

Glen Innes Severn Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"Embracing Change, Building on History"



Glen Innes Severn Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"Embracing Change, Building on History"



Glen Innes Severn Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Contents	Page
Understanding Council's Financial Statements	3
Statement by Councillors and Management	4
Primary Financial Statements:	
Income Statement	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
Independent Auditor's Reports:	
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])	81
On the Conduct of the Audit (Sect 417 [3])	85

Overview

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

265 Grey Street
Glen Innes NSW 2370

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

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

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

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

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

What you will find in the Statements

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

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

About the Councillor/Management Statement

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

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

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

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

Primarily records changes in the fair value of Council's Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment.

3. The Statement of Financial Position

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

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

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

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

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

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

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

About the Auditor's Reports

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

In NSW the auditor provides 2 audit reports:

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

Who uses the Financial Statements?

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

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

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement by Councillors and Management

Statement by Councillors and Management

made pursuant to Section 413(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) (as amended)

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

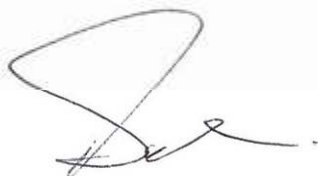
- the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW) (as amended) and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and professional pronouncements, and
- the *Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting*.

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

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

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

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




Cir Rob Banham
Mayor
15 December 2022



Cir Troy Arandale
Deputy Mayor
15 December 2022



Dennis McIntyre
Interim General Manager
15 December 2022



Shageer Mohammed
Responsible Accounting Officer
15 December 2022

Glen Innes Severn Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022 \$ '000		Notes	Actual 2022 \$ '000	Actual 2021 \$ '000
	Income from continuing operations			
11,980	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	12,159	11,978
3,431	User charges and fees	B2-2	3,132	3,430
4,365	Other revenues	B2-3	3,781	3,555
16,223	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	13,163	11,166
10,343	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	9,722	4,687
187	Interest and investment income	B2-5	129	187
176	Other income	B2-6	138	176
46,705	Total income from continuing operations		42,224	35,179
	Expenses from continuing operations			
10,374	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	11,286	10,795
15,683	Materials and services	B3-2	11,387	12,130
789	Borrowing costs	B3-3	740	792
7,423	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	8,063	7,629
645	Other expenses	B3-5	631	819
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	142	4,241
34,914	Total expenses from continuing operations		32,249	36,406
11,791	Operating result from continuing operations		9,975	(1,227)
11,791	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		9,975	(1,227)
1,448	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		253	(5,914)

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		9,975	(1,227)
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	32,063	1,291
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		32,063	1,291
Total other comprehensive income for the year		32,063	1,291
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		42,038	64

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	12,734	9,970
Investments	C1-2	16,300	16,100
Receivables	C1-4	1,872	2,052
Inventories	C1-5	1,926	1,779
Contract assets and contract cost assets	C1-6	1,851	338
Other	C1-11	5	11
Total current assets		34,688	30,250
Non-current assets			
Receivables	C1-4	22	41
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-7	351,862	313,986
Investment property	C1-8	205	205
Right of use assets	C2-1	1,023	1,088
Total non-current assets		353,112	315,320
Total assets		387,800	345,570
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	2,526	2,529
Contract liabilities	C3-2	9,938	7,532
Lease liabilities	C2-1	344	256
Borrowings	C3-3	1,631	1,642
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	2,258	2,449
Total current liabilities		16,697	14,408
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	178	171
Lease liabilities	C2-1	1,204	1,167
Borrowings	C3-3	8,055	9,715
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	190	206
Provisions	C3-5	3,271	3,736
Total non-current liabilities		12,898	14,995
Total liabilities		29,595	29,403
Net assets		358,205	316,167
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		155,736	145,761
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	202,469	170,406
Council equity interest		358,205	316,167
Total equity		358,205	316,167

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022			2021		
		Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000	Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000
Opening balance at 1 July		145,761	170,406	316,167	146,988	169,115	316,103
Net operating result for the year		9,975	–	9,975	(1,227)	–	(1,227)
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	–	32,063	32,063	–	1,291	1,291
Other comprehensive income		–	32,063	32,063	–	1,291	1,291
Total comprehensive income		9,975	32,063	42,038	(1,227)	1,291	64
Closing balance at 30 June		155,736	202,469	358,205	145,761	170,406	316,167

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022 \$ '000		Notes	Actual 2022 \$ '000	Actual 2021 \$ '000
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
11,980	Rates and annual charges		12,157	12,030
3,431	User charges and fees		3,797	4,004
4,365	Interest received		120	207
26,566	Grants and contributions		24,068	20,794
363	Other		5,451	2,665
<i>Payments:</i>				
(10,374)	Payments to employees		(12,257)	(11,018)
(15,683)	Payments for materials and services		(12,941)	(11,348)
(789)	Borrowing costs		(670)	(736)
(645)	Other		(1,262)	–
19,214	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	18,463	16,598
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
–	Redemption of term deposits		3,807	–
–	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		198	312
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Acquisition of term deposits		(4,007)	(2,700)
(17,464)	Payments for IPPE		(13,719)	(9,670)
(17,464)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(13,721)	(12,058)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Payments:</i>				
(1,670)	Repayment of borrowings		(1,671)	(1,599)
(315)	Principal component of lease payments		(307)	(198)
(1,985)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,978)	(1,797)
(235)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		2,764	2,743
9,970	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	C1-1	9,970	7,227
9,735	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	12,734	9,970
16,100	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	16,300	16,100
25,835	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		29,034	26,070

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

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

A About Council and these financial statements	12
A1-1 Basis of preparation	12
B Financial Performance	15
B1 Functions or activities	15
B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets	15
B1-2 Components of functions or activities	16
B2 Sources of income	17
B2-1 Rates and annual charges	17
B2-2 User charges and fees	18
B2-3 Other revenues	19
B2-4 Grants and contributions	20
B2-5 Interest and investment income	23
B2-6 Other income	24
B3 Costs of providing services	25
B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs	25
B3-2 Materials and services	26
B3-3 Borrowing costs	27
B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	28
B3-5 Other expenses	29
B4 Gains or losses	30
B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets	30
B5 Performance against budget	31
B5-1 Material budget variations	31
C Financial position	33
C1 Assets we manage	33
C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents	33
C1-2 Financial investments	33
C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	34
C1-4 Receivables	36
C1-5 Inventories	38
C1-6 Contract assets	38
C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	39
C1-8 Owned Investment property	43
C2 Leasing activities	44
C2-1 Council as a lessee	44
C2-2 Council as a lessor	46
C3 Liabilities of Council	47
C3-1 Payables	47
C3-2 Contract Liabilities	47
C3-3 Borrowings	49
C3-4 Employee benefit provisions	51
C3-5 Provisions	52

Glen Innes Severn Council

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

C4 Reserves	54
C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves	54
D Council structure	55
D1 Results by fund	55
D1-1 Income Statement by fund	55
D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund	56
D2 Interests in other entities	57
D2-1 Subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates not recognised	57
E Risks and accounting uncertainties	58
E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held	58
E2-1 Fair value measurement	61
E3-1 Contingencies	66
F People and relationships	69
F1 Related party disclosures	69
F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)	69
F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	70
F2 Other relationships	71
F2-1 Audit fees	71
G Other matters	72
G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information	72
G2-1 Commitments	73
G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date	74
G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2022	75
G4-1 Summary of developer contributions	75
G4-2 Developer contributions by plan	75
G4-3 Contributions not under plans	75
G5 Statement of performance measures	76
G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results	76
G5-2 Statement of performance measures by fund	77
H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)	78
H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)	78
H1-2 Council information and contact details	80

A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

Council is a not for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing these financial statements.

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

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

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

and are clearly marked.

COVID-19

The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a “Global Pandemic” on 11 March 2020, has impacted global financial markets.

Council did not identify any potential material adjustments required to be completed as a result of the pandemic. The pandemic had a widespread effect on slowing down economies around the world, as at 30 June 2022 it has not had significant implications on Council’s business. Council’s business operations remain on the same pattern; noting that there has been an operational impact with regard to difficulty in attracting staffing in community services areas, maintaining resource levels for business as usual activities and project delivery, and the rising price of contract labour and materials purchased. Council is not aware of any post balance day events which would result in separate disclosures or adjustments to the 30 June 2022 financial results. Hence, 30 June 2022 financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

Historical cost convention

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

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

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

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

- (i) estimated fair values of investment properties – refer Note C1-8

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- (v) Impairment of receivables

Council has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables – refer Note C1-4.

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

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

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

- General purpose operations
- Water service
- Sewerage service
- Australia Day Committee
- Australian Standing Stones Management Board
- Emmaville Mining Museum Committee
- Glen Innes and District Sports Council
- Minerama Committee
- Pinkett Recreation Reserve Management Committee
- Stonehenge Recreation Reserve Trust
- Emmaville War Memorial Hall Committee
- Open Space Committee
- Glen Elgin Federation Sports Committee

The Trust Fund

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Volunteer services

Council relies on volunteer service within Economic Affairs and Community Services activities. Council cannot measure the value of volunteer services reliably and any reliance is not considered material. Therefore, volunteer services are not recognised in the financial statements.

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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

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

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

New accounting standards adopted during the year

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

Those newly adopted standards which had a material impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance and/or associated financial statement disclosures are further discussed in Note G4-1.

B Financial Performance

B1 Functions or activities

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

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

	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Functions or activities										
Administration	1,332	1,634	4,105	10,537	(2,773)	(8,903)	106	–	33,196	26,496
Community services and education	2,791	3,456	3,609	4,152	(818)	(696)	2,453	3,192	2,092	2,107
Economic affairs	1,147	1,776	2,531	3,197	(1,384)	(1,421)	619	1,503	2,878	6,299
Environment	2,688	3,140	1,656	2,157	1,032	983	19	657	15,007	15,046
General Purpose	11,189	10,084	34	37	11,155	10,047	4,081	2,948	–	–
Governance	211	204	704	557	(493)	(353)	–	10	–	–
Health	20	20	180	97	(160)	(77)	–	–	–	–
Housing and community amenities	172	379	340	459	(168)	(80)	611	28	1,598	686
Mining, manufacturing and construction	2,741	2,226	2,206	2,587	535	(361)	–	–	6,499	6,329
Public order and safety	1,558	420	3,164	1,853	(1,606)	(1,433)	1,379	356	6,494	975
Recreation and culture	6,892	1,152	2,574	2,218	4,318	(1,066)	6,545	1,029	23,967	20,973
Sewerage services	1,811	1,786	1,579	1,434	232	352	14	32	28,419	27,154
Transport and communication	7,193	6,405	7,279	4,790	(86)	1,615	7,032	6,078	232,915	206,369
Water supplies	2,479	2,497	2,288	2,331	191	166	26	20	34,735	33,136
Total functions and activities	42,224	35,179	32,249	36,406	9,975	(1,227)	22,885	15,853	387,800	345,570

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Governance

Includes costs relating to Council's role as a component of democratic government, including elections, members' fees and expenses, subscriptions to local authority associations, meetings of Council and policymaking committees, public disclosure (e.g. GIPA), and legislative compliance.

Administration

Includes corporate support and other support services, engineering works, and any Council policy compliance.

Public order and safety

Includes Council's fire and emergency services levy, fire protection, emergency services, beach control, enforcement of regulations and animal control.

Health

Includes immunisation, food control, health centres etc.

Environment

Includes noxious plants and insect/vermin control; other environmental protection; solid waste management, including domestic waste; other waste management; other sanitation; and garbage, street cleaning, drainage and stormwater management.

Community services and education

Includes administration and education; social protection (welfare); migrant, Aboriginal and other community services and administration (excluding accommodation - as it is covered under 'housing and community amenities'); youth services; aged and disabled persons services; children's services, including family day care; child care; and other family and children services.

Housing and community amenities

Includes public cemeteries; public conveniences; street lighting; town planning; other community amenities, including housing development and accommodation for families and children, aged persons, disabled persons, migrants and Indigenous persons.

Water supplies

Includes provision of water services to the community.

Sewerage services

Includes provision of sewerage services to the community.

Recreation and culture

Includes public libraries; museums; art galleries; community centres and halls, including public halls and performing arts venues; sporting grounds and venues; swimming pools; parks; gardens; lakes; and other sporting, recreational and cultural services.

Mining, manufacturing and construction

Includes building control, quarries and pits, mineral resources, and abattoirs.

Transport and communication

Urban local, urban regional, includes sealed and unsealed roads, bridges, footpaths, parking areas, and aerodromes.

Economic affairs

Includes camping areas and caravan parks; tourism and area promotion; industrial development promotion; sale yards and markets; real estate development; commercial nurseries; and other business undertakings.

General Purpose

General purpose activity.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

	Timing	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Ordinary rates			
Residential	2	3,377	3,295
Farmland	2	3,230	3,184
Business	2	621	681
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)		(196)	(143)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)		–	(117)
Rates levied to ratepayers		7,032	6,900
Pensioner rate subsidies received		108	114
Total ordinary rates		7,140	7,014
Annual charges			
<small>(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)</small>			
Domestic waste management services	2	1,254	1,241
Water supply services	2	1,250	1,169
Sewerage services	2	1,697	1,688
Drainage	2	530	529
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)		(204)	(79)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)		–	(60)
Waste facility management levies	2	380	372
Annual charges levied		4,907	4,860
Pensioner subsidies received:			
– Water	2	39	39
– Sewerage	2	37	37
– Domestic waste management	2	36	28
Total annual charges		5,019	4,964
Total rates and annual charges		12,159	11,978
Timing of revenue recognition for rates and annual charges			
Rates and annual charges recognised at a point in time (2)		12,159	11,978
Total rates and annual charges		12,159	11,978

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

Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts which is the beginning of the rating period to which they relate. Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

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

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates and are in substance, a rates payment.

B2-2 User charges and fees

	Timing	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Specific user charges			
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Water supply services	1	1,095	1,302
Sewerage services	1	28	32
Waste management services (non-domestic)	2	268	432
Other	2	8	3
Total specific user charges		1,399	1,769
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)			
Planning and building regulation	2	98	105
Private works – section 67	2	135	143
Regulatory/ statutory fees	2	205	93
Town planning	2	57	95
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		495	436
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))			
Cemeteries	2	55	119
Child care	2	316	232
Leaseback fees – Council vehicles	2	31	24
Saleyards	2	153	159
Swimming centres	2	100	110
Quarries and gravel pits	2	537	552
Trade waste fees	2	41	26
Other	2	5	3
Total fees and charges – other		1,238	1,225
Total other user charges and fees		1,733	1,661
Total user charges and fees		3,132	3,430
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		1,171	1,712
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		1,961	1,718
Total user charges and fees		3,132	3,430

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

B2-3 Other revenues

	Timing	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Fines	2	17	68
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	2	–	92
Legal fees recovery – other	2	34	21
Commissions and agency fees	1	30	19
Diesel rebate	2	78	94
Recycling income (non-domestic)	2	3	83
Sales – general	2	37	47
Aged and disabled	2	12	19
Insurance rebates and incentives	2	69	135
Sales – quarries and gravel pits	2	2,059	1,617
Tourism sales	2	286	236
Found and transferred to Council assets	2	243	687
Other	2	277	263
Adjustment of overdepreciated assets	2	636	174
Total other revenue		3,781	3,555

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time (1)	30	19
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)	3,751	3,536
Total other revenue	3,781	3,555

Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue related to a contract with a customer, the revenue is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods/services being provided.

Where the revenue relates to a contract which is not enforceable or does not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations then revenue is recognised when an unconditional right to a receivable arises or the cash is received, which is earlier.

B2-4 Grants and contributions

		Operating 2022 \$ '000	Operating 2021 \$ '000	Capital 2022 \$ '000	Capital 2021 \$ '000
	Timing				
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	1,610	1,424	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	769	687	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	2,472	1,524	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	1,186	738	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year		6,037	4,373	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Previously specific grants:					
Aerodromes	2	–	–	–	–
Aged care	1	1,263	2,456	–	–
Bushfire and emergency services	1	–	–	58	–
Child care	2	64	65	–	–
Employment and training programs	2	133	–	–	–
Library	2	87	86	–	–
LIRS subsidy	2	82	113	–	–
Noxious weeds	1	102	582	–	–
Recreation and culture	1 & 2	5	–	6,325	502
Storm/flood damage	2	1,032	–	–	389
Transport (roads to recovery)	2	872	1,344	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	1 & 2	248	–	3,148	1,869
Aboriginal services	2	44	45	–	–
Tourism and area promotion	2	330	259	25	1,122
Town planning	2	92	12	–	–
Youth services	2	21	28	–	–
Street lighting		36	–	–	–
Other specific grants	2	90	–	–	34
Animal	2	–	–	–	–
Previously contributions:					
Bushfire services	2	266	75	–	–
Recreation and culture	1	–	(4)	–	–
Roads and bridges		215	–	–	–
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	2	580	595	(35)	138
Sewerage (excl. section 64 contributions)	2	–	–	8	4
Tourism	1	–	–	–	99
Water supplies (excl. section 64 contributions)	2	–	–	6	1
Other contributions	2	12	60	–	–
Aged and disabled	2	1,058	586	–	–
Child care	2	–	12	–	–
Fire Protection	2	289	356	–	–
Library/learning centre	2	–	38	–	–
Section 355 committees	2	202	85	–	–
Youth Services	2	3	–	–	–
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		7,126	6,793	9,535	4,158

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

	Timing	Operating 2022 \$ '000	Operating 2021 \$ '000	Capital 2022 \$ '000	Capital 2021 \$ '000
Non-cash contributions					
Buildings	2	–	–	–	316
Total other contributions – non-cash		–	–	–	316
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		7,126	6,793	9,535	4,474
Total grants and non-developer contributions		13,163	11,166	9,535	4,474
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		9,958	10,631	1,948	3,494
– State funding		2,956	535	7,573	664
– Other funding		249	–	14	316
		13,163	11,166	9,535	4,474

Developer contributions

	Notes	Timing	Operating 2022 \$ '000	Operating 2021 \$ '000	Capital 2022 \$ '000	Capital 2021 \$ '000
Developer contributions:						
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):						
Cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	161	166
S 64 – water supply contributions		2	–	–	20	19
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		2	–	–	6	28
Total developer contributions – cash			–	–	187	213
Total developer contributions			–	–	187	213
Total contributions			–	–	187	213
Total grants and contributions			13,163	11,166	9,722	4,687
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions						
Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)			1,365	3,038	9,531	99
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)			11,798	8,128	191	4,588
Total grants and contributions			13,163	11,166	9,722	4,687

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Unspent grants and contributions

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

Notes	Operating 2022 \$ '000	Operating 2021 \$ '000	Capital 2022 \$ '000	Capital 2021 \$ '000
Unspent grants				
Unspent funds at 1 July	2,424	37	5,779	1,059
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	2,083	1,884	14	8
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	–	801	4,793	5,341
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(1,652)	–	–	–
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(171)	(298)	(3,617)	(629)
Unspent grants at 30 June	2,684	2,424	6,969	5,779
Contributions				
G4				
Unspent funds at 1 July	–	–	555	780
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	–	–	187	213
Add: contributions received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	–	–	–	–
Add: contributions recognised as income in the current period obtained in respect of a future rating identified by Council for the purpose of establishing a rate	–	–	–	(438)
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	–	–	–
Unspent contributions at 30 June	–	–	742	555

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

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

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

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

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

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

Capital grants

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

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

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

Developer contributions

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

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

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

Other grants and contributions

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

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

B2-5 Interest and investment income

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	36	17
– Overdue user fees and charges	7	4
– Cash and investments	86	166
Total interest and investment income (losses)	129	187

Accounting policy

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

B2-6 Other income

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Fair value increment on investment properties			
Fair value increment on investment properties		–	35
Total fair value increment on investment properties	C1-8	–	35
Rental income			
Investment properties			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		19	18
Total Investment properties		19	18
Other lease income			
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		30	35
Other leases and rentals		89	88
Total other lease income		119	123
Total rental income	C2-2	138	141
Total other income		138	176

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Salaries and wages	8,559	8,662
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	1,507	1,614
Superannuation	1,037	996
Workers' compensation insurance	251	211
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	42	45
Other	15	–
Total employee costs	11,411	11,528
Less: capitalised costs	(125)	(733)
Total employee costs expensed	11,286	10,795

Accounting policy

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

Retirement benefit obligations

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

Superannuation plans

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

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

B3-2 Materials and services

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Raw materials and consumables		6,116	7,316
Contractor and consultancy costs		361	334
Audit Fees	F2-1	68	58
Previously other expenses:			
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	141	140
Advertising		172	245
Bank charges		67	60
Cleaning		144	236
Computer software charges		724	577
Election expenses		71	1
Electricity and heating		453	453
Insurance		322	293
Office expenses (including computer expenses)		1	–
Postage		60	55
Printing and stationery		54	63
Street lighting		73	78
Subscriptions and publications		240	219
Telephone and communications		126	159
Protective clothing		55	75
Travel expenses		36	164
Annual rates and charges		277	266
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)		187	186
Other expenses		979	585
Freight and cartage		461	348
Lease fees and rentals		25	26
Photocopying		8	11
Promotions and trade fairs		55	62
Section 355 committees		10	10
Security services		20	22
Valuation fees		42	43
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: debt recovery		34	21
– Legal expenses: other		5	24
Total materials and services		11,387	12,130
Total materials and services		11,387	12,130

Accounting policy

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

B3-3 Borrowing costs

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on leases		54	37
Interest on loans		609	685
Total interest bearing liability costs		663	722
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		663	722
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	77	70
Total other borrowing costs		77	70
Total borrowing costs expensed		740	792

Accounting policy

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

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

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment	C1-7	828	757
Office equipment		10	11
Furniture and fittings		15	14
Infrastructure:			
– Buildings	C1-7	1,032	1,002
– Other structures		222	263
– Roads (general)		2,744	2,700
– Roads (causeways)		84	84
– Roads (carparks)		28	22
– Bridges		714	562
– Footpaths		58	57
– Stormwater drainage		194	194
– Water supply network		542	538
– Sewerage network		484	477
– Swimming pools		43	43
– Other open space/recreational assets		65	62
– Kerb and gutter		139	139
– Major street furniture		54	62
Right of use assets	C2-1	497	411
Other assets:			
– Library books		156	44
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:			
– Tip assets	C1-7	154	171
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		8,063	7,613
Less: capitalised costs		–	(190)
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		8,063	7,423
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPPE			
Crown land		–	206
Total gross IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs		–	206
Total IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs charged to Income Statement		–	206
TOTAL DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		8,063	7,629

Accounting policy for depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

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 C1-7 for IPPE assets.

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.

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

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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

B3-5 Other expenses

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Receivables write-off			
Other		6	37
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	6	37
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government		205	228
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		72	17
– NSW fire brigade levy		13	82
– NSW rural fire service levy		335	455
Total other		625	782
Total other expenses		631	819

Accounting policy

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

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

B4 Gains or losses

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

	Notes	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – property		20	–
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		(89)	(422)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(69)	(422)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		178	292
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(77)	(85)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		101	207
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		–	–
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(174)	(3,941)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(174)	(3,941)
Buildings			
Proceeds from disposal – Buildings		–	20
Less: carrying amount of Buildings assets sold/written off		–	(105)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	(85)
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(142)	(4,241)

Accounting policy

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

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 derecognised.

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 24/06/2021 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

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

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

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

\$ '000	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----	
Revenues				
Rates and annual charges	11,980	12,159	179	1% F
User charges and fees	3,431	3,132	(299)	(9)% U
Other revenues	4,365	3,781	(584)	(13)% U
Increase in Quarry sales of \$442k, increase in depreciation writeback of \$462k and decrease in value of 'found' assets of \$444k are the major contributing factors to the net increase in other revenues.				
Operating grants and contributions	16,223	13,163	(3,060)	(19)% U
Grant funding taken up for both operational and capital purposes was down on the original budget, partly due to the inability to complete funded projects due to resourcing constraints.				
Capital grants and contributions	10,343	9,722	(621)	(6)% U
Interest and investment revenue	187	129	(58)	(31)% U
Interest revenue was not as high as anticipated in the original budget.				
Other income	176	138	(38)	(22)% U
Other income was not as high as anticipated in the original budget.				
Expenses				
Employee benefits and on-costs	10,374	11,286	(912)	(9)% U
Materials and services	15,683	11,387	4,296	27% F
Expenditure on materials and services was not as high as expected in the original budget due to project delays caused by adverse weather conditions and resource shift towards completing major capital projects.				
Borrowing costs	789	740	49	6% F
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	7,423	8,063	(640)	(9)% U
Other expenses	645	631	14	2% F
Net losses from disposal of assets	-	142	(142)	∞ U
Statement of cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	19,214	18,463	(751)	(4)% U
Cash flows from investing activities	(17,464)	(13,721)	3,743	(21)% F
Original budget included some major asset projects which have been deferred. This resulted in Council not spending as				

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----	
much on asset acquisition as anticipated, due to project delays from adverse weather and resourcing constraints.				
Cash flows from financing activities	(1,985)	(1,978)	7	0% F

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	12,734	9,970
Total cash and cash equivalents	12,734	9,970

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	12,734	9,970
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	12,734	9,970

Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include: cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value; and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

C1-2 Financial investments

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Term deposits	16,300	–	16,100	–
Total	16,300	–	16,100	–
Total financial investments	16,300	–	16,100	–
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	29,034	–	26,070	–

Accounting policy

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

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

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

Amortised cost

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

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

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

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	29,034	26,070
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(24,948)</u>	<u>(23,836)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	4,086	2,234
External restrictions		
External restrictions – included in liabilities		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Specific purpose unexpended loans – general	687	687
Trust funds	170	170
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	8,001	6,040
Life Choices Program - CHSP & HCP	1,937	1,390
External restrictions – included in liabilities	10,795	8,287
External restrictions – other		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Developer contributions – general	742	554
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	1,638	2,163
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – water fund	6	–
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – sewer fund	8	–
Water fund	2,967	3,043
Sewer fund	4,506	4,359
Waste management	3,175	3,174
Drainage management	794	–
Glen Innes Aggregates	–	1,984
Council committees	317	272
External restrictions – other	14,153	15,549
Total external restrictions	24,948	23,836

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

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

(b) Internal allocations

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	4,086	2,234
Less: Internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(11,059)</u>	<u>(4,234)</u>
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	(6,973)	(2,000)
Building Fees - Bushfire Grant	42	42
Drainage – Operational	–	818
Glen Innes Aggregates	2,167	–
Employees leave entitlement	502	500
Infrastructure – Other	5,800	819
Parks	103	105
Special projects	2,385	1,950
Election costs	60	–
Total internal allocations	11,059	4,234

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
(c) Unrestricted and unallocated		
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	(6,973)	(2,000)

C1-4 Receivables

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Rates and annual charges	681	46	664	65
User charges and fees	637	–	1,022	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	49	–	40	–
– Other income accruals	2	–	251	–
Net GST receivable	540	–	115	–
Other debtors	–	–	1	–
Total	1,909	46	2,093	65
Less: provision for impairment				
Rates and annual charges	(33)	(24)	(37)	(24)
User charges and fees	(4)	–	(4)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(37)	(24)	(41)	(24)
Total net receivables	1,872	22	2,052	41
Externally restricted receivables				
Water supply				
– Rates and availability charges	341	–	384	–
– Other	–	–	4	–
Sewerage services				
– Rates and availability charges	122	–	110	–
– Other	–	–	11	–
Total external restrictions	463	–	509	–
Unrestricted receivables	1,409	22	1,543	41
Total net receivables	1,872	22	2,052	41

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	67	67
– amounts already provided for and written off this year	(6)	–
Balance at the end of the year	61	67

Accounting policy

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

Impairment

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating ECL, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

When considering the ECL for rates debtors, Council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold. For non-rates debtors, Council uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

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

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

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

On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

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

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

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

Receivables with a contractual amount of \$500.00 written off during the reporting period are still subject to enforcement activity.

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

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

C1-5 Inventories

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
(i) Inventories at cost				
Stores and materials	422	-	378	-
Trading stock (Quarry & Visitor Information Stock)	1,504	-	1,401	-
Total inventories at cost	1,926	-	1,779	-
Total inventories	1,926	-	1,779	-

Accounting policy

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

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

C1-6 Contract assets

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Contract assets	1,851	-	338	-
Total contract assets	1,851	-	338	-

Contract assets

Accrued Income	-	-	-	-
Grant Contract Assets	1,851	-	338	-
Total contract assets	1,851	-	338	-

Significant changes in contract assets

No significant changes year over year.

Accounting policy

Contract assets

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

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

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

C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2021			Asset movements during the reporting period												At 30 June 2022		
	Gross carrying amount \$ '000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Additions renewals ¹ \$ '000	Additions new assets \$ '000	Carrying value of disposals \$ '000	Depreciation expense \$ '000	WIP transfers \$ '000	Adjustments and transfers \$ '000	Reclassifications \$ '000	Carrying value of contributed assets \$ '000	Carrying Value of Found Assets to Income Statements \$ '000	Revaluation decrements to profit and loss \$ '000	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR) \$ '000	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR) \$ '000	Gross carrying amount \$ '000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000
Capital work in progress	2,726	–	2,726	6,825	5,228	–	–	(1,058)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,722	–	13,722
Plant and equipment	11,333	(5,797)	5,536	311	–	(77)	(828)	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,413	(6,337)	5,076
Office equipment	305	(257)	48	–	–	–	(10)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	305	(267)	38
Furniture and fittings	291	(208)	83	13	–	–	(15)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	304	(224)	80
Plant and equipment (under finance lease)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land:																		
– Crown land	1,905	–	1,905	–	–	(44)	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1,868	–	1,868
– Operational land	8,997	–	8,997	–	–	(45)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,952	–	8,952
– Community land	2,999	–	2,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,999	–	2,999
Infrastructure:																		
– Buildings	45,694	(26,256)	19,438	–	–	–	(1,032)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,167	53,575	(32,001)	21,574
– Other structures	10,245	(6,083)	4,162	–	–	–	(222)	54	493	–	–	–	–	–	546	11,853	(6,821)	5,032
– Roads (general)	136,273	(55,160)	81,113	900	–	(23)	(2,744)	589	12	(46)	–	173	–	–	10,088	154,903	(64,841)	90,062
– Roads (causeways)	7,166	(4,331)	2,835	54	–	–	(84)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	358	8,128	(4,965)	3,163
– Roads (carparks)	1,488	(448)	1,040	–	–	–	(28)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	1,677	(538)	1,139
– Bridges	64,840	(24,106)	40,734	46	–	–	(714)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,722	70,850	(27,062)	43,788
– Footpaths (road related)	4,547	(1,245)	3,302	–	–	(12)	(58)	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	416	5,236	(1,421)	3,815
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	64,754	–	64,754	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	63	–	–	8,507	73,370	–	73,370
– Stormwater drainage	17,589	(7,293)	10,296	–	–	–	(194)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	777	18,943	(8,064)	10,879
– Water supply network	41,449	(14,336)	27,113	–	–	(119)	(542)	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	1,523	43,677	(15,570)	28,107
– Sewerage network	32,281	(10,743)	21,538	–	–	–	(484)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,206	34,131	(11,870)	22,261
– Swimming pools	3,142	(1,405)	1,737	–	–	–	(43)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	3,642	(1,678)	1,964
– Other open space/recreational assets (general)	3,642	(953)	2,689	–	–	(8)	(65)	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	406	4,237	(1,171)	3,066
– Other infrastructure (kerb and gutter)	11,330	(5,681)	5,649	–	–	(12)	(139)	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	715	12,847	(6,563)	6,284
– Other infrastructure (major street furniture)	2,331	(427)	1,904	–	–	–	(54)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	235	2,628	(543)	2,085
Other assets:																		
– Library books	958	(491)	467	–	–	–	(156)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	959	(647)	312
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):																		
– Tip assets	3,263	(342)	2,921	–	–	–	(154)	–	(542)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,722	(496)	2,226
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	479,548	(165,562)	313,986	8,149	5,228	(340)	(7,566)	–	95	–	–	243	–	–	32,063	542,941	(191,079)	351,862

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

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

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2020			Asset movements during the reporting period											At 30 June 2021			
	Gross carrying amount \$ '000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Additions renewals ¹ \$ '000	Additions new assets \$ '000	Carrying value of disposals \$ '000	Depreciation expense \$ '000	WIP transfers \$ '000	Adjustments and transfers \$ '000	Other movements Accumulated Depreciation Renewal \$ '000	Carrying value of found assets \$ '000	Carrying Value of Found Assets \$ '000	Revaluation decrements to profit and loss \$ '000	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR) \$ '000	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR) \$ '000	Gross carrying amount \$ '000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000
Capital work in progress	1,480	–	1,480	2,291	–	–	–	(1,037)	(7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,726	–	2,726
Plant and equipment	12,889	(8,155)	4,734	921	238	(85)	(757)	–	–	–	–	–	–	487	11,333	(5,797)	5,536	
Office equipment	305	(283)	22	–	–	–	(11)	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	305	(257)	48	
Furniture and fittings	263	(195)	68	13	15	–	(14)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	291	(208)	83	
Plant and equipment (under finance lease)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Land:																		
– Operational land	9,873	–	9,873	–	–	(422)	–	–	–	(453)	–	–	–	–	8,997	–	8,997	
– Community land	3,000	–	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,999	–	2,999	
– Crown land	1,657	–	1,657	–	–	–	–	–	–	453	–	–	(206)	–	1,905	–	1,905	
Infrastructure:																		
– Buildings	44,638	(25,135)	19,503	148	36	(105)	(1,002)	–	–	–	316	541	–	–	45,694	(26,256)	19,438	
– Other structures	10,818	(6,273)	4,545	629	60	(1,153)	(263)	–	118	231	–	–	–	–	10,245	(6,083)	4,162	
– Roads	135,772	(49,943)	85,829	3,395	63	(2,056)	(2,700)	383	–	–	–	101	–	(3,903)	136,273	(55,160)	81,113	
– Bridges	58,581	(22,684)	35,897	1,132	–	(655)	(562)	654	–	–	–	–	–	4,268	64,840	(24,106)	40,734	
– Footpaths	4,544	(1,204)	3,340	9	–	(2)	(57)	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	4,547	(1,245)	3,302	
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	64,708	–	64,708	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	64,754	–	64,754	
– Stormwater drainage	17,589	(7,098)	10,491	–	–	–	(194)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,589	(7,293)	10,296	
– Water supply network	40,705	(13,706)	26,999	312	123	(27)	(538)	–	–	–	–	–	–	243	41,449	(14,336)	27,113	
– Sewerage network	31,933	(10,168)	21,765	47	6	–	(477)	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	196	32,281	(10,743)	21,538	
– Swimming pools	3,144	(1,367)	1,777	–	–	–	(43)	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3,142	(1,405)	1,737	
– Other open space/recreational assets	3,562	(897)	2,665	126	81	(48)	(62)	–	–	(72)	–	–	–	–	3,642	(953)	2,689	
– Roads (causeways)	7,167	(4,247)	2,920	–	–	–	(84)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,166	(4,331)	2,835	
– Roads (carparks)	1,395	(426)	969	–	76	–	(22)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,488	(448)	1,040	
– Other infrastructure (kerb and gutter)	11,330	(5,542)	5,788	–	17	–	(139)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,330	(5,681)	5,649	
– Other infrastructure (major street furniture)	2,516	(394)	2,122	–	–	(1)	(62)	–	–	(156)	–	–	–	–	2,331	(427)	1,904	
Other assets:																		
– Library books	957	(448)	509	–	–	–	(44)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	958	(491)	467	
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):																		
– Tip assets	3,610	(188)	3,422	–	–	–	(171)	–	(329)	–	–	–	–	–	3,263	(342)	2,921	
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	472,436	(158,353)	314,083	9,023	715	(4,554)	(7,202)	–	(163)	–	316	688	(206)	(3,903)	5,194	479,548	(165,562)	313,986

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

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

Accounting policy

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

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

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 at significantly below fair value, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

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

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	5 to 15	Playground equipment	5 to 15
Office furniture	5 to 20	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 20
Vehicles	5 to 10		
Plant	7 to 40	Buildings	
Heavy Plant	10 to 30	Buildings: masonry	50 to 100
		Buildings: other	20 to 40
Water and sewer assets		Stormwater assets	
Reservoirs	25 to 150	Conduits	60 to 90
Reticulation pipes	90	Pits	90
Treatment Works	10 to 120		
Weirs	25 to 100	Other infrastructure assets	
Pump Stations	10 to 100	Bulk earthworks	Infinite
Bores	35 to 75	Swimming pools	50
		Other open space/recreational assets	20
Transportation assets		Other infrastructure	20
Sealed roads: surface	15	Monuments	100
Sealed roads: base	45		
Unsealed roads: surface	30		
Sub-base	Infinite		
Bridge: concrete	60 to 120		
Bridge: timber	60 to 100		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	80		

Depreciation starts in the year following the year of acquisition of an asset

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

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

Land under roads

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

Council has elected not to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008. Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with the IPPE accounting policy.

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

Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control as well as Crown land devolved to Council are recognised as assets of the Council. While ownership of the land remains with the Crown, Council retains operational control of the land and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated. Where the Crown land is under a lease arrangement they are accounted for under AASB 16 *Leases*.

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 Rural Fire Fighting Equipment purchased or constructed wholly or partly 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 Fire Fighting Equipment have been purchased or constructed. Furthermore, Council must not sell or otherwise dispose of any Fire Fighting Equipment purchased or constructed wholly or partly from money to the credit of the Fund without the written consent of the Commissioner. In case of disposal, all proceeds are to be paid to the credit of the Fund.

In light of the above legislative requirements and based on the analysis of the existing Council's Rural Fire District Service Agreement with the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service, Council determined that, in substance, the Commissioner bears substantially all risks and rewards as well as rights and obligations in respect to all the Rural Fire Fighting Equipment (Red Fleet Assets) and Buildings (Premises) on Council controlled land "vested" in the Council, for the foreseeable future.

Council concludes that the abovementioned assets do not meet asset definition and recognition criteria as required by the Australian Accounting Standards due to lack of control over economic benefits which are expected to flow from the asset. As a result, Council has continued not to recognise in its Financial Statements any Rural Fire Fighting Equipment (Red Fleet Assets) or any Rural Fire Service Buildings on Council's controlled land that have been "vested" in Council.

C1-8 Owned Investment property

	2022	2021
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Owned investment property		
Investment property on hand at fair value	205	205
Total owned investment property	205	205

Owned investment property

At fair value

Opening balance at 1 July	205	170
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	-	35
Closing balance at 30 June	205	205

Accounting policy

Investment property, principally comprising freehold office buildings, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Council.

Changes in Fair Values are recorded in the Income Statement as part of other income.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

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

Terms and conditions of lease

Terms and conditions of leases are detailed in the Lease Agreement.

Vehicles

Council leases vehicles and equipment with lease terms varying from 5 to 10 years; the lease payments are fixed during the lease term and there is generally no renewal option.

Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally for low value assets, except for significant items such as photocopiers. The leases are for between 3 and 5 years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed, however some of the leases include variable payments based on usage.

Extension options

At commencement date and each subsequent reporting date, Council assesses where it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised.

Potential future lease payments are not included in lease liabilities as Council has assessed that the exercise of the option is not reasonably certain.

(a) Right of use assets

	Plant & Equipment \$ '000	Total \$ '000
2022		
Opening balance at 1 July	1,088	1,088
Additions to right-of-use assets	466	466
Depreciation charge	(497)	(497)
Other movement	(34)	(34)
Balance at 30 June	1,023	1,023
2021		
Opening balance at 1 July	814	814
Additions to right-of-use assets	696	696
Depreciation charge	(411)	(411)
Other movement	(11)	(11)
Balance at 30 June	1,088	1,088

(b) Lease liabilities

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Lease liabilities	344	1,204	256	1,167
Total lease liabilities	344	1,204	256	1,167

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(c) (i) The maturity analysis

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

	< 1 year \$ '000	1 – 5 years \$ '000	> 5 years \$ '000	Total \$ '000	Total per Statement of Financial Position \$ '000
2022					
Cash flows	318	996	–	1,314	1,548
2021					
Cash flows	300	1,265	–	1,565	1,423

(d) Income Statement

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Interest on lease liabilities	54	37
Depreciation of right of use assets	497	411
	551	448

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	307	198
	307	198

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exceptions to lease accounting

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

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

Leases at significantly below market value / Concessionary leases

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

C2-2 Council as a lessor

Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties and /or plant and equipment to community groups; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included as investment property (refer note C1-8) and/or IPP&E (refer in this note part (v) below) in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

	2022	2021
	\$ '000	\$ '000

(i) Assets held as investment property

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

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	19	18
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	19	18

(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	119	123
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	119	123

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Goods and services – operating expenditure	1,751	–	1,805	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	71	–	78	–
– Salaries and wages	150	–	129	–
Prepaid rates	498	–	428	–
Other	56	178	89	171
Total payables	2,526	178	2,529	171

Payables relating to restricted assets

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Externally restricted payables				
Water	21	–	23	–
Sewer	8	–	9	–
Payables relating to externally restricted assets	29	–	32	–
Total payables relating to restricted assets	29	–	32	–
Total payables relating to unrestricted assets	2,497	178	2,497	171
Total payables	2,526	178	2,529	171

Accounting policy

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

Payables

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

C3-2 Contract Liabilities

	Notes	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	8,001	–	6,040	–
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	–	–	102	–
Life Choice Program upfront fees	(iii)	1,937	–	1,390	–
Total grants received in advance		9,938	–	7,532	–

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Total contract liabilities	9,938	–	7,532	–

Notes

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

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

(iii) Upfront client fees and grant funds for the CHP and CHSP programs are payments for delivery of services to external customers. Therefore the funds received are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue when services are delivered.

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	3,789	1,642
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	3,789	1,642

Significant changes in contract liabilities

Increase by \$2.5M is due to an overall increase in new capital grants, coupled with resourcing constraints due to existing committed works during the year.

Accounting policy

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

C3-3 Borrowings

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Loans – secured ¹	1,631	8,055	1,642	9,715
Total borrowings	1,631	8,055	1,642	9,715

(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 E1-1.

Borrowings relating to restricted assets

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Externally restricted borrowings				
Water	112	1,489	112	1,602
Sewer	192	662	180	854
Borrowings relating to externally restricted assets	304	2,151	292	2,456
Total borrowings relating to restricted assets	304	2,151	292	2,456
Total borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	1,327	5,904	1,350	7,259
Total borrowings	1,631	8,055	1,642	9,715

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2021		Non-cash movements				2022
	Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	Acquisition \$ '000	Fair value changes \$ '000	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy \$ '000	Other non-cash movement \$ '000	Closing balance \$ '000
Loans – secured	11,357	(1,671)	–	–	–	–	9,686
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	1,423	(341)	466	–	–	–	1,548
Total liabilities from financing activities	12,780	(2,012)	466	–	–	–	11,234

	2020		Non-cash movements				2021
	Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	Acquisition \$ '000	Fair value changes \$ '000	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy \$ '000	Other non-cash movement \$ '000	Closing balance \$ '000
Loans – secured	12,956	(1,599)	–	–	–	–	11,357
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	911	(183)	695	–	–	–	1,423
Total liabilities from financing activities	13,867	(1,782)	695	–	–	–	12,780

(b) Financing arrangements

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	200	200
Credit cards/purchase cards	115	115
Total financing arrangements	315	315
Drawn facilities		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	40	40
Total drawn financing arrangements	40	40
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	200	200
– Credit cards/purchase cards	75	75
Total undrawn financing arrangements	275	275

Additional financing arrangements information

Breaches and defaults

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

Security over loans

Loan liabilities are secured over future Council rates. Leased liabilities are secured by the underlying leased assets.

Bank overdrafts

The bank overdraft of Council is secured by a charge over Council rates.

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

Accounting policy

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

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

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

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

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-current \$ '000
Annual leave	758	–	835	–
Long service leave	1,417	186	1,553	205
Other leave	83	4	61	1
Total employee benefit provisions	2,258	190	2,449	206

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	1,196	1,301
	1,196	1,301

Accounting policy

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 and therefore all annual leave and vested long service leave (or that which vests within 12 months) is presented as current.

Short-term obligations

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

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

On-costs

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

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

C3-5 Provisions

	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-Current \$ '000	2021 Current \$ '000	2021 Non-Current \$ '000
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	–	3,271	–	3,736
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	–	3,271	–	3,736
Total provisions	–	3,271	–	3,736
Provisions relating to restricted assets				
Total provisions relating to restricted assets	–	–	–	–
Total provisions relating to unrestricted assets	–	3,271	–	3,736
Total provisions	–	3,271	–	3,736

Description of and movements in provisions

	Asset remediation \$ '000	Other provisions Total \$ '000
2022		
At beginning of year	3,736	3,736
Unwinding of discount	77	77
Remeasurement effects	(542)	(542)
Total other provisions at end of year	3,271	3,271
2021		
At beginning of year	4,052	4,052
Unwinding of discount	70	70
Amounts used (payments)	(57)	(57)
Remeasurement effects	(329)	(329)
Total other provisions at end of year	3,736	3,736

Nature and purpose of provisions

Asset remediation

Council has a legal/public obligation to make, restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the Council tip. The asset remediation provision represents the present value estimate of future costs Council will incur to restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the tip as a result of past operations.

Self-insurance

Council does not self-insure.

Accounting policy

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

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Asset remediation – tips and quarries

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

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

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

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

IPPE Revaluation reserve

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

D Council structure

D1 Results by fund

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

D1-1 Income Statement by fund

	General 2022 \$ '000	Water 2022 \$ '000	Sewer 2022 \$ '000
Income from continuing operations			
Rates and annual charges	9,200	1,263	1,696
User charges and fees	1,895	1,161	76
Interest and investment revenue	93	15	21
Other revenues	3,646	132	3
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	13,163	–	–
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	9,682	26	14
Other income	138	–	–
Total income from continuing operations	37,817	2,597	1,810
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs	10,616	471	199
Materials and services	10,771	357	259
Borrowing costs	550	127	63
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	6,973	596	494
Other expenses	(597)	689	539
Net losses from the disposal of assets	23	119	–
Total expenses from continuing operations	28,336	2,359	1,554
Operating result from continuing operations	9,481	238	256
Net operating result for the year	9,481	238	256
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	9,481	238	256
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	(201)	212	242

D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

	General 2022 \$ '000	Water 2022 \$ '000	Sewer 2022 \$ '000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,019	1,514	1,201
Investments	11,528	1,459	3,313
Receivables	1,409	341	122
Inventories	1,926	–	–
Contract assets and contract cost assets	1,851	–	–
Other	5	–	–
Total current assets	26,738	3,314	4,636
Non-current assets			
Receivables	22	–	–
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	296,662	31,419	23,781
Investment property	205	–	–
Right of use assets	1,023	–	–
Total non-current assets	297,912	31,419	23,781
Total assets	324,650	34,733	28,417
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	2,497	21	8
Contract liabilities	9,938	–	–
Lease liabilities	344	–	–
Borrowings	1,327	112	192
Employee benefit provision	2,258	–	–
Total current liabilities	16,364	133	200
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	178	–	–
Lease liabilities	1,204	–	–
Borrowings	5,904	1,489	662
Employee benefit provision	190	–	–
Provisions	3,271	–	–
Total non-current liabilities	10,747	1,489	662
Total liabilities	27,111	1,622	862
Net assets	297,539	33,111	27,555
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	127,350	14,727	13,659
Revaluation reserves	170,189	18,384	13,896
Council equity interest	297,539	33,111	27,555
Total equity	297,539	33,111	27,555

D2 Interests in other entities

D2-1 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.

Glen Innes Severn 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 2021/2022 the payments made by Glen Innes Severn Council was \$14,485.

New England Weeds Authority

New England Weeds Authority (NEWA) is the registered trading name of The New England Tablelands Noxious Plants County Council. NEWA is a single purpose Council which is a Local Control Authority for priority and invasive weeds under the NSW Biosecurity Act, 2015. The present area of operation of NEWA is the local government areas of Uralla Shire Council, Armidale Regional Council, Walcha Shire Council, and Glen Innes Severn Council (under a Memorandum of Understanding). These Councils are located in the Northern Tablelands region of New South Wales.

The County Council's governance is in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (LGA 1993) with the Country Council first proclaimed in 1947.

NEWA is funded by contributions from its four Constituent Councils, grants and private works. Each Constituent Council has delegated its Noxious weeds control function to NEWA and contributes in accordance with NEWA's proclamation. NEWA's governing body consists of five Councillors elected by each of the Constituent Councils.

Council does not have control, joint control or significant influence over decision making or the overall activities of the organisation.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

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

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

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk. Financial risk management is carried out by the finance team under policies approved by the Councillors.

The fair value of receivables, loans, investments and financial liabilities approximates the carrying amount. The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

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

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees. Council also seeks advice from its independent advisers before placing any cash and investments.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

	2022	2021
	\$ '000	\$ '000
The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.		
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	290	133

(b) Credit risk

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

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

Council manages this risk by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures. It also encourages ratepayers to pay their rates by the due date through incentives.

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

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

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

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

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

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

A profile of Council's receivables credit risk at balance date follows:

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

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

	overdue rates and annual charges			Total \$ '000
	Not yet overdue \$ '000	< 5 years \$ '000	≥ 5 years \$ '000	
2022				
Gross carrying amount	499	204	24	727
2021				
Gross carrying amount	396	309	24	729

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

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

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

	Not yet overdue \$ '000	Overdue debts				Total \$ '000
		0 - 30 days \$ '000	31 - 60 days \$ '000	61 - 90 days \$ '000	> 91 days \$ '000	
2022						
Gross carrying amount	1,806	390	47	22	177	2,442
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.29%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	7	7
2021						
Gross carrying amount	339	898	44	381	105	1,767
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.24%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	4	4

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Weighted average interest rate %	Subject to no maturity \$ '000	payable in:			Total cash outflows \$ '000	Actual carrying values \$ '000
			≤ 1 Year \$ '000	1 - 5 Years \$ '000	> 5 Years \$ '000		
2022							
Payables	0.00%	–	2,526	178	–	2,704	2,704
Loans	5.73%	–	2,064	6,214	3,291	11,569	9,686
Total financial liabilities		–	4,590	6,392	3,291	14,273	12,390
2021							
Payables	0.00%	–	2,502	171	–	2,673	2,700
Loans	5.73%	–	2,126	7,829	3,740	13,695	11,357
Total financial liabilities		–	4,628	8,000	3,740	16,368	14,057

E2-1 Fair value measurement

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

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Investment property
- Financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Recurring fair value measurements

\$ '000	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy							
		Date of latest valuation		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Investment property	C1-8								
Jamesies Fuel and Fix		30/06/21	30/06/21	205	205	–	–	205	205
Total investment property				205	205	–	–	205	205
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7								
Plant and equipment		30/06/16	30/06/16	–	–	5,076	5,536	5,076	5,536
Office equipment		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	38	48	38	48
Furniture and fittings		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	80	83	80	83
- Crown Land		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	1,868	1,905	1,868	1,905
– Operational land		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	8,952	8,997	8,952	8,997
– Community land		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	2,999	2,999	2,999	2,999
Buildings		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	21,574	19,438	21,574	19,438
Other structures		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	5,032	4,162	5,032	4,162
– Roads (General)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	90,062	81,113	90,062	81,113
– Roads (Causeways)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	3,163	2,835	3,163	2,835
– Roads (Car Parks)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	1,139	1,040	1,139	1,040
– Bridges		30/06/21	30/06/21	–	–	43,788	40,734	43,788	40,734
– Footpaths (Road Related)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	3,815	3,302	3,815	3,302
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	73,370	64,754	73,370	64,754
– Stormwater drainage		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	10,879	10,296	10,879	10,296
– Water supply network		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	28,107	27,113	28,107	27,113
– Sewerage network		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	22,261	21,538	22,261	21,538
– Swimming pools		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	1,964	1,737	1,964	1,737
– Other open space/recreational assets (General)		30/06/18	30/06/18	–	–	3,066	2,689	3,066	2,689
– Other infrastructure (Kerb and Gutter)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	6,284	5,649	6,284	5,649
– Other infrastructure (Major Street Furniture)		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	2,085	1,904	2,085	1,904
– Library books		30/06/16	30/06/16	–	–	312	467	312	467
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment				–	–	335,914	308,339	335,914	308,339

continued on next page ...

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value hierarchies

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

Valuation techniques

Fair value Hierarchy

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

-Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

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

-Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for asset or liability.

Fair Value – Valuation techniques

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

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

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

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

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

Where Council is unable to derive Fair Valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (Level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

The Fair Valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising Level 2 and Level 3 inputs are as follows:

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

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

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

- Pattern of consumption
- Residual Value
- Asset Condition
- Unit rates
- Useful life

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

Glen Innes Severn Council currently holds one investment property (known as Jamesies Fuel and Fix). Council obtains an independent valuation of its investment property on a regular basis and at the end of each reporting period the financial statements reflect the latest valuation.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

The best evidence of Fair Value is the current price in an active market for similar assets. The following information is used where necessary;

- Current prices in an active market for different types of properties or similar properties in a less active market.
- Expected future rental income generated from the property based on a discounted cash flow.

The investment property held by Council has been valued with the Valuer using calculation techniques that are appropriate minimising unobservable inputs (namely level 2 inputs).

The property was valued by Mike Williams Valuations (Glen Innes Valuation Services) AAPI, FREAV, Registered Valuer 619, Certified Practising Valuer on 30 June 2021.

There are no valuation changes from prior years.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Transportation assets

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 C1-7: roads, bridges, footpaths, bulk earthworks, stormwater drainage, kerb and gutter, major street furniture.

Transportation assets have been valued internally in 2020 except bridges. Also, Council performed update of the values of unsealed roads on new condition data. Council engaged external valuer APV Valuers and Asset Management to perform comprehensive valuation of bridges as at 30 June 2021.

Council fair values road infrastructure assets using Level 3 inputs at a component level.

The 'Cost Approach' is used to value transportation assets by componentising the assets into significant parts and then rolling up these component values to provide an overall asset valuation within Council's Asset System. In between full revaluations, Council undertakes annual indexation of stormwater drainage assets in accordance with the latest indices provided in the Rates Reference Manual issued by Crown Lands and Water (CLAW); and up-to-date ABS Road & Bridge construction index for all other transportation assets.

Valuations for transportation assets have been indexed at 30 June 2022 to account for material changes in indices, as a result significant increases in input costs.

Due to specialised nature and significant judgement involved, the transportation assets have been valued using unobservable Level 3 inputs which include:

- Unit rates per measurement basis (m², m, etc)
- Useful life
- Asset Condition

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 of 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.

Valuations for Buildings assets have been indexed at 30 June 2022 to account for material changes in indices, as a result significant increases in input costs.

Land

Land is valued externally. Council engaged Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd to perform a comprehensive valuation of its land as at 30 June 2018.

Land is a valuation class of asset for the purposes of AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* which combines following classes of assets from Note C1-7: Operational Land and Community Land.

Council's "Operational" land by definition has no special restriction other than those that may apply to any piece of land.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Council's "Community" land (including owned by Council, the Crown and various other Government Agencies that is managed by Council) by definition from the LG Act 1993 is land intended for public access and use or where other restrictions applying to the land create some obligation to maintain public access (such as a trust deed, dedication under section 94 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979). This gives rise to the restrictions in the Act, intended to preserve the qualities of the land. Indeed, Community Land cannot be sold; cannot be leased, licensed, or any other estate granted over the land for more than 21 years; and must have a plan of management for it.

Land has been valued at market value, having regard to the "highest and best use", after identifying all elements (restrictions) that would be taken into account by buyers and sellers in settling the price, including but not limited to:

- The land's description and/or dimensions;
- Planning (zoning) and other constraints on development; and
- The potential for alternative use.

The criteria that highest and best use must meet are physical possibility, legal permissibility and financial feasibility. Implied within these criteria is the recognition of the contribution of that specific use to community environment or to community development goals, in addition to wealth maximisation of the individual property owner.

Council's community land has been zoned for public open space, conservation areas and other similar locality specific areas. Council has placed these zonings on their land and they, predominantly, only apply to Council owned land. These zonings are not representative of surrounding land uses and their level of development restrictions may not be considered normal in the open market. As a result of that, fair value of community land represents the cost to Council to acquire the property, i.e. in an open market situation, if it is considered feasible that these properties could be zoned similarly to surrounding use areas in the relatively near future (say 5 years) rather than at some remote future date.

There were no changes in valuation technique from prior year.

Office Equipment and Furniture and Fittings

This class of assets was externally revalued by independent valuer, Andrew Nock AAPI (P&M) MAVAA, as at 30 June 2018.

Assets were valued using cost approach with a combination of depreciated replacement cost and market valuation techniques. Level 3 input was applied to most of the assets due to the significant professional judgment involved in determination of the obsolescence factor.

There were no changes in valuation technique from prior year.

Water and Sewerage assets

Council engaged APV Valuers & Asset Management, independent professional valuer firm, to perform a comprehensive revaluation of its water and sewerage supply network assets as at 30 June 2018.

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.

Valuer applied significant judgement in determining following inputs into the valuation process:

- Unit rates
- Condition assessment and obsolescence
- Useful life.

Valuations for water and sewerage assets have been indexed at 30 June 2022 to account for material changes in indices, as a result significant increases in input costs.

Other structures

Assets in this class are valued at fair value, with a comprehensive physical inspection undertaken of all assets during each revaluation.

Due to the varying nature of physical assets in this asset class, some elements of value may be supported from market evidence (Level 2 inputs) other inputs such as, estimates of pattern of consumption, unit rates, asset condition and useful life, will impact significantly on the final determination of fair value.

These assets have been classified as Level 3 valuation inputs.

Assets within this class comprise waste depot, structures other than buildings, saleyards, fences, street furniture, bollards.

The latest valuation has been conducted in accordance with current asset valuation techniques and methodologies in compliance with all relevant Accounting Standards and pronouncements. Valuation of Other Structures has been indexed at 30 June 2022, to account for increases in cost indices since the last comprehensive revaluation.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Swimming pools

This class of assets is valued at fair value, with a comprehensive physical inspection undertaken of all assets.

Some elements of value may be supported from market evidence (Level 2 inputs) other inputs such as, estimates of pattern of consumption, unit rates, asset condition and useful life, will impact significantly on the final determination of fair value.

These assets have been classified as Level 3 valuation inputs.

Assets within this class comprise swimming pools, wading pools and associated infrastructure.

The latest valuation has been conducted in accordance with current asset valuation techniques and methodologies in compliance with all relevant Accounting Standards and pronouncements. Valuation of Swimming Pool assets has been indexed at 30 June 2022, to account for increases in cost indices since the last comprehensive revaluation.

Open spaces/recreational assets

This class of assets is valued at fair value, with a comprehensive physical inspection undertaken of all assets.

Some elements of value may be supported from market evidence (Level 2 inputs) other inputs such as, estimates of pattern of consumption, unit rates, asset condition and useful life, will impact significantly on the final determination of fair value.

These assets have been classified as Level 3 valuation inputs.

Assets within this class comprise leisure and sporting equipment and facilities within cemeteries, parks, ovals sporting complexes and other recreational areas.

The Cost Approach is utilised with each asset being componentised into significant parts, with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. These assets have been classified as Level 3 valuation inputs.

The latest valuation has been conducted in accordance with current asset valuation techniques and methodologies in compliance with all relevant Accounting Standards and pronouncements. Valuation of Open Space assets has been indexed at 30 June 2022, to account for increases in cost indices since the last comprehensive revaluation.

Other assets

Other Assets is a valuation class of asset for the purposes of AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* which combines following classes of assets from Note C1-7: Library Books and Tip Assets.

These assets are valued at depreciated historical cost but are disclosed at fair value in the notes. The carrying amount of these assets is assumed to approximate fair value due to the short useful life. Therefore, the main significant unobservable Level 3 input utilised in valuation is condition of the assets.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

There were no movement between valuation hierarchy levels during the year. Therefore, for all the changes in value of assets please refer to Note C1-7.

Highest and best use

Council's determined that current use of its assets are at highest and best use.

E3-1 Contingencies

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

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

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

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

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

Description of the funding arrangements.

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

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

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

* For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 7.5% of salaries for year ending 30 June 2022 (increasing to 8.0% in line with the increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2022 was \$65,997.12. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by Fund Actuary, Richard Boyfield FIAA as at 30 June 2021, and covers the period ended 30 June 2022.

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$44,492.04.

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

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

- excluding member accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to council is 0.15%.

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

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

* Plus promotional increases

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

(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 June 2021 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.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

2. Other

(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

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.

(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.

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

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

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

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	1,344	1,332
Other long-term benefits	131	111
Total	1,475	1,443

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council as part of Council delivering a public service objective (e.g. access to library or Council swimming pool by KMP) will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction	Transactions during the year \$ '000	Outstanding balances including commitments \$ '000	Terms and conditions	Impairment provision on outstanding balances \$ '000	Impairment expense \$ '000
2022					
Donations	2	–	Standard terms	–	–
Plumbing	–	–	Standard terms	–	–
Freight and delivery	–	–	Standard terms	–	–
2021					
Donations	17	–	Standard terms	–	–
Plumbing	12	–	Standard terms	–	–
Freight and delivery	1	–	Standard terms	–	–

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

	2022	2021
	\$ '000	\$ '000
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	43	51
Councillors' fees	58	61
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	40	28
Total	141	140

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
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	63	58
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	63	58
Total Auditor-General remuneration	63	58
Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms		
(ii) Non-assurance services		
Drought Communities funding compliance	5	–
Remuneration for non-assurance services	5	–
Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms	5	–
Total audit fees	68	58

G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Net operating result from Income Statement	9,975	(1,227)
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,427	7,423
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	142	4,241
Found assets	(243)	(688)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investment property	–	(35)
– Revaluation decrements / impairments of IPP&E direct to P&L	–	206
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	77	70
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	203	189
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(4)	(2)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(147)	1,190
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	6	(2)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	(1,513)	164
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(54)	805
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	(7)	(14)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	21	(314)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	44	110
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	2,406	4,777
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	(207)	91
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	337	(386)
Net cash flows from operating activities	18,463	16,598

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Bridges	–	796
Roads	941	118
Water Infrastructure	–	177
Sewer Infrastructure	–	1
Plant	502	148
Investment property		
– Buildings	13	–
Total commitments	1,456	1,240
These expenditures are payable as follows:		
Within the next year	1,456	1,240
Total payable	1,456	1,240
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	13	1,240
Unexpended grants	941	–
Internally restricted reserves	502	–
Total sources of funding	1,456	1,240

Details of capital commitments

Capital commitments relate to a range of capital items where purchase orders have been raised but invoices not received as at 30 June 2022.

G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

Council is unaware of any material events that should be disclosed. No other matters have arisen subsequent to balance date that would require these financial statements to be amended.

G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2022

G4-1 Summary of developer contributions

	Opening balance at 1 July 2021 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Internal borrowings \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2022 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash \$ '000					
Other	83	161	-	-	-	-	244	-
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	83	161	-	-	-	-	244	-
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	83	161	-	-	-	-	244	-
S7.11 not under plans	476	-	-	-	-	-	476	-
S64 contributions	(5)	26	-	-	-	-	21	-
Total contributions	554	187	-	-	-	-	741	-

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

G4-2 Developer contributions by plan

	Opening balance at 1 July 2021 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Internal borrowings \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2022 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash \$ '000					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 1 - Community facilities								
Other	83	161	-	-	-	-	244	-
Total	83	161	-	-	-	-	244	-

G4-3 Contributions not under plans

Roads								
Roads	476	-	-	-	-	-	476	-
Total	476	-	-	-	-	-	476	-

G5 Statement of performance measures

G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators 2021 2020		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	401	1.23%	(4.81)%	(1.94)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	32,502				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	19,339	45.80%	54.89%	55.26%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	42,224				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	9,277	1.30x	0.88x	2.14x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	7,130				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	9,204	3.39x	2.61x	3.08x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	2,718				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	670	5.21%	5.22%	5.67%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	12,863				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	29,034	11.97	12.56	8.21	> 3.00
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	2,426	months	months	months	months

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

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

G5-2 Statement of performance measures by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators ³		Water Indicators		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2022	2021 ⁴	2022	2021 ⁴	2022	2021 ⁴	
1. Operating performance ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(0.19)%	(7.37)%	8.25%	5.93%	13.47%	18.35%	> 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	39.59%	48.79%	99.00%	99.24%	99.23%	98.21%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹							
3. Unrestricted current ratio							
Current assets less all external restrictions	1.30x	0.88x	24.92x	25.41x	23.18x	23.70x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities							
4. Debt service cover ratio							
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	2.98x	2.07x	6.98x	7.13x	12.27x	11.51x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)							
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage							
Rates and annual charges outstanding	6.76%	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable							
6. Cash expense cover ratio							
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	10.85 months	11.22 months	∞	∞	∞	∞	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities							

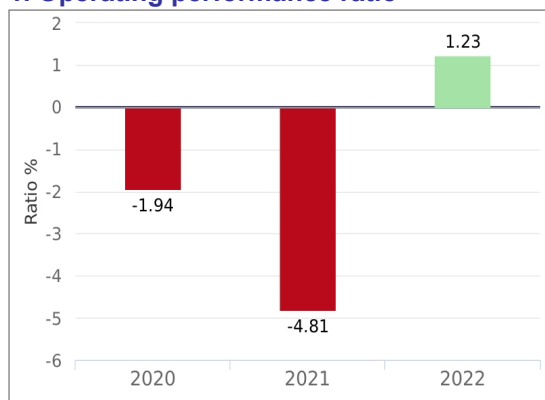
(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note 24a above.

(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 13 for Prior Period Adjustments.

End of the audited financial statements

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

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

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 1.23%

Council achieved a small operating surplus after capital grants which resulted in a return to a positive Operating Performance ratio. This improvement was assisted by an overall increase in operating grants, and only a small loss on disposal of assets, compared to the previous financial year.

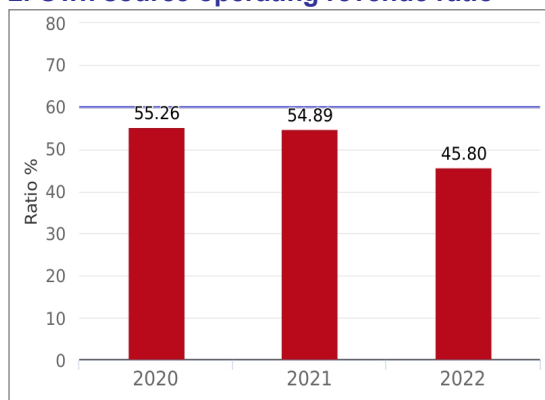
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

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

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 45.80%

Council's Own Source Operating Revenue ratio has continued to decline due to the influence of significant Grants income for the year.

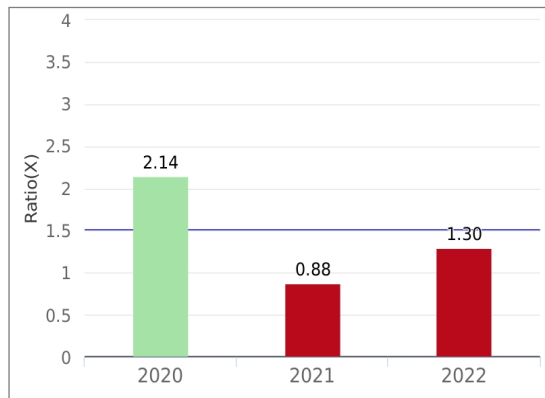
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

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

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 1.30x

Unrestricted Current ratio has improved marginally due to movement of restriction for Glen Innes Aggregates Quarry operations (\$2,167K) from External to Internal in the current year, offset by movement of Drainage restriction (\$794k) from Internal to External in the current year. Council remains concerned about the level of negative restricted cash and is addressing strategies to return to a positive position over the next budget cycle.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

Ratio achieves benchmark

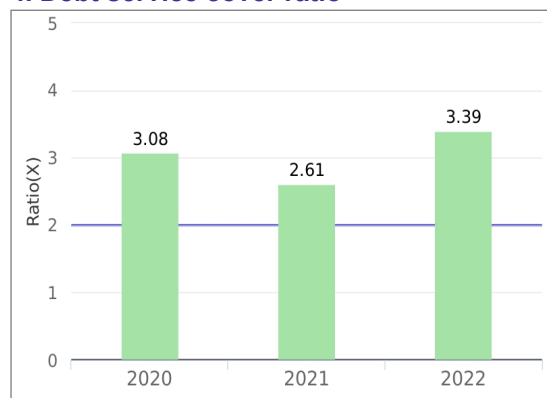
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

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

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 3.39x

This ratio has shown a relatively consistent trend over the past four years, variations in the ratio are due to fluctuations in operating result for each period.

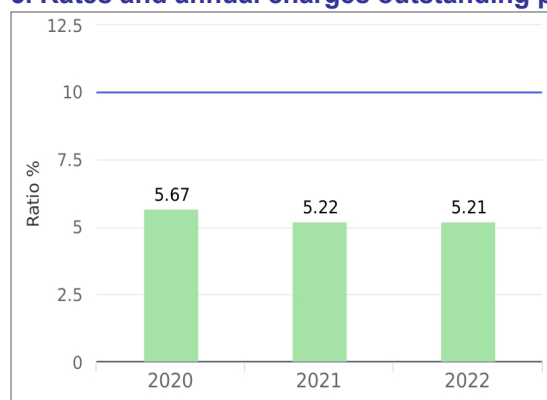
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

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

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 5.21%

Council has maintained a strong emphasis on ensuring outstanding rates and charges are kept to a minimum and has again been successful in the current period.

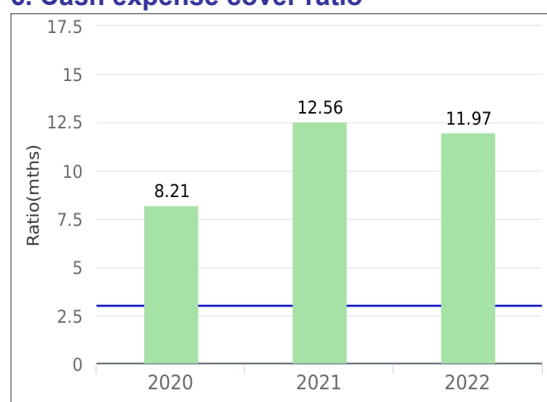
Benchmark: — < 10.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 11.97 months

Council has maintained a consistent Cash Expenses Cover ratio and the result for this period remains sound.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

265 Grey Street
Glen Innes NSW 2370

Contact details

PO Box 61
Glen Innes NSW 2370

8.30 am - 4.30 pm
Monday - Friday

Telephone: (02) 6730-2300

Facsimile: (02) 6732-3764

Internet: www.gisc.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@gisc.nsw.gov.au

Officers

GENERAL MANAGER

Bernard Smith (from January 2023)

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Shageer Mohammed

PUBLIC OFFICER

Dennis McIntyre

AUDITORS

The Audit Office of New South Wales
Darling Park Tower 2,
Level 19, 201 Sussex Street
GPO Box 12,
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Elected members

MAYOR

Rob BANHAM

COUNCILLORS

Deputy Mayor Troy ARANDALE

Councillor Tim ALT

Councillor Lara GRESHAM

Councillor Andrew PARSONS

Councillor Jack PARRY

Councillor Carol SPARKS

Other information

ABN: 81 365 002 718



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Glen Innes Severn Council

To the Councillors of Glen Innes Severn Council

Qualified Opinion

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

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

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

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Non recognition of rural fire-fighting equipment

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

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

Rural fire-fighting buildings are controlled by the Council where the buildings are located on land that is controlled and recognised by the Council. This gives the Council the ability to allow or prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from these assets.

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

- these assets are vested in the Council under section 119(2) of the Rural Fires Act 1997 (Rural Fires Act), giving the Council legal ownership
- the Council has the ability, outside of emergency events as defined in section 44 of the Rural Fires Act, to prevent the NSW Rural Fire Service from directing the use of the rural fire-fighting equipment by either not entering into a service agreement, or cancelling the existing service agreement that was signed on 10 August 2011
- the Council has specific responsibilities for fire mitigation and safety works and bush fire hazard reduction under Part 4 of the Rural Fires Act. The Council obtains economic benefits from these assets as these assets are used to fulfil Council's responsibilities
- in the event of the loss of an asset, the insurance proceeds must be paid into the New South Wales Rural Fire Fighting Fund (section 119(4) of the Rural Fires Act) and be used to reacquire or build a similar asset, which is again vested in the Council as an asset provided free of charge.

The Council has not undertaken procedures to confirm the completeness, accuracy, existence or condition of these assets. Nor has the Council performed procedures to identify the value of assets vested in it during the year. When these assets are vested, no financial consideration is required from the Council and as such these are assets provided to Council free-of-charge.

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

- support the carrying values of rural fire-fighting equipment and buildings located on land that is controlled and recognised by the Council that should be recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and related notes as at 30 June 2022
- determine the impact on the 'Accumulated surplus' in the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Financial Position
- determine the amount of 'Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes' income from any rural fire-fighting equipment assets vested as an asset received free of charge during the year and/or 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets' expense that should be recognised in the Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022
- determine the impact on the 'Operating performance' and 'Own source operating revenue' ratios in Note G5-1 'Statement of performance measures – consolidated results' and Note G5-2 'Statement of performance measures by fund'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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



Chris Harper
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

27 February 2023
SYDNEY



Cr Robert Banham
Mayor
Glen Innes Severn Council
PO Box 61
GLEN INNES NSW 2370

Contact: Chris Harper
Phone no: 02 9275 7374
Our ref: D2302471/1730

27 February 2023

Dear Mayor

Report on the Conduct of the Audit for the year ended 30 June 2022 Glen Innes Severn Council

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

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

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

SIGNIFICANT AUDIT ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS

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

Modification to the opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report

Non-recognition of rural fire-fighting equipment

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

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

Rural fire-fighting buildings are controlled by the Council where the buildings are located on land that is controlled and recognised by the Council. This gives the Council the ability to allow or prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from these assets.

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

- these assets are vested in the Council under section 119(2) of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (Rural Fires Act), giving the Council legal ownership
- the Council has the ability, outside of emergency events as defined in section 44 of the Rural Fires Act, to prevent the NSW Rural Fire Service from directing the use of the rural fire-fighting equipment by either not entering into a service agreement, or cancelling the existing service agreement that was signed on 10 August 2011
- the Council has specific responsibilities for fire mitigation and safety works and bush fire hazard reduction under Part 4 of the Rural Fires Act. The Council obtains economic benefits from the rural fire-fighting equipment as these assets are used to fulfil Council's responsibilities
- in the event of the loss of an asset, the insurance proceeds must be paid into the New South Wales Rural Fire Fighting Fund (section 119(4) of the Rural Fires Act) and be used to reacquire or build a similar asset, which is again vested in the Council as an asset provided free of charge.

The Council has not undertaken procedures to confirm the completeness, accuracy, existence or condition of these assets. Nor has the Council performed procedures to identify the value of assets vested in it during the year. When these assets are vested, no financial consideration is required from the Council and as such these are assets provided to Council free-of-charge.

Consequently, we were unable to determine the carrying values of rural firefighting equipment assets and related amounts that should be recorded and recognised in the council's 30 June 2022 financial statements.

This has resulted in the audit opinion on the Council's 30 June 2022 GPFS to be modified.

Refer to the Independent Auditor's report on the GPFS.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2022	2021	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	12.2	12.0	↑ 1.7
Grants and contributions revenue	22.9	15.9	↑ 44.0
Operating result from continuing operations	10.0	(1.2)	↑ >100
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	0.3	(5.9)	↑ >100

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$12.2 million) increased by \$181,000 (1.7 per cent) in 2021–22 due to normal rate peg allowance.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$22.9 million) increased by \$7.0 million (44.0 per cent) in 2021–22 due to increases of:

- \$5.8 million for recreation and culture grants, received mainly for the completion of the Netball Stadium
- \$1.7 million for the Financial Assistance Grant
- \$1.7 million for transport funding (fixing local roads, replacement of timber bridges and flood repairs).

This was partially offset by a decrease of:

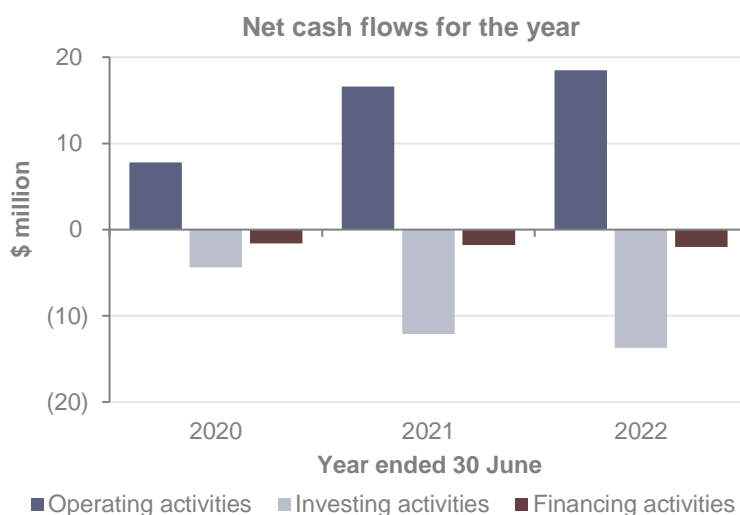
- \$1.0 million for tourism and area promotion grants
- \$721,000 for aged and disabled contributions
- \$472,000 for Roads to Recovery and other minor grants.

The Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$10.0 million including depreciation and amortisation expense of \$8.1 million) was \$11.2 million higher than the 2020–21 result. This increase is mainly attributed to the increase in grants and contributions and decrease in net losses on disposal of assets of \$4.0 million related to roads and buildings in the prior year.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$253,000) was \$6.2 million higher than the 2020–21 result. This increase is mainly attributed to the increase in grants and contributions.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

- Cashflow from operating activities increased by \$1.9 million due to an increase in the grants and contributions and other revenue, offset by increased payments to employees and for materials and services.
- Cash outflow from investing activities increased by \$1.6 million due to an increase in capital expenditure on IPPE.
- Cash outflows from financing activities increased by \$200,000 due to repayment of borrowings.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2022	2021	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	29.0	26.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major external restrictions include water, sewer and waste management, as well as grants for specific purposes. The main increase related to unspent grant funding received for a specific purpose.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal allocations include infrastructure special projects and leave entitlements. The main increase relates to infrastructure work being specific roads,
• External restrictions	24.9	23.8	

- Internal allocations 11.0 4.2 bridges and the assets to be renewed using special rate variations.
- Council has disclosed a negative unrestricted cash position of \$7 million at 30 June 2022. This is attributable to utilising internal allocations for future infrastructure works noted above to occur in subsequent periods.

PERFORMANCE

Performance measures

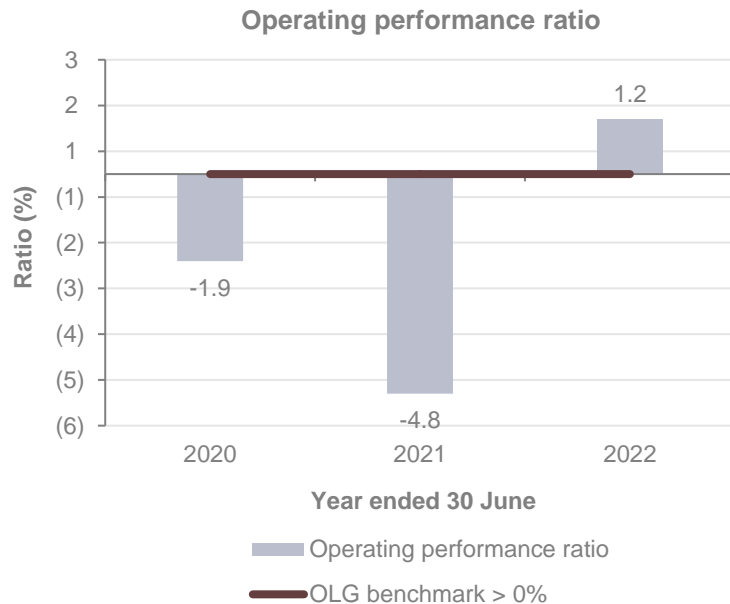
The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning and Environment.

Operating performance ratio

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

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

The ratio increased significantly due to an increase of \$2.0 million in operating grant revenue.

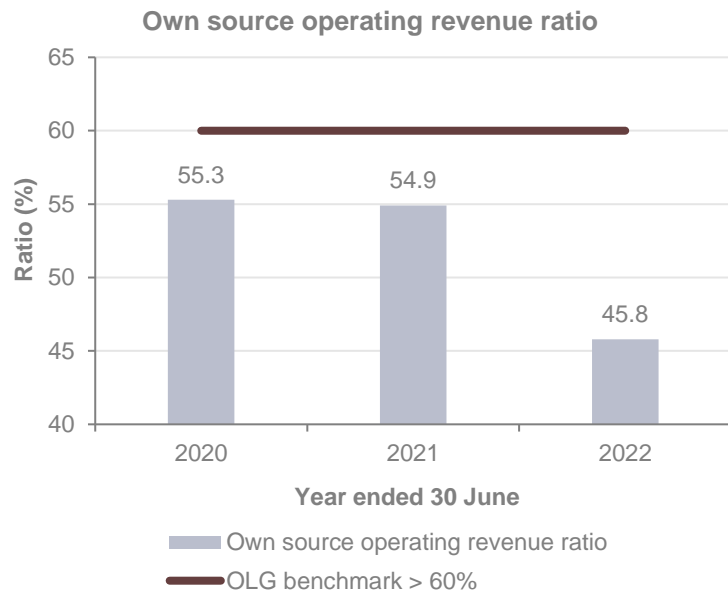


Own source operating revenue ratio

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

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

The ratio deteriorated due to the high level of grants and contributions received in 2021-22.

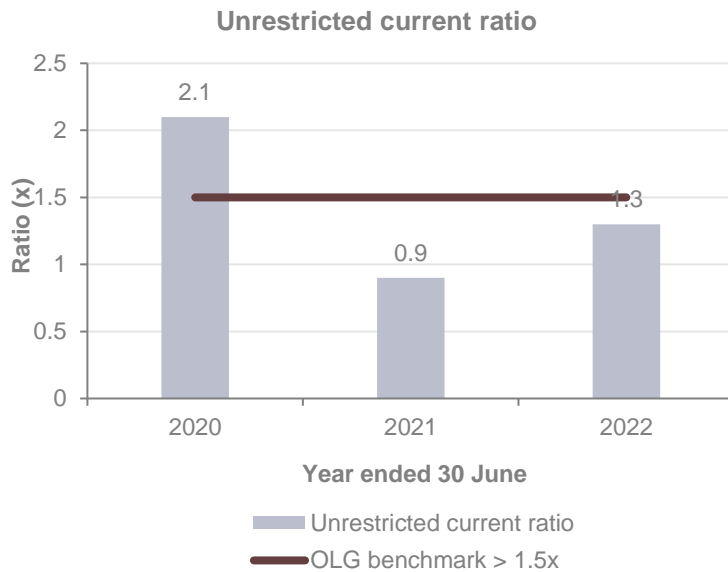


Unrestricted current ratio

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

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

The ratio increased during the year due to increased cash and cash equivalents and contract assets at year end that were partially offset by the increase in contract liabilities.

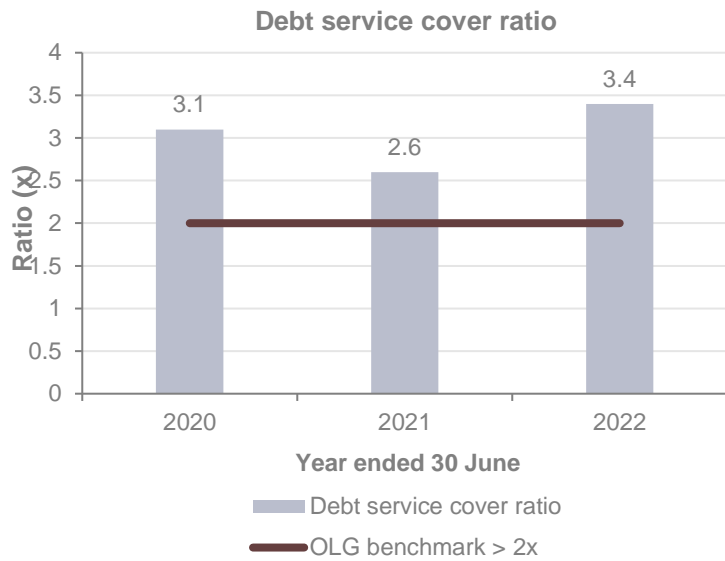


Debt service cover ratio

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

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

The ratio improved due to ongoing repayment of debt.

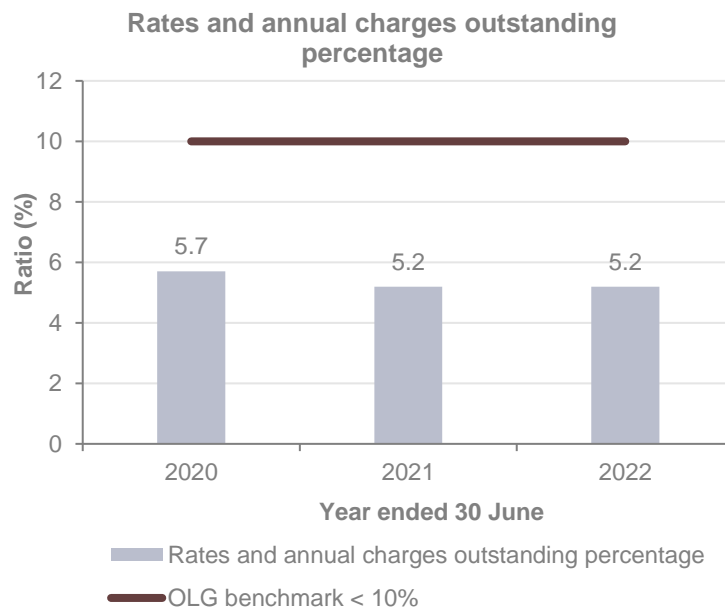


Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

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

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

The ratio is consistent with prior year.

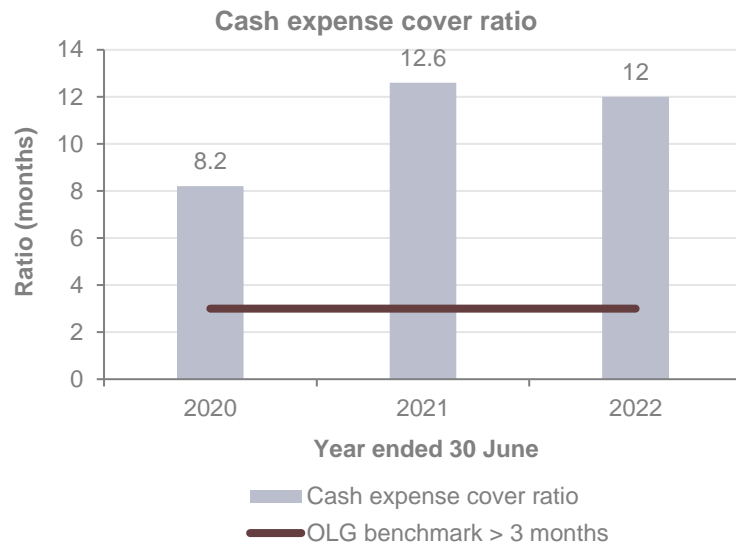


Cash expense cover ratio

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

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

The ratio is consistent with prior year.



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment (IPPE) renewal expenditure was \$8.1 million. This decreased by \$900,000 compared to 2020-21, mainly due to Council increasing expenditure on repairing the road network due to water damage. Renewal expenditure was above depreciation by \$583,000

OTHER MATTERS

Legislative compliance

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

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

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

Chris Harper
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

cc: Mr Bernard Smith, General Manager
Mr Stephen Coates, Chair of the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee
Ms Anna Watt, Director of Corporate and Community Services
Mr Shageer Mohammed, Chief Financial Officer
Mr Paul Cornall, Principal, Forsyths
Mr Michael Cassel, Secretary of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

Glen Innes Severn Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"Embracing Change, Building on History"



Glen Innes Severn Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Contents	Page
Statement by Councillors and Management	3
Special Purpose Financial Statements:	
Income Statement of water supply business activity	4
Income Statement of sewerage business activity	5
Income Statement of Glen Innes Aggregates	6
Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity	7
Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity	8
Statement of Financial Position of Glen Innes Aggregates	9
Note – Significant Accounting Policies	10
Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements	13

Background

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

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

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

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

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement by Councillors and Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



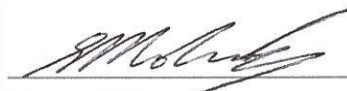
Cir Rob Banham
Mayor
15 December 2022



Cir Troy Arandale
Deputy Mayor
15 December 2022



Dennis McIntyre
Interim General Manager
15 December 2022



Shageer Mohammed
Responsible Accounting Officer
15 December 2022

Glen Innes Severn Council

Income Statement of water supply business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	1,263	1,136
User charges	1,143	1,306
Fees	18	18
Interest and investment income	15	17
Other income	132	1
Total income from continuing operations	2,571	2,478
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	471	354
Borrowing costs	127	136
Materials and services	357	313
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	596	738
Net loss from the disposal of assets	119	141
Debt guarantee fee (if applicable)	48	52
Other expenses	689	649
Total expenses from continuing operations	2,407	2,383
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	164	95
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	26	19
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	190	114
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	190	114
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(41)	(25)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	149	89
Plus accumulated surplus	14,537	14,423
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	41	25
Closing accumulated surplus	14,727	14,537
Return on capital %	0.9%	0.8%
Subsidy from Council	859	212
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	149	89
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(26)	(19)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	123	70
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	62	35

Glen Innes Severn Council

Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	1,696	1,657
User charges	35	36
Liquid trade waste charges	41	26
Interest and investment income	21	33
Other income	3	3
Total income from continuing operations	1,796	1,755
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	199	117
Borrowing costs	63	74
Materials and services	259	225
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	494	487
Debt guarantee fee (if applicable)	26	31
Other expenses	539	530
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,580	1,464
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	216	291
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	14	32
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	230	323
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	230	323
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(54)	(76)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	176	247
Plus accumulated surplus	13,429	13,106
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	54	76
Closing accumulated surplus	13,659	13,429
Return on capital %	1.2%	1.6%
Subsidy from Council	591	–
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	176	247
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(14)	(32)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	162	215
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	81	108

Glen Innes Severn Council

Income Statement of Glen Innes Aggregates

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 Category 1 \$ '000	2021 Category 1 \$ '000
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	544	559
Other income	2,598	2,730
Total income from continuing operations	3,142	3,289
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	438	411
Borrowing costs	107	113
Materials and services	1,397	1,829
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	61	91
Debt guarantee fee (if applicable)	51	53
Other expenses	569	453
Total expenses from continuing operations	2,623	2,950
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	519	339
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	519	339
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	519	339
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(130)	(88)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	389	251
Plus accumulated surplus	3,428	3,089
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	130	88
Less:		
Closing accumulated surplus	3,947	3,428
Return on capital %	22.9%	17.4%

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity

as at 30 June 2022

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,514	1,668
Investments	1,459	1,375
Receivables	341	388
Total current assets	3,314	3,431
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	31,419	29,703
Total non-current assets	31,419	29,703
Total assets	34,733	33,134
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	21	23
Borrowings	112	112
Total current liabilities	133	135
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	1,489	1,602
Total non-current liabilities	1,489	1,602
Total liabilities	1,622	1,737
Net assets	33,111	31,397
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	14,727	14,536
Revaluation reserves	18,384	16,861
Total equity	33,111	31,397

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2022

	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,201	1,121
Investments	3,313	3,238
Receivables	122	121
Total current assets	4,636	4,480
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	23,781	22,683
Total non-current assets	23,781	22,683
Total assets	28,417	27,163
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	8	9
Borrowings	192	180
Total current liabilities	200	189
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	662	854
Total non-current liabilities	662	854
Total liabilities	862	1,043
Net assets	27,555	26,120
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	13,659	13,429
Revaluation reserves	13,896	12,691
Total equity	27,555	26,120

Glen Innes Severn Council

Statement of Financial Position of Glen Innes Aggregates

as at 30 June 2022

	2022 Category 1 \$ '000	2021 Category 1 \$ '000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,034	1,984
Receivables	254	154
Inventories	1,448	1,356
Total current assets	3,736	3,494
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,739	2,594
Total non-current assets	2,739	2,594
Total assets	6,475	6,088
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	37	36
Payables	11	53
Borrowings	98	54
Total current liabilities	146	143
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	292	329
Borrowings	1,578	1,675
Total non-current liabilities	1,870	2,004
Total liabilities	2,016	2,147
Net assets	4,459	3,941
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	3,947	3,429
Revaluation reserves	512	512
Total equity	4,459	3,941

Note – Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Competition Policy

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

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

Declared business activities

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

Category 1

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

a. Glen Innes Aggregates is a Category 1 business of Council.

b. Glen Innes Severn Council Water Supply

A provision for augmented water supplies to the communities of Deepwater and Glen Innes, and, surrounding residential and farmland holdings.

Category 2

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

a. Glen Innes Severn Council Sewerage Services

A provision for sewerage services to the communities of Deepwater and Glen Innes, and, surrounding residential and farmland holdings.

Taxation equivalent charges

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

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – 25% (20/21 26.0%)

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities. Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested. Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level – gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 25% (20/21 26.0%).

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

Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS. The rate applied of 25% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges payable on all category 1 businesses has been applied to all land assets owned or exclusively used by the business activity.

Loan and debt guarantee fees

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

(i) Subsidies

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

(ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

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

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

(iii) Dividends

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

A local government water supply and sewerage business is permitted to pay annual dividends from their water supply or sewerage business surpluses. Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the DPIE – Water guidelines

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

and must not exceed 50% of the relevant surplus in any one year, or the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2021 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
Report on the special purpose financial statements
Glen Innes Severn Council

To the Councillors of Glen Innes Severn Council

Opinion

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

The Declared Business Activities of the Council are:

- Water Supply
- Sewerage
- Glen Innes Aggregates.

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CHarper', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Chris Harper
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

27 February 2023
SYDNEY

Glen Innes Severn Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"Embracing Change, Building on History"



Glen Innes Severn Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Permissible income for general rates

	Notes	Calculation 2021/22 \$ '000	Calculation 2022/23 \$ '000
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	7,208	7,342
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	(18)	11
Notional general income	c = a + b	7,190	7,353
Permissible income calculation			
Or rate peg percentage	e	2.00%	2.00%
Or plus rate peg amount	i = e x (c + g)	144	147
Sub-total	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	7,334	7,500
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	8	(1)
Sub-total	n = (l + m)	8	(1)
Total permissible income	o = k + n	7,342	7,499
Less notional general income yield	p	7,342	7,496
Catch-up or (excess) result	q = o - p	-	3
Carry forward to next year ³	t = q + r + s	-	3

Notes

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called 'supplementary valuations' as defined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1916 (NSW)*.
- (3) Carry forward amounts which are in excess (an amount that exceeds the permissible income) require ministerial approval by order published in the NSW Government Gazette in accordance with section 512 of the Local Government Act 1993. The OLG will extract these amounts from Council's Permissible income for general rates Statement in the financial data return (FDR) to administer this process.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates

Glen Innes Severn Council

To the Councillors of Glen Innes Severn Council

Opinion

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

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Schedule

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CHarper', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Chris Harper
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

27 February 2023
SYDNEY

Glen Innes Severn Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard \$ '000	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council \$ '000	2021/22 Required maintenance ^a \$ '000	2021/22 Actual maintenance \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Gross replacement cost (GRC) \$ '000	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
								1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings	5,253	5,253	317	232	15,739	34,605	25.0%	1.0%	73.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Buildings - Quarry	151	151	2	13	298	773	5.0%	0.0%	92.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Buildings - Water	537	537	–	–	1,276	3,035	10.0%	1.0%	88.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Buildings - Sewer	99	99	–	–	303	581	27.0%	0.0%	55.0%	18.0%	0.0%
	Buildings - Public Halls	2,918	2,918	1	1	3,958	14,581	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Sub-total	8,958	8,958	320	246	21,574	53,575	17.1%	0.7%	54.1%	0.3%	27.9%
Other structures	Other structures	14	14	133	150	5,032	11,853	24.0%	75.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	14	14	133	150	5,032	11,853	24.0%	75.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Glen Innes Severn Council

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

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost		2021/22 Required maintenance ^a	2021/22 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council					1	2	3	4	5
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000					
Roads	Roads – Local Rural Sealed	4,455	4,455	389	385	37,707	64,604	65.0%	16.0%	5.0%	3.0%	11.0%
	Roads – Local Urban Sealed	1,312	1,312	331	284	16,687	26,235	64.0%	20.0%	7.0%	1.0%	8.0%
	Roads – Local Rural Unsealed	9,449	9,449	1,411	3,349	14,149	39,382	24.0%	10.0%	12.0%	17.0%	37.0%
	Roads – Other Urban Sealed	264	264	–	–	1,333	2,511	43.0%	28.0%	0.0%	24.0%	5.0%
	Roads – Regional Rural Sealed	539	539	125	85	14,797	20,900	68.0%	22.0%	7.0%	1.0%	2.0%
	Roads – Regional Urban Sealed	29	29	–	–	1,077	1,271	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
	Bulk earthworks	–	–	–	–	73,370	73,370	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Footpaths	289	289	46	13	3,817	5,236	45.0%	31.0%	17.0%	6.0%	1.0%
	Carparks	41	41	–	2	1,139	1,677	69.0%	20.0%	10.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Causeways	805	805	–	–	3,163	8,128	4.0%	53.0%	35.0%	6.0%	2.0%
	Bridges – Local Rural Concrete/Steel	3,611	3,611	4	3	28,677	44,640	20.0%	41.0%	36.0%	1.0%	2.0%
	Bridges – Local Rural Timber	679	679	34	4	156	2,232	8.0%	6.0%	20.0%	40.0%	26.0%
	Bridges – Local Urban Concrete/Steel	322	322	–	–	2,602	4,104	0.0%	61.0%	38.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Bridges – Local Urban Timber	64	64	–	–	13	337	0.0%	6.0%	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bridges – Regional Concrete/Steel	709	709	–	–	5,115	7,709	14.0%	41.0%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Culverts - Local Sealed Rural	216	216	–	–	4,079	6,333	5.0%	78.0%	15.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Other road assets (incl. bulk earth works)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Culverts - Local Sealed Urban	6	6	–	–	384	801	0.0%	98.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Culverts - Local Unsealed Rural	89	89	–	–	1,427	2,242	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unsealed roads	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Culverts - Regional Sealed	273	273	–	–	1,343	2,452	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	23,152	23,152	2,340	4,125	211,035	314,164	56.2%	19.5%	12.1%	3.8%	8.3%

Glen Innes Severn Council

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

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost		2021/22 Required maintenance ^a	2021/22 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council					1	2	3	4	5
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000					
Water supply network	Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bores	–	–	–	1	371	434	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dams/Weirs	–	–	–	–	3,375	5,312	1.0%	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Off Stream Storages	–	–	–	–	622	667	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Pumping Stations	–	–	–	1	857	1,940	59.0%	41.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Rising Mains	36	36	–	–	2,032	2,750	23.0%	70.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Reticulation	1,396	1,396	169	248	10,390	15,234	39.0%	24.0%	23.0%	14.0%	0.0%
	Treatment	–	–	72	78	8,387	13,274	53.0%	47.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Reservoirs	152	152	–	–	2,073	4,066	40.0%	42.0%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-total	1,584	1,584	241	328	28,107	43,677	40.1%	44.8%	10.1%	4.9%	0.0%	
Sewerage network	Rising Mains	23	23	–	–	1,234	1,453	83.0%	9.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Reticulation	4,212	4,212	204	137	16,382	24,515	23.0%	10.0%	39.0%	27.0%	1.0%
	Treatment	–	–	–	–	4,437	7,621	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Pumping Stations	14	14	6	1	204	542	50.0%	38.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	4,249	4,249	210	138	22,261	34,131	42.7%	8.6%	28.5%	19.4%	0.7%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater Conduits	1,767	1,767	25	26	9,413	16,431	6.0%	41.0%	52.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Inlet and Junction Pits	110	110	–	–	1,466	2,512	8.0%	72.0%	17.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	1,877	1,877	25	26	10,879	18,943	6.3%	45.1%	47.4%	0.4%	0.9%
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	268	268	20	21	1,964	3,642	15.0%	51.0%	31.0%	2.0%	1.0%
	Other Recreation	181	181	75	130	3,066	4,237	58.0%	26.0%	14.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	Sub-total	449	449	95	151	5,030	7,879	38.1%	37.6%	21.9%	0.9%	1.5%
Other infrastructure assets	Kerb and Gutter	323	327	–	–	6,284	12,847	38.0%	51.0%	8.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Major Street Furniture	7	7	–	–	2,085	2,628	89.0%	10.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	330	334	–	–	–	15,475	46.7%	44.0%	6.8%	2.5%	0.0%
Total – all assets		40,613	40,617	3,364	5,164	303,918	499,697	46.5%	22.3%	18.6%	4.3%	8.3%

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

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

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators		Benchmark
			2021	2020	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	7,825	128.32%	137.15%	91.56%	>= 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,098				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	40,613	12.79%	12.57%	15.94%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	317,640				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	5,164	153.51%	116.91%	102.29%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	3,364				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	40,617	8.13%	7.87%	10.14%	
Gross replacement cost	499,697				

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

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

Glen Innes Severn Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Water fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio							
Asset renewals ¹							
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	154.28%	158.30%	0.00%	57.99%	0.00%	9.85%	>= 100.00%
Infrastructure backlog ratio							
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard							
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	13.01%	12.85%	5.64%	5.49%	19.09%	18.51%	< 2.00%
Asset maintenance ratio							
Actual asset maintenance							
Required asset maintenance	161.28%	118.81%	136.10%	112.13%	65.71%	71.17%	> 100.00%
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level							
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council							
Gross replacement cost	8.24%	7.95%	3.63%	3.59%	12.45%	12.35%	

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