7,510	30,281	26,452

Loan agreement breaches

No breaches to loan agreements have occurred during the reporting year.

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).

\$ '000	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy							
		Date of latest valuation		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Recurring fair value measurements									
Financial assets C1-2									
At fair value through profit or loss									
		30/06/22	30/06/21	14,330	15,357	–	–	14,330	15,357
		30/06/22	30/06/21	14,750	19,750	–	–	14,750	19,750
				29,080	35,107	–	–	29,080	35,107
Total financial assets									
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment C1-7									
		30/06/22	30/06/21	–	–	15,031	13,224	15,031	13,224
		30/06/22	30/06/21	–	–	167	143	167	143
		30/06/22	30/06/21	–	–	348	384	348	384
		30/06/21	30/06/21	–	–	29,517	22,055	29,517	22,055
		30/06/21	30/06/21	–	–	26,700	22,095	26,700	22,095
		30/06/21	30/06/21	–	–	11,639	9,094	11,639	9,094
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	374	374	374	374
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	5,796	5,796	5,796	5,796
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	15,278	17,823	15,278	17,823
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	61,835	57,716	61,835	57,716
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	23,586	21,800	23,586	21,800
		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	213,572	217,193	213,572	217,193
		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	66,606	66,868	66,606	66,868
		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	15,738	14,346	15,738	14,346
		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	69,229	64,681	69,229	64,681
		30/0/18	30/06/18	–	–	53,517	50,793	53,517	50,793
		30/06/22	30/06/17	–	–	77,467	73,089	77,467	73,089
		30/06/22	30/06/17	–	–	104,880	112,357	104,880	112,357
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	–	–	–	–
		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	25,216	19,021	25,216	19,021
		30/06/22	30/06/21	–	–	346	348	346	348
				–	–	816,842	789,200	816,842	789,200
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment									

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

During the year, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value hierarchies for recurring fair value measurements.

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:

Financial assets

Investments at fair value through the profit and loss include the following:

Term Deposits (maturity > 3 months)	\$8,000,000
Floating Rate Notes	\$4,750,000
Treasury Bond	\$2,000,000
NSW Treasury Corporation - Medium Term Growth Fund	\$11,544,346
NSW Treasury Corporation - Long Term Growth Fund	\$ 2,784,747

Term deposits are carried at face value and interest is received on maturity.

For the NSW Treasury Corporation investments, Council receives a monthly statement quoting the unit price of the investments and any movement in fair value is recorded in the profit and loss. Investments with NSW Treasury Corporation are not within an active market and are therefore classified as level 2 inputs. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture & Fittings

Plant and equipment, office equipment and furniture and fittings are valued at cost but are disclosed at fair value in the notes. The carrying amount of these assets (depreciated historical cost) is deemed to be fair value due to the nature of these items. Examples of assets within these classes are as follows:

- Plant and Equipment - Graders, trucks, rollers, tractors, mowers, cars and light commercial vehicles.
- Office Equipment - Computer equipment, photocopiers, projectors and other electronic office equipment.
- Furniture & Fittings - Chairs, desks, shelving, display systems.

The gross replacement cost of these assets are based on current market prices, which are based on observable inputs, however the pattern of consumption, remaining useful life and residual value is implicated by internal factors which are unobservable inputs placing these assets in level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Land - Operational

This asset class comprises all of Council's land classified as Operational Land under the NSW Local Government Act 1993. Council obtains its fair values for operational land from an external valuer every 3 years.

Generally, fair value is the most advantageous price reasonably obtainable by the seller and the most advantageous price reasonably obtained by the buyer. This is not necessarily the market selling price of the asset, rather, it is regarded as the maximum value that Council would rationally pay to acquire the asset if it did not hold it, taking into account quoted market price in an active and liquid market, the current market price of the same or similar asset, the cost of replacing the asset, if management intend to replace the asset and cash flows from the future use and disposal.

Council's Operational Land was revalued as at 30 June 2020. This asset class is categorised as level 3 due to a number of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation requiring significant professional judgement, which are therefore unobservable. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period. Depending on the land use, an index factor ranging from 10% to 40% was applied on operational land with a movement in gross replacement cost of \$5.263 million.

Land - Community

Council's Community Land is land intended for public access and use or where other restrictions applying to the land create some obligation to maintain public access. Many of these parcels of land have no feasible alternative use, such as parks and reserves. Community Land is valued using the 'Market Approach'.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value is derived by adjusting observable market inputs using unobservable inputs. The resulting measurement is categorised within level 3. Community Land was revalued as at 30 June 2020. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Land - Crown

Council's Crown Land (including land managed by Council) by definition is land intended for public access and use or where other restrictions applying to the land create some obligation to maintain public access. Many of these parcels of land have no feasible alternative use, such as parks and reserves. Community Land is valued using the 'Market Approach'.

Fair value is derived by adjusting observable market inputs using unobservable inputs. The resulting measurement is categorised within level 3. Crown Land was revalued as at 30 June 2020. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Land Improvements (Non-Depreciable and Depreciable)

Land improvement assets include all works carried out to the land to improve its utility, service potential or make it ready for an identified use. Assets include landscaping, land forming, earthworks not integral to other assets, external playing surfaces and facilities internal infrastructure.

Land Improvements are valued by an external valuer every 5 years using the cost approach and the last valuation was performed by an external valuer as at 30 June 2020 using the cost approach. Unobservable inputs include patterns of consumption, asset conditions and remaining useful lives. These factors require extensive professional judgement, resulting in this asset class being classified as level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Land Under Roads (post 30/06/08)

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 acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with AASB 116 - Property, Plant and Equipment and Council recognised this for the first time in the 2010/2011 financial year. Land Under Roads has been revalued as at 30 June 2020 and the valuation was based on the average unit value of all rateable land within Council's area of control using values provided by the Valuer General, discounted by 90% to reflect restrictions on use of land under roads in-line with the englobo method. This asset class is classified as level 3 as significant inputs used in the valuation methodology are unobservable. There were no changes to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Buildings (Specialised)

Specialised buildings are valued using the cost approach and are valued by an external valuer every 5 years and the last valuation was performed by an external valuer as at 30 June 2020.

Unobservable inputs include patterns of consumption, asset conditions and remaining useful lives.

These factors require extensive professional judgement, resulting in this asset class being classified as level 3.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period. However, the NSW non-residential construction indexation factor of 10.36% was applied to the building assets, with a movement of gross replacement cost of \$5.8 million.

Other Structures

These assets include all other structures not included in the category of Buildings. Examples include statues, fences, monuments and clocktowers. Other structures are valued using the cost approach and are valued by an external valuer every 5 years and the last valuation was performed by an external valuer as at 30 June 2020.

Unobservable inputs include patterns of consumption, asset conditions and remaining useful lives.

These factors require extensive professional judgement, resulting in this asset class being classified as level 3.

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

Roads, Bridges & Footpaths (including Bulk Earthworks)

This asset class includes the road formation (bulk earthworks), road pavement and road seal, along with other road assets including kerb and guttering, guardrail and roadside furniture including signs and other traffic management devices. A full revaluation of road assets is undertaken every 5 years. A revaluation was last performed as at 30 June 2018.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Whilst units rates, based on square metres or similar capacity, can be supported by market evidence (level 2), other inputs (such as estimates of useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition) require extensive professional judgement and impact significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, this asset class is classified as being valued using level 3 inputs.

Stormwater Drainage

Drainage refers to the system for the collection, storage and removal of stormwater developed and maintained by Council. These assets include pipelines, pits, headwalls and other drainage structures. The full revaluation of Stormwater Drainage assets is undertaken every 5 years. A revaluation was performed as at 30 June 2019.

Whilst units rates, based on square metres or similar capacity, can be supported by market evidence (level 2), other inputs (such as estimates of useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition) require extensive professional judgement and impact significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, this asset class is classified as being valued using level 3 inputs. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Water Supply Network

Water Supply Network assets include water pipelines, treatment plants, reservoirs, pump stations, water meters and connections etc. Water Supply Network assets are valued by an external valuer every 5 years using the cost approach. In between full revaluations, these assets are indexed each year in line with the NSW Reference Rates Manual as published by the NSW Office of Water. Water Supply Network Assets were revalued as at 30 June 2022.

Whilst the units rates based on linear metres of certain diameter pipes and prices per unit per pit or similar capacity can be supported by market evidence (level 2), other inputs (such as estimates of useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition) require extensive professional judgement and impact significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, this asset class is classified as being valued using level 3 inputs. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Sewerage Network

Sewerage Network assets include sewerage pipelines, treatment works, pump stations, manholes and sewerage connections. Sewerage Network assets are valued by an external valuer every 5 years using the cost approach. In between full revaluations, these assets are indexed each year in line with the NSW Reference Rates Manual as published by the NSW Office of Water. Sewerage Network Assets were revalued as at 30 June 2022.

Whilst the units rates based on linear metres of certain diameter pipes and prices per unit per pit or similar capacity can be supported by market evidence (level 2), other inputs (such as estimates of useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition) require extensive professional judgement and impact significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, this asset class is classified as being valued using level 3 inputs. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Other Open Space/Recreational Assets

These assets include all structures within Council's sports grounds, parks and reserves and swimming pools. This asset class is valued by an external valuer every 5 years using the cost approach and the last valuation was performed by an external valuer as at 30 June 2020. Unobservable inputs include patterns of consumption, asset conditions and remaining useful lives. These factors require extensive professional judgement, resulting in this asset class being classified as level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Other Assets (Library Books)

These assets include library books, journals, magazines, CD's, DVD's etc. Library books are valued at cost but are disclosed at fair value in the notes due to the nature of these items.

The gross replacement cost of these assets are based on current market prices, which are based on observable inputs, however the pattern of consumption and remaining useful life are implicated by internal factors which are unobservable inputs placing these assets in level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The valuation process for level 3 fair value measurements

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires disclosure of fair value measurement by level of input, using the following 'hierarchy':

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 - Unobservable inputs for asset or liability.

Fair Valuation Techniques

The valuation techniques prescribed by AASB 13 can be summarised as:

'Cost Approach': A valuation technique that reflects the amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost).

'Income Approach': A valuation technique that converts future amounts (cash inflows/outflows) to signal the current (ie discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about these future amounts.

'Market Approach': A valuation technique that uses prices and other relevant information, generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities such as a business.

Valuation Techniques used to derive Level 2 and Level 3 Fair Values

Where Council is unable to derive Fair Valuations using quoted market process 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:

Level 2 valuation process for some asset classes where the basis was Cost Approach under Level 2 input, whereby maximising observable inputs and minimising unobservable inputs as below:

- Quoted prices for similar asset in active markets
- Current replacement cost concept
- Purchase price
- Useful life

Level 3 valuation process for some asset classes where the basis was Cost Approach. The inputs used for this technique were:

- Pattern of consumption
- Asset condition
- Unit rates
- Useful life

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	Plant and equipment		Office equipment		Furniture and fittings		Operational Land	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	13,224	12,581	143	199	384	416	22,095	19,376
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	-	-	-	-	-	(688)	259
Purchases (GBV)	4,009	2,781	106	15	50	46	30	69
Disposals (WDV)	(481)	(375)	-	-	(12)	-	-	(430)
Depreciation and impairment	(1,857)	(1,763)	(82)	(71)	(74)	(78)	-	-
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,263	2,821
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	15,031	13,224	167	143	348	384	26,700	22,095

\$ '000	Community Land		Land under Roads post 30/6/08		Land improvements non-depreciable		Land improvements depreciable	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	9,094	7,740	374	371	5,796	5,796	17,823	17,145
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	(3)	(45)	-	-	-	-	(4,087)	971
Purchases (GBV)	-	-	-	3	-	-	559	242
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	(5)
Depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(332)	(530)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	2,548	1,399	-	-	-	-	1,401	-
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Impairment loss recognised in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58)	-
Closing balance	11,639	9,094	374	374	5,796	5,796	15,278	17,823

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Buildings specialised		Other structures		Roads		Bridges	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	57,716	57,247	21,800	22,060	217,193	219,919	66,868	68,176
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	–	–	–	(7)	–	–	–	–
Purchases (GBV)	669	1,456	111	274	4,766	5,887	1,209	–
Disposals (WDV)	(804)	(254)	(1)	(13)	(384)	(509)	(477)	–
Depreciation and impairment	(1,145)	(1,134)	(528)	(519)	(6,338)	(6,236)	(1,184)	(1,172)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	5,797	–	2,204	–	15,487	1,127	4,641	342
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	884	401	–	5	64	221	317	–
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	37	–	–	–	3,102	3,335	274	298
Impairment loss recognised in equity	(1,319)	–	–	–	(20,318)	(6,551)	(5,042)	(776)
Closing balance	61,835	57,716	23,586	21,800	213,572	217,193	66,606	66,868

\$ '000	Footpaths		Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)		Stormwater drainage		Water supply network	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	14,346	14,456	64,681	64,378	50,793	50,659	73,089	72,140
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	311	216	20	67	85	390	899	1,680
Disposals (WDV)	(142)	(143)	–	(92)	(34)	(4)	(742)	(209)
Depreciation and impairment	(273)	(264)	–	–	(516)	(512)	(1,436)	(1,411)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	978	72	4,528	328	3,517	256	5,087	659
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	518	9	–	–	–	4	592	230
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Impairment loss recognised in equity	–	–	–	–	(328)	–	(30)	–
Closing balance	15,738	14,346	69,229	64,681	53,517	50,793	77,467	73,089

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Library books		Sewerage network		Swimming pools		Other open space/ recreation	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	348	357	112,357	112,526	–	7,014	19,021	12,923
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	–	–	–	–	–	(7,014)	4,087	6,051
Purchases (GBV)	101	96	1,287	1,172	–	–	1,162	767
Disposals (WDV)	(17)	(18)	(662)	(273)	–	–	(464)	(117)
Depreciation and impairment	(86)	(87)	(2,267)	(2,244)	–	–	(859)	(630)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	–	–	(4,310)	1,016	–	–	2,269	–
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	–	–	107	160	–	–	–	27
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	–	–	383	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment loss recognised in equity	–	–	(2,015)	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance	346	348	104,880	112,357	–	–	25,216	19,021

\$ '000	Crown Land		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	22,055	18,020	789,200	783,499
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	690	(214)	(1)	1
Purchases (GBV)	–	–	15,374	15,161
Disposals (WDV)	–	–	(4,253)	(2,442)
Depreciation and impairment	–	–	(16,977)	(16,651)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	6,772	4,249	56,182	12,269
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	–	–	2,623	1,057
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	–	–	3,804	3,633
Impairment loss recognised in equity	–	–	(29,110)	(7,327)
Closing balance	29,517	22,055	816,842	789,200

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, including the method used to determine Council's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements.

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 employee 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 1 January to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2021. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the 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 councils' 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 past service 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.

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 \$66,028.12. The last formal valuation of the Scheme was undertaken by the Fund Actuary, Richard Boyfield FIAA as at 30 June 2021.

The amount of past service contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$107,002.92. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$134,966.76.

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 other accumulation accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The share of this deficit that is broadly attributed to Council is estimated to be 0.54% as at 30 June 2022.

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 2022.

(ii) Native Title Claims

NSD122 of 2019. In April 2021 the Federal Court made its determination of Bandjalang Native Title Claims 3 and 4. The court ruled there were demonstrable continuous links to the land by the claimants. The land affected by the determination is primarily Crown Land, with the ruling having no effect on Council. A number of the parcels were already subject to Aboriginal Land Claims, which have now been overridden.

(ii) Self-Insurance: NORPOOL

Council has previously entered into an agreement with a number of Local Government Authorities to jointly manage certain civil liabilities of these Councils which may arise as a result of the exercise of their powers, authorities, duties or functions.

The insurance pool known as NORPOOL was wound up during the 2005/2006 financial year with surplus funds distributed to former members. There are no outstanding claims associated with NORPOOL, however if future claims arise then these will be the responsibility of the Council to whom the claims relate.

(iv) 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.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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

(v) CivicRisk Mutual Ltd

Council is a member of CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a mutual self-insurance scheme providing general insurance to local government. CivicRisk Mutual Ltd membership includes the potential to share in either the net surplus or deficit of protection years depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net surplus or deficit 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 June 2022 may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

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.

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
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	1,316	999
Post-employment benefits	95	69
Other long-term benefits	13	25
Total	1,424	1,093

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments
\$ '000			
2022			
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	113	–
2021			
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	95	–

1 One (1) close family member of Council's KMP are employed by the council under the relevant pay award on an arm's length basis

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2022	2021
Mayoral fee	45	44
Councillors' fees	138	142
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	15	12
Total	198	198

The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:

F1-3 Other related parties

\$ '000	Ref	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments
2022			
NEWLOG	1	33	–
2021			
NEWLOG	1	31	–

1 The principal activity of NEWLOG is the checking and enforcement of load weights carried by heavy vehicles on roads within the member council's boundaries. NEWLOG operates with the objective to generally advance the aims of reducing damage to Council and classified roads and promotion of road safety, by policing of vehicle weights as prescribed in the Acts and Regulations pertinent to overloading.

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

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and review of financial statements	87	92
Other assurance services	4	3
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	91	95
Total Auditor-General remuneration	91	95
Total audit fees	91	95

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
Net operating result from Income Statement	19,987	10,086
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	18,000	17,788
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	2,340	971
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(1,867)	(1,529)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as ‘at fair value’ or ‘held for trading’	1,028	(936)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	(323)	(96)
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	(1,826)	45
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	92	(13)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(218)	378
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	(165)	(60)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	669	324
Increase / (decrease) in payables	3,937	403
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	203	116
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	824	(43)
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	319	3,308
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	(340)	(201)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(30)	993
Net cash flows from operating activities	42,630	31,534

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Bushfire grants	601	1,154
Other dedications	48	363
Estimated future reinstatement costs	11	12
Total non-cash investing and financing activities	660	1,529

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2022	2021
---------	------	------

Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment

Buildings	553	227
Infrastructure – other	12,179	7,171
Plant and equipment	1,261	673
Total commitments	13,993	8,071

These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	13,993	8,071
Total payable	13,993	8,071

Details of capital commitments

The capital commitments are comprised of (\$000's):-

- Various Cars & Trucks \$1,261
- Rappville Hall \$553
- Reynolds Road Subdivision - Sewer Pump Station and Rising Main \$523
- Casino Swimming Pool \$3,763
- Casino Showground Upgrade \$5,462
- JTR Smalls Bridge \$369
- Northern Rivers Rail Trail Design \$297
- Crawford Square Playspace \$404
- Ainsworth Road embankment and culvert works \$624
- Elliots Road Bridge \$306

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					
Roads	177	-	-	-	(70)	-	107	-
Community facilities	5	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services	32	-	-	-	(32)	-	-	-
Recreation & Civil Facilities	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Rural Heavy Haulage	2,557	332	-	-	(513)	-	2,376	-
Quarry Roads	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
Bushfire	10	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	2,856	332	-	-	(631)	-	2,557	-
S7.12 levies – under a plan	716	369	-	-	(125)	-	960	-
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	3,572	701	-	-	(756)	-	3,517	-
S64 contributions	6,390	817	-	-	-	-	7,207	-
Total contributions	9,962	1,518	-	-	(756)	-	10,724	-

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.

G3-2 Developer contributions by plan

\$ '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					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 2 – EX RRSC								
Roads	87	-	-	-	(70)	-	17	-
Community Services	32	-	-	-	(32)	-	-	-
Recreation & Civil Facilities	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Quarry Roads	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
Rural Heavy Haulage	2,557	332	-	-	(513)	-	2,376	-
Total	2,751	332	-	-	(616)	-	2,467	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER – Ex Copmanhurst								
Roads	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
Community facilities	5	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-
Bushfire	10	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-
Total	105	-	-	-	(15)	-	90	-
S7.12 Levies – under a plan								
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 1 – Richmond Valley Council								
Section 7.12 Levies	716	369	-	-	(125)	-	960	-
Total	716	369	-	-	(125)	-	960	-

G4 Statement of performance measures

G4-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators 2021 2020		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(2,136)	(2.80)%	(4.10)%	(1.62)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	76,275				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	48,424	47.54%	64.26%	65.25%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	101,857				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	43,806	2.98x	3.42x	3.83x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	14,713				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	16,780	4.03x	4.26x	4.52x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	4,161				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	3,510	10.73%	10.70%	12.15%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	32,723				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	57,572	11.40	11.31	8.18	> 3.00
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	5,049	months	months	months	months

(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 ³		Water Indicators		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
1. Operating performance ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(5.83)%	(7.95)%	(0.63)%	6.79%	14.56%	6.23%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹							
2. Own source operating revenue ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	38.37%	55.00%	93.58%	95.43%	86.48%	94.76%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹							
3. Unrestricted current ratio							
Current assets less all external restrictions	2.98x	3.42x	86.80x	165.64x	9.39x	9.14x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities							
4. Debt service cover ratio							
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	5.19x	6.00x	∞	∞	2.13x	1.73x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)							
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage							
Rates and annual charges outstanding	4.80%	5.01%	21.04%	21.04%	21.78%	20.88%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable							
6. Cash expense cover ratio							
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	10.63 months	12.38 months	10.47 months	7.85 months	17.14 months	8.95 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities							

(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note 23a above.

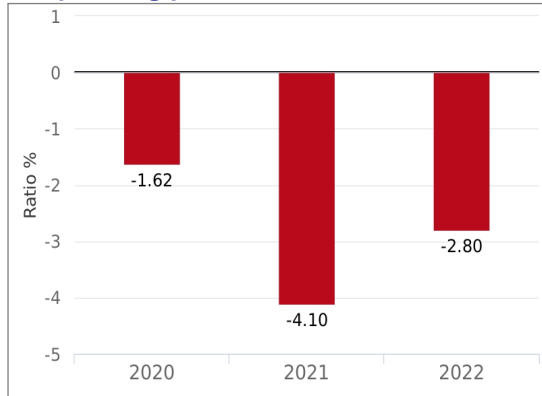
(3) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its water and sewer activities which are listed separately.

End of the audited financial statements

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

This ratio measures Council's achievement of containing operating expenditure within operating revenue.

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio (2.80)%

Council's operating performance ratio has improved slightly to -2.80% for 2021/2022. This ratio excludes capital grants and contributions which have increased from 2020/2021. This ratio has been impacted due to an increase in operating revenue with Council receiving insurance and natural disaster funding as a result of the major flood event in February 2022 as well as an additional advance payment of the financial assistance grant for 2022/2023 from the Federal Government.

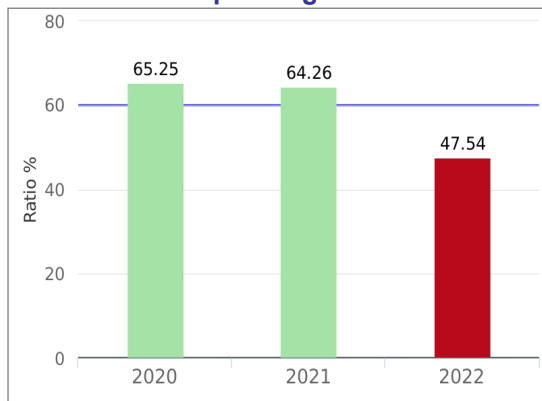
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

This ratio measures fiscal flexibility. It is the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 47.54%

Council's own source operating revenue ratio has fallen to 47.54%, below the benchmark of 60%. This is largely due to an increase in operating revenue as a result of Council receiving insurance and natural disaster funding as a result of the major flood event in February 2022.

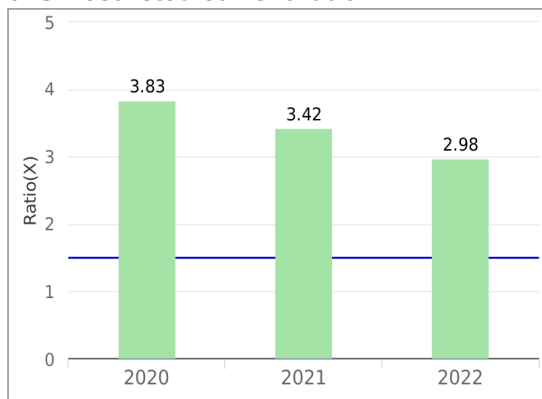
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

To assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 2.98x

Council's unrestricted current ratio has fallen slightly to 2.98, however it remains well above the benchmark of 1.50.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

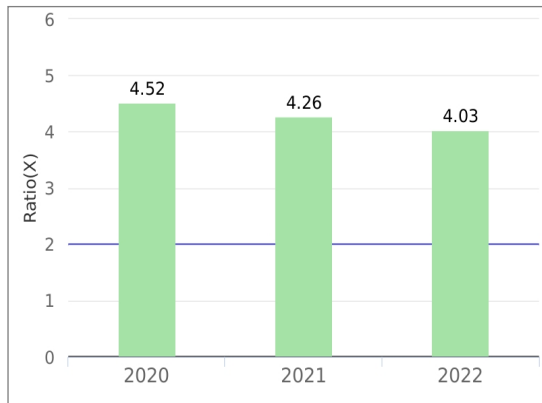
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs) (continued)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

This ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 4.03x

Council's unrestricted current ratio has remained relatively consistent at 4.03 and remains well above benchmark of > 2.0. This is due to an improved operating result meaning there was more cash available to service the repayment of debt.

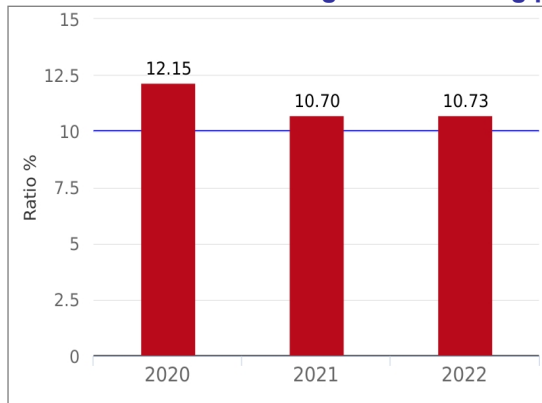
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

To assess the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council's liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 10.73%

Council's rates and annual charges outstanding percentage remains consistent with the previous year, increasing only slightly to 10.73%. On a consolidated basis however it has improved to 4.80% for general fund. The consolidated ratio is impacted by the fact that Council levies its water and sewerage annual charges in arrears. Council actively monitors and pursues outstanding balances through its debt recovery practices.

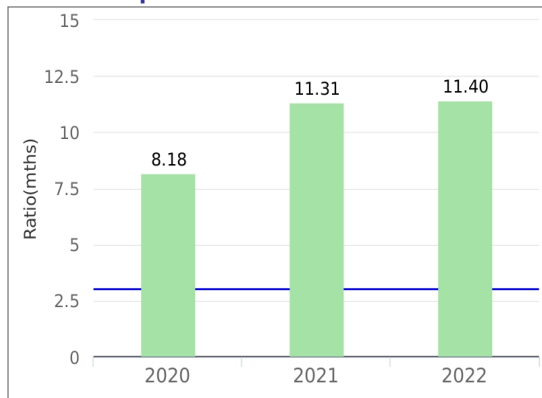
Benchmark: — < 10.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months a Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow.

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 11.40 months

Council's cash expense cover ratio remains consistent with the previous year, increasing slightly to 11.40. This is due to Council holding a high level of cash and cash equivalents. This ratio is well above the benchmark of > 3 months.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

10 Graham Place
Casino NSW 2470

Contact details

Mailing Address:

Locked Bag 10
CASINO NSW 2470

Telephone: 02 6660 0300

Facsimile: 02 6660 1300

Opening hours:

Office Hours: 8:30am - 5:00pm
Cashier Hours: 8:30am - 4.30pm
Monday to Friday

Internet: www.richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au

Officers

GENERAL MANAGER

Vaughan Macdonald

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Ryan Gaiter

Auditors

Audit Office of New South Wales
GPO Box 12
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Elected members

MAYOR

Robert Mustow

Councillors

Steve Morrissey
Sam Cornish
Robert Hayes
Sandra Humphrys
Debra McGillan
Patrick Deegan

Other information

ABN: 54 145 907 009



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Richmond Valley Council

To the Councillors of Richmond Valley Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Richmond Valley 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:

- 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 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 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.

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. 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.



Gearoid Fitzgerald
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

26 October 2022
SYDNEY



Cr Robert Mustow
Mayor
Richmond Valley Council
Locked Bag 10
Casino NSW 2470

Contact: Gearoid Fitzgerald
Phone no: 9275 7392
Our ref: D2222415/1782

26 October 2022

Dear Mayor

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2022
Richmond Valley Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Richmond Valley 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 an unmodified 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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2022	2021	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	29.3	28.1	↑ 4.3
Grants and contributions revenue	53.4	25.2	↑ 111.9
Materials and services	35.2	18.2	↑ 93.4

Operating result from continuing operations	20.0	10.1	98.0
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	(5.6)	(2.4)	133.3

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$29.3 million) increased by \$1.2 million (4.3 per cent) in 2021–22 due to:

- the IPART approved rate peg, which increased general rates revenue by 5.5 per cent

Grants and contributions revenue (\$53.4 million) increased by \$28.2 million (111.9 per cent) in 2021–22 primarily due to:

- increase of \$16.5 million of grants recognised received for natural disasters
- increase of \$2.0 million of financial assistance grant funding
- increase of \$3.3 million for sporting grounds, parks and facilities
- increase of \$4.8 million for other specific grants and contributions

Material and services expenditure (\$35.2 million) increased by \$17.0 million (93.4 per cent) in 2021–22 due to:

- increase of \$16.3 million of raw materials and consumables as a result of the natural disaster and the impact of inflation on the costs of materials and services.

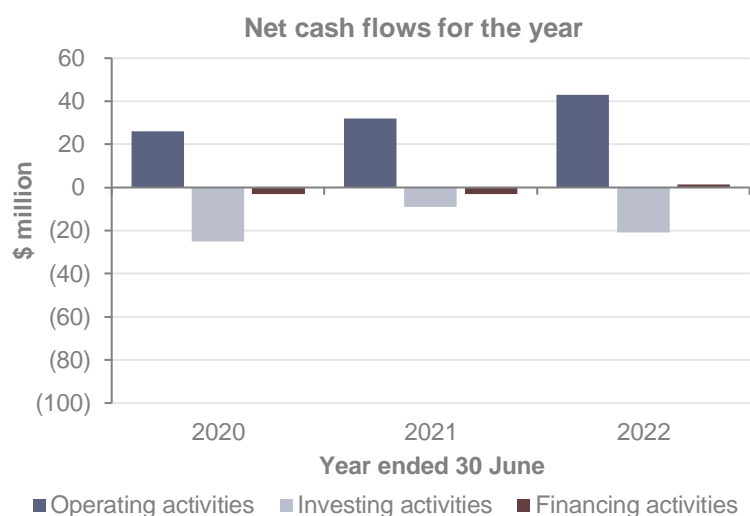
The Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$20.0 million including depreciation and amortisation expense of \$18 million) was \$9.9 million higher than the 2020–21 result. This is due to the above, and:

- decrease of \$2.2 million in other revenues and other income
- increase of \$1.0 million in employee benefits and on-costs
- increase of \$0.3 million in depreciation and amortisation
- decrease of \$1.4 million in losses on disposal of assets

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$5.6 million loss) was \$3.2 million higher than the 2020–21 result.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

- Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$11.1 million (35.2 per cent). This relates to the increase in grants and contributions revenue offset by increase in materials and services expenditure.
- Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$12.5 million. The majority of this increase relates to a net reduction in the redemption of investment securities (\$7.5 million) and increased capital expenditure (\$4.3 million).
- Net cash provided by financing activities increased by \$4.3 million. This is due to new loans of \$4.7 million, offset by repayments of \$2.7 million.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2022	2021	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	78.7	61.8	Externally restricted cash and investments has increased by \$11.7 million. Unexpended grants increased by \$5.1 million, unexpended loans increased by \$2.4 million and other restrictions increased by \$2.1 million.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			
• External restrictions	48.6	37.0	Internally allocated cash and investments has decreased by \$15.3 million.
• Internal allocations	29.8	24.5	

PERFORMANCE

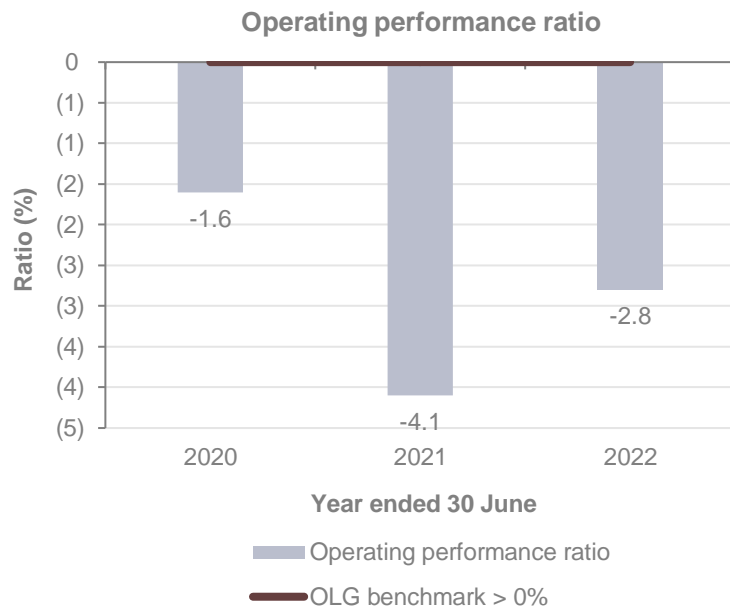
Performance measures

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

The Council did not meet the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

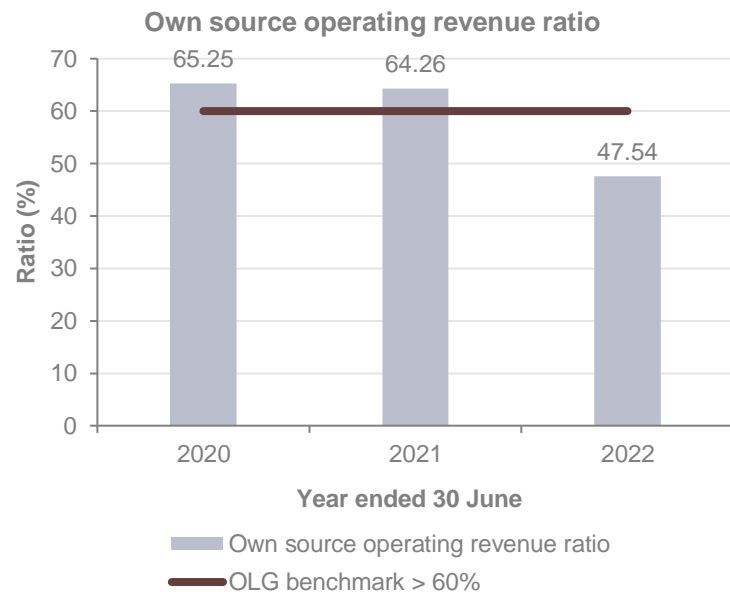
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



Own source operating revenue ratio

The Council did not meet the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

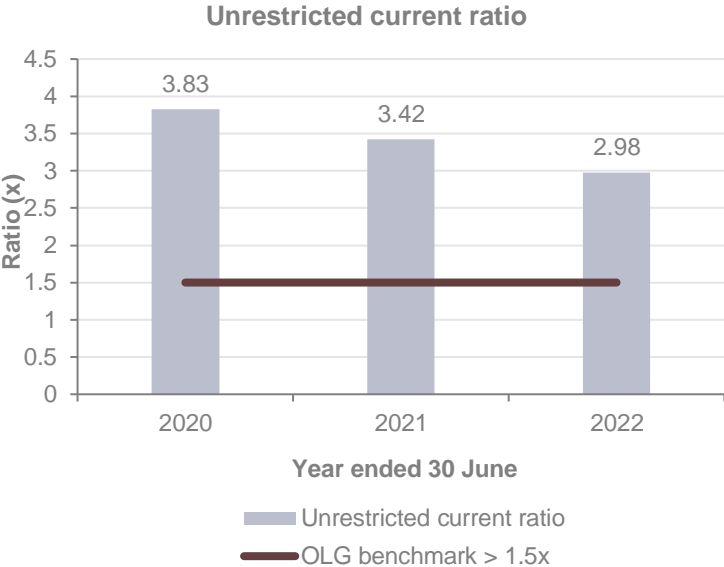
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



Unrestricted current ratio

The Council exceeded the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

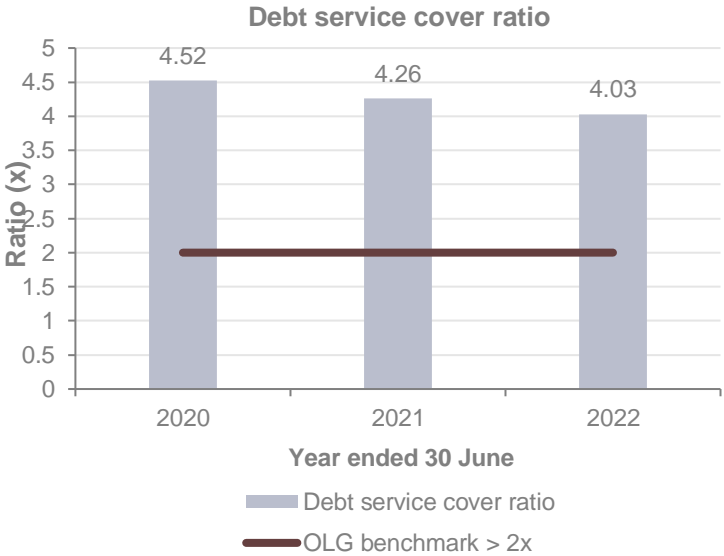
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

The Council exceeded the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

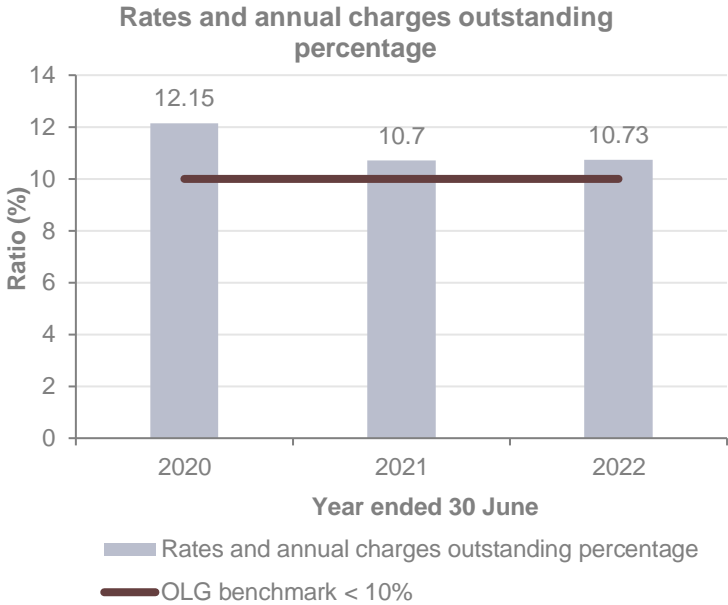
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council exceeded the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

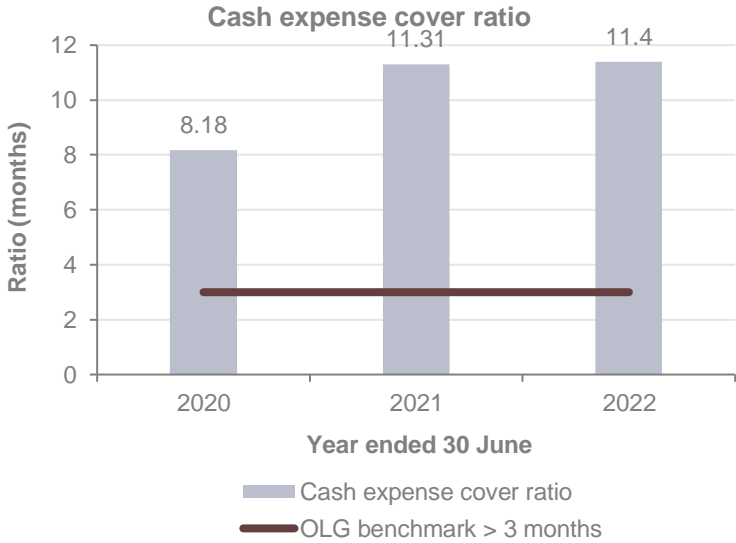
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 10 per cent for regional and rural councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

The Council exceeded the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

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's asset renewal expenditure in the 2021–22 year was \$21.9 million (2020–21: \$12.5 million). In 2022 there was a major road renewal program and continuing works on the Casino Memorial Swimming Pool upgrade.

OTHER MATTERS

Legislative compliance

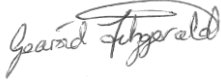
My audit procedures did not identify any instances of non-compliance with legislative requirements or a material deficiency in the Council's accounting records or financial statements. The Council's:

- accounting records were maintained in a manner and form to allow the GPFS to be prepared and effectively audited

- staff provided all accounting records and information relevant to the audit.

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.



Gearoid Fitzgerald
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

Richmond Valley Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022



Richmond Valley Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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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).

Richmond Valley Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement by Councillors and Management

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.

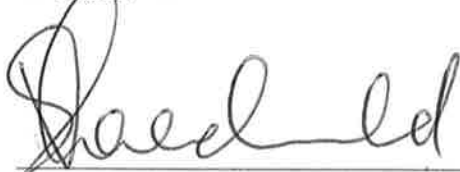
Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2022.



Robert Mustow
Mayor
18 October 2022



Stephen Morrissey
Councillor
18 October 2022



Vaughan Macdonald
General Manager
18 October 2022



Ryan Gaiter
Responsible Accounting Officer
18 October 2022

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of water supply business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021 ¹ Restated
Income from continuing operations			
Access charges		1,677	1,565
User charges		4,924	5,016
Fees		185	167
Interest and investment income		6	165
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes		40	4
Other income		–	2
Total income from continuing operations		6,832	6,919
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs		1,162	1,013
Materials and services		3,030	2,808
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		1,451	1,434
Water purchase charges		1,237	1,192
Net loss from the disposal of assets		742	180
Calculated taxation equivalents		28	21
Total expenses from continuing operations		7,650	6,648
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts		(818)	271
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		426	327
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts		(392)	598
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax		(392)	598
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]		–	(73)
Surplus (deficit) after tax		(392)	525
Plus opening accumulated surplus		28,249	27,630
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:			
– Taxation equivalent payments		28	21
– Corporate taxation equivalent		–	73
Closing accumulated surplus		27,885	28,249
Return on capital %		(1.0)%	0.4%
Calculation of dividend payable:			
Surplus (deficit) after tax		(392)	525
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)		(166)	(170)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes		–	355
Potential dividend calculated from surplus		–	178

(1) See prior period error note for details regarding restatement

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021 ¹ Restated
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	7,439	7,396
User charges	1,436	1,074
Fees	243	74
Interest and investment income	7	288
Other income	465	4
Total income from continuing operations	9,590	8,836
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	1,722	1,598
Borrowing costs	597	672
Materials and services	3,714	3,493
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,339	2,308
Net loss from the disposal of assets	662	273
Calculated taxation equivalents	28	25
Total expenses from continuing operations	9,062	8,369
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	528	467
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	1,499	476
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	2,027	943
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	2,027	943
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(132)	(125)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,895	818
Plus opening accumulated surplus	42,224	41,256
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	28	25
– Corporate taxation equivalent	132	125
Closing accumulated surplus	44,279	42,224
Return on capital %	1.0%	1.0%
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,895	818
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(941)	(135)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	954	683
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	477	342

(1) See prior period error note for details regarding restatement

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of Petersons Quarry

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 2	2021 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
Fees	1,134	952
Interest and investment income	–	70
Total income from continuing operations	1,134	1,022
Expenses from continuing operations		
Borrowing costs	5	5
Materials and services	116	110
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	19	23
Calculated taxation equivalents	16	8
Total expenses from continuing operations	156	146
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	978	876
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	978	876
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	978	876
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(245)	(228)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	733	648
Plus opening accumulated surplus	2,600	2,479
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	16	8
– Corporate taxation equivalent	246	228
Less:		
– Dividend paid	(1,174)	(763)
Closing accumulated surplus	2,421	2,600
Return on capital %	37.6%	45.1%

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of Woodview Quarry

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 2	2021 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
Fees	773	1,064
Interest and investment income	–	52
Total income from continuing operations	773	1,116
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	–	32
Borrowing costs	6	4
Materials and services	108	680
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6	8
Net loss from the disposal of assets	–	2
Calculated taxation equivalents	21	12
Total expenses from continuing operations	141	738
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	632	378
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	632	378
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	632	378
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(158)	(98)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	474	280
Plus opening accumulated surplus	2,222	1,837
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	21	12
– Corporate taxation equivalent	158	98
Less:		
– Dividend paid	(805)	(5)
Closing accumulated surplus	2,070	2,222
Return on capital %	28.3%	23.1%

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021 ¹ Restated
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,736	3,278
Investments	2,773	4,274
Receivables	1,692	1,558
Total current assets	9,201	9,110
Non-current assets		
Receivables	458	410
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	81,258	76,441
Total non-current assets	81,716	76,851
Total assets	90,917	85,961
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	106	55
Total current liabilities	106	55
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	30	15
Total non-current liabilities	30	15
Total liabilities	136	70
Net assets	90,781	85,891
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	27,896	28,518
Revaluation reserves	62,885	57,373
Total equity	90,781	85,891

(1) See prior period error note for details regarding restatement

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021 ¹ Restated
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,404	5,300
Investments	2,659	6,911
Receivables	2,080	1,962
Total current assets	15,143	14,173
Non-current assets		
Receivables	559	482
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	109,071	116,239
Total non-current assets	109,630	116,721
Total assets	124,773	130,894
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	112	128
Borrowings	1,501	1,422
Total current liabilities	1,613	1,550
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	9,492	10,994
Total non-current liabilities	9,492	10,994
Total liabilities	11,105	12,544
Net assets	113,668	118,350
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	44,292	42,859
Revaluation reserves	69,376	75,491
Total equity	113,668	118,350

(1) See prior period error note for details regarding restatement

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of Petersons Quarry

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 2	2021 Category 2
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	2,235	2,390
Total current assets	2,235	2,390
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,611	1,953
Total non-current assets	2,611	1,953
Total assets	4,846	4,343
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	653	465
Total non-current liabilities	653	465
Total liabilities	653	465
Net assets	4,193	3,878
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	2,421	2,600
Revaluation reserves	1,772	1,278
Total equity	4,193	3,878

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of Woodview Quarry

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 2	2021 Category 2
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	1,771	1,911
Total current assets	1,771	1,911
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,257	1,654
Total non-current assets	2,257	1,654
Total assets	4,028	3,565
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	367	347
Total non-current liabilities	367	347
Total liabilities	367	347
Net assets	3,661	3,218
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	2,070	2,222
Revaluation reserves	1,591	996
Total equity	3,661	3,218

Richmond Valley Council

Prior period error - water supply business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Correction of errors

Nature of prior-period error

During the 2021/2022 financial reporting period, Council's water supply assets were subject to a comprehensive revaluation at 30 June 2022. The process highlighted a number of anomalies and a full review of the water asset registers was undertaken. Council has discovered previously omitted water connection, hydrants and pipeline assets. These assets have now been recognised and have an impact of increasing the value of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2022.

It was determined that this should be treated as a prior period error as the assets should have been included in RVC's asset register in a prior year.

Comparatives have been changed to reflect the correction of errors. The errors identified above have been corrected by restating the balances at the beginning of the earliest period presented (1 July 2020) and taking the adjustment through to accumulated surplus at that date. The impact of each line item is shown in the tables below. Council does not deem it necessary to disclose a third Statement of Financial Position.

Changes to the opening Statement of Financial Position at 1 July 2020

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original Balance 1 July, 2020	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 1 July, 2020
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	74,920	268	75,188
Total non-current assets	75,302	268	75,570
Total Assets	84,147	268	84,415
Net Assets	84,067	268	84,335
Accumulated surplus	27,630	268	27,898
Total equity	84,067	268	84,335

Adjustments to the comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2021

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2021	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2021
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	76,183	258	76,441
Total non-current assets	76,593	258	76,851
Total assets	85,703	258	85,961
Net Assets	85,633	258	85,891
Accumulated surplus	28,260	258	28,518
Total equity	85,633	258	85,891

Income Statement

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2021	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2021
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,423	11	1,434
Total expenses from continuing operations	6,637	11	6,648
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	282	(11)	271
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	609	(11)	598
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	609	(11)	598
Surplus (deficit) after tax	536	(11)	525
Plus opening accumulated surplus	27,630		27,630
Closing accumulated surplus	28,260		28,249
Return on capital %		0.4%	0.4%

Richmond Valley Council

Prior period error - sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Correction of errors

Nature of prior-period error

During the 2021/2022 financial reporting period, Council's sewerage assets were subject to a comprehensive revaluation at 30 June 2022. The process highlighted a number of anomalies and a full review of the sewerage asset registers was undertaken. Council has discovered previously omitted sewer connection, valves and manhole assets. These assets have now been recognised and have an impact of increasing the value of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2022.

It was determined that this should be treated as a prior period error as the assets should have been included in RVC's asset register in a prior year.

Comparatives have been changed to reflect the correction of errors. The errors identified above have been corrected by restating the balances at the beginning of the earliest period presented (1 July 2020) and taking the adjustment through to accumulated surplus at that date. The impact on each line item is shown in the tables below. Council does not deem it necessary to disclose a third Statement of Financial Position.

Changes to the opening Statement of Financial Position at 1 July 2020

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original Balance 1 July, 2020	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 1 July, 2020
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	115,435	635	116,070
Total non-current assets	115,964	635	116,599
Total Assets	129,512	635	130,147
Net Assets	115,605	635	116,240
Accumulated surplus	41,256	635	41,891
Total equity	115,605	635	116,240

Adjustments to the comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2021

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2021	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2021
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	115,617	622	116,239
Total non-current assets	116,099	622	116,721
Total assets	130,272	622	130,894
Net Assets	117,728	622	118,350
Accumulated surplus	42,237	622	42,859
Total equity	117,728	622	118,350

Income Statement

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2021	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2021
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,295	13	2,308
Total expenses from continuing operations	8,356	13	8,369
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	480	(13)	467
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	956	(13)	943
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	956	(13)	943
Surplus (deficit) after tax	831	(13)	818
Plus opening accumulated surplus	41,256		41,256
Closing accumulated surplus	42,237		42,224
Return on capital %		1.0%	1.0%

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)

a. Water Supplies

Comprising the whole of the operations and assets of the water supply systems, which service the towns of Broadwater, Casino, Coraki, Evans Head and Woodburn.

b. Sewerage Services

Comprising the whole of the operations and assets of the sewerage reticulation and treatment systems, which service the towns of Casino, Broadwater, Coraki, Evans Head, Rileys Hill and Woodburn.

Category 2

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

a. Petersons Quarry

Council has leased out this quarry and receives rental payments from the sales tied to extraction rates of the lessee.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Woodview Quarry

Council has leased out this quarry and receives rental payments from the sales tied to extraction rates of the lessee.

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 – **25.0%**

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 **1.6% + \$100**. 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 (DPIE) – 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 *Local Government Act, 1993*.

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 corporate income tax rate, currently 25.0%.

Income tax is only applied where a gain/ (loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved.

Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to 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 25.0% 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.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

(iii) Dividends

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

Local government water supply and sewerage businesses are permitted to pay an annual dividend from its water supply or sewerage business surplus.

Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the DPIE – Water guidelines and must not exceed:

- 50% of this surplus in any one year, or
- the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2021 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 required to be submitted to DPIE – Water.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
Report on the special purpose financial statements
Richmond Valley Council

To the Councillors of Richmond Valley Council

Opinion

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

The Declared Business Activities of the Council are:

- Water supply
- Sewerage
- Peterson's Quarry
- Woodview Quarry.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's Declared Business Activities as at 30 June 2022, and their 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:

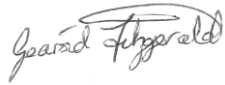
- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

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. 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.



Gearoid Fitzgerald
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

26 October 2022
SYDNEY

Richmond Valley Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2022



Richmond Valley Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Richmond Valley Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2021/22	Calculation 2022/23
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	13,968	14,716
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	59	36
Notional general income	c = a + b	14,027	14,752
Permissible income calculation			
Special variation percentage ³	d	5.50%	5.50%
Plus special variation amount	h = d x (c + g)	771	811
Sub-total	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	14,798	15,563
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	2	83
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	m	-	(1)
Sub-total	n = (l + m)	2	82
Total permissible income	o = k + n	14,800	15,645
Less notional general income yield	p	14,716	15,624
Catch-up or (excess) result	q = o - p	84	22
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	r	1	-
Less unused catch-up ⁵	s	(2)	-
Carry forward to next year ⁶	t = q + r + s	83	22

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)*.
- (3) The 'special variation percentage' is inclusive of the rate peg percentage and where applicable, the Crown land adjustment.
- (4) Valuation objections are unexpected changes in land values as a result of land owners successfully objecting to the land value issued by the Valuer General. Councils can claim the value of the income lost due to valuation objections in any single year.
- (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

Richmond Valley Council

To the Councillors of Richmond Valley Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Richmond Valley 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:

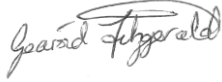
- obtain reasonable assurance whether the Schedule as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

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. 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.



Gearoid Fitzgerald
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

26 October 2022
SYDNEY

Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard \$ '000	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council \$ '000	2021/22 Required maintenance ^a \$ '000	2021/22 Actual maintenance \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Gross replacement cost (GRC) \$ '000	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
								1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings – specialised	1,763	1,763	378	346	61,835	84,671	43.0%	40.0%	16.2%	0.8%	0.0%
	Sub-total	1,763	1,763	378	346	61,835	84,671	43.0%	40.0%	16.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Other structures	Other structures	8	8	11	10	23,586	27,075	88.5%	9.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	Sub-total	8	8	11	10	23,586	27,075	88.5%	9.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Roads	Sealed roads	16,153	16,153	2,277	3,085	204,670	315,292	29.0%	41.0%	24.7%	5.0%	0.3%
	Unsealed roads	11,628	11,628	1,095	4,009	8,901	32,783	27.2%	52.9%	15.3%	4.5%	0.1%
	Bridges	6,376	6,376	69	92	66,606	108,307	4.4%	50.3%	40.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	Footpaths	–	–	42	141	15,738	19,050	81.9%	18.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bulk earthworks	–	–	–	–	69,230	69,193	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	34,157	34,157	3,483	7,327	365,145	544,625	34.9%	37.6%	23.2%	4.2%	0.2%
Water supply network	Water supply network	557	557	488	592	77,467	108,803	36.6%	27.8%	32.6%	2.8%	0.2%
	Sub-total	557	557	488	592	77,467	108,803	36.6%	27.8%	32.6%	2.8%	0.2%
Sewerage network	Sewerage network	5,755	5,755	1,054	695	104,880	170,611	25.8%	26.3%	37.0%	8.1%	2.8%
	Sub-total	5,755	5,755	1,054	695	104,880	170,611	25.8%	26.3%	37.0%	8.1%	2.8%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	1,196	1,196	186	197	53,517	65,627	37.4%	39.4%	16.8%	6.2%	0.2%
	Sub-total	1,196	1,196	186	197	53,517	65,627	37.4%	39.4%	16.8%	6.2%	0.2%

Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022 (continued)

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard \$ '000	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council \$ '000	2021/22 Required maintenance ^a \$ '000	2021/22 Actual maintenance \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Gross replacement cost (GRC) \$ '000	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
								1	2	3	4	5
Open space / recreational assets	Other Open Space/Recreation	74	74	116	148	25,216	32,310	68.1%	26.1%	4.6%	0.8%	0.4%
	Sub-total	74	74	151	168	25,216	32,310	68.1%	26.1%	4.6%	0.8%	0.4%
	Total – all assets	43,510	43,510	5,751	9,335	711,646	1,033,722	36.8%	33.9%	24.4%	4.3%	0.6%

(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

Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators		Benchmark
			2021	2020	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	18,221	125.26%	86.64%	69.22%	>= 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	14,546				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	43,510	6.01%	2.33%	1.61%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	724,427				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	9,335	162.32%	129.63%	111.79%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	5,751				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	43,510	4.21%	1.76%	1.23%	
Gross replacement cost	1,033,722				

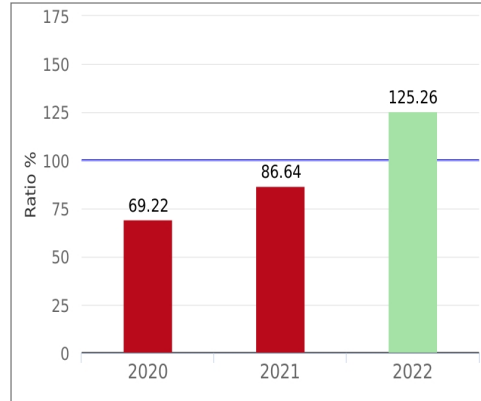
(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(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.

Richmond Valley 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	125.26%

Council's buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio improved to 125.26% for 2021/2022 which is above the benchmark of 100%. Council has been successful in receiving a number of capital grants, resulting in much higher renewals for that year.

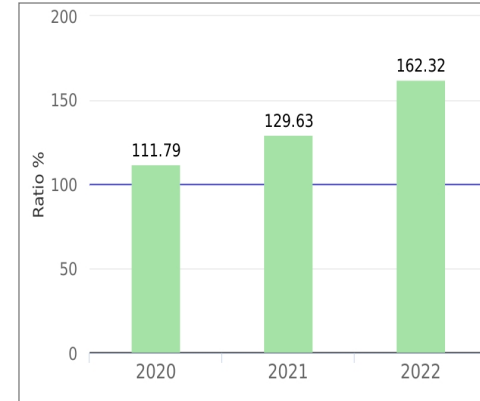
Benchmark: — $\geq 100.00\%$

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	162.32%

Council's asset maintenance ratio has improved to 162.32 which is above the benchmark of 100%.

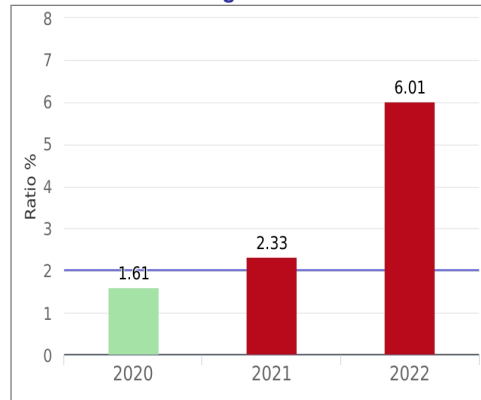
Benchmark: — $> 100.00\%$

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	6.01%

Council's infrastructure backlog ratio has increased to 6.01. This is mainly as a result of impaired infrastructure assets due to natural disaster events, with an estimate of over \$35mil in works being required to restore these assets.

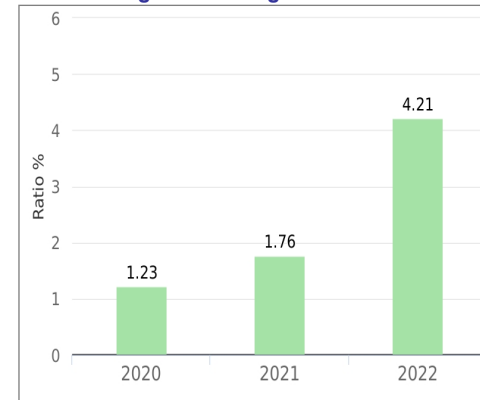
Benchmark: — $< 2.00\%$

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	4.21%

Council's outstanding renewals ratio is 4.21%. This is mainly as a result of impaired infrastructure assets due to natural disaster events, with an estimate of over \$35mil in works being required to restore these assets.

Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Water fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio							
Asset renewals ¹							
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	136.79%	89.46%	104.11%	130.19%	83.55%	46.12%	>= 100.00%
Infrastructure backlog ratio							
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard							
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	6.89%	2.38%	0.71%	1.69%	5.42%	2.49%	< 2.00%
Asset maintenance ratio							
Actual asset maintenance							
Required asset maintenance	191.21%	136.98%	121.31%	96.18%	65.94%	117.09%	> 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	4.93%	1.78%	0.51%	1.32%	3.37%	1.92%	

(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.