



Richmond
Valley
Council



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2025

This report documents Richmond Valley Council's financial performance throughout the 2024-2025 financial year.



Richmond Valley Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2025



Richmond Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents	Page
Understanding Council's Financial Statements	3
Statement by Councillors and Management	4
Primary Financial Statements:	
Income Statement	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
Independent Auditor's Reports:	
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])	84
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [3])	87

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 2025

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 2025.

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 2025

Statement by Councillors and Management

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

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 issued by 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 21 October 2025.



Robert Mustow
Mayor
21 October 2025



Stephen Morrissey
Deputy Mayor
21 October 2025



Ben Zeller
Acting General Manager
21 October 2025



Hayley Martin
Responsible Accounting Officer
21 October 2025

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Original unaudited budget 2025	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
	Income from continuing operations			
34,074	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	33,672	32,419
16,174	User charges and fees	B2-2	17,219	16,476
136	Other revenues	B2-3	80	87
12,529	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	15,286	13,329
38,168	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	31,879	41,401
1,687	Interest and investment income	B2-5	2,980	3,134
2,773	Other income	B2-6	2,923	2,936
105,541	Total income from continuing operations		104,039	109,782
	Expenses from continuing operations			
26,103	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	28,522	26,293
19,750	Materials and services	B3-2	26,053	25,254
861	Borrowing costs	B3-3	800	933
2,729	Other expenses	B3-5	2,650	2,611
—	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	3,851	4,366
49,443	Total expenses from continuing operations excluding depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets		61,876	59,457
56,098	Operating result from continuing operations excluding depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets		42,163	50,325
20,358	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	26,052	23,370
35,740	Operating result from continuing operations		16,111	26,955
35,740	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		16,111	26,955
(2,456)	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		(15,768)	(14,446)

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 2025

\$ '000	Notes	2025	2024
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		16,111	26,955
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequent to operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	31,598	185,104
Impairment (loss) reversal / (revaluation decrement) relating to infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	(3,086)	(36,700)
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequent to operating result		28,512	148,404
Total other comprehensive income for the year		28,512	148,404
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		44,623	175,359

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 2025

\$ '000	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	22,961	37,600
Investments	C1-2	51,430	33,446
Receivables	C1-4	12,985	12,037
Inventories	C1-5	5,224	2,261
Contract assets and contract cost assets	C1-6	1,891	4,146
Other	C1-8	434	356
Total current assets		94,925	89,846
Non-current assets			
Investments	C1-2	5,750	11,250
Receivables	C1-4	1,884	1,655
Inventories	C1-5	1,112	1,374
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-7	1,162,660	1,110,949
Right of use assets	C2-1	529	699
Total non-current assets		1,171,935	1,125,927
Total assets		1,266,860	1,215,773
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	12,684	12,692
Contract liabilities	C3-2	16,370	9,108
Lease liabilities	C2-1	90	114
Borrowings	C3-3	3,385	3,893
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	5,062	5,029
Total current liabilities		37,591	30,836
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	952	615
Contract liabilities	C3-2	99	256
Lease liabilities	C2-1	107	260
Borrowings	C3-3	11,260	14,646
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	212	205
Provisions	C3-5	8,099	5,038
Total non-current liabilities		20,729	21,020
Total liabilities		58,320	51,856
Net assets		1,208,540	1,163,917
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		476,963	460,852
IPPE revaluation surplus	C4-1	731,577	703,065
Council equity interest		1,208,540	1,163,917
Total equity		1,208,540	1,163,917

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 2025

	Notes	2025			2024		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation surplus	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation surplus	Total equity
\$ '000							
Opening balance at 1 July		460,852	703,065	1,163,917	433,897	554,661	988,558
Net operating result for the year		16,111	–	16,111	26,955	–	26,955
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	–	31,598	31,598	–	185,104	185,104
– Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPP&E	C1-7	–	(3,086)	(3,086)	–	(36,700)	(36,700)
Other comprehensive income		–	28,512	28,512	–	148,404	148,404
Total comprehensive income		16,111	28,512	44,623	26,955	148,404	175,359
Closing balance at 30 June		476,963	731,577	1,208,540	460,852	703,065	1,163,917

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 2025

Original unaudited budget 2025	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts:				
34,074	Rates and annual charges		33,628	31,398
16,174	User charges and fees		20,119	15,570
1,687	Interest received		3,052	3,001
50,697	Grants and contributions		53,586	54,077
3,066	Other		7,235	582
Payments:				
(26,119)	Payments to employees		(28,528)	(26,709)
(20,513)	Payments for materials and services		(32,869)	(25,463)
(861)	Borrowing costs		(577)	(829)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		(270)	(340)
(2,108)	Other		–	(1,799)
56,097	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	55,376	49,488
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts:				
2,627	Sale of real estate assets		–	–
833	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		948	832
2	Deferred debtors receipts		3	4
Payments:				
–	Purchase of investments		(4)	(3,480)
–	Acquisition of term deposits		(11,000)	(5,000)
(62,966)	Payments for IPPE		(53,427)	(58,043)
(1,850)	Purchase of real estate assets		(2,464)	(336)
(61,354)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(65,944)	(66,023)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Receipts:				
–	Proceeds from borrowings		–	2,600
Payments:				
(3,891)	Repayment of borrowings		(3,894)	(3,523)
–	Principal component of lease payments		(177)	(439)
(3,891)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(4,071)	(1,362)
(9,148)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(14,639)	(17,897)
37,600	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		37,600	55,497
28,452	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	22,961	37,600
57,180	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	57,180	44,696
85,632	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		80,141	82,296

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

Richmond Valley Council

Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

A About Council and these financial statements	12
A1-1 Basis of preparation	12
B Financial Performance	14
B1 Functions or activities	14
B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets	14
B1-2 Components of functions or activities	15
B2 Sources of income	16
B2-1 Rates and annual charges	16
B2-2 User charges and fees	17
B2-3 Other revenues	18
B2-4 Grants and contributions	19
B2-5 Interest and investment income	23
B2-6 Other income	23
B3 Costs of providing services	24
B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs	24
B3-2 Materials and services	25
B3-3 Borrowing costs	25
B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	26
B3-5 Other expenses	27
B4 Gains or losses	28
B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets	28
B5 Performance against budget	29
B5-1 Material budget variations	29
C Financial position	31
C1 Assets we manage	31
C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents	31
C1-2 Financial investments	32
C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	33
C1-4 Receivables	35
C1-5 Inventories	36
C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets	37
C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	38
C1-8 Other	42
C2 Leasing activities	43
C2-1 Council as a lessee	43
C2-2 Council as a lessor	46
C3 Liabilities of Council	47
C3-1 Payables	47
C3-2 Contract Liabilities	48
C3-3 Borrowings	50
C3-4 Employee benefit provisions	52
C3-5 Provisions	53
C4 Reserves	55

Richmond Valley Council

Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves	55
D Council structure	56
D1 Results by fund	56
D1-1 Income Statement by fund	56
D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund	57
D2 Interests in other entities	58
D2-1 Subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates not recognised	58
E Risks and accounting uncertainties	59
E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held	59
E2-1 Fair value measurement	63
E3-1 Contingencies	71
F People and relationships	74
F1 Related party disclosures	74
F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)	74
F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	74
F1-3 Other related parties	75
F2 Other relationships	75
F2-1 Audit fees	75
G Other matters	76
G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information	76
G2-1 Commitments	77
G3 Statement of developer contributions	78
G3-1 Summary of developer contributions	78
G3-2 Developer contributions by plan	79
H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)	81
H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)	81
H1-2 Council information and contact details	83

A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 21 October 2025. 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 *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (Regulation), 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

During the 2021/2022 financial year, Council was faced with catastrophic flooding to our region. This event significantly impacted our Local Government Area (LGA). 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. In March 2025, our region experienced another natural disaster in the form of Cyclone Alfred resulting in flooding and damage to assets.

Impacts during 2024/2025 due to flooding largely consisted of damage to the road network along with 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 have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2025 reporting period. Council has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2025.

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 2025.

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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Functions or activities										
Strengthening our role in the region	3,330	6,875	3,602	3,903	(272)	2,972	4,796	6,316	41,533	46,198
Creating great places to live	64,303	65,724	65,755	62,515	(1,452)	3,209	36,039	41,117	1,101,384	1,045,243
Protecting our unique environment	9,888	9,594	11,793	10,978	(1,905)	(1,384)	241	574	18,035	18,145
Delivering for our community	26,518	27,589	6,778	5,431	19,740	22,158	6,089	6,723	105,908	106,187
Total functions and activities	104,039	109,782	87,928	82,827	16,111	26,955	47,165	54,730	1,266,860	1,215,773

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Strengthening our role in the region

- Rebuild and reconnect communities
- Establish the Richmond Valley as a regional growth centre
- Grow and diversify our economy

Creating great places to live

- Celebrate our local identity and lifestyle
- Live sustainably in a changing climate
- Provide infrastructure that meets community needs

Protecting our unique environment

- Preserve native bushland and biodiversity
- Maintain healthy rivers, beaches and waterways
- Manage waste responsibly

Delivering for our community

- Lead and advocate for our community
- Manage resources responsibly
- Provide great service

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2025	2024
Ordinary rates		
Residential	11,000	10,529
Farmland	3,362	3,229
Business	2,308	2,219
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(359)	(360)
Rates levied to ratepayers	16,311	15,617
Pensioner rate subsidies received	198	198
Total ordinary rates	16,509	15,815
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)		
Domestic waste management services	5,390	5,361
Stormwater management services	207	206
Water supply services	1,911	1,819
Sewerage services	8,610	8,159
Waste management services (non-domestic)	1,239	1,257
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(433)	(442)
Annual charges levied	16,924	16,360
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
– Water	75	76
– Sewerage	73	74
– Domestic waste management	91	94
Total annual charges	17,163	16,604
Total rates and annual charges	33,672	32,419

Council has used 2022 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	Timing	2025	2024
Specific user charges (per s502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Water supply services	1	5,944	5,630
Sewerage services	1	2,045	1,627
Waste management services (non-domestic)	1	34	31
Total specific user charges		8,023	7,288
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s608)			
Planning and building regulation	2	507	541
Private works – section 67	1	432	212
Regulatory/ statutory fees	2	159	141
Registration fees	2	211	224
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		1,309	1,118
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s608))			
Aerodrome	2	13	14
Caravan park	2	108	102
Cemeteries	2	427	337
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	1	3,844	4,599
Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange	2	423	290
Waste disposal tipping fees	2	2,291	2,073
Casino showground	2	82	18
Richmond Upper Clarence Regional Library	2	26	23
Sports grounds	2	25	27
Other	2	648	587
Total fees and charges – other		7,887	8,070
Total other user charges and fees		9,196	9,188
Total user charges and fees		17,219	16,476
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		12,299	12,099
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		4,920	4,377
Total user charges and fees		17,219	16,476

Material accounting policy information

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	2025	2024
Fines	2	47	68
Insurance claims recoveries	2	23	11
Other	2	10	8
Total other revenue		80	87

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time (1)	–	–
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)	80	87
Total other revenue	80	87

Material accounting policy information 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 2025	Operating 2024	Capital 2025	Capital 2024
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	307	289	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	768	61	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	3,581	4,017	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	–	1,751	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year		4,656	6,118	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Bushfire and emergency services	2	1,438	1,740	–	15
Employment and training programs		129	–	–	–
Energy saving certificate	1	–	3	–	–
Economic Development	2	289	–	1,985	–
LIRS subsidy	2	–	1	–	–
Library – Richmond Upper Clarence Regional	2	647	615	57	9
Natural disaster funding	1	3,156	629	11,237	13,729
Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange	2	–	–	46	1
Public Halls	1	–	–	265	13
Sewerage (excl. section 64 contributions)	2	12	28	218	1,779
Sporting grounds, parks and facilities	1	89	89	3,273	10,350
Strategic planning	2	258	187	–	–
Street lighting	2	98	96	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)	2	1,183	1,002	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	1	1,914	1,070	12,039	12,561
Tourism & Events	2	264	270	–	–
Waste and sustainability	1	25	200	–	78
Water supplies (excl. section 64 contributions)	2	24	22	87	199
Other specific grants and contributions	2	1,075	1,230	520	940
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		10,601	7,182	29,727	39,674
Non-cash contributions					
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.4 and s7.11 – EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA)	2	–	–	49	675
Bushfire and Emergency Services	2	29	29	656	8
Sporting grounds	2	–	–	–	–
Public Halls	2	–	–	–	–
Total other contributions – non-cash		29	29	705	683
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		10,630	7,211	30,432	40,357
Total grants and non-developer contributions		15,286	13,329	30,432	40,357
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		5,910	7,120	79	6,155
– State funding		8,110	5,316	30,055	32,918
– Other funding		1,266	893	298	1,284
		15,286	13,329	30,432	40,357

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Timing	Operating 2025	Operating 2024	Capital 2025	Capital 2024
Developer contributions:						
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):						
	G3					
Cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	167	116
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		2	–	–	454	294
S 64 – water supply contributions		2	–	–	225	199
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		2	–	–	601	435
Total developer contributions			–	–	1,447	1,044
Total contributions			–	–	1,447	1,044
Total grants and contributions			15,286	13,329	31,879	41,401
Timing of revenue recognition						
Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)			5,184	1,991	26,814	36,731
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)			10,102	11,338	5,065	4,670
Total grants and contributions			15,286	13,329	31,879	41,401

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 2025	Operating 2024	Capital 2025	Capital 2024
Unspent funds at 1 July	1,968	3,145	27,526	28,445
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	–	–	2,041	2,243
Add: Funds received for the provision of goods and services in a future period	4,174	664	7,728	10,090
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	(669)	(1,841)	(5,774)	(13,252)
Unspent funds at 30 June	5,473	1,968	31,521	27,526

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

\$3,218 Casino Industrial Precincts Upgrade
 \$1,905 Rappville Sewer
 \$2,410 Disaster Recovery Funding
 \$1,934 Crown Lands Flood Recovery Halsteads Dr
 \$1,841 Regional and Local Roads Repair Fund
 \$1,390 NRLX Effluent Management System
 \$1,073 TfNSW Woodburn Evans Head Shared Pathway
 \$14,923 Developer contributions
 \$1,186 Pacific Complete Contributions

Material accounting policy information

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. completion of the project when a report / outcome is provided), whereas over time recognition is where the control of the services is ongoing throughout the project (e.g. provision of community health services through the year).

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

Capital grants

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

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

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

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

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

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

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

Other grants and contributions

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

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

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2025	2024
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	109	88
– Cash and investments	2,871	3,046
Total interest and investment income (losses)	2,980	3,134
Interest and investment income is attributable to:		
Unrestricted investments/financial assets:		
General Council cash and investments	2,980	3,134
Total interest and investment income	2,980	3,134

Material accounting policy information

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

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2025	2024
Reversal of impairment losses on receivables			
Rates and annual charges		(3)	–
User charges and fees		36	–
Other		4	–
Total reversal of impairment losses on receivables	C1-4	37	–
Fair value increment on investments			
Fair value increment on investments through profit and loss		1,480	1,128
Total fair value increment on investments		1,480	1,128
Rental income			
Other lease income			
Quarry leases		1,153	1,516
Room/Facility Hire		253	292
Total other lease income		1,406	1,808
Total rental income	C2-2	1,406	1,808
Total other income		2,923	2,936

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2025	2024
Salaries and wages	21,880	20,428
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	4,987	4,433
Superannuation	2,841	2,565
Workers' compensation insurance	463	455
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	117	115
Payroll tax	167	142
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	254	238
Other	241	338
Total employee costs	30,950	28,714
Less: capitalised costs	(2,428)	(2,421)
Total employee costs expensed	28,522	26,293

Material accounting policy information

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	2025	2024
Raw materials and consumables		20,197	18,915
Audit Fees	F2-1	129	96
Previously other expenses:			
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	228	222
Advertising		51	81
Bank charges		85	80
Electricity and heating		820	1,150
Insurance		1,068	1,006
Internal Audit		16	15
Street lighting		209	208
Subscriptions and publications		187	170
Telephone and communications		436	392
Valuation fees		82	85
IT expenses		1,364	1,214
Postage, printing & stationary		197	283
Other expenses		346	228
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: other		215	590
Expenses from leases of low value assets		423	519
Total materials and services		26,053	25,254

Material accounting policy information

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

B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2025	2024
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on leases		13	17
Interest on loans		773	827
Total interest bearing liability costs		786	844
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		786	844
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Discount adjustments relating to movements in provisions (other than ELE)			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	14	89
Total other borrowing costs		14	89
Total borrowing costs expensed		800	933

Material accounting policy information

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	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant & Equipment	C1-7	2,738	2,315
Land	C1-7	896	449
Infrastructure	C1-7	21,914	20,061
Right of use assets	C2-1	170	330
Other assets	C1-7	79	83
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets	C3-5,C1-7	255	132
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		26,052	23,370
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPPE			
Land improvements (depreciable)		231	—
Infrastructure:	C1-7		
– Buildings – specialised		(8)	—
– Roads		3,670	38,814
– Bridges		—	(2,114)
– Sewerage network		(807)	—
Total gross IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs		3,086	36,700
Amounts taken through revaluation reserve	C1-7	(3,086)	(36,700)
Total IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs charged to Income Statement		—	—
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		26,052	23,370

Material accounting policy information

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 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	2025	2024
Impairment of receivables			
Other		–	21
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	–	21
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
Election expenses		182	–
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		85	109
– NSW fire brigade levy		135	135
– NSW rural fire service levy		1,377	1,400
– Waste levy		207	289
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		664	657
Total other expenses		2,650	2,611

Material accounting policy information

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	2025	2024
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal		948	832
Less: carrying amount of assets sold/written off		(4,799)	(5,169)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(3,851)	(4,337)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of assets held for sale	C1-5		
Less: carrying amount of assets sold/written off		–	(29)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	(29)
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(3,851)	(4,366)

Material accounting policy information

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 25 June 2024 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	2025 Budget	2025 Actual	2025 ----- Variance -----	
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Revenues

Other revenues	136	80	(56)	(41)%	U
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Council's other revenues were under budget by \$56,000 (41%). This is largely due to a reduction in revenue from infringements fines due to a lower number of infringements issued over the course of the year.

Operating grants and contributions	12,529	15,286	2,757	22%	F
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Council's grants and contributions were over budget by \$2,757,000 (22%). 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 outcome of various grant applications submitted throughout the year. The main increase includes natural disaster funding of \$3,156,785 received as a result of the February 2022 and March 2025 flood events for emergency and immediate reconstruction works. It is also important to note that Council only received 50% of its Financial Assistance Grant in advance for 2025/2026 with the previous year receiving 85% in advance. This resulted in operating grants being \$2.19mil under budget.

Capital grants and contributions	38,168	31,879	(6,289)	(16)%	U
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Council's grants and contributions were under budget by \$6,289,000 (16%). 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 outcome of various grant applications submitted throughout the year. The main variance is due to delays in the commencement of significant capital works projects on roads and bridges, such as the \$17.5mil Tatham Bridges Replacement in which we recognised only \$7.78mil in income this year, due to the ongoing delays from wet weather and the impacts of Cyclone Alfred.

Interest and investment revenue	1,687	2,980	1,293	77%	F
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Council's interest and investment revenue was over budget by \$1,293,000 (77%). This was mainly due to consistently high term deposit rates within the economy along with high levels of cash available to be investment. The original budget is slightly conservative due to the continued level of uncertainty in the economy.

Expenses

Materials and services	19,750	26,053	(6,303)	(32)%	U
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Materials and services were over budget \$6,303,000 (32%). This is largely attributed to additional maintenance works being undertaken on Council's assets and road network, funded from unspent funding from previous years in internal cash reserves, along with an increase in contract costs for works with an offsetting income item, such as Councils maintenance contract with TfNSW for state highways. Further contributing towards this increase is the cost of living pressure facing the economy as a whole such as the increasing costs of services.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	20,358	26,052	(5,694)	(28)%	U
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Depreciation was over budget by \$5,694,000 (28%). Councils asset are indexed annually in between comprehensive revaluations, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to record the fair value of assets, the rates of which are unknown at the time of budget setting. The past 3 years has seen significantly higher rates of indexation than has been applied in the past. Along with a significant number of asset renewals, Council has also revised the remaining useful life of the Casino Sewerage Treatment Plant which has resulted in an additional \$2.68m in depreciation for the year ended 30 June 2025. Council

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2025 Budget	2025 Actual	2025 ----- Variance -----
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revised the depreciation budget during the September quarterly budget review to better align with the expected result which is not reflected in the original budget reported.

Net losses from disposal of assets	–	3,851	(3,851)	∞	U
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The net profit or loss on disposal of assets is unknown at the time of setting the original budget. A revised budget was applied during the September quarterly budget review to better account for net losses from the disposal of assets based on a 3 year average. The net loss from the disposal of assets is \$3,851,000, details of which are disclosed in note B4.

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2025	2024
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	2,325	6,183
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	20,636	31,417
Total cash and cash equivalents	22,961	37,600

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	22,961	37,600
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	22,961	37,600

Material accounting policy information

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	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Managed funds	17,930	–	16,446	–
Total	17,930	–	16,446	–
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	28,000	–	17,000	–
Government and semi-government bonds	3,500	1,000	–	4,500
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	2,000	4,750	–	6,750
Total	33,500	5,750	17,000	11,250
Total financial investments	51,430	5,750	33,446	11,250
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	74,391	5,750	71,046	11,250

Material accounting policy information

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	2025	2024
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	80,141	82,296
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(57,677)	(49,786)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	22,464	32,510

External restrictions

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

Specific purpose unexpended loans – general	–	1,052
Bonds and deposits	456	535
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	14,369	9,142
Specific purpose unexpended grants – water fund	91	125
Specific purpose unexpended grants – sewer fund	1,905	327
Developer contributions – general	3,884	3,478
Developer contributions – water fund	3,615	3,203
Developer contributions – sewer fund	7,424	6,480
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	3,571	4,048
Water fund	7,060	6,056
Sewer fund	4,065	6,141
Domestic waste management	8,029	4,912
Stormwater management	844	1,330
Other	2,364	2,957
Total external restrictions	57,677	49,786

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	2025	2024
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(b) Internal allocations

Internal allocations

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

Plant and vehicle replacement	643	2,388
Real estate and infrastructure	3,131	4,288
Employees leave entitlement	1,706	1,631
Carry over works	2,862	3,780
Insurance	313	1,848
Other waste management	1,051	4,382
Petersons quarry	1,756	1,449
Public cemeteries perpetual maintenance	59	114
Quarry rehabilitation	699	634
Richmond Upper Clarence Regional Library	121	44
TfNSW state road maintenance contract	6	6
Road rehabilitation	2,834	2,649
Rural road safety program	115	121
Unexpended rates variations	1,213	833
Financial Assistance Grant Advance Payment	3,581	5,767
Woodview quarry	1,698	1,693
Northern Rivers Rail Trail Maintenance	562	640
Event Funding	44	43
Total internal allocations	22,394	32,310

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

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

\$ '000	2025	2024
(c) Unrestricted and unallocated		
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	70	200

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Rates and annual charges	2,968	586	2,813	546
Interest and extra charges	110	5	111	6
User charges and fees	4,414	443	6,006	584
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	429	–	499	–
Bank guarantees	868	881	712	553
Deferred debtors	2	2	2	5
Government grants and subsidies	2,757	–	507	–
Net GST receivable	733	–	1,095	–
Other debtors	788	–	407	–
Total	13,069	1,917	12,152	1,694
Less: provision for impairment				
Rates and annual charges	(30)	(18)	(29)	(17)
User charges and fees	(47)	(14)	(75)	(21)
Other debtors	(7)	(1)	(11)	(1)
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(84)	(33)	(115)	(39)
Total net receivables	12,985	1,884	12,037	1,655

Material accounting policy information

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. 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	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
(i) Inventories at cost				
Real estate for resale	3,790	1,112	1,064	1,374
Stores and materials	1,434	–	1,197	–
Total inventories	5,224	1,112	2,261	1,374

Externally restricted assets

There are no restrictions applicable to the above assets.

(i) Other disclosures

\$ '000	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
(a) Details for real estate development				
Residential - undeveloped	–	–	–	–
Industrial/commercial	3,790	1,112	1,064	1,374
Total real estate for resale	3,790	1,112	1,064	1,374

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

Material accounting policy information

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	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Contract assets	1,891	–	4,146	–
Total contract assets and contract cost assets	1,891	–	4,146	–

Contract assets

Government Grants & Subsidies - Natural Disaster Funding (Capital Only)	1,294	–	1,891	–
Government Grants & Subsidies - Other capital grants	597	–	2,255	–
Total contract assets	1,891	–	4,146	–

Material accounting policy information

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 2024			Asset movements during the reporting period										At 30 June 2025		
	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 P/L)	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	56,635	–	56,635	13,150	503	–	(619)	–	(148)	–	(50,505)	–	–	19,016	–	19,016
Plant and equipment	35,235	(17,272)	17,963	4,609	598	–	(926)	(2,610)	–	–	–	–	–	37,809	(18,175)	19,634
Office equipment	1,402	(1,290)	112	–	14	–	–	(47)	–	–	–	–	–	1,417	(1,338)	79
Furniture and fittings	1,490	(1,096)	394	–	82	–	–	(80)	–	–	–	–	–	1,509	(1,113)	396
Land:																
– Crown land	28,646	–	28,646	–	–	–	(58)	–	–	–	–	–	147	28,735	–	28,735
– Operational land	29,213	–	29,213	83	4	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	334	29,701	–	29,701
– Community land	11,406	–	11,406	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	11,636	–	11,636
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	908	–	908	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	954	–	954
Land improvements – non-depreciable	7,400	–	7,400	2	76	–	–	–	–	–	172	–	406	8,056	–	8,056
Land improvements – depreciable	24,867	(4,474)	20,393	751	761	231	(19)	(896)	–	(231)	14,503	–	1,103	42,198	(5,602)	36,596
Infrastructure:																
– Buildings – specialised	101,055	(26,357)	74,698	782	1,499	31	(583)	(1,523)	–	8	346	–	3,913	107,590	(28,419)	79,171
– Other structures	32,175	(5,418)	26,757	12	36	–	–	(700)	–	–	167	37	1,406	34,147	(6,432)	27,715
– Roads	427,890	(144,280)	283,610	3,309	3,552	9,131	(1,285)	(8,310)	–	(3,670)	15,370	–	9,204	457,579	(146,668)	310,911
– Bridges	141,352	(39,490)	101,862	1,581	439	246	(598)	(1,650)	–	–	1,364	–	2,890	146,488	(40,354)	106,134
– Footpaths	23,682	(1,445)	22,237	16	34	–	(19)	(341)	–	–	–	–	604	24,341	(1,810)	22,531
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	129,444	–	129,444	5,085	7	–	(7)	–	–	–	5,052	–	3,852	143,433	–	143,433
– Stormwater drainage	76,204	(15,025)	61,179	1,936	–	75	(178)	(640)	–	–	–	–	769	78,336	(15,195)	63,141
– Water supply network	123,957	(38,883)	85,074	267	469	–	(378)	(1,997)	–	–	472	–	2,069	127,392	(41,416)	85,976
– Sewerage network	195,198	(79,196)	116,002	388	228	–	(294)	(5,335)	–	807	1,925	–	2,790	201,711	(85,200)	116,511
– Other open space/recreational assets	44,964	(8,702)	36,262	539	921	–	(444)	(1,418)	–	–	11,067	(37)	1,881	58,650	(9,879)	48,771
Other assets:																
– Library books	1,073	(722)	351	–	106	–	(10)	(79)	–	–	–	–	–	1,080	(712)	368
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):																
– Quarry assets	195	(178)	17	–	64	–	–	(8)	–	–	–	–	–	258	(185)	73
– Tip assets	5,971	(5,585)	386	–	3,179	–	(195)	(248)	–	–	–	–	–	8,954	(5,832)	3,122
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,500,362	(389,413)	1,110,949	32,510	12,618	9,714	(5,613)	(25,882)	(148)	(3,086)	–	–	31,598	1,570,990	(408,330)	1,162,660

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

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

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2023			Asset movements during the reporting period									At 30 June 2024		
	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 P/L)	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in equity)	WIP transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000															
Capital work in progress	32,976	–	32,976	24,703	11,293	–	(319)	–	(859)	–	(11,159)	–	56,635	–	56,635
Plant and equipment	32,885	(17,207)	15,678	3,172	2,113	–	(841)	(2,190)	–	–	31	–	35,235	(17,272)	17,963
Office equipment	1,467	(1,310)	157	2	7	–	(4)	(50)	–	–	–	–	1,402	(1,290)	112
Furniture and fittings	1,560	(1,166)	394	60	35	–	(20)	(75)	–	–	–	–	1,490	(1,096)	394
Land:															
– Crown land	27,549	–	27,549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,097	28,646	–	28,646
– Operational land	28,447	–	28,447	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	720	29,213	–	29,213
– Community land	10,929	–	10,929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	477	11,406	–	11,406
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	908	–	908	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	908	–	908
Land improvements – non-depreciable	6,954	–	6,954	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	446	7,400	–	7,400
Land improvements – depreciable	21,830	(4,001)	17,829	368	1,700	58	(370)	(449)	–	–	157	1,100	24,867	(4,474)	20,393
Infrastructure:															
– Buildings – specialised	93,478	(24,428)	69,050	473	1,136	220	(88)	(1,406)	–	–	887	4,426	101,055	(26,357)	74,698
– Other structures	30,140	(4,430)	25,710	–	124	–	(16)	(666)	–	–	–	1,605	32,175	(5,418)	26,757
– Roads	383,023	(137,606)	245,417	6,164	382	3,661	(348)	(7,489)	–	(38,814)	1,754	72,883	427,890	(144,280)	283,610
– Bridges	117,551	(45,472)	72,079	309	–	26	–	(1,377)	–	2,114	–	28,711	141,352	(39,490)	101,862
– Footpaths	20,795	(3,908)	16,887	100	82	–	(84)	(318)	–	–	20	5,550	23,682	(1,445)	22,237
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	75,750	–	75,750	–	–	–	(9)	–	–	–	–	53,703	129,444	–	129,444
– Stormwater drainage	72,258	(13,718)	58,540	19	314	–	(42)	(610)	–	–	–	2,958	76,204	(15,025)	61,179
– Water supply network	117,831	(35,473)	82,358	491	158	–	(611)	(1,934)	–	–	563	4,049	123,957	(38,883)	85,074
– Sewerage network	184,878	(72,664)	112,214	1,749	357	341	(390)	(5,067)	–	–	1,179	5,619	195,198	(79,196)	116,002
– Other open space/recreational assets	37,948	(8,315)	29,633	777	1,091	–	(2,329)	(1,194)	–	–	6,524	1,760	44,964	(8,702)	36,262
Other assets:															
– Library books	1,114	(765)	349	–	103	–	(18)	(83)	–	–	–	–	1,073	(722)	351
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):															
– Quarry assets	203	(174)	29	–	–	–	(9)	(3)	–	–	–	–	195	(178)	17
– Tip assets	5,928	(5,456)	472	–	43	–	–	(129)	–	–	–	–	5,971	(5,585)	386
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,306,402	(376,093)	930,309	38,389	18,938	4,306	(5,498)	(23,040)	(859)	(36,700)	–	185,104	1,500,362	(389,413)	1,110,949

(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)

Material accounting policy information

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 Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and 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	Transportation Assets	Years
Office equipment	3 to 10	Sealed roads: surface	20 to 35
Office furniture	5 to 20	Sealed roads: structure	60 to 110
Computer equipment	3	Kerb & Gutter	100
Vehicles	5 to 20	Footpaths	25 to 75
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 20	Minor & Major Culverts	50 to 100
Other plant and equipment	3 to 50	Unsealed roads	25 to 35
		Bridge: concrete	105
		Bridge: timber	85
Water and sewer assets		Bridge: Doolan Deck	50
Dams and reservoirs	25 to 200	Other road assets	15 to 100
Treatment Plant structure	10 to 100		
Treatment Plant mech & elec	10 to 60		
Pump Station structure	15 to 100	Stormwater assets	
Pumps Station mech & elect	20 to 50	Drains	80 to 120
Reticulation pipes: PVC	100	Culverts	80 to 120
Reticulation pipes: Other	70 to 100		

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

Other infrastructure assets

Bulk earthworks	Infinite	Playground equipment	10 to 60
Open space/recreational assets	10 to 100	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 100

Other equipment

Buildings

Buildings	10 to 100
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The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Change in remaining useful life of Casino Sewage Treatment Plant

Council is currently in the development and planning phase of a proposed replacement of the Casino Sewerage Treatment Plant. The existing facility was constructed in 1932 and has received minor augmentation over the past 90 years, however, is now aged and at capacity. The proposed plan for replacement has the new plant being commissioned in 2027/2028 pending external funding availability and therefore, the existing STP will be retained and operational until this time. As such, Council has revised the useful life of the existing plant at 1 July 2023, to be 5 years in line with the current project plan, the result of which is an increase in depreciation across the 2024-2028 years as seen in the table below.

\$ '000	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028
Previous Depreciation	226	190	193	197	201
Current Depreciation	2,909	3,056	3,180	3,310	3,445
Increase	2,683	2,866	2,987	3,113	3,244

Impairment

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2025. 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 \$65.8 million relating directly to the natural disaster. Council are now 3 years into the expected 5 year recovery process from this event and were impacted by another event, in Cyclone Alfred in March 2025 which resulted in further damage and re-damage to existing repairs, resulting in additional impairment of \$4.3m with asset inspections still ongoing.

The remaining impairment from these flood events relate to the following asset classes:

- Roads and Bridges
- Stormwater

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 remaining impairment - \$44,241,692

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 remaining impairment - \$253,519

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.

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

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 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

	2025	2025	2024	2024
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Prepayments	434	–	356	–
Total other assets	434	–	356	–

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 a Komatsu grader and a Wirtgen Stabilizer with lease terms of between 3 and 5 years. 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
2025			
Opening balance at 1 July	461	238	699
Depreciation charge	(84)	(86)	(170)
Balance at 30 June	377	152	529
2024			
Opening balance at 1 July	702	327	1,029
Depreciation charge	(241)	(89)	(330)
Balance at 30 June	461	238	699

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(b) (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
2025					
Cash flows	90	107	–	197	197
2024					
Cash flows	114	260	–	374	374

(c) Income Statement

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

\$ '000	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	13	34
Depreciation of right of use assets	170	660
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	423	519
	606	1,213

(d) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	176	439
	176	439

(e) 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.

Material accounting policy information

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

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

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	2025	2024
(i) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Council leases out two of its quarries and the Northern Rivers Livestock Exchange. 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)	1,406	1,808
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	1,406	1,808

(ii) Maturity analysis of contractual lease 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	1,343	1,305
1–2 years	1,372	1,333
2–3 years	1,403	1,363
3–4 years	1,433	1,393
4–5 years	1,465	1,423
> 5 years	4,069	5,520
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	11,085	12,337

Material accounting policy information

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	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Goods and services – operating expenditure	3,103	–	2,518	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	6,265	–	6,546	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Other expenditure accruals	456	–	796	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	850	–	1,120	–
Bank guarantees	868	881	712	554
Prepaid rates and annual charges and user charges and fees	1,142	71	1,000	61
Total payables	12,684	952	12,692	615

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

\$ '000	2025	2024
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	850	1,120
Total payables	850	1,120

Material accounting policy information

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	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	13,002	–	9,051	–
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	3,219	54	12	79
Unexpended capital contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	149	9	–	141
Unexpended operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	–	36	–	36
Total grants received in advance		16,370	99	9,063	256
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Funds received in advance of services provided		–	–	45	–
Total user fees and charges received in advance		–	–	45	–
Total contract liabilities		16,370	99	9,108	256

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.

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

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

\$ '000	2025	2024
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	3,875	12,321
Operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	36	11
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	3,911	12,332

Significant changes in contract liabilities

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

Rappville Sewer \$1,905

Halsteads Drive \$1,934

NRLX Effluent Management System \$1,391

Disaster Recovery Funding \$2,410

Woodburn Evans Hd Footpath \$1,073

Material accounting policy information

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	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	3,385	11,260	3,893	14,646
Total borrowings	3,385	11,260	3,893	14,646

(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.

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2024 Opening Balance	Cash flows	2025 Closing balance
Loans – secured	18,539	(3,894)	14,645
Lease liability (Note C2-1)	374	(177)	197
Total liabilities from financing activities	18,913	(4,071)	14,842

\$ '000	2023 Opening Balance	Cash flows	2024 Closing balance
Loans – secured	19,462	(923)	18,539
Lease liability (Note C2-1)	813	(439)	374
Total liabilities from financing activities	20,275	(1,362)	18,913

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2025	2024
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Total facilities

Total financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:

Bank overdraft facilities ¹	500	500
Credit cards/purchase cards	71	71
Total financing arrangements	571	571

Drawn facilities

Financing facilities drawn down at the reporting date are:

– Credit cards/purchase cards	3	1
Total drawn financing arrangements	3	1

Undrawn facilities

Undrawn financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:

– Bank overdraft facilities	500	500
– Credit cards/purchase cards	68	70
Total undrawn financing arrangements	568	570

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

Material accounting policy information

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

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

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

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

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2025 Current	2025 Non-current	2024 Current	2024 Non-current
Annual leave	2,193	–	2,274	–
Long service leave	2,822	212	2,728	205
Other leave	47	–	27	–
Total employee benefit provisions	5,062	212	5,029	205

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	2025	2024
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	2,127	2,203
	2,127	2,203

Material accounting policy information

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

Short-term obligations

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

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

On-costs

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

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

C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2025 Current	2025 Non-Current	2024 Current	2024 Non-Current
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	–	8,099	–	5,038
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	–	8,099	–	5,038
Total provisions	–	8,099	–	5,038

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions	
	Asset remediation	Total
2025		
At beginning of year	5,038	5,038
Changes to provision:		
– New disturbances to tip	3,178	3,178
– Revised discount rate	209	209
– Revised costs	(389)	(389)
– Revised life	48	48
Unwinding of discount	14	14
Other	1	1
Total other provisions at end of year	8,099	8,099
2024		
At beginning of year	4,916	4,916
Changes to provision:		
– Revised discount rate	16	16
– Revised costs	17	17
Unwinding of discount	88	88
Other	1	1
Total other provisions at end of year	5,038	5,038

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	
		2025	2024
Landfills - Nammoona Cell 1-4	2029	4,505	4,700
Landfills - Nammoona Cell 6	2039	3,178	0
Quarries - Woodview	2035	415	338
Balance at end of reporting period		8,098	5,038

Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

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 Surplus

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) revaluation surplus 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 2025	Water 2025	Sewer 2025
Income from continuing operations			
Rates and annual charges	22,887	1,982	8,803
User charges and fees	8,242	6,641	2,336
Interest and investment revenue	1,732	551	697
Other revenues	80	–	–
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	15,250	24	12
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	30,698	342	839
Other income	2,923	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	81,812	9,540	12,687
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs	24,485	1,802	2,235
Materials and services	16,242	5,093	4,718
Borrowing costs	458	–	342
Other expenses	2,650	–	–
Net losses from the disposal of assets	3,179	378	294
Total expenses from continuing operations excluding depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	47,014	7,273	7,589
Operating result from continuing operations excluding depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	34,798	2,267	5,098
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	18,616	2,020	5,416
Operating result from continuing operations	16,182	247	(318)
Net operating result for the year	16,182	247	(318)
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	16,182	247	(318)
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	(14,516)	(95)	(1,157)

D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

\$ '000	General 2025	Water 2025	Sewer 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,692	3,152	10,117
Investments	40,539	7,614	3,277
Receivables	9,062	1,667	2,256
Inventories	4,953	218	53
Contract assets and contract cost assets	1,891	—	—
Other	434	—	—
Total current assets	66,571	12,651	15,703
Non-current assets			
Investments	5,750	—	—
Receivables	890	445	549
Inventories	1,112	—	—
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	945,821	90,311	126,528
Right of use assets	529	—	—
Total non-current assets	954,102	90,756	127,077
Total assets	1,020,673	103,407	142,780
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12,627	1	56
Contract liabilities	16,370	—	—
Lease liabilities	90	—	—
Borrowings	1,618	—	1,767
Employee benefit provision	5,062	—	—
Total current liabilities	35,767	1	1,823
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	952	—	—
Contract liabilities	99	—	—
Lease liabilities	107	—	—
Borrowings	6,791	—	4,469
Employee benefit provision	212	—	—
Provisions	8,099	—	—
Total non-current liabilities	16,260	—	4,469
Total liabilities	52,027	1	6,292
Net assets	968,646	103,406	136,488
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	400,646	27,872	48,445
IPPE revaluation surplus	568,000	75,534	88,043
Council equity interest	968,646	103,406	136,488
Total equity	968,646	103,406	136,488

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	2025	2025
		Net profit/(loss)	Net assets
North East Weight of Loads Group (NEWLOG)	Enforcement of load weights carried by heavy vehicles. Joint venture	(108)	909

Reasons for non-recognition

Council's share of NEWLOG net assets is 13.73%. 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 2025	Carrying value 2024	Fair value 2025	Fair value 2024
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	22,961	37,600	22,961	37,600
Receivables	14,869	13,692	14,869	13,692
Investments				
– Debt securities at amortised cost	39,250	28,250	39,250	28,250
Fair value through profit and loss				
Investments				
– Held for trading	17,930	16,446	17,930	16,446
Total financial assets	95,010	95,988	95,010	95,988
Financial liabilities				
Payables	13,636	13,307	13,636	13,307
Loans/advances	14,645	18,539	14,224	17,912
Total financial liabilities	28,281	31,846	27,860	31,219

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	2025	2024
The impact on the 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	801	823
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
– Equity / Income Statement	1,793	1,645

(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	overdue rates and annual charges		Total
		< 5 years	≥ 5 years	
2025				
Gross carrying amount	2,968	586	—	3,554
2024				
Gross carrying amount	2,814	545	—	3,359

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	
2025						
Gross carrying amount	11,991	—	—	—	1,332	13,323
Expected loss rate (%)	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.51%
ECL provision	54	—	—	—	14	68
2024						
Gross carrying amount	12,773	—	—	—	1,860	14,633
Expected loss rate (%)	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.19%	0.74%
ECL provision	86	—	—	—	22	108

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2025							
Payables	0.00%	850	11,834	952	–	13,636	13,636
Borrowings	4.67%	–	4,015	9,622	3,149	16,786	14,645
Total financial liabilities		850	15,849	10,574	3,149	30,422	28,281
2024							
Payables	0.00%	1,120	11,572	615	–	13,307	13,307
Borrowings	4.68%	–	4,701	11,702	5,086	21,489	18,539
Total financial liabilities		1,120	16,273	12,317	5,086	34,796	31,846

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).

Fair value measurement hierarchy									
\$ '000	Notes	Date of latest valuation		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Recurring fair value measurements									
Financial assets		C1-2							
At fair value through profit or loss		30/06/2025	30/06/24	17,930	16,446	–	–	17,930	16,446
Total financial assets				17,930	16,446	–	–	17,930	16,446
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		C1-7							
Land:									
– Crown Land			30/06/23	–	–	28,735	28,646	28,735	28,646
– Operational Land			30/06/23	–	–	29,701	29,213	29,701	29,213
– Community Land			30/06/23	–	–	11,636	11,406	11,636	11,406
– Land Under Roads (post 30/06/08)			30/06/23	–	–	954	908	954	908
Land Improvements – non depreciable			30/06/20	–	–	8,056	7,400	8,056	7,400
Land Improvements – depreciable			30/06/20	–	–	36,597	20,393	36,597	20,393
Buildings – Specialised			30/06/20	–	–	79,171	74,698	79,171	74,698
Other Structures			30/06/20	–	–	27,715	26,757	27,715	26,757
Infrastructure:									
– Roads			30/06/24	–	–	310,911	283,610	310,911	283,610
– Bridges			30/06/24	–	–	106,134	101,862	106,134	101,862
– Footpaths			30/06/24	–	–	22,531	22,237	22,531	22,237
– Bulk Earthworks (non depreciable)			30/06/24	–	–	143,433	129,444	143,433	129,444
– Stormwater Drainage	30/06/2025		30/06/18	–	–	63,141	61,179	63,141	61,179
– Water Supply Network			30/06/22	–	–	85,976	85,074	85,976	85,074
– Sewerage Network			30/06/22	–	–	116,511	116,002	116,511	116,002
– Swimming Pools			30/06/20	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Other Open Space/Recreational Assets			30/06/20	–	–	48,771	36,262	48,771	36,262
– Library Books			30/06/24	–	–	368	351	368	351
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment				–	–	1,120,341	1,035,442	1,120,341	1,035,442

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)	\$28,000,000
Floating Rate Notes	\$6,750,390
Treasury Bond	\$4,500,000
NSW Treasury Corporation - Medium Term Growth Fund	\$14,085,319
NSW Treasury Corporation - Long Term Growth Fund	\$3,844,576

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)

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 2023. 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.

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'.

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 2023. 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 2023. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Land Improvements (Non-Depreciable and Depreciable)

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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 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 2023 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 asset conditions and remaining useful lives.

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

In between comprehensive revaluations, these assets are indexed each year in line with the NSW non-residential construction index. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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 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 revaluation was last performed as at 30 June 2024. Indexation has been applied and relevant valuation inputs reassessed annually.

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 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. Council is undertaking a comprehensive revaluation for the year ending 30 June 2025.

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 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.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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 last comprehensively 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 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 last comprehensively 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 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 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:

- 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 by class of assets is provided below:

\$ '000	Operational Land		Community Land		Land under Roads post 30/6/08		Land improv-ements non-depreciable	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	29,213	28,447	11,406	10,929	908	908	7,400	6,954
Total gains or losses for the period								
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	334	720	230	477	–	–	406	446
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	87	2	–	–	46	–	78	–
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	67	44	–	–	–	–	172	–
Closing balance	29,701	29,213	11,636	11,406	954	908	8,056	7,400

\$ '000	Land improv-ements depreciable		Buildings specialised		Other structures		Roads	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	20,393	17,829	74,698	69,050	26,757	25,710	283,610	245,417
Total gains or losses for the period								
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	1,103	1,100	3,913	4,426	1,406	1,605	9,204	72,883
Impairment loss recognised in equity	(231)	–	8	–	–	–	(3,670)	(38,814)
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	1,512	2,068	2,281	1,609	48	124	6,861	6,544
Disposals (WDV)	(19)	(370)	(583)	(88)	–	(16)	(1,285)	(348)
Depreciation and impairment	(896)	(449)	(1,523)	(1,406)	(700)	(666)	(8,310)	(7,488)
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	14,503	157	346	887	167	–	15,370	1,755
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	231	58	31	220	–	–	9,131	3,661
Closing balance	36,596	20,393	79,171	74,698	27,678	26,757	310,911	283,610

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Bridges		Footpaths		Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)		Stormwater drainage	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	101,862	72,080	22,237	16,887	129,444	75,750	61,179	58,540
Total gains or losses for the period								
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	2,890	28,711	604	5,550	3,852	53,703	769	2,958
Impairment loss recognised in equity	—	2,113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	2,020	309	50	182	5,092	—	1,936	333
Disposals (WDV)	(598)	—	(19)	(84)	(7)	(9)	(178)	(42)
Depreciation and impairment	(1,650)	(1,377)	(341)	(318)	—	—	(640)	(610)
Transfers from/(to) Capital								
Work in Progress	1,364	—	—	20	5,052	—	—	—
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	246	26	—	—	—	—	75	—
Closing balance	106,134	101,862	22,531	22,237	143,433	129,444	63,141	61,179

\$ '000	Water supply network		Library books		Sewerage network		Other open space/ recreation	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	85,074	82,358	351	349	116,002	112,214	36,262	29,632
Total gains or losses for the period								
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	2,069	4,049	—	—	2,790	5,619	1,881	1,760
Impairment loss recognised in equity	—	—	—	—	807	—	—	—
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	736	649	106	103	616	2,106	1,460	1,868
Disposals (WDV)	(378)	(611)	(10)	(18)	(294)	(390)	(444)	(2,329)
Depreciation and impairment	(1,997)	(1,934)	(79)	(83)	(5,335)	(5,067)	(1,418)	(1,194)
Transfers from/(to) Capital								
Work in Progress	472	563	—	—	1,925	1,179	11,067	6,525
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	—	—	—	—	—	341	—	—
Closing balance	85,976	85,074	368	351	116,511	116,002	48,808	36,262

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Crown Land		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	28,646	27,549	1,035,442	880,603
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	147	1,097	31,598	185,104
Impairment loss recognised in equity	—	—	(3,086)	(36,701)
Purchases (GBV)	—	—	22,929	15,897
Disposals (WDV)	(58)	—	(3,873)	(4,305)
Depreciation and impairment	—	—	(22,889)	(20,592)
Transfers from/(to) Capital Work in Progress	—	—	50,505	11,130
Reinstatement costs for impaired assets	—	—	9,714	4,306
Closing balance	28,735	28,646	1,120,340	1,035,442

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 Active Super – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a 'multi-employer fund' for purposes of AASB 119 *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 9.5% from 1 July 2025 of salaries to these members' accumulation accounts in line with current level of SG contributions, 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 \$20.0 million for 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2024 apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June. Given the funding position of the Fund as at 30 June 2024, it was recommended to cease these past service contributions effective 1 January 2025.

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each actuarial investigation which will be conducted annually, the next of which is due effective 30 June 2025.

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.

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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2025 was \$103,452.95. The last formal valuation of the Scheme was undertaken by the Fund Actuary, Richard Boyfield FIAA as at 30 June 2024.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$55,443.33. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$7,765.41.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2025 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,197.6	
Past Service Liabilities	2,092.0	105.0%
Vested Benefits	2,130.4	103.2%

* 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 0.50% as at 30 June 2025.

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	6.0% per annum
Salary inflation	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

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 will be completed by December 2025.

(ii) Native Title & Aboriginal Land Claims

Council currently has five claims determined within our Local Government Area by consent. The land affected by the determinations are primarily Crown Land. Council must ensure compliance with all requirements of native title legislation prior to undertaking any work on land for which it is the Crown Land manager. A large number of Aboriginal Land Claims on Crown Land remain undetermined within the Local Government Area. Council must ensure that any work undertaken on land subject to undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim does no impact on the inchoate interest of the applicant ad land council.

(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 2025 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	2025	2024
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	1,515	1,618
Post-employment benefits	142	146
Other long-term benefits	(112)	48
Termination benefits	187	—
Total	1,732	1,812

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments
\$ '000			
2025			
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	91	—
2024			
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	117	—

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, relationship no longer relevant from March 2025.

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2025	2024
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	47	47
Councillors' fees	155	153
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	26	22
Total	228	222

F1-3 Other related parties

\$ '000	Ref	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments
2025			
NEWLOG	1	39	—
2024			
NEWLOG	1	38	—

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	2025	2024
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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	126	96
Other assurance services	3	—

Remuneration for audit and other assurance services

Total Auditor-General remuneration	129	96
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Total audit fees	129	96
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G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

(a) Reconciliation of Operating Result

\$ '000	2025	2024
Net operating result from Income Statement	16,111	26,955
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	26,052	23,370
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	3,851	4,366
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(734)	(712)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	(1,480)	(1,128)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	223	104
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	(1,143)	(2,778)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(37)	22
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(237)	100
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	(78)	5
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	2,255	1,411
Increase / (decrease) in payables	585	(309)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	(340)	(925)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	365	(244)
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	7,105	(1,191)
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	40	424
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	2,838	18
Net cash flows from operating activities	55,376	49,488

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Bushfire grants	685	37
Other dedications	49	675
Estimated future reinstatement costs	14	88
Total non-cash investing and financing activities	748	800

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2025	2024
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Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment

Buildings	–	27
Infrastructure – other	12,449	7,301
Plant and equipment	587	260
Total commitments	13,036	7,588

These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	13,036	7,588
Total payable	13,036	7,588

Details of capital commitments

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

- Replacement loader \$462
- Replacement drum \$125
- Tatham Twin Bridges Replacement \$7,223
- Design and construct Casino Suspension Bridge \$3,141
- Casino stormwater outlet repairs \$1,459
- Queen Elizabeth Park electrical sub station \$172
- Stan Payne Oval cricket nets \$135
- Survey and design roundabout on Bruxner Highway & Patricia Street \$115

G3 Statement of developer contributions

G3-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2024	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2025	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
Infrastructure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation & Civil Facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Heavy Haulage	1,353	167	—	—	7	(8)	—	1,519	—
Quarry Roads	71	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	61	—
Bushfire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	1,424	167	—	—	7	(18)	—	1,580	—
S7.12 levies – under a plan	2,054	455	—	—	11	(215)	—	2,305	—
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	3,478	622	—	—	18	(233)	—	3,885	—
S64 contributions	9,683	826	—	—	529	—	—	11,038	—
Total contributions	13,161	1,448	—	—	547	(233)	—	14,923	—

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, local infrastructure contributions, also known as developer contributions, are charged by councils when new development occurs. They help fund infrastructure like parks, community facilities, local roads, footpaths, stormwater drainage and traffic management. 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 2024	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2025	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
S7.11 contributions – under a plan									
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 2 – EX RRSC									
Quarry Roads	71	–	–	–	–	(10)	–	61	–
Rural Heavy Haulage	1,353	167	–	–	7	(8)	–	1,519	–
Total	1,424	167	–	–	7	(18)	–	1,580	–

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

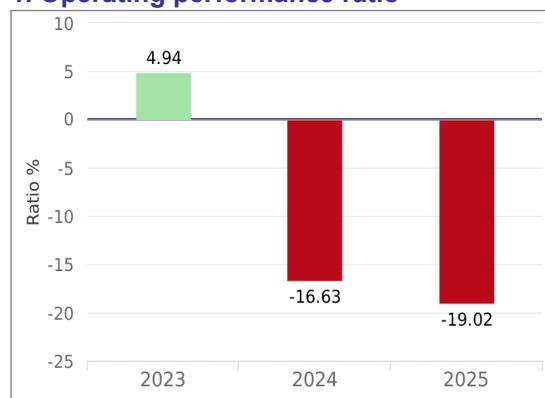
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 1 – Richmond Valley Council									
Section 7.12 Levies	2,054	455	–	–	11	(215)	–	2,305	–
Total	2,054	455	–	–	11	(215)	–	2,305	–

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 2024/25 result

2024/25 ratio (19.02)%

Council's operating performance ratio has decreased to -19.02% for 2024/25. This ratio excludes fair value gains on investments which increased from 2023/2024 and has further been impacted by changes in the advance payment amount of the financial assistance grant from the Federal Government, with 85% being advance paid in 2023/2024 and only 50% in 2024/2025, resulting in a decrease in operating income relative to operating expenditure.

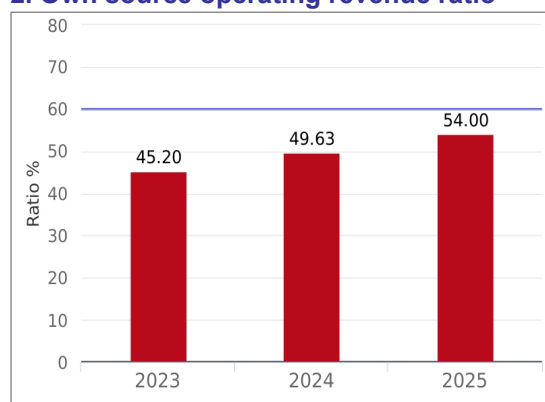
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

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 2024/25 result

2024/25 ratio 54.00%

Council's own source operating revenue ratio has increased slightly to 54%, remaining below the benchmark of 60% but trending upwards. This is largely due to a decrease in overall grants and contributions in comparison to previous years.

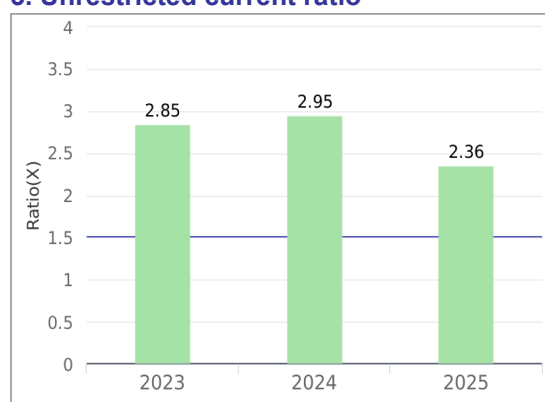
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

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 2024/25 result

2024/25 ratio 2.36x

Council's unrestricted current ratio has decreased to 2.36 however remains well above the benchmark of 1.50 and relatively consistent with previous years.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

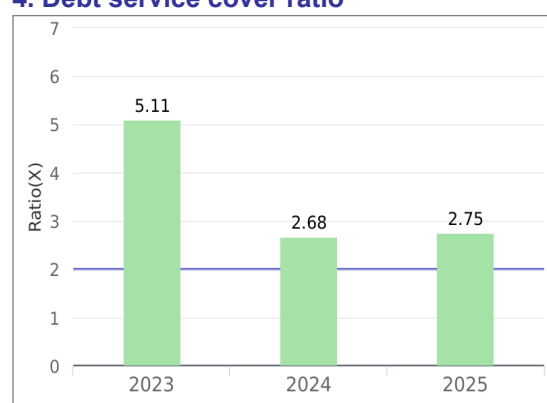
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

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

4. Debt service cover ratio



Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

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 2024/25 result

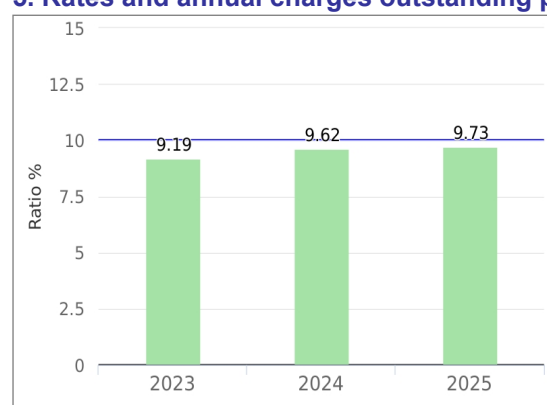
2024/25 ratio 2.75x

Council's debt service cover ratio has decreased to 2.75 and remains above the benchmark of >2.00. This is due to a decrease in the operating result in comparison to previous years, meaning there was less cash available to service the repayment of debt.

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



Benchmark: — < 10.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

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 2024/25 result

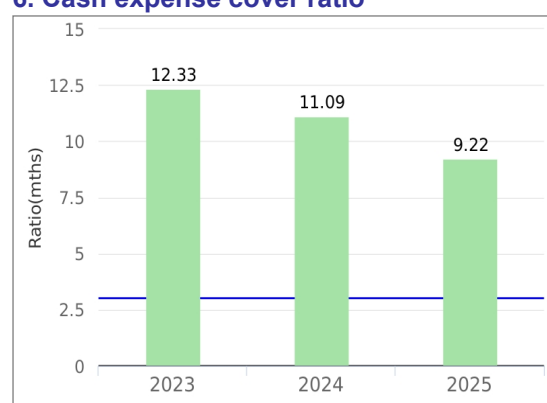
2024/25 ratio 9.73%

Council's rates and annual charges outstanding percentage has increased slightly to 9.73% but remains below the benchmark of 10%. 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.

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

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 2024/25 result

2024/25 ratio 9.22 months

Council's cash expense cover ratio has slightly decreased to 9.22. This illustrates that Council continues to hold high levels of cash and cash equivalents. This ratio is well above the benchmark of >3 months.

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

Opening hours:

Office Hours: 8:00am - 4:30pm
Cashier Hours: 8:00am - 4.00pm
Monday to Friday

Internet: www.richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au

Officers**GENERAL MANAGER**

Vaughan Macdonald

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Hayley Martin

Auditors

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

Elected members**MAYOR**

Robert Mustow

Councillors

Stephen Morrissey
Sam Cornish
Robert Hayes
Sandra Humphrys
Lyndall Murray
John Walker

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 2025, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 the Division
 - are, in all material respects, consistent with the Council's accounting records
 - present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2025, 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).

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

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 2025 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JMP', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jan-Michael Perez
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2025
SYDNEY



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

Contact: Jan-Michael Perez
Phone no: 02 9275 7115
Our ref: R008-1981756498-5857

30 October 2025

Dear Mayor

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2025
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 2025 as required by section 415 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).

I expressed an unmodified opinion on the Council's GPFS.

My audit procedures did not identify any instances of material non-compliance with the financial reporting requirements in Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 of the LG Act and the associated regulation 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.

This Report on the Conduct of the Audit (the Report) for the Council for the year ended 30 June 2025 is issued in accordance with section 417 of the Act. The Report:

- must address the specific matters outlined in the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2024–25
- may include statements, comments and recommendations that I consider to be appropriate based on the conduct of the audit of the GPFS.

This Report should be read in conjunction with my audit opinion on the GPFS issued under section 417(2) of the Act.

INCOME STATEMENT

Financial performance

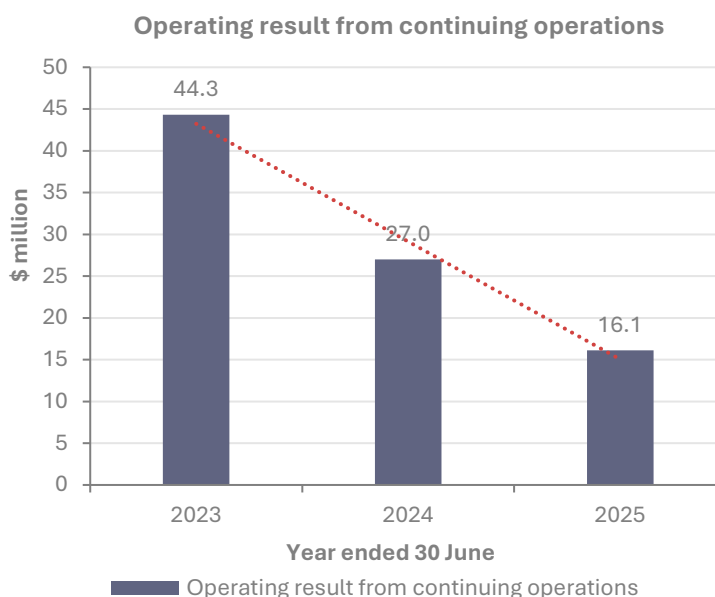
	2025	2024	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	33.7	32.4	↑ 4.0
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes revenue	15.3	13.3	↑ 15.0
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes revenue	31.9	41.4	↓ 22.9
Operating result from continuing operations	16.1	27.0	↓ 40.4
Net Operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	(15.8)	(14.4)	↓ 9.8

Operating result from continuing operations

This graph shows the operating result from continuing operations for the current and prior two financial years.

Council's operating result from continuing operations for the year was \$10.9 million lower than the 2023–24 result.

The result was largely driven by lower capital grants and contributions recognised during the year; higher depreciation charges driven by increases in the fair value of Council non-financial assets in 2023–24; and higher employee related expenditure.

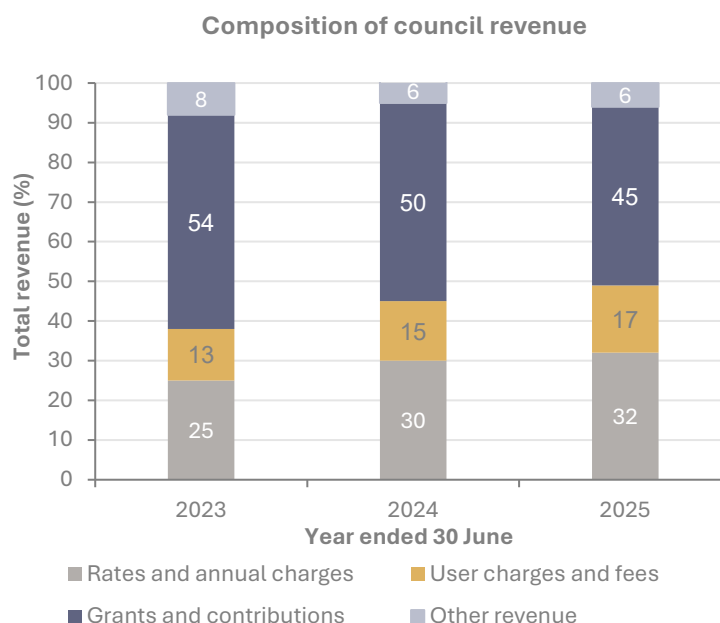


Income

Council revenue

This graph shows the composition of Council's revenue recognised for the current and prior two financial years.

Council's proportion of revenue from grants and contributions reduced from 54 per cent in 2023 to 45 per cent in 2025, mainly attributable to lower capital grants and reducing natural disaster funding. As a result, the proportion of council revenue from rates and annual charges, and user fees and charges increased from 38 per cent in 2023 to 49 per cent in 2025.

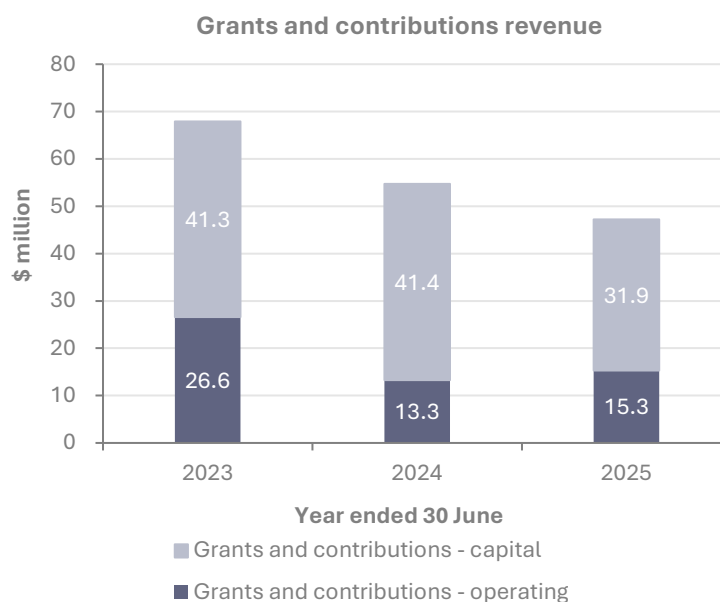


Grants and contributions revenue

This graph shows the amount of grants and contributions revenue recognised for the current and prior two financial years.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$47.2 million) decreased by \$7.6 million (13.8 per cent) in 2024–25 due to:

- decrease of \$7.1 million in capital grants received by Council for sporting grounds, parks and facilities
- receiving half of the financial assistance grants for 2025–26 in advance (85 per cent for 2024–25).



CASH FLOWS

Statement of cash flows

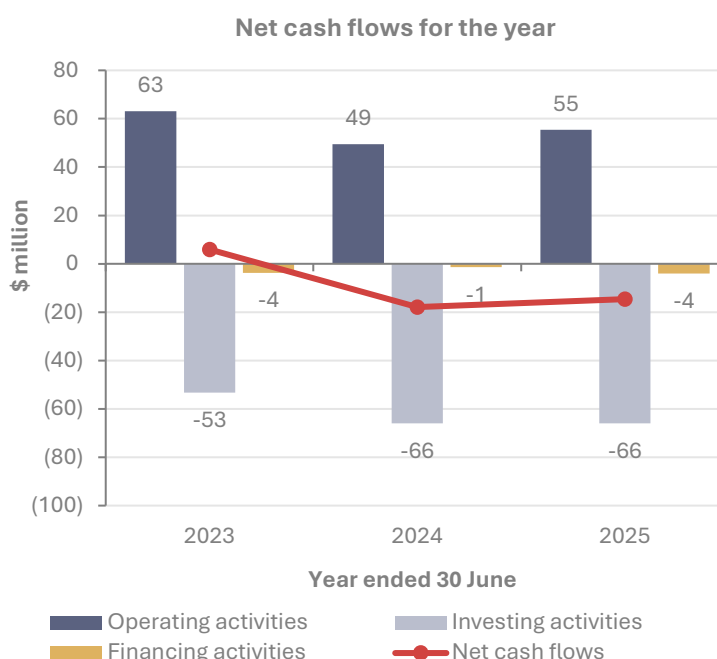
The Statement of Cash Flows details the Council's inflows and outflows of cash over a specific period. It helps in assessing the Council's ability to generate cash to fund its operations, pay off debts, and support future projects. It also aids in identifying any pressures or issues in the Council operating in a financially sustainable manner.

This graph shows the net cash flows for the current and prior two financial years.

The net cash flows for the year were negative \$14.6 million (negative \$17.9 million in 2023–24).

In 2024–25 the net cashflows:

- from operating activities increased by \$5.9 million, mainly due to higher receipts from rates and annual charges and user charges and fees, offset by higher payments to employees
- from investing activities remained largely consistent with last year
- from financing activities decreased by \$2.7 million mainly due to the absence of proceeds from borrowings.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash, cash equivalents and investments

This section of the Report provides details of the amount of cash, cash equivalents and investments recorded by the Council at 30 June 2025.

Externally restricted funds are the cash, cash equivalents and investments that can only be used for specific purposes due to legal or contractual restrictions.

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments without external restrictions can be allocated internally by the elected Council's resolution or policy. These allocations are matters of Council policy and can be changed or removed by a Council resolution.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments	2025	2024	Percentage of total cash and investments 2025	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	%	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	80.1	82.3		Externally restricted balances are those which are only available for specific use due to a restriction placed by legislation or third-party contract. A breakdown of the sources of externally restricted balances is included in the graph below.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:				

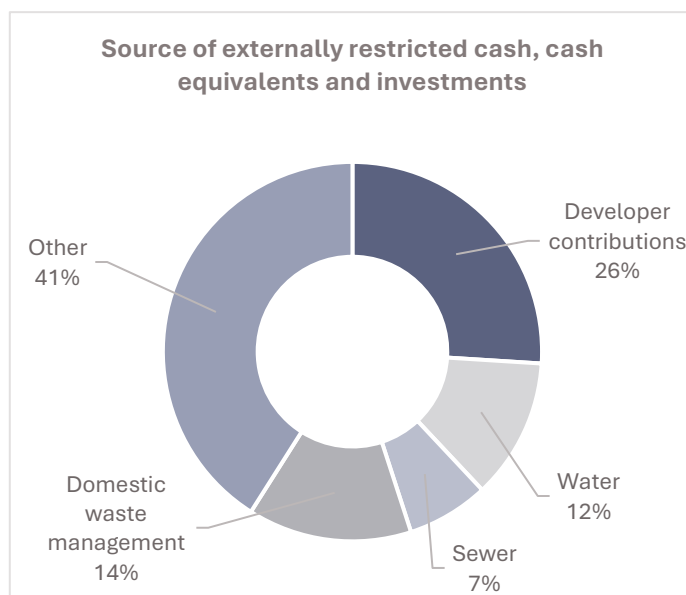
	\$m	\$m	%	
External restrictions	57.7	49.8	72.0	Internal allocations are determined by council policies or decisions, which are subject to change. At 30 June 2025 the Council holds \$70,000 in unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments.
Internal allocations	22.4	32.3	28.0	

This graph shows the sources of externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments.

In 2024–25 the Council’s main sources of externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments include:

- developer contributions of \$14.9 million which increased by \$1.8 million
- water charges of \$7.1 million which increased by \$1.0 million
- sewer charges of \$4.1 million which decreased by \$2.1 million
- domestic waste management charges of \$8.0 million which increased by \$3.1 million.

Other externally restricted cash, cash equivalents comprise of specific purpose unexpended grants, stormwater management and other restricted funds.

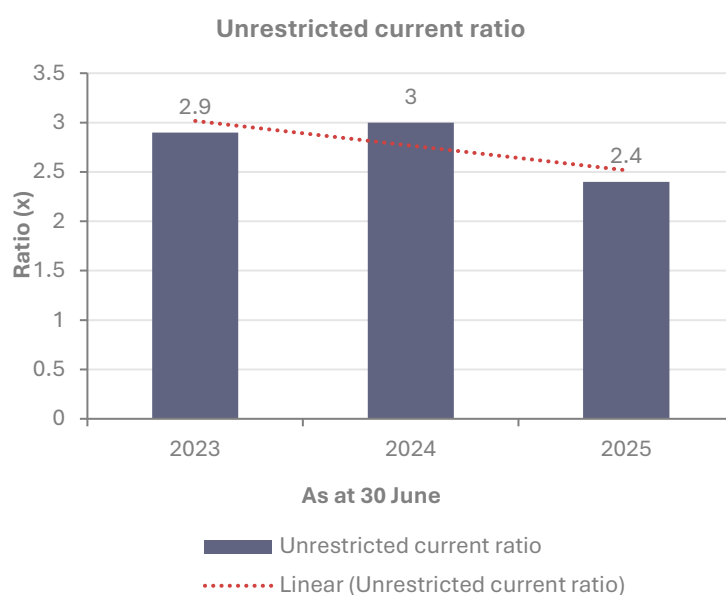


Council liquidity

This graph shows the Council’s unrestricted current ratio for the current and prior two financial years.

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 ratio measures the ratio of unrestricted current assets to current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities.

As an insight, in 2023–24, the average unrestricted current ratio was an average of 3.1 for regional councils.

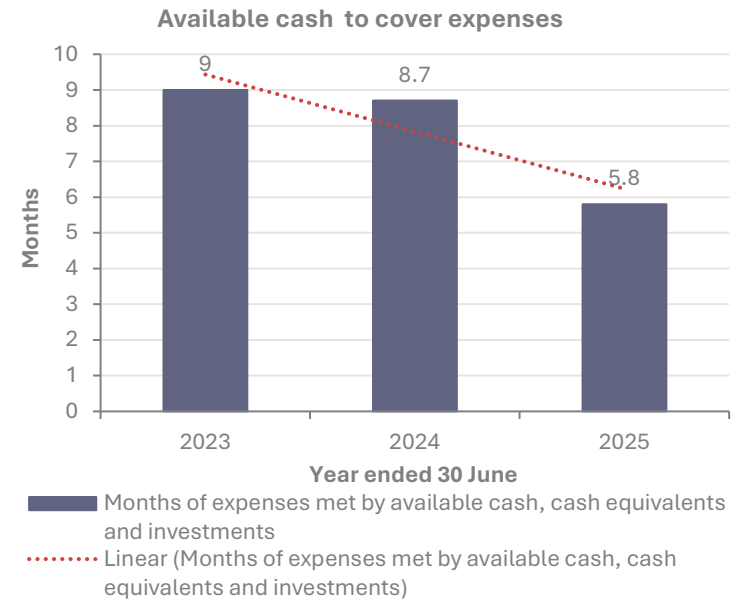


This graph shows the number of months of **general** fund expenses (excluding depreciation and borrowing costs), Council can fund from its available cash, cash equivalents and investments (not subject to external restrictions).

Further details on cash, cash equivalents and investments including the sources of external restrictions are included in the section above.

Council’s available cash, cash equivalents and investments are sufficient to cover 5.8 months of future expenses.

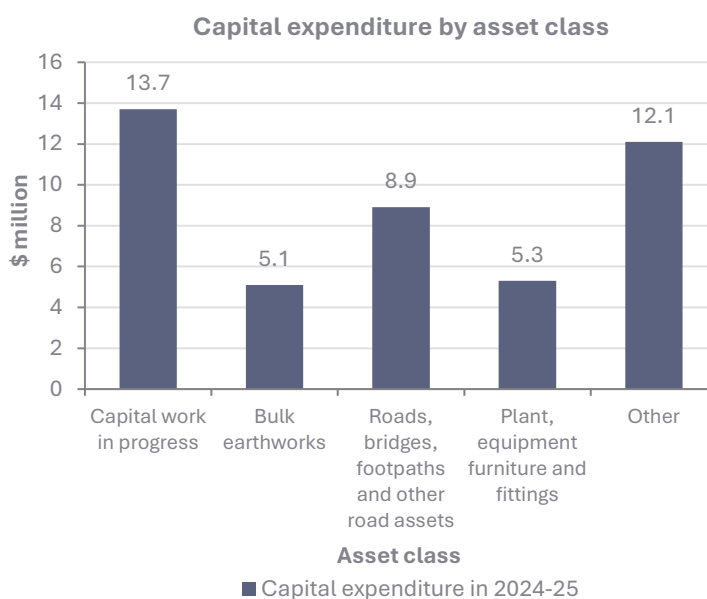
As an insight, in 2023–24, the available cash to cover expenses was an average of 7 months for regional councils.



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

This graph shows how much the Council spent on renewing and purchasing assets in 2024–25.

Council renewed \$32.5 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2024–25 financial year. This was mainly spent on roads and large capital renewals in progress, including major projects such as Tatham bridges replacement and Casino Sewage Treatment Plant replacement. A further \$12.6 million was spent on new assets across variety of asset classes during the current year.



Debt

The table below provides an overview of the Council's loans and committed borrowing facilities. Committed borrowing facilities are an element of liquidity management and include bank overdrafts, and credit cards.

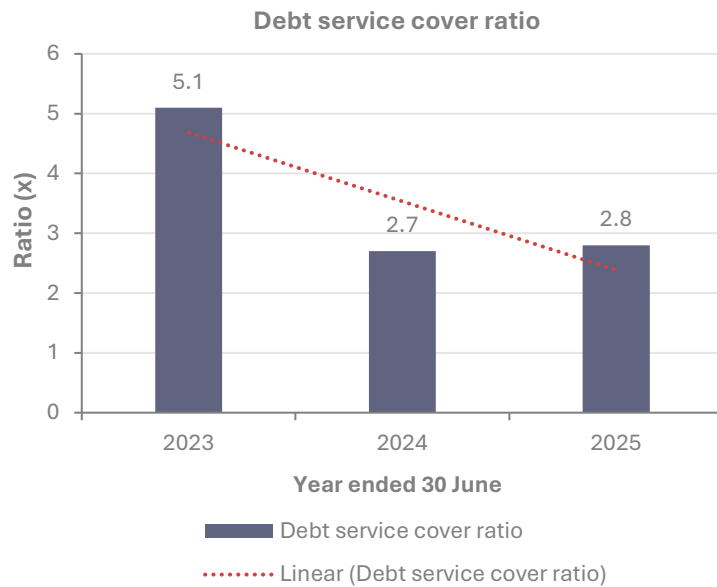
Debt	2025	2024	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Loans	14.6	18.5	The decrease in loans during the year was primarily due to the repayment of \$3.9 million.
Approved overdraft facility	0.5	0.5	The approved overdraft facility remained unchanged during the year, and no drawdowns were made.
Amount drawn down	--	--	
Credit card facility	0.1	0.1	The credit card facility remained unchanged during the year, with only an insignificant amount utilised.
Amount used	--	--	

Debt service cover

This graph shows the Council's debt service cover ratio for the current and prior two financial years.

The debt service cover ratio measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments.

The increase in the operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation at 30 June 2025 has resulted in a slight increase of the current year ratio.



Jan-Michael Perez
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Richmond Valley Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2025



Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents	Page
Statement by Councillors and Management	3
Special Purpose Financial Statements:	
Income Statement of water supply business activity	4
Income Statement of sewerage business activity	5
Income Statement of Petersons Quarry	6
Income Statement of Woodview Quarry	7
Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity	8
Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity	9
Statement of Financial Position of Petersons Quarry	10
Statement of Financial Position of Woodview Quarry	11
Note – Material accounting policy information	12
Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements	15

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 2025

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:

- NSW Government Policy Statement, *Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*
- 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
- Sections 3 and 4 of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's (DCCEEW) *Regulatory and assurance framework for local water utilities, July 2022*

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,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records; and
- 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 21 October 2025.



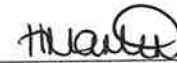
Robert Mustow
Mayor
21 October 2025



Stephen Morrissey
Deputy Mayor
21 October 2025



Ben Zeller
Acting General Manager
21 October 2025



Hayley Martin
Responsible Accounting Officer
21 October 2025

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of water supply business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

\$ '000	Notes	2025	2024
Income from continuing operations			
Access charges		1,982	1,894
User charges		6,352	6,063
Interest and investment income		551	366
Fees		289	222
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes		24	22
Total income from continuing operations		9,198	8,567
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs		1,802	1,598
Materials and services		3,569	3,833
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		2,020	1,955
Water purchase charges		1,524	1,385
Net loss from the disposal of assets		378	611
Calculated taxation equivalents		35	35
Total expenses from continuing operations		9,328	9,417
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts		(130)	(850)
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		342	452
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts		212	(398)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax		212	(398)
Surplus (deficit) after tax		212	(398)
Plus opening accumulated surplus		27,625	27,988
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:			
– Taxation equivalent payments		35	35
Closing accumulated surplus		27,872	27,625
Return on capital %		(0.1)%	(0.9)%
Calculation of dividend payable:			
Surplus (deficit) after tax		212	(398)
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)		(342)	(452)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes		–	–
Potential dividend calculated from surplus		–	–

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025	2024
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	8,803	8,161
User charges	1,891	1,779
Fees	445	197
Interest and investment income	697	591
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	12	28
Other income	–	18
Total income from continuing operations	11,848	10,774
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,235	1,656
Borrowing costs	342	433
Materials and services	4,718	4,498
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	5,416	5,146
Net loss from the disposal of assets	294	306
Calculated taxation equivalents	80	74
Total expenses from continuing operations	13,085	12,113
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(1,237)	(1,339)
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	839	2,419
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(398)	1,080
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(398)	1,080
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(398)	1,080
Plus opening accumulated surplus	48,763	47,609
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	80	74
Closing accumulated surplus	48,445	48,763
Return on capital %	(0.7)%	(0.7)%
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(398)	1,080
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(839)	(2,419)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	–	–
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	–	–

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of Petersons Quarry

for the year ended 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025 Category 2	2024 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
Fees	662	860
Interest and investment income	8	117
Other income	20	20
Total income from continuing operations	690	997
Expenses from continuing operations		
Materials and services	138	135
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	12	15
Calculated taxation equivalents	3	3
Total expenses from continuing operations	153	153
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	537	844
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	537	844
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	537	844
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(134)	(211)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	403	633
Plus opening accumulated surplus	2,039	3,108
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	3	3
– Corporate taxation equivalent	134	211
Less:		
– Dividend paid	(246)	(1,916)
Closing accumulated surplus	2,333	2,039
Return on capital %	25.6%	40.8%
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	403	633
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	403	633
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	201	317

Richmond Valley Council

Income Statement of Woodview Quarry

for the year ended 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025 Category 2	2024 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
Fees	503	668
Interest and investment income	9	123
Other income	10	5
Total income from continuing operations	522	796
Expenses from continuing operations		
Borrowing costs	–	14
Materials and services	149	130
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	13	9
Calculated taxation equivalents	16	13
Total expenses from continuing operations	178	166
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	344	630
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	344	630
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	344	630
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(86)	(158)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	258	472
Plus opening accumulated surplus	1,999	2,768
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	16	13
– Corporate taxation equivalent	86	158
Less:		
– Dividend paid	(382)	(1,412)
Closing accumulated surplus	1,977	1,999
Return on capital %	16.0%	30.8%
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	258	472
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	258	472
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	129	236

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity

as at 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,152	4,328
Investments	7,614	5,056
Receivables	1,667	1,764
Inventories	218	—
Total current assets	12,651	11,148
Non-current assets		
Receivables	445	416
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	90,311	89,651
Total non-current assets	90,756	90,067
Total assets	103,407	101,215
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	1	100
Total current liabilities	1	100
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	—	25
Total non-current liabilities	—	25
Total liabilities	1	125
Net assets	103,406	101,090
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	27,872	27,625
IPPE revaluation surplus	75,534	73,465
Total equity	103,406	101,090

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,117	9,926
Investments	3,277	3,022
Receivables	2,256	2,112
Inventories	53	–
Total current assets	15,703	15,060
Non-current assets		
Receivables	549	493
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	126,528	125,422
Total non-current assets	127,077	125,915
Total assets	142,780	140,975
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	56	76
Borrowings	1,767	1,673
Total current liabilities	1,823	1,749
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	4,469	6,236
Total non-current liabilities	4,469	6,236
Total liabilities	6,292	7,985
Net assets	136,488	132,990
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	48,445	48,763
IPPE revaluation surplus	88,043	84,227
Total equity	136,488	132,990

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of Petersons Quarry

as at 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025 Category 2	2024 Category 2
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	1,755	1,449
Total current assets	1,755	1,449
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,098	2,067
Total non-current assets	2,098	2,067
Total assets	3,853	3,516
Net assets	3,853	3,516
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	2,333	2,039
Revaluation reserves	1,520	1,477
Total equity	3,853	3,516

Richmond Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of Woodview Quarry

as at 30 June 2025

\$ '000	2025 Category 2	2024 Category 2
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	1,698	1,693
Total current assets	1,698	1,693
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,150	2,090
Total non-current assets	2,150	2,090
Total assets	3,848	3,783
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	415	337
Total non-current liabilities	415	337
Total liabilities	415	337
Net assets	3,433	3,446
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	1,977	1,999
Revaluation reserves	1,456	1,447
Total equity	3,433	3,446

Note – Material accounting policy information

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 2021* (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 – Material accounting policy information (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%** (LY 25%)

Land tax – the first \$1,075,000 of combined land values attracts **0%**. For the combined land values in excess of \$1,075,000 up to \$6,571,000 the rate is **1.6% + \$100**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$6,571,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

Payroll tax – 5.45% on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000.

In accordance with DCCEEW's regulatory and assurance framework, 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 regulatory and assurance framework as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the Act.

Achievement of substantial compliance to DCCEEW's regulatory and assurance framework 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.

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.

Note – Material accounting policy information (continued)

(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 4.16% at 30/6/25.

(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 DCCEEW's regulatory and assurance framework and must not exceed:

- 50% of this surplus in any one year, or
- the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2025 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with DCCEEW's regulatory and assurance framework, statement of compliance and statement of dividend payment, dividend payment form and unqualified independent financial audit report are submitted to DCCEEW.



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 2025, the Statement of Financial Position of each Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2025 and the Material accounting policy information note.

The Declared Business Activities of the Council are:

- water supply
- sewerage
- Petersons 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 2025, and their financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards described in the Material accounting policy information note and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2024–25 (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).

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

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 Material accounting policy information 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 2025 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 Material accounting policy information 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JMP', with a stylized, cursive-like font.

Jan-Michael Perez
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2025
SYDNEY

Richmond Valley Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2025



Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents	Page
Special Schedules:	
Permissible income for general rates	3
Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2025	7

Richmond Valley Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2024/25	Calculation 2025/26
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	16,311	17,020
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	33	19
Notional general income	c = a + b	16,344	17,039
Permissible income calculation			
Percentage increase	d	4.60%	3.90%
Plus percentage increase amount ³	f = d x (c + e)	752	665
Sub-total	g = (c + e + f)	17,096	17,704
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	h	(86)	(6)
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	i	—	(4)
Sub-total	j = (h + i)	(86)	(10)
Total permissible income	k = g + j	17,010	17,694
Less notional general income yield	l	17,020	17,699
Catch-up or (excess) result	m = k – l	(10)	(5)
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	n	4	—
Carry forward to next year ⁶	p = m + n + o	(6)	(5)

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 'percentage increase' is inclusive of the rate-peg percentage, and/or special variation and/or Crown land adjustment (where applicable).
- (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.
- (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 2026.

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 2024–25 (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).

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

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 2025 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 2025.

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JMP', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jan-Michael Perez
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2025
SYDNEY

Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2025

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2024/25 Required maintenance ^a	2024/25 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings – specialised	63	63	397	314	79,171	107,590	49.9%	36.1%	13.9%	0.2%	0.0%
	Sub-total	63	63	397	314	79,171	107,590	49.9%	36.1%	13.9%	0.2%	0.0%
Other structures	Other structures	35	35	6	11	27,715	34,134	89.0%	9.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%
	Sub-total	35	35	6	11	27,715	34,134	89.0%	9.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Roads	Sealed roads	31,944	31,944	2,178	2,820	301,903	412,569	72.2%	19.0%	6.4%	1.5%	1.0%
	Unsealed roads	12,867	12,867	1,181	2,660	8,987	44,988	11.7%	45.3%	31.4%	10.7%	1.0%
	Bridges	7,481	7,481	75	901	106,155	146,510	18.1%	52.3%	17.9%	11.6%	0.2%
	Footpaths	22	22	46	117	22,531	24,340	92.8%	5.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
	Bulk earthworks	–	–	–	–	143,433	–	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	52,314	52,314	3,480	6,498	583,009	628,407	56.0%	28.1%	10.7%	4.4%	0.8%
Water supply network	Water supply network	885	885	535	609	85,976	127,424	38.8%	26.2%	32.4%	2.6%	0.2%
	Sub-total	885	885	535	609	85,976	127,424	38.8%	26.2%	32.4%	2.6%	0.0%
Sewerage network	Sewerage network	6,788	6,788	1,551	1,584	16,511	201,711	33.4%	23.8%	33.0%	7.3%	2.5%
	Sub-total	6,788	6,788	1,551	1,584	116,511	201,711	33.4%	23.8%	33.0%	7.3%	2.5%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	2,159	2,159	203	297	63,141	78,336	44.3%	34.5%	14.4%	6.1%	0.7%
	Sub-total	2,159	2,159	203	297	63,141	78,336	44.3%	34.5%	14.4%	6.1%	0.7%

Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2025 (continued)

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2024/25 Required maintenance ^a	2024/25 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Open space / recreational assets	Other Open Space/Recreation	140	140	153	159	48,771	59,224	86.9%	10.3%	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%
	Sub-total	140	140	153	159	48,771	59,224	86.9%	10.3%	2.4%	0.3%	0.1%
	Total – all assets	62,384	62,384	6,325	9,472	1,004,294	1,236,826	51.7%	26.9%	16.4%	4.1%	0.9%

(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 2025

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2025	Indicator 2025	Indicators 2024 2023		Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	16,932	68.36%	61.29%	182.51%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	24,769				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	62,384	6.10%	6.86%	3.86%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	1,023,310				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	9,472	149.75%	131.27%	177.87%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	6,325				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	62,384	5.04%	5.26%	2.79%	
Gross replacement cost	1,236,826				

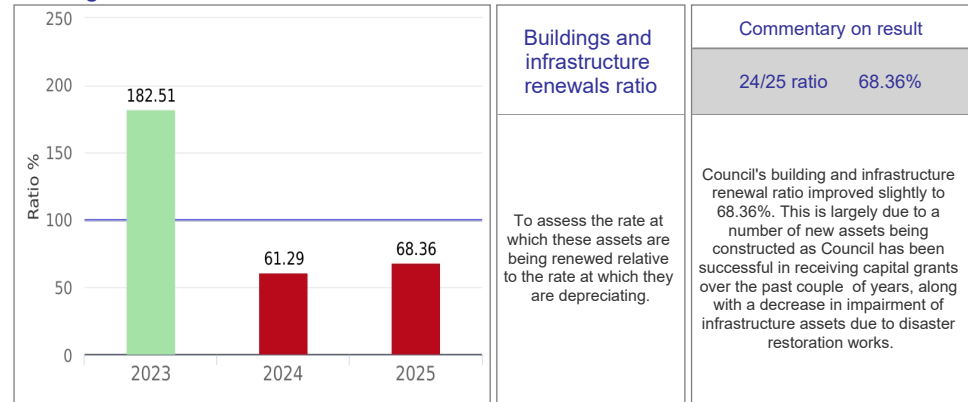
(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(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 2025

Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



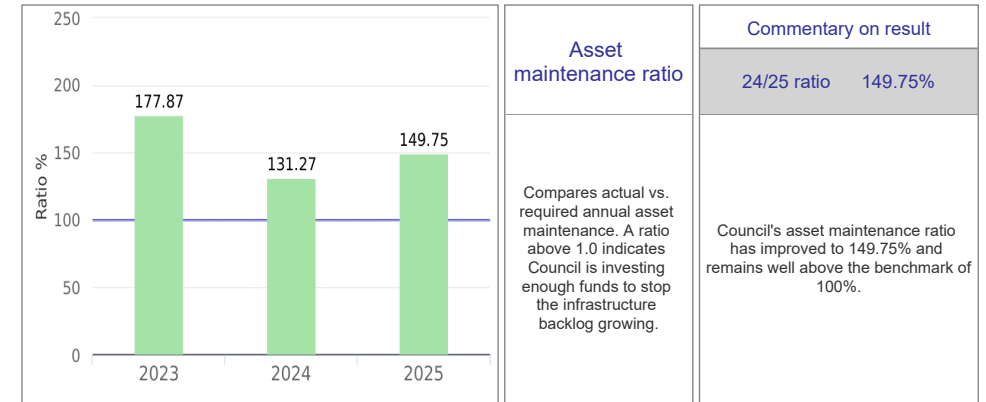
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Asset maintenance ratio



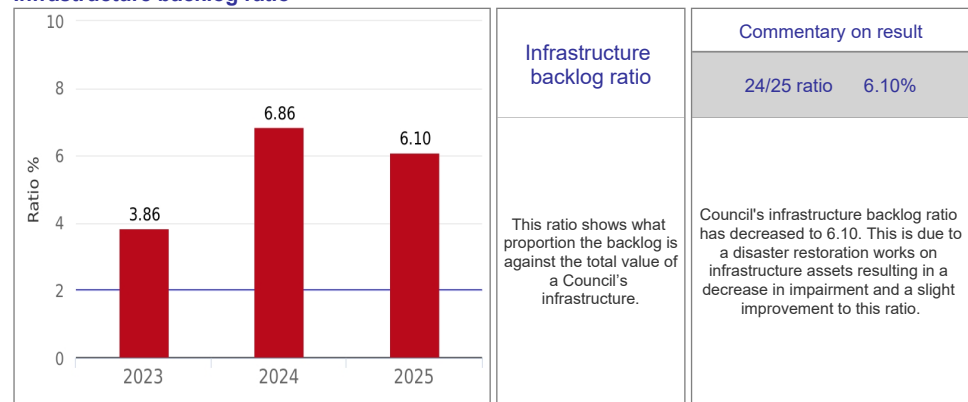
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Infrastructure backlog ratio



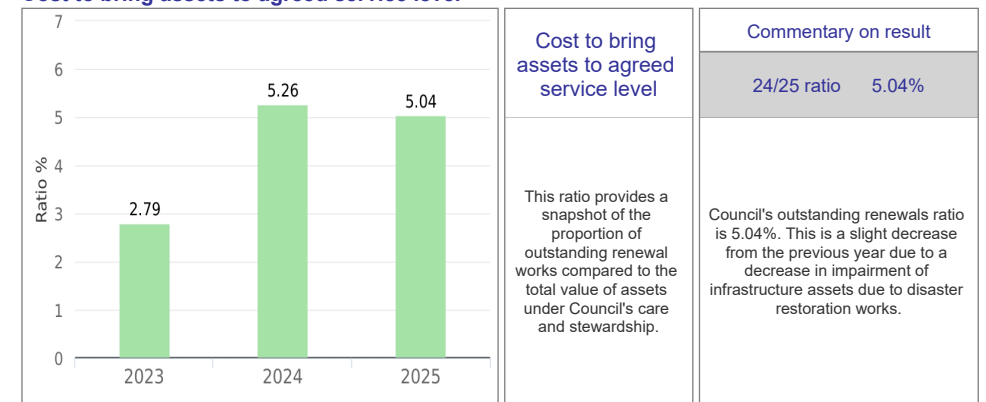
Benchmark: — < 2.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Cost to bring assets to agreed service level



Richmond Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2025

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Water fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio							
Asset renewals ¹							
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	66.20%	57.34%	∞	∞	0.00%	∞	> 100.00%
Infrastructure backlog ratio							
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard							
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	6.67%	7.55%	1.03%	1.00%	5.83%	6.46%	< 2.00%
Asset maintenance ratio							
Actual asset maintenance							
Required asset maintenance	171.72%	145.53%	113.83%	109.87%	102.13%	97.64%	> 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	6.03%	6.13%	0.69%	0.69%	3.37%	3.84%	

(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.