

Tenterfield Shire Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2019

"Quality Nature, Quality Heritage and Quality Lifestyle"



General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Overview

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

247 Rouse Street
Tenterfield NSW 2372

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 2(b).

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.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au.

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

Each year, individual Local Governments across NSW are required to present a set of 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 2019.

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.

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

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

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

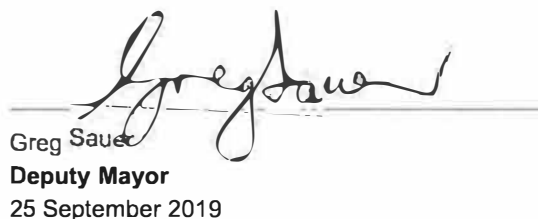
- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

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

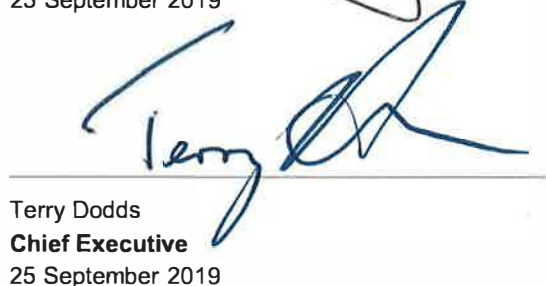
Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 25 September 2019.



Peter Petty
Mayor
25 September 2019



Greg Sauer
Deputy Mayor
25 September 2019



Terry Dodds
Chief Executive
25 September 2019



Paul Della
Responsible Accounting Officer
25 September 2019

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Original unaudited budget 2019	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2019	Restated Actual 2018 ^{1, 2}
Income from continuing operations				
<u>Revenue:</u>				
9,334	Rates and annual charges	3a	9,659	9,009
3,482	User charges and fees	3b	2,606	2,589
335	Interest and investment revenue	3c	409	424
901	Other revenues	3d	407	2,422
7,513	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	3e,3f	10,956	7,477
4,653	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	3e,3f	9,439	5,543
<u>Other income:</u>				
—	Net gains from the disposal of assets	5	120	—
—	Fair value increment on investment properties	10	—	20
26,218	Total income from continuing operations		33,596	27,484
Expenses from continuing operations				
5,983	Employee benefits and on-costs	4a	8,244	6,604
462	Borrowing costs	4b	462	323
6,071	Materials and contracts	4c	6,366	4,492
6,460	Depreciation and amortisation	4d	6,624	6,072
1,705	Other expenses	4e	1,630	1,583
260	Net losses from the disposal of assets	5	—	338
—	Revaluation decrement / impairment of IPP&E	4d	—	357
20,941	Total expenses from continuing operations		23,326	19,769
5,277	Operating result from continuing operations		10,270	7,715
5,277	Net operating result for the year		10,270	7,715
5,277	Net operating result attributable to council		10,270	7,715
624	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		831	2,172

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

(2) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments.

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019	Restated 2018 ^{1, 2}
Net operating result for the year (as per Income Statement)		10,270	7,715
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	9(a)	51,881	16,071
Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPP&E	9(a)	—	2,649
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		51,881	18,720
Total other comprehensive income for the year		51,881	18,720
Total comprehensive income for the year		62,151	26,435
Total comprehensive income attributable to Council		62,151	26,435

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

(2) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments.

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019	Restated 2018 ^{2, 1}	Restated 1 July 2017 ²
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalent assets	6(a)	17,269	17,002	13,820
Investments	6(b)	1,000	2,000	–
Receivables	7	4,759	2,342	4,540
Inventories	8	747	647	667
Total current assets		23,775	21,991	19,027
Non-current assets				
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	9(a)	445,970	382,439	354,147
Investment property	10a	–	300	280
Intangible assets	11	377	285	224
Total non-current assets		446,347	383,024	354,651
TOTAL ASSETS		470,122	405,015	373,678
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	12	2,243	2,238	1,709
Income received in advance	12	–	–	186
Borrowings	12	822	593	448
Provisions	13	1,867	1,743	2,033
Total current liabilities		4,932	4,574	4,376
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	12	9,233	7,004	4,147
Provisions	13	3,421	3,052	1,205
Total non-current liabilities		12,654	10,056	5,352
TOTAL LIABILITIES		17,586	14,630	9,728
Net assets		452,536	390,385	363,950
EQUITY				
Accumulated surplus	14a	149,289	139,019	131,304
Revaluation reserves	14a	303,247	251,366	232,646
Council equity interest		452,536	390,385	363,950
Total equity		452,536	390,385	363,950

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

(2) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019			2018 ¹		
		Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus Restated	IPP&E revaluation reserve Restated	Total equity Restated
\$ '000							
Opening balance		135,001	247,774	382,775	127,286	229,054	356,340
Correction of prior period errors	14b	4,018	3,592	7,610	4,018	3,592	7,610
Restated opening balance		139,019	251,366	390,385	131,304	232,646	363,950
Net operating result for the year		10,270	–	10,270	7,295	–	7,295
Correction of prior period errors	14b	–	–	–	420	–	420
Restated net operating result for the period		10,270	–	10,270	7,715	–	7,715
Other comprehensive income							
– Gain (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	9(a)	–	51,881	51,881	–	16,071	16,071
– Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPP&E	9(a)	–	–	–	–	2,649	2,649
Other comprehensive income		–	51,881	51,881	–	18,720	18,720
Total comprehensive income		10,270	51,881	62,151	7,715	18,720	26,435
Equity – balance at end of the reporting period		149,289	303,247	452,536	139,019	251,366	390,385

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Original unaudited budget 2019	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
Cash flows from operating activities				
<u>Receipts</u>				
9,303	Rates and annual charges		9,549	8,735
3,380	User charges and fees		2,150	2,462
344	Investment and interest revenue received		391	414
8,495	Grants and contributions		18,703	15,237
42	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts received		7	14
503	Other		276	914
<u>Payments</u>				
(5,955)	Employee benefits and on-costs		(8,136)	(7,013)
(4,896)	Materials and contracts		(6,591)	(4,155)
(452)	Borrowing costs		(396)	(289)
(42)	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts refunded		—	—
(2,095)	Other		(1,191)	(1,626)
8,627	Net cash provided (or used in) operating activities	15b	14,762	14,693
Cash flows from investing activities				
<u>Receipts</u>				
—	Sale of investment securities		1,000	—
—	Sale of investment property		813	—
—	Sale of real estate assets		—	60
2,236	Sale of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		2,311	1,939
—	Deferred debtors receipts		—	2
<u>Payments</u>				
—	Purchase of investment securities		—	(2,000)
(13,160)	Purchase of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		(20,933)	(14,424)
(149)	Purchase of intangible assets		(137)	(90)
—	Deferred debtors and advances made		(7)	—
(11,073)	Net cash provided (or used in) investing activities		(16,953)	(14,513)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<u>Receipts</u>				
600	Proceeds from borrowings and advances		3,051	3,450
<u>Payments</u>				
(578)	Repayment of borrowings and advances		(593)	(448)
22	Net cash flow provided (used in) financing activities		2,458	3,002
(2,424)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		267	3,182
15,527	Plus: cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	15a	17,002	13,820
13,103	Cash and cash equivalents – end of the year	15a	17,269	17,002
Additional Information:				
—	plus: Investments on hand – end of year	6(b)	1,000	2,000
13,103	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		18,269	19,002

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 25 September 2019. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

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

Council is a not for-profit entity.

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
- Note 20 – Material budget variations

and are clearly marked.

(a) New and amended standards adopted by Council

During the year, Council adopted all standards which were mandatorily effective for the first time at 30 June 2019.

Those newly adopted standards which had an impact on reported position, performance and/or disclosures have been discussed in Note 14.

(b) Historical cost convention

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

(c) 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 investment properties – refer Note 10
- (ii) estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note 9
- (iii) estimated tip remediation provisions – refer Note 13
- (iv) employee benefit provisions – refer Note 13.

Significant judgements in applying the council's accounting policies

- (i) Impairment of receivables

Council has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables – refer Note 7.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Monies and other assets received by Council

(a) 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 entities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- General purpose operations
- Tenterfield Water service
- Tenterfield Sewerage service
- Stormwater Management Fund
- Waste Management Fund

Due to their immaterial value and nature, the following committees, entities and operations have been excluded from consolidation:

- Sir Henry Parkes Memorial Management Committee (Joint Committee);
- Tenterfield Saleyards Advisory Committee;
- Aboriginal Advisory Committee;
- Heritage Advisory Committee;
- ANZAC Cenenary Steering Committee; and
- Disability, Inclusion and Access Advisory Committee.

(b) 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.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods (and which have not been early adopted by Council).

Council's assessment of these new standards and interpretations (where they have been deemed as having a material impact on Council's future financial performance, financial position and cash flows) are set out below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

AASB 16 Leases

Nature of change in accounting policy

AASB 16 will result in most of the operating leases of the council being brought onto the statement of financial position. There are limited exceptions relating to short-term leases and low-value assets which may remain off the balance sheet.

The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about the lease term, and increases in lease payments. A corresponding right to use assets will be recognised, which will be amortised over the term of the lease. Rent expense will no longer be shown. The profit and loss impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges.

Effective date

Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019; i.e. councils' financial statements for year ended 30 June 2020.

Expected impact on council financial statements

Council reviewed each of the leases in place along with other contracts which can be potentially treated as leases under new AASB 16. As a result of this review, council calculated the impact of adoption AASB 16 as follows:

- Office equipment: council will bring to account office equipment currently accounted for as operating leases. This will result in a non-current right-of-use asset and recognition of a lease liability which will be separated into a current and non-current component. The total estimated value of the right of use asset and lease liability to be recognised at the transition date equals to \$60 thousand. Accordingly, rental expense will decrease and interest and depreciation will increase.

Council's activities as a lessor are not material and hence Council does not expect any significant impact on the financial statements. However, some additional disclosures will be required from next year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and associated amending standards

AASB15 introduces a five-step process for revenue recognition, with the core principle of the new standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB 15 may cause changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements as well as additional disclosures.

Based on comprehensive analysis of council's income streams, AASB15 is expected to have a material impact in the next financial year. Council will have to recognise \$776 thousand of liability on transition date. The liability represents amount of unsatisfied performance obligation as at 30 June 2019 for uncompleted grant. The full amount of grant income was recognised in the current financial year as required under existing AASB 1004 *Contributions*. However, in the next financial year this grant will be accounted for under AASB 15 with income recognised when performance obligation is satisfied. This liability will be settled through recognition of income once performance obligation is satisfied in 2020 financial year. As a result, council will have to recognise income for the same amount in 2020 financial year.

AASB 1058 Income of NFP Entities

AASB 1058 supersedes all the income recognition requirements relating to councils, previously in AASB 1004 *Contributions*. Under AASB 1058 the future timing of income recognition will depend on whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service) related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.

AASB 1058 also applies when a council receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions in which the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset, and where the council's objective is principally to enable the asset to further the council's objectives.

Upon initial recognition of the asset, this standard requires council to consider whether any other financial statement elements (called 'related amounts') should be recognised in accordance with the applicable accounting standard, such as:

- (a) contributions by owners
- (b) revenue, or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

- (c) a lease liability
- (d) a financial instrument, or
- (e) a provision.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable council to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by council (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), the council recognises a liability for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised. Council will then recognise income as it satisfies its obligations under the transfer similarly to income recognition in relation to performance obligations under AASB 15.

If the transaction does not enable council to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by council, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income.

Following a comprehensive review of all existing and future council's income streams, council expects a significant impact on financial reporting in the next financial year. Based on our review, council will have to recognise \$660 thousand of liability on transition date. The liability represents amount of unsatisfied performance obligation as at 30 June 2019 for uncompleted grants. The grant income was recognised in the current financial year as required under existing AASB 1004 *Contributions*. However, in the next financial year these grants will be accounted for under AASB 1058 with income recognised when performance obligation is satisfied. This liability will be settled through recognition of income once performance obligation is satisfied in 2020 financial year. As a result, council will have to recognise income for the same amount in 2020 financial year.

AASB 2018-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities

This Standard provides a temporary option for not-for-profit entities to not apply the fair value initial measurement requirements for right-of-use assets arising under leases with significantly below market terms and conditions, principally to enable the entity to further its objectives (for example, concessionary or peppercorn leases).

The Standard requires an entity that elects to apply the option (i.e. measures a class or classes of such right-of-use assets at cost rather than fair value) to include additional disclosures in the financial statements to ensure users understand the effects on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity arising from these leases

The specific impacts of AASB2018-8 for Council are expected to be not material.

Council has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2(a). Council functions/activities – financial information

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

\$ '000	Income from continuing operations			Expenses from continuing operations			Operating result from continuing operations			Grants included in income from continuing operations			Total assets held (current and non-current)		
	2019	2018	Restated, 1	2019	2018	Restated, 1	2019	2018	Restated, 1	2019	2018	Restated, 1	2019	2018	Restated, 1
Functions or activities															
Civic Office	–	–		281	321		(281)	(321)		–	–		583	262	
Organisation and Leadership	–	–		369	324		(369)	(324)		–	–		–	151	
Community Development	36	21		66	118		(30)	(97)		36	21		354	354	
Economic Growth and Tourism	148	105		528	488		(380)	(383)		125	30		1,559	1,926	
Theatre and Museum Complex	267	345		380	360		(113)	(15)		118	43		2,009	2,950	
Finance and Technology	9,771	9,257		1,370	994		8,401	8,263		4,949	4,668		14,000	15,342	
Corporate and Governance	12	–		394	34		(382)	(34)		–	–		–	–	
Workforce Development	150	296		94	834		56	(538)		23	11		–	–	
Library Services	41	42		461	467		(420)	(425)		35	35		223	234	
Emergency Services	614	161		856	579		(242)	(418)		611	148		493	435	
Asset Management and Resourcing	7	16		664	521		(657)	(505)		–	–		3,104	3,317	
Commercial Works	208	134		226	109		(18)	25		–	–		–	300	
Environmental Management	888	73		319	298		569	(225)		884	36		21	23	
Planning and Regulation	676	394		283	148		393	246		302	13		344	341	
Plant, Fleet and Equipment	71	294		(440)	(383)		511	677		–	32		5,095	5,085	
Buildings and Amenities	1,102	61		1,149	918		(47)	(857)		477	–		10,013	9,297	
Livestock Saleyards	406	189		239	210		167	(21)		191	–		1,624	1,790	
Parks, Gardens and Open Space	339	402		1,212	820		(873)	(418)		253	–		8,612	8,491	
Swimming Complex	1	32		237	232		(236)	(200)		1	–		1,417	1,278	
Stormwater and Drainage	64	70		134	136		(70)	(66)		–	–		4,811	4,390	
Transport Network	11,787	5,754		7,754	6,892		4,033	(1,138)		6,091	2,910		355,258	295,497	
Sewerage Services	2,253	2,680		1,793	1,667		460	1,013		–	–		25,315	25,246	
Waste Management	2,496	2,258		2,388	1,567		108	691		18	–		7,138	3,310	
Water Supply	2,259	4,900		2,569	2,115		(310)	2,785		25	2,226		28,149	24,996	
Total functions and activities	33,596	27,484		23,326	19,769		10,270	7,715		14,139	10,173		470,122	405,015	

(1) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2(b). Council functions/activities - component descriptions

Details relating to the Council's functions/activities as reported in Note 2(a) are as follows:

Civic Office

Corporate affairs and relations; the governance framework; overall corporate performance and reporting; community advocacy; mayoral, councillor and committee support; and media and external communications.

Organisation and Leadership

Collaboration with other organisations and governments; continual improvement; overall strategic direction of the administrative arm; community engagement; administrative support; service integration and corporate advertising.

Community Development

Community engagement, development of partnerships, indigenous affairs, inclusiveness, accessible services, supporting diversity and cultural events

Economic Growth and Tourism

Community prosperity, tourism, connectivity, partnering, promotion and livability. The Office of the Chief Executive directly oversees these outcomes.

Theatre and Museum Complex

Sir Henry Parkes School of Art; cultural diversity, events and art activities; youth engagement; volunteering; and festivals.

Finance and Technology

Information technology; financial sustainability and advise; investments; financial capacity; procurement compliance; regulatory and statutory compliance; business systems; property strategy, overall management and register, land mapping service (GIS).

Corporate and Governance

Statutory reporting, business processes and integration; procurement compliance; audit; community involvement; customer service; governance; information technology and information management; insurance, risk and business continuity; registers and records management, legal services and election support.

Workforce Development

Workplace health and wellbeing, planning and culture; workers compensation; workforce performance; training; recruitment, selection and retention; and internal communications.

Library Services

Home services; vision impaired; review and updating collections; exchanges; internet and Wi Fi access; accessible technology; exhibitions; online training and resources; research and reference services; and the management of corporate art and memorabilia.

Emergency Services

Integrating land use policies to support emergency management; disaster management; review of emergency management plans; inter-agency communication and collaboration; and rural addressing.

Asset Management and Resourcing

Review, investigation, survey, design, development and project management; asset investigation, planning, policy formulation and management (both as a bureau service to whole organisation and for transport infrastructure).

Commercial Works

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2(b). Council functions/activities - component descriptions (continued)

Private works management, benchmarking, offsetting costs through creating synergies.

Environmental Management

Education; noxious plants; feral pests (advocacy); illegal dumping and pollution; and roads & footpath regulatory enforcement.

Planning and Regulation

Development planning, controls, assessment and certification; regulation of premises; built environment; urban design; land use data, mapping and reporting; building and assessment advice; heritage; domestic animals; public health and pollution.

Plant, Fleet and Equipment

Effective provision and management of plant, fleet, equipment, store and depots; and tendering and procurement.

Buildings and Amenities

Energy management and conservation, asset planning and maintenance scheduling; building and amenities utilisation, income generation and administration.

Livestock Saleyards

Planning, development, maintenance, operations and administration of the Saleyards

Parks, Gardens and Open Space

Consultation, planning, development; increasing patronage; amenity; maintenance and operations; public art; cycleways; public trees; sportsgrounds (active and passive); cleanliness and administration

Swimming Complex

Service provision; regulatory compliance; planning; supervision of patrons; and management.

Stormwater and Drainage

Ongoing management and improvement of all stormwater infrastructure, gross pollutant traps, natural urban waterways and erosion control apparatus.

Transport Network

Sustainable management and improvement of all infrastructure used to facilitate transportation: vehicular, aviation, pedestrian and cyclists; car parking; quarries; delineation, line marking, signage and lighting; regulatory compliance; emergency response and on-call; traffic committee administration; and risk mitigation.

Sewerage Services

Ongoing catchment, transportation, and treatment; monitoring, reporting, environmental compliance and emergency management; trade waste and commercial; fees and charges; public education and administration.

Waste Management

Ongoing and sustainably managing waste: reduction; recycling; landfill remediation and development; and public education.

Water Supply

Ongoing water catchment, storage, treatment, distribution, monitoring, regulating, reporting, compliance, charging and administration.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Rates and annual charges		
Ordinary rates		
Residential	2,044	1,938
Farmland	2,200	2,136
Mining	10	10
Business	284	272
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(138)	(135)
Rates levied to ratepayers	4,400	4,221
Pensioner rate subsidies received	78	73
Total ordinary rates	4,478	4,294
Annual charges		
(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)		
Domestic waste management services	904	811
Stormwater management services	62	63
Water supply services	973	879
Sewerage services	2,041	1,863
Waste management services (non-domestic)	1,287	1,182
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(215)	(200)
Trade waste	10	9
Annual charges levied	5,062	4,607
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Water	31	28
– Sewerage	28	26
– Domestic waste management	60	54
Total annual charges	5,181	4,715
TOTAL RATES AND ANNUAL CHARGES	9,659	9,009

Council has used 2017 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy for rates and charges

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts.

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates.

Control over assets acquired from rates and annual charges is obtained at the commencement of the rating year as it is an enforceable debt linked to the rateable property or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
(b) User charges and fees		
Specific user charges		
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)		
Water supply services	1,112	1,079
Sewerage services	142	124
Waste management services (non-domestic)	228	218
Trade waste	24	30
Total specific user charges	1,506	1,451
Other user charges and fees		
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)		
Inspection services	18	14
Planning and building regulation	281	214
Private works – section 67	208	134
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	4	4
Section 603 certificates	20	23
Companion animals	3	16
Local government and health act fees	–	10
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory	534	415
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))		
Cemeteries	82	118
Saleyards	215	189
Swimming centres	–	32
Tourism	20	26
Administration on grant works	10	206
Cinema	89	67
Library	6	6
Museum and theatre	49	40
Service installation	32	19
Trade waste	2	3
Other	61	17
Total fees and charges – other	566	723
TOTAL USER CHARGES AND FEES	2,606	2,589

Accounting policy for user charges and fees

User charges and fees are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(c) Interest and investment revenue (including losses)

Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost

– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	61	44
– Cash and investments	348	380

TOTAL INTEREST AND INVESTMENT REVENUE

409	424
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Interest revenue is attributable to:**Unrestricted investments/financial assets:**

Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	61	44
General Council cash and investments	335	316

Restricted investments/funds – external:

Development contributions		
– Section 7.11	–	5
Water fund operations	11	23
Sewerage fund operations	2	36

Total interest and investment revenue

409	424
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Accounting policy for interest and investment revenue

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

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
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(d) Other revenues

Rental income – investment property	10	17	35
Rental income – other council properties		111	75
Commissions and agency fees		2	3
Diesel rebate		71	59
Recycling income (non-domestic)		40	40
Insurance rebates		28	67
Sale of surplus material		7	13
Other		131	84
Net effect from de-recognition of remediation provisions		–	148
Initial recognition of assets		–	1,898
<u>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</u>		407	2,422

Accounting policy for other revenue

Council recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Council and specific criteria have been met for each of the Council's activities as described below. Council bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Miscellaneous sales are recognised when physical possession has transferred to the customer which is deemed to be the point of transfer of risks and rewards.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Operating 2019	Operating 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018 ^{Restated, 1}
(e) Grants				
General purpose (untied)				
Current year allocation				
Financial assistance – general component	1,606	1,442	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	824	809	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation				
Financial assistance – general component	1,665	1,479	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	855	831	–	–
Total general purpose	4,950	4,561	–	–
Specific purpose				
Water supplies	25	–	–	2,226
Bushfire and emergency services	413	152	198	–
Economic development	125	30	–	–
Employment and training programs	23	11	–	–
Heritage and cultural	126	22	925	33
Library	28	35	7	–
LIRS subsidy	26	45	–	–
Noxious weeds	884	36	–	–
Street lighting	33	32	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)	1,693	877	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	817	–	3,513	2,092
Community development	35	21	–	–
Town planning	56	–	53	–
Saleyards	–	–	191	–
Waste Management	–	–	18	–
Total specific purpose	4,284	1,261	4,905	4,351
Total grants	9,234	5,822	4,905	4,351
Grant revenue is attributable to:				
– Commonwealth funding	6,643	5,438	–	–
– State funding	2,591	384	4,905	4,350
– Other funding	–	–	–	1
	9,234	5,822	4,905	4,351

(1) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2019	Operating 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018 ^{Restated, 1}
(f) Contributions					
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):					
Cash contributions					
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		–	–	79	156
S 64 - water supply contributions		–	–	20	–
S 64 - sewerage service contributions		–	–	22	–
Total developer contributions – cash		–	–	121	156
Total developer contributions	24	–	–	121	156
Other contributions:					
Cash contributions					
Other councils – joint works/services		94	97	–	–
RMS contributions (regional roads, block grant) ²		1,574	1,530	4,413	1,036
Tourism		–	6	–	–
FBT contributions		50	19	–	–
Solid waste management		4	3	–	–
Total other contributions – cash		1,722	1,655	4,413	1,036
Total other contributions		1,722	1,655	4,413	1,036
Total contributions		1,722	1,655	4,534	1,192
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		10,956	7,477	9,439	5,543

Accounting policy for grants and contributions

Income from grants and contributions is recognised upon their receipt or control over funding or right to receive funding is obtained. Income is recognised at fair value of the granted asset.

Where grants or contributions recognised as income during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner, or used over a particular period, and those conditions were un-discharged at reporting date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed in Note 3 (g).

A liability is recognised in respect of revenue that is reciprocal in nature to the extent that the requisite service has not been provided at reporting date.

(1) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments.

(2) In 2018 supplementary Block Grant income in amount of \$120,000 was reclassified from capital to operating.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
(g) Unspent grants and contributions		
Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on condition that they be spent in a specified manner:		
Grants		
Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	2,151	1,975
Add: capital grants recognised in the current period but not yet spent	2,073	351
Less: capital grants recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(1,391)	(175)
Unexpended and held as restricted assets	2,833	2,151

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Employee benefits and on-costs		
Salaries and wages	6,810	5,421
Travel expenses	17	15
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	1,302	947
Superannuation	771	694
Workers' compensation insurance	138	193
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	14	22
Recruitment of senior staff	2	58
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	184	209
Other	97	4
Total employee costs	9,335	7,563
Less: capitalised costs	(1,091)	(959)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE COSTS EXPENSED	8,244	6,604

Accounting policy for employee benefits and on-costs

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 18 for more information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
(b) Borrowing costs			
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on loans		398	301
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		398	301
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Fair value adjustments on recognition of advances and deferred debtors			
– Remediation liabilities	13	64	22
Total other borrowing costs		64	22
TOTAL BORROWING COSTS EXPENSED		462	323

Accounting policy for borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed.

\$ '000	2019	2018
(c) Materials and contracts		
Raw materials and consumables	2,849	1,854
Contractor and consultancy costs	3,424	2,526
Auditors remuneration ¹	48	47
Legal expenses:		
– Legal expenses: planning and development	–	13
– Legal expenses: other	26	33
Operating leases:		
– Operating lease rentals: minimum lease payments ²	19	19
Total materials and contracts	6,366	4,492
TOTAL MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS	6,366	4,492

1. Auditor remuneration

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	48	47
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	48	47
Total Auditor-General remuneration	48	47
Total Auditor remuneration	48	47

Accounting policy for operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to Council as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2. Operating lease payments are attributable to:

Office equipment	19	19
	19	19

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018 Restated, 1
(d) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and IPP&E			
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		547	592
Office equipment		22	14
Furniture and fittings		6	9
Land improvements (depreciable)		36	36
Infrastructure:			
– Buildings		946	794
– Other structures		124	103
– Roads		2,378	2,536
– Bridges		731	863
– Footpaths		41	41
– Stormwater drainage		109	113
– Water supply network		607	590
– Sewerage network		469	457
– Swimming pools		21	21
– Other open space/recreational assets		108	59
Other assets:			
– Library books		29	28
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:			
– Tip assets	9(a), 13	526	10
– Quarry assets	9(a), 13	22	14
Intangible assets	11	45	29
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		6,767	6,309
Less: capitalised costs		(143)	(237)
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		6,624	6,072
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPP&E			
Plant and equipment		–	357
Infrastructure:			
– Roads		–	(2,877)
– Bridges		–	228
Total gross IPP&E impairment / revaluation decrement costs / (reversals)		–	(2,292)
Amounts taken through revaluation reserve		–	2,649
Total IPP&E impairment / revaluation decrement costs / (reversals) charged to Income Statement		–	357
<u>TOTAL DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT / REVALUATION DECREMENT FOR INTANGIBLES AND IPP&E</u>		6,624	6,429

Accounting policy for depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses of intangibles and IPP&E**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. Useful lives are included in Note 9 for IPPE assets and Note 11 for intangible assets.

Depreciation is capitalised where in-house assets have contributed to new assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

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.

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

(1) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments

\$ '000	2019	2018
(e) Other expenses		
Advertising	71	78
Contributions/levies to other levels of government		
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)	290	301
Councillor expenses – mayoral fee	26	25
Councillor expenses – councillors' fees	119	114
Councillors' expenses (incl. mayor) – other (excluding fees above)	70	42
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)	41	39
Election expenses	–	2
Electricity and heating	272	287
Insurance	418	386
Street lighting	159	182
Telephone and communications	132	124
Other	32	3
Total other expenses	1,630	1,583
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	1,630	1,583

Accounting policy for other expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 5. Gains or losses from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
Plant and equipment	9(a)		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		2,311	1,939
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(2,481)	(2,155)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(170)	(216)
Infrastructure	9(a)		
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(223)	(127)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(223)	(127)
Real estate assets held for sale	8		
Proceeds from disposal – real estate assets		–	60
Less: carrying amount of real estate assets sold/written off		–	(55)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		–	5
Investment properties	10		
Proceeds from disposal – investment property		813	–
Less: carrying amount of investment property sold/written off		(300)	–
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		513	–
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS		120	(338)

Accounting policy for disposal of assets

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Income Statement.

Non-infrastructure assets

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.

Infrastructure assets

It is not common for infrastructure assets to be sold. De-recognition of carrying value of infrastructure assets usually occurs in cases of replacement or when they are no longer serviceable. Physical replacement of infrastructure assets result in loss from disposal of replaced assets through profit and loss account. Renewal works which represent reversal of consumed service potential add up to the carrying value of the asset.

Note 6(a). Cash and cash equivalent assets

\$ '000	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at bank	7,936	1,559
Cash-equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	9,333	15,443
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,269	17,002

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(b). Investments

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Investments				
b. 'Financial assets at amortised cost' / 'held to maturity' (2018)	1,000	–	2,000	–
Total Investments	1,000	–	2,000	–
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS	18,269	–	19,002	–
Financial assets at amortised cost / held to maturity (2018)				
Deposits at call more than 3 months maturity	1,000	–	2,000	–
Total	1,000	–	2,000	–

Accounting policy for investments

Accounting policy under AASB 9 – applicable from 1 July 2018

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.

As at 30 June 2019 council did not have any investments at FVTPL or FVOCI-equity recognised.

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 and cash and cash equivalents 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.

Accounting policy under AASB 139 – applicable for 2018 comparatives only

Classification

Council classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(b). Investments (continued)

(b) Held to maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Council's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Assets in this category are measured at amortised cost.

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in receivables (Note 7) in the Statement of Financial Position. 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.

Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Recognition and de-recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date: the date on which Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

Council assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(c). Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments – details

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	18,269	–	19,002	–
attributable to:				
External restrictions	9,918	–	7,877	–
Internal restrictions	8,170	–	10,950	–
Unrestricted	181	–	175	–
	18,269	–	19,002	–

\$ '000	2019	2018
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Details of restrictions

External restrictions – included in liabilities

NWPS advance	181	181
Unspent LIRS Loan Funds	92	–
External restrictions – included in liabilities	273	181

External restrictions – other

Developer contributions – general	89	651
RMS contributions	–	564
Specific purpose unexpended grants	2,833	242
Water supplies	2,191	2,222
Sewerage services	2,788	2,384
Domestic waste management	501	474
Stormwater management	549	465
Bruxner Way widening (RMS)	694	694
External restrictions – other	9,645	7,696

Total external restrictions

	9,918	7,877
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Internal restrictions

Plant and vehicle replacement	2,946	3,542
Employees leave entitlement	594	300
Capital commitments	861	762
Grant funding for general purposes	200	–
Gravel quarry rehabilitation	233	233
International town partnerships	10	10
Land and buildings	–	51
Local main street	–	31
Office equipment	–	200
Roads and bridges	550	158
Special projects	1,606	912
Operating Commitments	221	1,300
Carry forward bridges from 2017/18	–	400
Carry forward projects from 2017/18	–	2,859
Carry forward projects from 2018/19	882	–
Historical Reserves	67	192
Total internal restrictions	8,170	10,950
TOTAL RESTRICTIONS	18,088	18,827

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Receivables

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Purpose				
Rates and annual charges	658	—	548	—
Interest and extra charges	120	—	125	—
User charges and fees	630	—	657	—
Private works	633	—	147	—
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	69	—	46	—
Accrued grants income	2,183	—	484	—
Government grants and subsidies	18	—	18	—
Net GST receivable	384	—	258	—
Contribution to operating costs	103	—	97	—
Other debtors	16	—	17	—
Total	4,814	—	2,397	—
Less: provision of impairment				
Other debtors	(55)	—	(55)	—
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(55)	—	(55)	—
<u>TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES</u>	<u>4,759</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>—</u>

Externally restricted receivables

Water supply

– Specific purpose grants	1	—	1	—
– Rates and availability charges	69	—	61	—
– Other	656	—	677	—

Sewerage services

– Specific purpose grants	1	—	1	—
– Rates and availability charges	140	—	123	—
– Other	82	—	84	—

Domestic waste management

Stormwater management	6	—	6	—
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Total external restrictions	1,179	—	1,142	—
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Unrestricted receivables	3,580	—	1,200	—
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<u>TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES</u>	<u>4,759</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>—</u>
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\$ '000	2019	2018
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	55	55
Balance at the end of the period	55	55

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Receivables (continued)

Accounting policy for receivables

Recognition and measurement

Receivables are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets.

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.

Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment

Accounting policy under AASB 9 applicable from 1 July 2018

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 60 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 60 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 provision matrix ("loss rate") approach.

Accounting policy under AASB 139 – applicable for 2018 comparatives only

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. When a receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectable in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the Income Statement.

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 8. Inventories and other assets

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Inventories				
(i) Inventories at cost				
Real estate for resale	395	–	395	–
Stores and materials	352	–	252	–
Total inventories at cost	747	–	647	–
TOTAL INVENTORIES	747	–	647	–

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Total externally restricted assets	–	–	–	–
Total internally restricted assets	–	–	–	–
Total unrestricted assets	747	–	647	–
TOTAL INVENTORIES AND OTHER ASSETS	747	–	647	–

(i) Other disclosures

\$ '000	Notes	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
(a) Details for real estate development					
Residential		395	–	395	–
Total real estate for resale		395	–	395	–
(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)					
Represented by:					
Acquisition costs		395	–	110	–
Development costs		–	–	285	–
Total costs		395	–	395	–
Total real estate for resale		395	–	395	–
Movements:					
Real estate assets at beginning of the year		395	–	450	–
– WDV of sales (expense)	5	–	–	(55)	–
Total real estate for resale		395	–	395	–

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

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

\$ '000	2019	2018
Real estate for resale	300	300
	300	300

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 8. Inventories and other assets (continued)

Accounting policy for inventories and other assets

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/capitalisation of borrowing costs

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 9(a). Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

	as at 30/6/2018 <small>Revalued (see Note 14)</small>			Asset movements during the reporting period								as at 30/6/2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	7,980	—	7,980	—	407	—	—	(7,971)	—	—	—	416	—	416
Plant and equipment	12,519	(5,904)	6,615	3,343	108	(2,481)	(547)	—	—	—	—	13,171	(6,135)	7,036
Office equipment	446	(282)	164	—	175	—	(22)	—	—	—	—	622	(304)	318
Furniture and fittings	145	(122)	23	—	3	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	148	(128)	20
Land:														
– Crown land - managed by council	1,088	—	1,088	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	60	1,202	—	1,202
– Crown land - devolved to council	2,504	—	2,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,504	—	2,504
– Operational land	3,495	—	3,495	—	—	—	—	—	(54)	—	—	3,441	—	3,441
– Community land	1,414	—	1,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,414	—	1,414
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Land improvements – depreciable	1,089	(306)	783	—	282	—	(36)	—	—	—	—	1,371	(342)	1,029
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings	37,687	(19,962)	17,725	178	246	(36)	(946)	—	—	—	—	37,953	(20,786)	17,167
– Other structures	3,339	(1,079)	2,260	—	58	—	(124)	—	—	—	—	3,397	(1,203)	2,194
– Roads	164,558	(46,472)	118,086	10,997	204	—	(2,378)	—	(221)	(508)	86,732	260,413	(47,502)	212,911
– Bridges	71,323	(29,781)	41,542	1,247	617	(144)	(731)	—	221	—	5,305	89,813	(41,757)	48,056
– Footpaths	3,311	(1,253)	2,058	—	49	—	(41)	—	—	—	379	3,276	(833)	2,443
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	131,495	—	131,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	(40,114)	—	91,380	—	91,380
– Stormwater drainage	9,114	(4,724)	4,390	—	—	—	(109)	—	—	(384)	—	8,355	(4,458)	3,897
– Water supply network	46,542	(32,339)	14,203	245	1,996	(25)	(607)	7,971	—	—	217	57,471	(33,472)	23,999
– Sewerage network	32,507	(10,770)	21,737	298	106	—	(469)	—	—	(144)	338	33,210	(11,344)	21,866
– Swimming pools	1,164	(257)	907	—	—	—	(21)	—	—	—	—	1,164	(277)	887
– Other open space/recreational assets	2,086	(463)	1,623	126	9	(18)	(108)	—	—	—	—	2,191	(558)	1,633
Other assets:														
– Library books	913	(760)	153	—	17	—	(29)	—	—	—	—	930	(789)	141
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note 14):														
– Tip assets	2,830	(750)	2,080	—	—	—	(526)	—	348	—	—	3,178	(1,275)	1,903
– Quarry assets	104	—	104	—	—	—	(22)	—	21	—	—	125	(22)	103
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	537,663	(155,224)	382,439	16,434	4,277	(2,704)	(6,722)	—	369	(41,150)	93,031	617,155	(171,185)	445,970

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 9(a). Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

	as at 30/6/2017			Asset movements during the reporting period												as at 30/6/2018 <small>Revalued (see Note 14)</small>		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	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 (recognised in equity)	Impairment reversal (recognised in equity)	Adjustments and transfers	Other movements (Found Assets at FV through P/L)	Other movements (Found Assets at FV through Equity)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
\$ '000																		
Capital work in progress	1,562	—	1,562	—	6,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,980	—	7,980
Plant and equipment	11,869	(5,221)	6,648	2,740	—	—	(2,156)	(592)	(357)	—	—	—	333	—	—	12,519	(5,904)	6,615
Office equipment	390	(268)	122	—	57	—	—	(14)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446	(282)	164
Furniture and fittings	145	(113)	32	—	—	—	—	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	(122)	23
Land:																		
– Operational land	3,023	—	3,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	147	3,495	—	3,495
– Community land	1,228	—	1,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	1,414	—	1,414
– Crown land - managed by council	1,088	—	1,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088	—	1,088
– Crown land - devolved to council	2,504	—	2,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,504	—	2,504
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Land improvements – depreciable	1,078	(271)	807	—	12	—	—	(36)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,089	(306)	783
Infrastructure:																		
– Buildings	32,180	(19,013)	13,167	82	—	—	—	(794)	—	—	—	—	1,054	—	4,215	37,687	(19,962)	17,725
– Other structures	3,292	(975)	2,317	47	—	—	—	(103)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,339	(1,079)	2,260
– Roads	161,175	(58,641)	102,534	3,384	—	620	—	(2,536)	—	—	2,877	225	—	—	10,982	164,558	(46,472)	118,086
– Bridges	70,801	(28,466)	42,335	523	—	—	—	(863)	—	(228)	—	(225)	—	—	—	71,323	(29,781)	41,542
– Footpaths	3,166	(1,211)	1,955	146	—	—	—	(41)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,311	(1,253)	2,058
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	131,494	—	131,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,495	—	131,495
– Stormwater drainage	9,114	(4,612)	4,502	—	—	—	—	(113)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,114	(4,724)	4,390
– Water supply network	45,603	(31,155)	14,448	132	—	—	(74)	(590)	—	—	—	—	—	—	287	46,542	(32,339)	14,203
– Sewerage network	31,607	(10,115)	21,492	313	—	—	(53)	(457)	—	—	—	—	—	—	440	32,507	(10,770)	21,737
– Swimming pools	1,164	(236)	928	—	—	—	—	(21)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,164	(257)	907
– Other open space/recreational assets	2,036	(403)	1,633	49	—	—	—	(59)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,086	(463)	1,623
Other assets:																		
– Library books	878	(732)	146	—	35	—	—	(28)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	(760)	153
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note 14):																		
– Tip assets	869	(740)	129	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	—	—	1,961	—	—	—	2,830	(750)	2,080
– Quarry assets	155	(112)	43	—	104	—	—	(14)	—	—	—	(29)	—	—	—	104	—	104
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	516,431	(162,284)	354,147	7,416	6,627	620	(2,283)	(6,280)	(357)	(228)	2,877	1,932	1,898	—	16,071	537,663	(155,224)	382,439

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 9(a). Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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 Industry (DoI) – 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.

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.

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.

Land is not depreciated. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. 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	Water and sewer assets	Years
Office equipment	10	Water - Mains	80 to 90
Office furniture	10 to 20	Water - Pumping Stations	30 to 80
Computer equipment	4	Water Dam	100
Plants - Light vehicles	1	Water - Reservoirs	40 to 80
Plants - Heavy plant/road making equipment	10	Water - Treatment Works	30 to 80
Other plant and equipment	10	Sewerage - Ancillary	30 to 50
		Sewerage - Pumping Stations	30
		Sewerage - Treatment Works	30 to 70
		Sewerage - Mains	80 to 90
Transportation assets		Stormwater assets	
Sealed roads: surface	30	Drains	80
Sealed roads: pavement base	50		
Sealed roads: pavement sub-base	Infinite		
Unsealed roads surface:			
- depreciable component	25		
- non-depreciable component	Infinite	Buildings	
Bulk earthworks	Infinite	Buildings	15 to 75
Bridge: concrete	100		
Bridge: timber	80	Other infrastructure assets	
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	80	Swimming pools	50
		Other open space/ recreational assets	10 to 100

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. As at 30 June 2019 only vehicle assets had residual values.

Land under roads

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

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

Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 9(a). Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

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".

Council did not recognise Rural Fire Services Assets, including buildings, plant and equipment, due to lack of evidence of control over the economic benefits which are expected to flow from these assets.

Note 9(b). Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – current year impairments

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
(i) Impairment losses recognised in the Income Statement:			
Impairment of plants based on condition assessment		–	(357)
Total impairment losses		–	(357)
IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS – GAINS/(LOSSES) in P/L	4d	–	(357)
(iii) Impairment losses recognised direct to equity (ARR):			
Bridge impairment		–	(228)
Total impairment losses		–	(228)
(iv) Reversals of impairment losses previously recognised direct to equity (ARR):			
Reassessed impairment figure for the March 2017 flood event		–	2,877
Total impairment reversals		–	2,877
IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS – DIRECT to EQUITY (ARR)		–	2,649

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 10. Investment property

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Investment property at fair value		
Investment property on hand	–	300
Reconciliation of annual movement:		
Opening balance	300	280
– Disposals during year	(300)	–
– Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	–	20
CLOSING BALANCE – INVESTMENT PROPERTY	–	300

(b) Valuation basis

The basis of valuation of investment properties is fair value, being the amounts for which the properties could be exchanged between willing parties in arms length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition and subject to similar leases.

The 2018 revaluations were based on independent assessments made by Jonathon Lea AAPI, Certified Practicing Valuer - Registered Valuer NO 6777. Valuation date 23 December 2017.

Property was sold during 2019 financial year.

(c) Contractual obligations at reporting date

Refer to Note 18 for disclosures relating to any capital and service obligations that have been contracted.

(d) Leasing arrangements – Council as lessor

The investment properties are leased to tenants under long-term operating leases with rentals payable monthly.

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable investment property operating leases not recognised in the financial statements are receivable as follows:

Within 1 year	–	19
Total minimum lease payments receivable	–	19

(e) Investment property income and expenditure – summary

Rental income from investment property:		
– Minimum lease payments	17	35
Direct operating expenses on investment property:		
– that generated rental income	(3)	(5)
Net revenue contribution from investment property	14	30
plus:		
Fair value movement for year	–	20
Total income attributable to investment property	14	50

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 11. Intangible assets

\$ '000	2019	2018
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Intangible assets are as follows:

Opening values at 1 July

Gross book value	413	323
Accumulated amortisation	(128)	(99)
Net book value – opening balance	285	224

Movements for the year

– Purchases	136	90
– Amortisation charges	(45)	(29)

Closing values at 30 June

Gross book value	550	413
Accumulated amortisation	(173)	(128)

TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS – NET BOOK VALUE

377	285
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The net book value of intangible assets represents:

– Software	377	285
	377	285

Accounting policy for intangible assets**IT development and software**

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems.

Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service, direct payroll, and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over periods generally ranging from five to ten years. IT development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility, and where Council has an intention and ability to use the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 12. Payables and borrowings

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Payables				
Goods and services	1,524	—	1,649	—
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	49	—	47	—
– Salaries and wages	322	—	244	—
Advances	189	—	186	—
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	119	—	112	—
Other	40	—	—	—
Total payables	2,243	—	2,238	—
Borrowings				
Loans – secured ¹	822	9,233	593	7,004
Total borrowings	822	9,233	593	7,004
<u>TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS</u>	<u>3,065</u>	<u>9,233</u>	<u>2,831</u>	<u>7,004</u>

(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.

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
(a) Payables and borrowings relating to restricted assets				
Externally restricted assets				
Water	419	6,351	1,024	3,627
Sewer	109	1,849	118	1,929
Domestic waste management	544	—	29	675
Payables and borrowings relating to externally restricted assets	1,072	8,200	1,171	6,231
Total payables and borrowings relating to restricted assets	1,072	8,200	1,171	6,231
Total payables and borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	1,993	1,033	1,660	773
<u>TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS</u>	<u>3,065</u>	<u>9,233</u>	<u>2,831</u>	<u>7,004</u>

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	as at 30/6/2018					as at 30/6/2019
\$ '000	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash acquisitions	Non-cash fair value changes	Other non-cash movements	Closing balance
Loans – secured	7,597	2,458	—	—	—	10,055
TOTAL	7,597	2,458	—	—	—	10,055

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 12. Payables and borrowings (continued)

	as at 30/6/2017					as at 30/6/2018
\$ '000	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash acquisitions	Non-cash fair value changes	Other non-cash movements	Closing balance
Loans – secured	4,595	3,002	–	–	–	7,597
TOTAL	4,595	3,002	–	–	–	7,597

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(c) Financing arrangements**(i) Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following lines of credit:**

Credit cards/purchase cards	50	38
Total financing arrangements	50	38

Undrawn facilities as at balance date:

– Credit cards/purchase cards	20	38
Total undrawn financing arrangements	20	38

Accounting policy for payables and borrowings

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.

The financial liabilities of the Council comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

Payables

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective-interest 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. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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 finance cost.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 13. Provisions

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Provisions				
Employee benefits				
Annual leave	656	–	611	–
Long service leave	1,056	–	1,071	–
Sub-total – aggregate employee benefits	1,712	–	1,682	–
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	124	3,421	61	3,052
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	124	3,421	61	3,052
Other provisions				
Workers compensation	31	–	–	–
Sub-total – other provisions	31	–	–	–
<u>TOTAL PROVISIONS</u>	<u>1,867</u>	<u>3,421</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>3,052</u>

(a) Provisions relating to restricted assets

Total provisions relating to restricted assets	–	–	–	–
Total provisions relating to unrestricted assets	1,867	3,421	1,743	3,052
<u>TOTAL PROVISIONS</u>	<u>1,867</u>	<u>3,421</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>3,052</u>

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(b) Current provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.

Provisions – employees benefits	944	871
	<u>944</u>	<u>871</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 13. Provisions (continued)

(c) Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	ELE provisions		
	Annual leave	Long service leave	Total
2019			
At beginning of year	611	1,071	1,682
Additional provisions	526	292	818
Amounts used (payments)	(481)	(307)	(788)
Total ELE provisions at end of period	656	1,056	1,712
2018			
At beginning of year	670	1,366	2,036
Additional provisions	309	268	577
Amounts used (payments)	(368)	(563)	(931)
Total ELE provisions at end of period	611	1,071	1,682

\$ '000	Other provisions		
	Workers compensation	Asset remediation	Total
2019			
At beginning of year	–	3,113	3,113
Changes to provision:			
Revised cost, life and discount rate	–	368	368
Additional provisions	31	–	31
Unwinding of discount	–	64	64
Total other provisions at end of period	31	3,545	3,576
2018			
At beginning of year	–	1,202	1,202
Revised cost, life and discount rate	–	1,961	1,961
Additional provisions	–	105	105
Unwinding of discount	–	22	22
Unused amounts reversed	–	(177)	(177)
Total other provisions at end of period	–	3,113	3,113

Nature and purpose of non-employee benefit provisions

Asset remediation

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

Accounting policy for provisions

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 interest expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 13. Provisions (continued)

Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

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

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

On-costs

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

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

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Provisions for close-down and restoration, and environmental clean-up costs – 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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 13. Provisions (continued)

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.

Note 14. Accumulated surplus, revaluation reserves, changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve is used to record increments / decrements of non-current asset values due to their revaluation.

(b) Correction of errors relating to a previous reporting period

Nature of prior-period error

Crown land

Crown land managed by council

Council acts as a trust manager of the crown reserve trusts. 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 reserves are dedicated. Starting 1 July 2019 council will become manager of these reserves which will be classified as community land under Local Government Act 1993 (NSW).

Crown land devolved to council

Crown land "devolved to council" is under care, management and control of the Minister based on the Crown Land Management Act 2016. However, council retains "operational control" of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which land is dedicated.

Council recognised abovementioned crown land managed by council and land devolved to council on a retrospective basis by restating the balances at the beginning of the earliest period presented (1 July 2017) and taking the adjustment through the revaluation reserve at that date. Fair value of the land was determined using the Valuer General valuation from the 2017 financial year.

Comparatives have been changed to reflect the correction of errors. The impact of each line item is shown in the table below.

Roads

Council has corrected the fair value of roads assets on the value of culverts on Bruxner Way. The culverts were not recognised at the time Bruxner Way was granted to Council in 2010.

The error identified above has been corrected by restating the balances at the beginning of the earliest period presented (1 July 2017) and taking the adjustment through to accumulated surplus at that date.

Comparatives have been changed to reflect the correction of errors. The impact of each line item is shown in the table below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 14. Accumulated surplus, revaluation reserves, changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (continued)**Accrued grants income**

Council did not accrue grant income for works done, but the claims for which have not been processed by the end of 30 June 2018.

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1004 *Contributions* requires grant income to be recognised at the earliest of receipt or when right or control over funding is obtained. Council obtains control or right for costs reimbursement in full amount for works done even though the formal claim is submitted after the end of reporting period.

The error identified above has been corrected by restating the balances at 30 June 2018 and taking the adjustment through the operating result at that date.

Comparatives have been changed to reflect the correction of errors. The impact of each line item is shown in the table below.

Changes to the opening Statement of Financial Position at 1 July 2017**Statement of Financial Position**

\$ '000	Original Balance 1 July, 2017	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 1 July, 2017
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	346,537	7,610	354,147
Total assets	366,068	7,610	373,678
Total liabilities	9,728	–	9,728
Accumulated Surplus (culverts on regional roads)	127,286	4,018	131,304
Revaluation Reserves (Crown land)	229,054	3,592	232,646
Total equity	356,340	7,610	363,950

Adjustments to the comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2018**Statement of Financial Position**

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2018	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2018
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	374,894	7,546	382,440
Receivables	1,858	484	2,342
Total assets	396,985	8,030	405,015
Total liabilities	14,630	–	14,630
Accumulated Surplus (culverts on regional roads)	134,580	3,954	138,534
Revaluation Reserves (Crown land)	247,775	3,592	251,367
Accumulated Surplus (grants income)	–	484	484
Total equity	382,355	8,030	390,385

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 14. Accumulated surplus, revaluation reserves, changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (continued)

Income Statement

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2018	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2018
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	5,178	484	5,662
Total income from continuing operations	27,000	484	27,484
Depreciation and amortisation	6,008	64	6,072
Total expenses from continuing operations	19,705	64	19,769
Net operating result for the year	7,295	420	7,715

Statement of Comprehensive Income

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2018	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2018
Net operating result for the year	7,295	420	7,715
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,295	420	7,715

(c) Changes in accounting policies due to adoption of new accounting standards (not-retrospective)

During the year, Council adopted a number of new accounting standards. The impact of the adoption and associated transition disclosures are shown below.

The Council has adopted AASB 9 Financial Instruments for the first time in the current year with a date of initial adoption of 1 July 2018. As part of the adoption of AASB 9, the Council adopted consequential amendments to other accounting standards arising from the issue of AASB 9 as follows:

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the income statement. In prior year, this information was presented as part of other expenses.
- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9. These disclosures have been provided for the current year.

The key changes to Council's accounting policy and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 9 are described below.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of AASB 9 have been applied retrospectively except Council has not restated any amounts relating to classification and measurement requirements, including impairment, which have been applied from 1 July 2018.

Classification of financial assets

The financial assets of Council have been reclassified into measured at amortised cost category on adoption of AASB 9, based primarily on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Impairment of financial assets

The incurred loss model from AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9 for assets measured at amortised cost. This has resulted in the earlier recognition of credit loss (bad debt provisions).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 14. Accumulated surplus, revaluation reserves, changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (continued)

Transition adjustments

Application of the new expected credit loss model to impairment of trade receivables under AASB 9 did not result in a materially different amount of bad debt provision for trade receivables on transition date at 1 July 2018. Council, therefore, decided not to recognise extra amounts of bad debt provision on transition.

The table below illustrates the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities under AASB 9 and AASB 139 at 1 July 2018.

\$ '000	Classific- ation under AASB 139	Classific- ation under AASB 9	Carrying amount under AASB 139	Reclassi- fication	Remeasu- rements	Carrying amount under AASB 9
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	Held to maturity	Amortised cost	17,002	—	—	17,002
Investments	Held to maturity	Amortised cost	2,000	—	—	2,000
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	2,342	—	—	2,342
Total financial assets under AASB 9 at 1 July 2018			21,344	—	—	21,344
Financial liabilities						
Payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,238	—	—	2,238
Borrowings	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	7,597	—	—	7,597
Total financial liabilities under AASB 9 at 1 July 2018			9,835	—	—	9,835

Notes to the table above

Reclassification from 'held to maturity' to 'amortised cost'

Term deposits that would previously have been classified as 'held to maturity' are now classified at 'amortised cost'. Council intends to hold the assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. There was no difference between the previous carrying amount and the revised carrying amount of these assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Statement of cash flows - additional information

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
(a) Reconciliation of cash assets			
Total cash and cash equivalent assets	6(a)	17,269	17,002
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows		17,269	17,002
(b) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities			
Net operating result from Income Statement		10,270	7,715
Adjust for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation		6,624	6,072
Net losses/(gains) on disposal of assets		(120)	338
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:			
– investment property		–	(20)
– Revaluation decrements / impairments of IPP&E direct to P&L		–	357
– Gain from recognition new assets at fair value		–	(3,830)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions		64	22
+/- Movement in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		(718)	2,196
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		(100)	(35)
Decrease/(increase) in accrued grants income		(1,692)	–
Increase/(decrease) in payables		(125)	372
Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest payable		2	12
Increase/(decrease) in other accrued expenses payable		78	(55)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		50	14
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee benefits		30	(354)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions		399	1,889
Net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities from the Statement of Cash Flows		14,762	14,693

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 16. Interests in other entities

Subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates not recognised

New England Joint Organisation (NEJO)

The NEJO was established on 11 May 2018 and is a separately constituted entity pursuant to Part 7 (Sections 400O to 400ZH) of the Local Government Act (NSW) 1993, as amended, and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2008.

The principle purpose of the NEJO is to establish strategic regional priorities and to provide regional leadership to the geographical area for which it serves, and to identify and take up opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation on matters relating to the joint organisation area.

NEJO comprises of seven voting member councils: Armidale Regional Council, Glen Innes Severn Council, Inverell Shire Council, Moree Plains Shire Council, Narrabri Shire Council, Tenterfield Shire Council and Uralla Shire Council.

The Board of NEJO consists of:

- The Mayors of each Member Council, who are entitled to one (1) vote at Meetings;
- A non-voting representative of the NSW Government, who is the Regional Director of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

The Chairperson is to be elected by the voting representatives of the Board from one (1) of the Mayoral representatives. Chairperson does not have a casting vote.

A decision of the Board is supported by a majority at which a quorum is present is a decision of NEJO.

Tenterfield Shire Council, as a member of the NEJO, has a one seventh voting right in respect to the decisions of the Board. Considering the fact that decision making is based on majority votes, council does not have control, joint control or significant influence over relevant activities of the organisation.

In accordance with the Charter each member of the NEJO contributes annual fees towards the operation of the joint organisation. In 2018/2019 the contribution made by Tenterfield Shire Council was \$5,000. For the period ended 30 June 2019 NEJO's net operating result was equalled to \$272,563.

North East Weight of Loads Group (NEWLG)

The North East Weight of Loads Group is a joint venture between Ballina Shire Council, Byron Shire Council, Clarence Valley Council, Kyogle Council, Lismore City Council, Richmond Valley Council, Tenterfield Shire Council and Tweed Shire Council. Council's interest in the group capital is 10% with no control or significant influence over the group's activity. The principal activity of the North East Weight of Loads Group is the checking and enforcement of load weights carried by heavy vehicles on roads within the above named Council boundaries.

Tenterfield Shire Council's member contribution to the North East Weight of Loads Group was \$28,222. in 2018/19.

For the period ended 30 June 2019 NEWLG's net operating loss was equalled to \$21,174.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 17. Commitments

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(a) Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

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

Property, plant and equipment

Water Supply	33	30
Plant and equipment	–	211
Intangibles	23	44
Sewer Network	49	326
Roads	177	151
Parks	92	–
Buildings	299	–
Other	188	–
Total commitments	861	762

These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	861	762
Total payable	861	762

Sources for funding of capital commitments:

Unrestricted general funds	–	44
Future grants and contributions	313	151
Externally restricted reserves	82	356
Internally restricted reserves	466	211
Total sources of funding	861	762

(b) Operating lease commitments (non-cancellable)

a. Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date, but not recognised as liabilities are payable:

Within the next year	20	13
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	54	45
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	74	58

b. Non-cancellable operating leases include the following assets:

Photocopiers at the Shire Office and Library all under 48 month leases terms. Digital Scanner in Shire Office under a 60 month lease term.

Contingent rentals may be payable depending on the condition of items or usage during the lease term.

Conditions relating to finance and operating leases:

- All finance agreements are secured only against the leased asset.
- No lease agreements impose any financial restrictions on Council regarding future debt etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 17. Commitments (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(c) Investment property commitments

Non-capital expenditure on investment properties committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

Contractual obligations – other	–	1
Total commitments	–	1

These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	–	1
Total payable	–	1

(d) Investment in joint operations – commitments

For capital commitments and other commitments relating to investments in joint operations, refer to Note 17 (c)

Note 18. Contingencies and other assets/liabilities not recognised

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

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

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

Each member 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.

Member employers bear responsibility of ensuring there are sufficient funds available to pay out the required benefits as the fall due.

As the Scheme is a mutual arrangement where assets and liabilities are pooled together for all member employers, the surplus has not been recognised in Council's financial statements.

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each triennial actuarial investigation and monitored annually between triennials. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by Mr Richard Boyfield, FIAA on 31 December 2018, and covers the period ended 30 June 2018.

Based on a Past Service Liabilities methodology the share of the Fund's surplus that can be attributed to the council is 0.20%.

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

Investment return	5.75% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

* Plus promotional increases

Pooled employers are required to pay standard employer contributions which are 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 18. Contingencies and other assets/liabilities not recognised (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 2019 was \$ 138,022,70. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$156,765.48.

(ii) Statewide Limited

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

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

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

(iii) StateCover Limited

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

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

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

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

(iv) Other guarantees

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

2. Other liabilities

(i) Third party claims

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Land under roads

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 18. Contingencies and other assets/liabilities not recognised (continued)

(ii) Infringement notices/fines

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

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

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

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

Note 19. Financial risk management

Risk management

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.

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

\$ '000	Carrying value 2019	Carrying value 2018 <small>Restated, 1</small>	Fair value 2019	Fair value 2018 <small>Restated, 1</small>
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	17,269	17,002	17,269	17,002
Receivables	4,759	2,342	4,759	2,342
Investments				
– 'Financial assets at amortised cost' / 'held to maturity' (2018)	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Total financial assets	23,028	21,344	23,028	21,344
Financial liabilities				
Payables	2,243	2,238	2,243	2,238
Loans/advances	10,055	7,597	10,055	7,597
Total financial liabilities	12,298	9,835	12,298	9,835

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 performance as required by Local Government regulations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

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.
- **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.

(1) Please refer to Note 14 for details of prior period adjustments

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

The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.

\$ '000	Increase of values/rates		Decrease of values/rates	
	Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
2019				
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	103	103	(103)	(103)
2018				
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	190	190	(190)	(190)

(b) Credit risk

Council's receivables for the purposes of credit risk exposure comprise two categories:

1) Category 1: rates and annual charges (including interests on outstanding rates); statutory entitlements (GST receivable); government grants and subsidies; accrued grants income; and interest on investments.

2) Category 2: user charges and fees; private works; other debtors.

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.

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

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

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk profile

Receivables – Category 1

Rates and annual charges (including interest on overdue rates debtors)

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.

Government grants, subsidies, accrued grants income and GST receivable

Credit risk on this type of debtors is negligible due to allocation of the funds to the council for the whole period of fund agreements, absence of evidence of default of the Australian Government in the past, currently and in the future and timely payments made by the government.

Interest on investments

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.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	< 1 year overdue	1 - 2 years overdue	2 - 5 years overdue	> 5 years overdue	Total
2019						
Gross carrying amount	2,655	777	–	–	–	3,432
2018						
Gross carrying amount	806	445	106	121	–	1,478

Receivables - Category 2

Council applies the simplified approach for Category 2 debtors to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by AASB 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision. To measure the expected credit losses, Category 2 debtors have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The loss allowance provision as at 30 June 2019 is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	0 - 30 days overdue	31 - 60 days overdue	61 - 90 days overdue	> 91 days overdue	Total
2019						
Gross carrying amount	1,324	23	35	–	–	1,382
Expected loss rate (%)	3.50%	10.00%	15.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.90%
ECL provision	46	2	5	–	–	53
2018						
Gross carrying amount	863	8	2	45	–	918
Expected loss rate (%)	0.60%	10.00%	15.00%	100.00%	0.00%	5.59%
ECL provision	5	1	–	45	–	51

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels and maintaining an adequate cash buffer.

Payment terms can (in extenuating circumstances) also be extended and overdraft facilities utilised as required.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs and debt servicing requirements. 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 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
2019							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	119	2,124	–	–	2,243	2,243
Loans and advances	5.89%	–	1,184	3,612	9,393	14,189	10,055
Total financial liabilities		119	3,308	3,612	9,393	16,432	12,298
2018							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	112	2,126	–	–	2,238	2,238
Loans and advances	6.00%	–	988	3,468	7,647	12,103	7,597
Total financial liabilities		112	3,114	3,468	7,647	14,341	9,835

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 20. Material budget variations

Council's original financial budget for 18/19 was adopted by the Council on 23/05/2019 and is unaudited.

While the Income Statement included in this General Purpose Financial Statements must disclose the original budget adopted by Council, the Local Government Act 1993 requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so that it is able to manage the various variations between actuals versus budget that invariably occur throughout the year.

This note sets out the details of **material variations** between Council's original budget and its actual results for the year as per the Income Statement – even though such variations may have been adjusted for during each quarterly budget review.

Material variations represent those variances between the original budget figure and the actual result that amount to **10%** or more.

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

\$ '000	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2019 ----- Variance -----	
REVENUES				
Rates and annual charges	9,334	9,659	325	3% F
User charges and fees	3,482	2,606	(876)	(25)% U
There was lower than budgeted income across a number of areas including inspection fees, swimming pool income (due to new contract arrangements), lower Waste Management Facility income (tip fees) and administration overheads.				
Interest and investment revenue	335	409	74	22% F
Other revenues	901	407	(494)	(55)% U
Lower than budgeted due to the accounting treatment for the sale of Council's investment property which was recognised as a gain on sale.				
Operating grants and contributions	7,513	10,956	3,443	46% F
Due to Council being successful in obtaining additional grants for operating purposes in 2018/19 particularly for Stronger Country Communities and Drought related activities.				
Capital grants and contributions	4,653	9,439	4,786	103% F
Due to Council being successful in obtaining additional grants for capital purposes in 2018/19, particularly bridges related grant funding.				
Net gains from disposal of assets	–	120	120	∞ F
Net effect from gain on sale of investment property (\$513 thousand) and loss from sale and write-off of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (\$393 thousand). This was not included in to the original budget.				

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 20. Material budget variations

\$ '000	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2019 ----- Variance -----	
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EXPENSES

Employee benefits and on-costs	5,983	8,244	(2,261)	(38)%	U
Mainly due to the filling of long term vacancies; the completion of the change management process initiated by the Chief Executive Officer which resulted in additional positions and other structural changes, including an unexpected vacancy to a Senior Officers Remuneration Tribunal (SORT) position; the filling of positions funded/part funded by other sources of income, additional redundancy and leave payments, the award pay increase and additional wage accruals due to the timing of the last pay period.					

Borrowing costs	462	462	–	0%	F
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Materials and contracts	6,071	6,366	(295)	(5)%	U
Mainly due to additional maintenance costs in the water fund and transport department.					

Depreciation and amortisation	6,460	6,624	(164)	(3)%	U
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Other expenses	1,705	1,630	75	4%	F
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Net losses from disposal of assets	260	–	260	100%	F
The budgeted figure for loss from sale of plants was higher than actual loss of \$170 thousand. This was netted off with the gain from sale of investment property.					

Revaluation decrement / impairment of IPP&E	–	–	–	∞	F
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities	8,627	14,762	6,135	71%	F
Due to additional grant income.					

Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities	(11,073)	(16,953)	(5,880)	53%	U
Due to additional Capital outlays from grant funding.					

Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	22	2,458	2,436	11,073%	F
Due to a loan being taken out for the Dam Wall that had been expected to have been taken out in 2017/18.					

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Fair Value Measurement

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

– Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

The fair value of assets 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).

(1) Assets and liabilities that have been measured and recognised at fair values

2019	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy				Total
		Date of latest valuation	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	9(a)					
Plant and equipment		30/06/18	–	–	7,036	7,036
Office equipment		30/06/16	–	–	318	318
Furniture and fittings		30/06/16	–	–	20	20
Crown land		30/06/18	–	–	3,706	3,706
Land – operational		30/06/18	–	–	3,441	3,441
Land – community		30/06/16	–	–	1,414	1,414
Land under roads		30/06/14	–	–	10	10
Land improvements – depreciated		30/06/16	–	–	1,029	1,029
Buildings		30/06/18	–	–	17,167	17,167
Other structures		30/06/16	–	–	2,194	2,194
Roads		30/06/19	–	–	212,911	212,911
Bulk earthworks		30/06/19	–	–	91,380	91,380
Footpaths		30/06/19	–	–	2,443	2,443
Bridges		30/06/19	–	–	48,056	48,056
Stormwater assets		30/06/19	–	–	3,897	3,897
Water supply assets		30/06/17	–	–	23,999	23,999
Sewerage network		30/06/17	–	–	21,866	21,866
Swimming pools		30/06/17	–	–	887	887
Open space and recreation		30/06/16	–	–	1,633	1,633
Library books		30/06/16	–	–	141	141
Tip assets		30/06/18	–	–	1,902	1,902
Quarry assets		30/06/18	–	–	103	103
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			–	–	445,553	445,553

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

2018	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy				Total	Restated, 1
		Date of latest valuation	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkt	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		
Investment property	10						
Service station		30/06/18	—	—	300	300	
Total investment property			—	—	300	300	
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	9(a)						
Plant and equipment		30/06/18	—	—	6,615	6,615	
Office equipment		30/06/16	—	—	164	164	
Furniture and fittings		30/06/16	—	—	23	23	
Crown land		30/06/18	—	—	3,592	3,592	
Land – operational		30/06/18	—	—	3,495	3,495	
Land – community		30/06/16	—	—	1,414	1,414	
Land under roads		30/06/14	—	—	10	10	
Land improvements – depreciated		30/06/16	—	—	783	783	
Buildings		30/06/18	—	—	17,725	17,725	
Other structures		30/06/16	—	—	2,260	2,260	
Roads		30/06/15	—	—	118,086	118,086	
Bulk earthworks		30/06/15	—	—	131,495	131,495	
Footpaths		30/06/15	—	—	2,058	2,058	
Bridges		30/06/15	—	—	41,542	41,542	
Stormwater assets		30/06/15	—	—	4,390	4,390	
Water supply assets		30/06/17	—	—	14,203	14,203	
Sewerage network		30/06/17	—	—	21,737	21,737	
Swimming pools		30/06/16	—	—	907	907	
Open space and recreation		30/06/16	—	—	1,623	1,623	
Library books		30/06/16	—	—	153	153	
Tip assets		30/06/18	—	—	2,080	2,080	
Quarry assets		30/06/18	—	—	104	104	
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			—	—	374,459	374,459	

(1) Please refer to Note 14 for prior period adjustments

Note that capital WIP is not included above since it is carried at cost.

(2) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and level 3 fair values

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:

Investment property

The investment property was included in Level 2 of the hierarchy and represented service station. The fair value was derived by using income approach (capitalisation of assessed net income) along with the sales evidence in an active market for similar assets.

The fair value of the investment property is determined by a qualified and experienced valuer. Council's last valuation of its investment property was done on 23 December 2017 by Taylor Byrne Jonathan Lee AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer, Registered Valuer No: 6777. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Council sold the service station during 2019 financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPP&E)

Crown Land

All valuations of Crown Land are based upon the land valuations issued by the Value - General. Crown Land was valued using the 1 July 2017 VG valuation data. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Community Land

All valuations of Community Land are based upon the land valuations issued by the Value - General. Community Land was valued at as 30 June 2016. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Operational Land

The valuation of Operational Land has been based upon relevant sales in the area. In certain locations there was a lack of appropriate comparable sales evidence and in these instances the closest comparable sales and factors relating the land parcels geographic, land use and zoning were also taken into consideration. The last valuation was undertaken at 30 June 2018 by Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Other Structures, Swimming Pools and Open Space & Recreation Assets

The valuation process involved current replacement cost approach. Unobservable inputs such as replacement cost, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement. The unobservable inputs place this class of asset at Level 3. The last valuation was undertaken on 30 June 2016 by APV Valuers and Asset Management Pty Ltd. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment, Furniture & Fittings and Library Books

Plant & Equipment, Furniture & Fittings, Library Books and Office Equipment are valued at cost but disclosed at fair value in the Notes of the financial statements. It is assumed that the carrying amount of these asset classes is approximate fair value. Assets include graders, motor vehicles, mowers, chainsaws, computers, tables, chairs, lighting, library books and resources. The key unobservable input is the condition of the assets. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Buildings

Buildings assets are valued externally. Council engaged Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd to perform a comprehensive valuation of buildings assets as at 30 June 2018.

Most of the Council's buildings are specialised by nature and were valued utilising the cost approach. The approach estimated the replacement cost of each building and componentising of significant parts of specific buildings with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. Where the unit rates could be supported by market evidence, Level 2 inputs were utilised. Other inputs (such as estimates useful life, asset condition and componentisation) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, these assets have been valued utilising Level 3 inputs.

There were no changes in valuation technique from prior year.

Water supply and Sewerage network assets

Due to specialised nature of the assets all water and sewer network assets were valued using cost approach with the Level 3 input dominating the valuation. As a result, this class of assets is always valued externally with sufficient regularity to ensure carrying amount of the assets is not materially different to fair value. Council engaged independent professional valuer, AssetVal Pty Ltd, to perform a comprehensive revaluation of its water and sewerage supply network assets as at 30 June 2017.

Valuer applied significant judgement in determining following inputs into the valuation process: unit rates, condition assessment and obsolescence, useful life. The valuation technique has not changed from previous year.

Transportation assets

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Transportation assets is a valuation class of asset for the purposes of AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* which combines following classes of assets from Note 9: roads, bridges, footpaths, bulk earthworks, stormwater drainage.

This valuation relies on key unobservable inputs such as unit rates, condition ratings, useful life. The key unobservable inputs and no active market place these assets categories at Level 3. The last valuation of replacement cost was undertaken on 30 June 2019 by AssetVal Pty Ltd. Further adjustments were then applied based on the condition of the assets using internal inspection data.

Remediation Assets for Tips and Quarries

Restoration, cell capping, leachate collection and site closures have been recognised as significant costs for the remediation assets. In particular, the closing of a landfill site will include preparation, final cell capping, site re-vegetation and leachate management. The key unobservable inputs are discount rate, estimated costs, legislative requirements, and timing of remediation and indexation of labour costs. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

(3) Highest and best use

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 22. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel

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	2019	2018
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	1,088	752
Post-employment benefits	66	55
Total	1,154	807

Note 23. Events occurring after the reporting date

Council is unaware of any material or significant 'non-adjusting events' that should be disclosed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 24. Statement of developer contributions

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, Council has significant obligations to provide Section 7.11 (contributions towards provision or improvement of amenities or services) infrastructure in new release areas.

It is possible that the funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure, requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

Summary of contributions and levies

	as at 30/6/2018						as at 30/6/2019		
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year		Interest earned in year	Expenditure during year and transfers to unrestricted	Internal borrowing (to)/from	Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)	
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash						
Drainage	3	2	–	–	(3)	–	2	–	
Roads	529	57	–	–	(556)	–	30	–	
Parking	4	–	–	–	(4)	–	–	–	
Open space	3	1	–	–	(3)	–	1	–	
Community facilities	31	4	–	–	(32)	–	3	–	
Other	12	2	–	–	(13)	–	1	–	
Emergency services	25	5	–	–	(27)	–	3	–	
Waste management	43	8	–	–	(44)	–	7	–	
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	650	79	–	–	(682)	–	47	–	
S7.12 levies – under a plan	1	1	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	651	80	–	–	(684)	–	47	–	
S64 contributions	–	42	–	–	–	–	42	–	
Total contributions	651	122	–	–	(684)	–	89	–	

(1) Council has been able to unrestrict \$651,000 which represent projects completed but for which cash had not been unrestricted

S7.11 Contributions – under a plan

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 1999

Roads	195	–	–	–	(195)	–	–	–
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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 24. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018		Contributions received during the year		Interest earned in year	Expenditure during year and transfers to unrestricted	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance		Cash	Non-cash				Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000									
Parking	4		—	—	—	(4)	—	—	—
Community facilities	19		—	—	—	(19)	—	—	—
Total	218		—	—	—	(218)	—	—	—
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 2013									
Drainage	3		2	—	—	(3)	—	2	—
Roads	334		57	—	—	(361)	—	30	—
Open space	3		1	—	—	(3)	—	1	—
Community facilities	12		4	—	—	(13)	—	3	—
Emergency services	25		5	—	—	(27)	—	3	—
Waste management	43		8	—	—	(44)	—	7	—
Other	12		2	—	—	(13)	—	1	—
Total	432		79	—	—	(464)	—	47	—

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 2013									
Roads	1		1	—	—	(2)	—	—	—
Total	1		1	—	—	(2)	—	—	—

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 25. Financial result and financial position by fund

\$ '000	General ¹ 2019	Water 2019	Sewer 2019
Income Statement by fund			
Income from continuing operations			
Rates and annual charges	6,742	917	2,000
User charges and fees	1,237	1,181	188
Interest and investment revenue	396	11	2
Other revenues	389	5	13
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	10,803	125	28
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	9,397	20	22
Other income			
Net gains from disposal of assets	120	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	29,084	2,259	2,253
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs	7,055	755	434
Borrowing costs	148	159	155
Materials and contracts	4,848	878	640
Depreciation and amortisation	5,510	630	484
Other expenses	1,480	71	79
Net losses from the disposal of assets	(25)	25	–
Total expenses from continuing operations	19,016	2,518	1,792
Operating result from continuing operations	10,068	(259)	461
Net operating result for the year	10,068	(259)	461
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	10,068	(259)	461
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	671	(279)	439

NB. All amounts disclosed above are gross – that is, they include internal charges and recoveries made between the funds.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 25. Financial result and financial position by fund (continued)

\$ '000	General ¹ 2019	Water 2019	Sewer 2019
Statement of Financial Position by fund			
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,510	2,191	1,568
Investments	(220)	–	1,220
Receivables	3,810	726	223
Inventories	747	–	–
Total current assets	17,847	2,917	3,011
Non-current assets			
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	398,139	25,219	22,612
Intangible assets	377	–	–
Total non-current assets	398,516	25,219	22,612
TOTAL ASSETS	416,363	28,136	25,623
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	2,127	87	29
Income received in advance	(5)	5	–
Borrowings	415	327	80
Provisions	1,867	–	–
Total current liabilities	4,404	419	109
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	1,033	6,351	1,849
Provisions	3,421	–	–
Total non-current liabilities	4,454	6,351	1,849
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,858	6,770	1,958
Net assets	407,505	21,366	23,665
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	127,851	10,179	11,259
Revaluation reserves	279,654	11,187	12,406
Council equity interest	407,505	21,366	23,665
Total equity	407,505	21,366	23,665

NB. All amounts disclosed above are gross – that is, they include 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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 26(a). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2019	Indicator 2019	Prior periods 2018 Restated, 3 2017		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1, 2}	711	2.96%	12.99%	15.71%	>0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	24,037				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	12,884	38.49%	51.93%	45.28%	>60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	33,476				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	12,378	4.24x	5.00x	4.47x	>1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	2,916				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	7,797	7.39x	11.99x	11.76x	>2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	1,055				
5. Rates, annual charges, interest and extra charges outstanding percentage					
Rates, annual and extra charges outstanding	778	7.63%	7.12%	6.75%	<10.00%
Rates, annual and extra charges collectible	10,196				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	17,269	12.26 mths	15.08 mths	12.60 mths	>3.00 mths
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	1,409				

(1) Excludes fair value adjustments, reversal of revaluation decrements, net gain on sale of assets, and net loss of interests in joint ventures and associates.

(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements, net loss on sale of assets, and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates

(3) Please refer to Note 14 for prior period adjustments

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 26(b). Statement of performance measures – by fund

	General Indicators ³		Water Indicators		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
\$ '000	2019	2018 <small>Restated, ⁴</small>	2019	2018	2019	2018	
1. Operating performance ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1, 2}	2.82%	7.74%	(12.46)%	20.69%	19.68%	37.76%	>0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹							
2. Own source operating revenue ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	29.58%	45.57%	93.58%	52.01%	97.78%	99.03%	>60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹							
3. Unrestricted current ratio							
Current assets less all external restrictions	4.24x	5.00x	6.96x	2.89x	27.62x	21.97x	>1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities							
4. Debt service cover ratio							
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	8.38x	12.61x	3.21x	35.76x	6.95x	7.14x	>2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)							
5. Rates, annual charges, interest and extra charges outstanding percentage							
Rates, annual and extra charges outstanding	10.69%	7.19%	0.00%	7.38%	0.00%	6.74%	<10.00%
Rates, annual and extra charges collectible							
6. Cash expense cover ratio							
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	9.59	11.44	∞	∞	∞	∞	>3.00
Payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	mths	mths					mths

(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note 28a above.

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

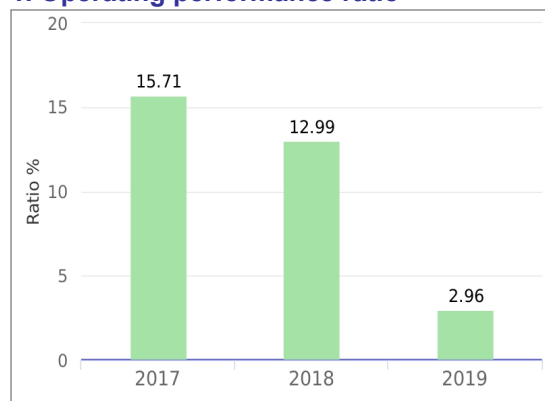
(4) Please refer to Note 14 for prior period adjustments

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 26(c). 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 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 2.96%

The 2017/18 result included income from found assets hence the lower result in 2018/19 where no income from found assets has been included.

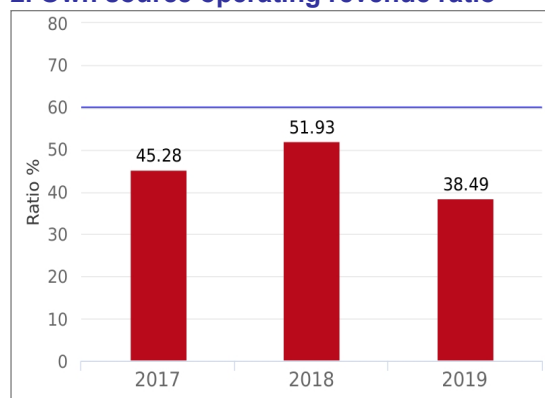
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

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 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 38.49%

Due to the efforts of Council to attract external grant funding for Bridges and other major infrastructure projects, this ratio worsened. Council believes that the benefit to the community from attracting these grants outweighs any concern about the lowering of this ratio.

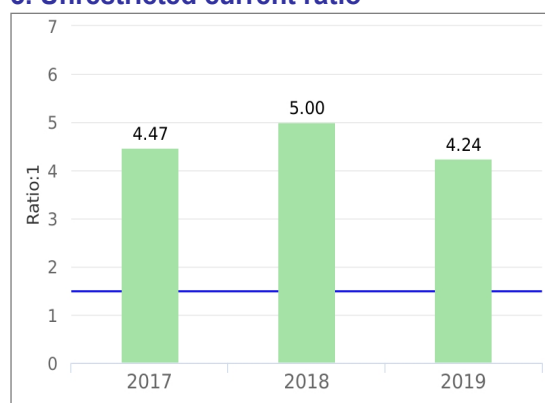
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

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 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 4.24x

No significant variance.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

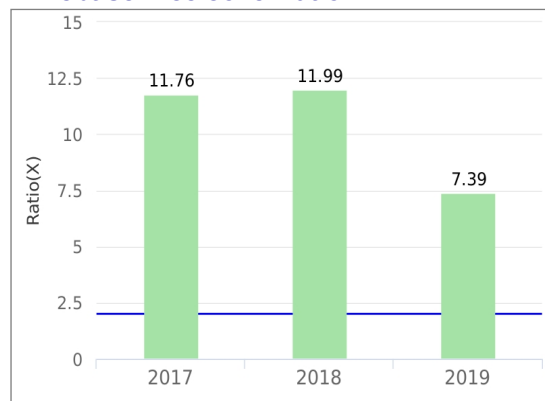
Ratio is outside benchmark

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 26(c). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 7.39x

The change reflects the additional loan taken out in 2018/19 in relation to the Tenterfield Dam Wall project.

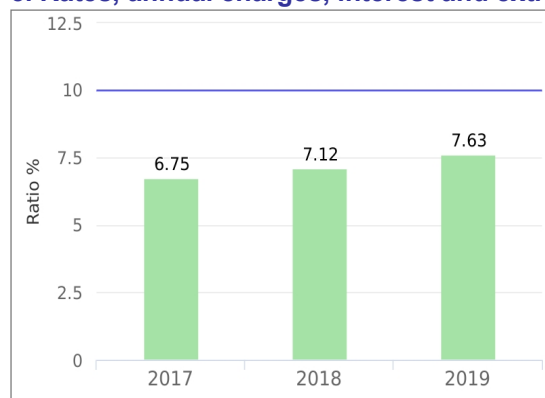
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates, annual charges, interest and extra charges outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates, annual charges, interest and extra charges outstanding

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 7.63%

No significant variance.

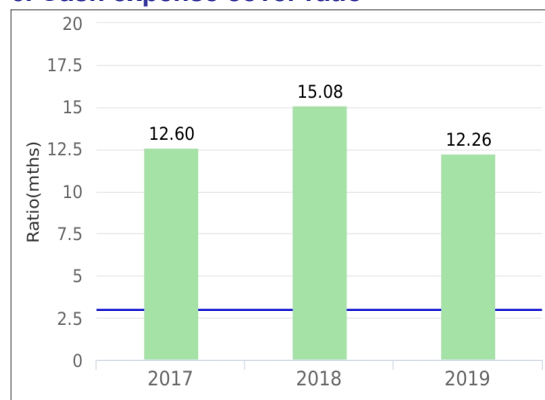
Benchmark: — < 10.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 12.26 mths

This ration continues to remain very favourable.

Benchmark: — > 3.00mths

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 27. Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

247 Rouse Street
Tenterfield NSW 2372

Contact details

Mailing Address:

PO Box 214
Tenterfield NSW 2372

Opening hours:

9:00am - 4:30pm
Monday to Friday

Telephone: 02 6736 6000

Facsimile: 02 6736 6005

Internet: www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@tenterfield.nsw.gov.au

Officers

Chief Executive

Terry Dodds

Responsible Accounting Officer

Paul Della

Public Officer

Kylie Smith

Auditors

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

Elected members

Mayor

Peter Petty

Councillors

Greg Sauer (Deputy Mayor)
Gary Verri
Bronwyn Petrie
John Macnish
Brian Murray
Tom Peters
Don Forbes
Robert Rogan
Michael Petrie

Other information

ABN: 85 010 810 083



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Tenterfield Shire Council

To the Councillors of Tenterfield Shire Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tenterfield Shire Council (the Council), which comprise the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Statement by Councillors and Management.

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 presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of this Division
 - are consistent with the Council's accounting records
 - present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2019, 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' (APES 110).

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

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

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

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

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019 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 except where the Council will be dissolved or amalgamated by an Act of Parliament, or otherwise cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

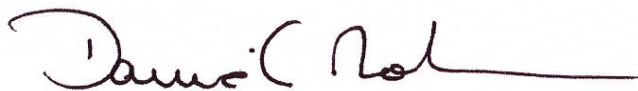
- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

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.

My opinion does not 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 20 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 dark ink, appearing to read 'David Nolan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Nolan
Director, Financial Audit Services

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

22 October 2019
SYDNEY



Mr Peter Petty
Mayor
Tenterfield Shire Council
PO Box 214
TENTERFIELD NSW 2340

Contact: David Nolan
Phone no: 02 9275 7377
Our ref: D1925014/1794

22 October 2019

Dear Mayor Petty

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2019
Tenterfield Shire Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of Tenterfield Shire Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2019 as required by section 415 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).

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

This Report on the Conduct of the Audit (the Report) for the Council for the year ended 30 June 2019 is issued in accordance with section 417 of the Act. This Report should be read in conjunction with my audit opinion on the GPFS issued under section 417(2) of the Act.

SIGNIFICANT AUDIT ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS

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





The following significant matter came to our attention during the audit.

During the asset revaluation process for the 30 June 2019 year, Council found \$4.0 million of culverts and \$3.6 million of crown land not previously capitalised. Given the significant value of the assets Council decided to adjust the prior period results and provide suitable disclosure of the correction in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors. Council as part of the restatement process recognised \$0.5 million of income in the 2018 financial year for works carried out for grant funded projects for which monies had not yet been received in accordance with AASB 1004 Contributions.

We have reviewed the documentation, treatment and reasons for the capitalisation of the culverts, crown reserves and accrued income and are satisfied the disclosure and the valuation in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 is materially correct.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2019 \$m	2018 <small>Restated</small> \$m	Variance %
Rates and annual charges revenue	9.7	9.0	 8
Grants and contributions revenue	20.4	13.0	 57
Operating result for the year	10.3	7.7	 34
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	0.8	2.2	 64

Council's operating result (\$10.3 million including the effect of depreciation and amortisation expense of \$6.6 million) was \$2.6 million higher than the 2017–18 result. This was mainly due to the increase in grants and contributions received of \$7.4 million offset by a decrease in other revenues of \$2.0 million and increases of \$1.6 million in employee benefits expense and \$1.9 million in materials and contracts.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$0.8 million) was \$1.3 million lower than the 2017–18 result. This is mainly due to increases in employee benefits expense and materials and contracts.

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$9.7 million) increased by \$0.7 million (8 per cent) in 2018–2019. This was due to rate peg increases along with Council increases in annual charges to cover increases in underlying costs for water, sewer and domestic waste operations.

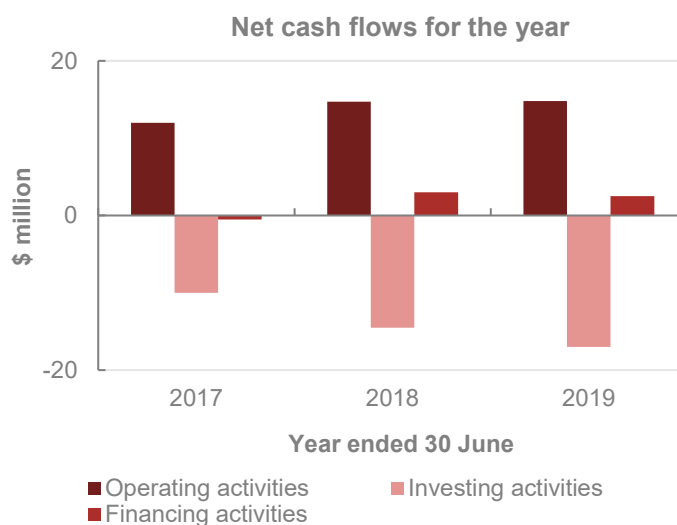
Grants and contributions revenue (\$20.4 million) increased by \$7.4 million (57 per cent) in 2018–2019 mainly due to the following one off grants:

- National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements funding of \$3.2 million
- Increase in Roads to Recovery funding allocation of \$0.8 million
- Drought Community Program Funding of \$0.7 million
- Roads and Maritime Services funding for renewal of Mt Lindsay Road of \$3.8 million

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities were consistent with prior periods.

Cash flows used in investing activities increased by \$2.5 million to fund major grant funded and other capital expenditure in the 2019.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2019	2018	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
External restrictions	9.9	7.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External restrictions increased due to specific purpose grant funding received and unspent at year end (increase of \$2.6 million). Major external cash restrictions include water, sewer and domestic waste operations reserves as well specific purpose unexpended grant funding. Internal restrictions decreased due to Council utilising reserved cash for capital works. Major internal restrictions related to reserves to fund future capital works and plant replacements.
Internal restrictions	8.2	11.0	
Unrestricted	0.2	0.2	
Cash and investments	18.3	19	

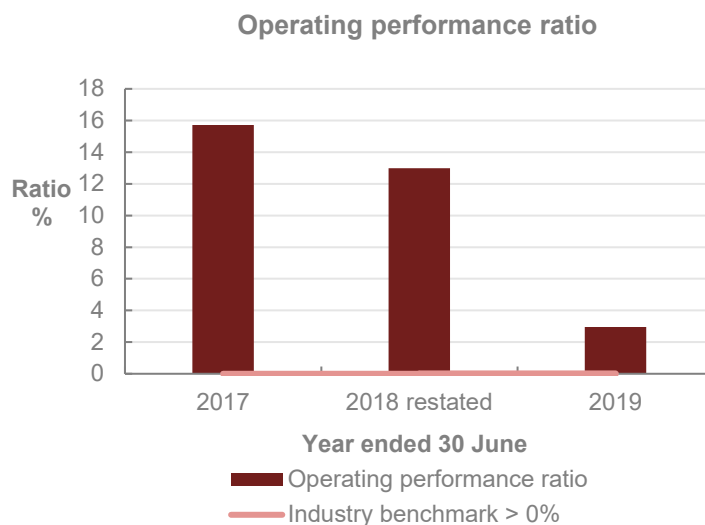
PERFORMANCE

Operating performance ratio

The operating performance ratio is lower than the 2017–18 financial year. Council has received significantly more grants and contributions in 2018–19 for specific purposes some of which was expended on maintenance. Furthermore, Council has undertaken a council wide corporate restructure resulting in previously vacant positions being filled and a number of new positions created this has increased employee benefits expenditure.

Notwithstanding, Council continues to maintain strong operating surpluses to exceed the benchmark set by the OLG.

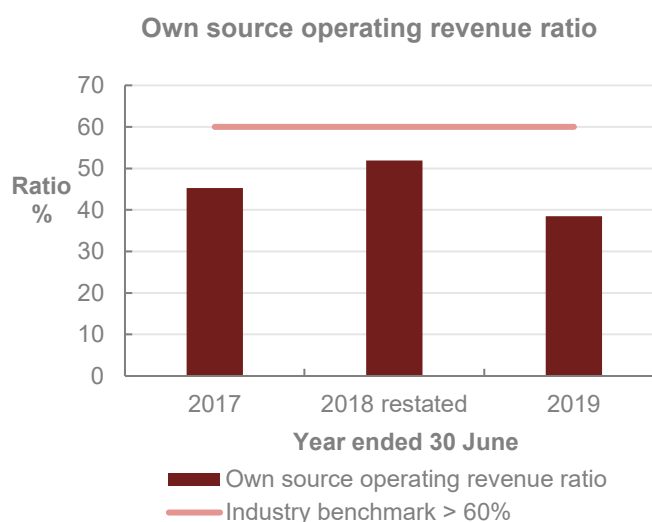
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by the former Office of Local Government (OLG) is greater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



Own source operating revenue ratio

The own source operating revenue ratio has declined compared to the 2017–18 year mainly due to the impact of increases in capital grants in the current year.

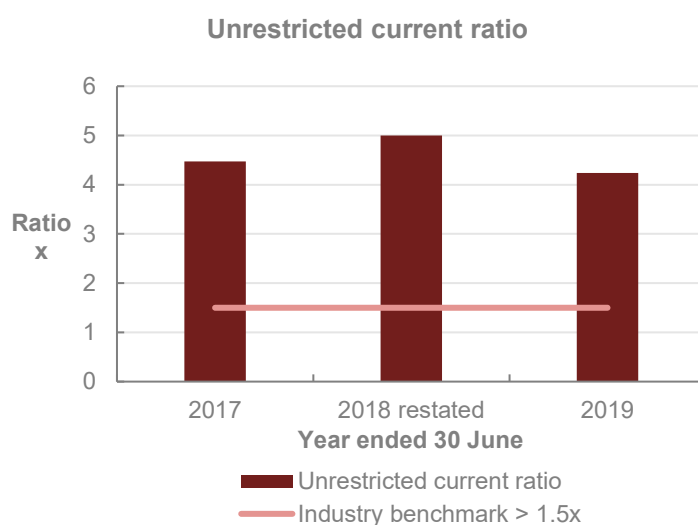
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by the former OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



Unrestricted current ratio

Council remains well above the OLG benchmark. The reduction in the unrestricted current ratio is due to Council having a large external restriction for unexpended specific purpose grants received during the year.

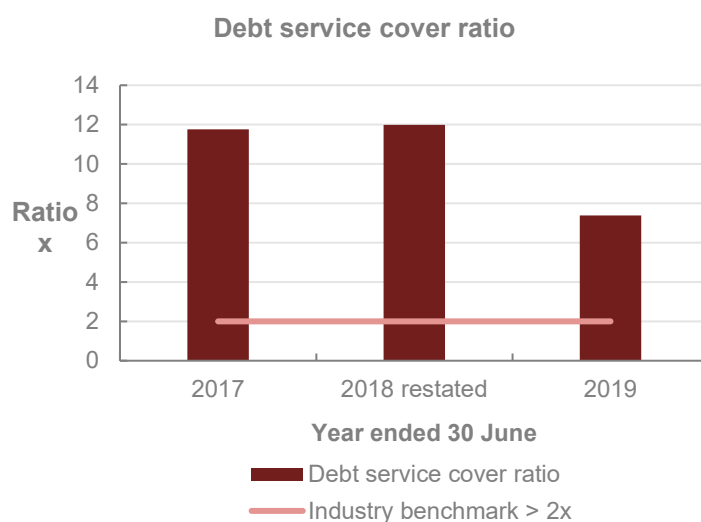
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by the former OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

Council's debt service cover ratio has declined compared to previous years due to the loan taken out in 2018–19 to fund the Tenterfield Dam wall project. Notwithstanding the ratio is well above the OLG benchmark.

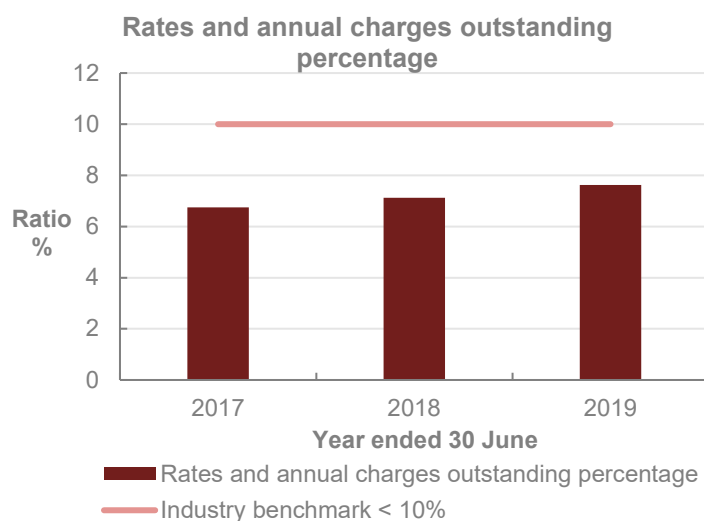
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by the former OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

Council's rates and annual charges outstanding ratio has steadily increased over the last three years as a result of the drought conditions impacting on ratepayers ability to pay in a timely manner. The ratio remains well within the OLG benchmarks.

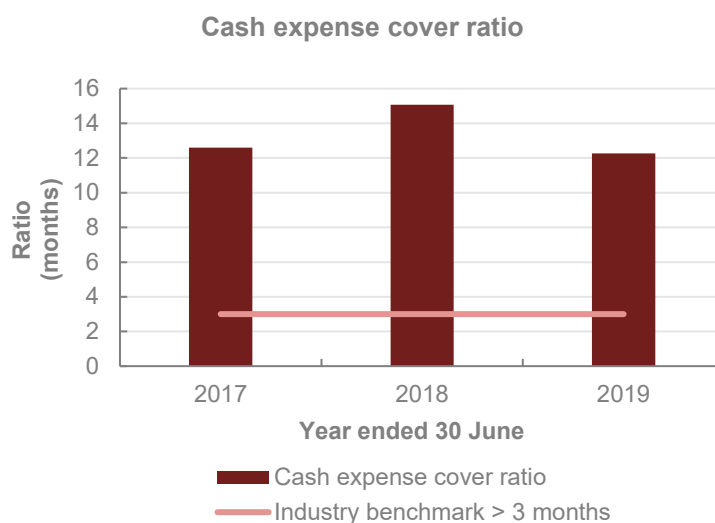
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by the former OLG is less than 10 per cent for regional and rural councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

The cash expense cover ratio has reduced compared to the 2017–18 year mainly due to Council spending more on materials and contracts and employee benefits compared to prior years but remains well above the OLG benchmark.

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



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council's Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment (IPPE) renewal expenditure was \$16.4 million. This increased by \$9 million compared to the 2017–18 financial year. This is due to Council receiving grant funds to conduct renewals particularly on flood affected assets and Mt Lindsay Road. Renewal expenditure exceeded depreciation for the year by \$9.8 million.

OTHER MATTERS

New accounting standards implemented

Application period	Overview
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' and revised AASB 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'	
For the year ended 30 June 2019	<p>AASB 9 replaces AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and changes the way financial instruments are treated for financial reporting.</p> <p>Key changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a simplified model for classifying and measuring financial assets• a new method for calculating impairment• a new type of hedge accounting that more closely aligns with risk management. <p>The revised AASB 7 includes new disclosures as a result of AASB 9.</p> <p>Council's disclosure of the impact of adopting AASB 9 is disclosed in Notes 6 and 7.</p>

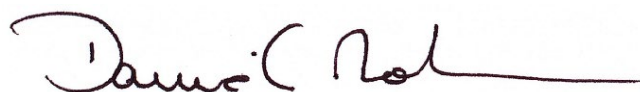
Legislative compliance

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

- accounting records were maintained in a manner and form to allow the GPFS to be prepared and effectively audited
- staff provided all accounting records and information relevant to the audit.

The Council's:

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



David Nolan
Director, Financial Audit Services

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

cc: Mr Terry Dodds, Chief Executive Officer
Mr Geoff King, Chair Audit Risk and Improvement Committee
Jim Betts, Secretary of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment