ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2023



GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2023



General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Overview

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

198 Dowling Street DUNGOG NSW 2420

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

- 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.dungog.nsw.gov.au.

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Statement by Councillors and Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2023.

Cr John Connors

MAYOR

31 January 2024

Gareth Curtis

GENERAL MANAGER

31 January 2024

Cr Stephen Low COUNCILLOR

31 January 2024

Shaun Chandler

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

31 January 2024

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget			Actual	Restated Actual
2023	\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
	Income from continuing operations			
11,573	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	11,352	10,322
1,192	User charges and fees	B2-2	1,382	1,138
413	Other revenues	B2-3	1,263	877
4,427	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	9,579	6,610
32,475	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	21,954	16,640
538	Interest and investment income	B2-5	648	174
_	Other income	B2-6	233	197
50,618	Total income from continuing operations		46,411	35,958
	Expenses from continuing operations			
7,227	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	6,534	5,589
5,307	Materials and services	B3-2	14,832	10,080
123	Borrowing costs	B3-3	498	611
6,245	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial	B3-4	7,262	6,134
,	assets		ŕ	•
2,912	Other expenses	B3-5	1,426	951
_	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	2,509	203
21,814	Total expenses from continuing operations		33,061	23,568
28,804	Operating result from continuing operations		13,350	12,390
28,804	Net operating result for the year attributable to Co		13,350	12,390

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	Restated 2022
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		13,350	12,390
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	43,463	52,627
Other comprehensive income – joint ventures and associates	D1-1	_	(106)
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating			, ,
result		43,463	52,521
Amounts which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when sp conditions are met	pecific		
Other movements		_	106
Total items which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met	t	_	106
Total other comprehensive income for the year	_	43,463	52,627
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council	_	56,813	65,017

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

			Restated	Restated
\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022	1 July 2021
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	11,005	6,230	2,564
Investments	C1-2	10,000	17,500	17,000
Receivables	C1-4	1,796	1,793	2,407
Inventories	C1-5	653	470	441
Contract assets and contract cost assets	C1-6	3,349	2,732	1,121
Other		332	117	97
Total current assets		27,135	28,842	23,630
Non-current assets				
Investments	C1-2	750	750	3,500
Receivables	C1-4	25	25	30
Inventories	C1-5	26	26	26
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-7	524,991	466,596	395,429
Investments accounted for using the equity method	D1-1			106
Total non-current assets		525,792	467,397	399,091
Total assets		552,927	496,239	422,721
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	C3-1	3,894	3,747	3,499
Contract liabilities	C3-2	7,030	9,770	5,758
Borrowings	C3-3	258	250	235
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	1,780	1,695	2,290
Provisions	C3-5	3	3	3
Total current liabilities		12,965	15,465	11,785
Non-current liabilities				
Payables	C3-1	65	65	65
Borrowings	C3-3	3,599	3,857	4,113
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	366	365	94
Provisions	C3-5	29,546	26,914	22,108
Total non-current liabilities		33,576	31,201	26,380
Total liabilities		46,541	46,666	38,165
Net assets		506,386	449,573	384,556
EQUITY				
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	155,196	141,846	129,456
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	351,190	307,727	255,100
Council equity interest		506,386	449,573	384,556
Total aguity				
Total equity		506,386	449,573	384,556

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

		2023				2022	
			IPPE			IPPE	
		Accumulated	revaluation	Total	Accumulated	revaluation	Total
		surplus	reserve	equity	surplus	reserve	equity
\$ '000	Notes				Restated	Restated	Restated
Opening balance		141,846	307,727	449,573	129,135	255,100	384,235
Correction of prior period errors	G4-1	_	_	_	321	_	321
Restated opening balance		141,846	307,727	449,573	129,456	255,100	384,556
Net operating result for the year		13,350	_	13,350	9,752	_	9,752
Correction of prior period errors	G4-1	_	_	_	2,638	_	2,638
Net operating result for the year		13,350	_	13,350	12,390	_	12,390
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7		43,463	43,463		52,627	52,627
Other comprehensive income		-	43,463	43,463	_	52,627	52,627
Total comprehensive income		13,350	43,463	56,813	12,390	52,627	65,017
Closing balance at 30 June		155,196	351,190	506,386	141,846	307,727	449,573

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget			Actual	Restated Actual
2023	\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
	Cash flows from operating activities			
	Receipts:			
11,573	Rates and annual charges		11,256	10,255
1,192	User charges and fees		1,407	1,292
538	Interest received		573	152
36,902	Grants and contributions		28,476	26,844
_	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		300	195
413	Other		2,189	274
	Payments:			
(7,227)	Payments to employees		(6,448)	(5,913)
(5,307)	Payments for materials and services		(15,432)	(8,820)
(123)	Borrowing costs		(119)	(129)
(2,912)	Other	G1-1		-
35,049	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	22,202	24,150
	Cash flows from investing activities			
	Receipts:			
_	Sale of investments		10,500	5,500
_	Sale of real estate assets		24	971
_	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		126	517
_	Deferred debtors receipts		_	5
	Payments:			
_	Purchase of investments		_	(1,750)
_	Acquisition of term deposits		(3,000)	(2,500)
(37,503)	Payments for IPPE		(24,827)	(22,986)
(37,503)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(17,177)	(20,243)
	Cash flows from financing activities			
	Payments:			
(250)	Repayment of borrowings		(250)	(241)
	Net cash flows from financing activities			
(250)	Net cash nows from illiancing activities		(250)	(241)
(2,704)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4,775	3,666
2,564	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,230	2,564
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1		
(140)	Casil and Casil Equivalents at end of year		11,005	6,230
		04.0		
18,250	plus: Investments on hand at end of year ¹	C1-2	10,750	18,250
18,110	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		21,755	24,480

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note G4-2 for details regarding restatement of prior year.

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

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 18 October 2023. 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 financial statements are set out below.

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

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993* (Act) and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (Regulation), and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council is a not for-profit entity.

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

Historical cost convention

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

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

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

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

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

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- (i) Council has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables refer Note E1-1.
- (ii) Determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific and whether the contract is within the scope of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and/or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities refer to Notes B2-2 to B2-4.

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:

- Clarence Town School of Arts
- Dungog Showground Management Committee
- James Theatre Management Committee
- Martins Creek School of Arts
- Gresford School of Arts
- Paterson School of Arts

continued on next page ... Page 11

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- Vacy School of Arts
- Vacy Sportsground
- Paterson Sportsground
- Gresford Sporting Complex

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.

Any 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

Volunteer services are used across a range of Council functions, including S355 Committees for community facilities and community groups. The value to Council of these services has not been recognised in the income statement as they cannot be reliably measured. The Council would likely be required to pay if the services were not donated.

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 2023 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 2023.

Those newly adopted standards did not have a material impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance and/or associated financial statement disclosures.

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.

	Incom	ne	Expens	ses	Operating	result	Grants and co	ntributions	Carrying amou	nt of assets
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
\$ '000		Restated		Restated		Restated		Restated		Restated
Functions or activities										
Corporate & client services	3,277	609	7,815	3,445	(4,538)	(2,836)	32	39	42,724	40,390
Public order and safety	18	66	283	756	(265)	(690)	177	63	2,557	2,477
Health	83	89	118	183	(35)	(94)	82	56	_	_
Community services and education	152	137	468	228	(316)	(91)	195	195	1,267	1,226
Housing and community amenities	4,107	3,527	6,468	5,566	(2,361)	(2,039)	691	1,262	18,694	17,325
Recreation and culture	1,585	575	2,411	1,814	(826)	(1,239)	2,140	410	16,533	15,251
Mining, manufacture and construction	100	73	628	520	(528)	(447)	_	_	1,405	1,337
Transport and communication	23,406	18,311	14,323	10,356	9,083	7,955	25,102	18,642	466,208	414,787
Economic affairs	328	998	547	700	(219)	298	335	17	3,287	3,302
General purpose income	13,355	11,573	_	_	13,355	11,573	2,779	2,566	162	144
Total functions and activities	46,411	35,958	33,061	23,568	13,350	12,390	31,533	23,250	552,927	496,239

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Corporate & client services

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. Also 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, enforcement of regulations and animal control.

Health

Includes health administration, food control, control of noxious plants.

Community services and education

Includes administration and education; migrant, Indigenous 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. Also includes 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.

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, manufacture and construction

Includes building control, quarries and pits and mineral resources.

Transport and communication

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

Economic affairs

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

General purpose income

Includes income from general rates, financial assistance grants, interest income and the share of gains/losses in associates and joint ventures.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2023	2022
Ordinary rates		
Residential	5,509	4,912
Farmland	3,311	3,032
Business	506	464
Less: pensioner rebates	(127)	(123)
Rates levied to ratepayers	9,199	8,285
Pensioner rate subsidies received	69	68
Total ordinary rates	9,268	8,353
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)		
Domestic waste management services	1,890	1,783
Stormwater management services	42	42
Waste management services (non-domestic)	171	162
Sanitary	3	4
Less: pensioner rebates	(48)	(49)
Annual charges levied	2,058	1,942
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
- Domestic waste management	26	27
Total annual charges	2,084	1,969
Total rates and annual charges	11,352	10,322

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

Accounting policy

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

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

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

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	Timing	2023	2022
Specific user charges (per s502 - specific 'actual use' charge	ges)		
Domestic waste management services	2	158	189
Total specific user charges		158	189
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s60	08)		
Inspection services	2	5	6
Planning and building regulation	2	329	225
Private works – section 67	2	1	3
Town planning	2	72	66
Building control	2	52	31
Septic tank applications	2	24	20
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		483	351
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s608	3))		
Caravan park	2	315	201
Cemeteries	2	59	52
Tourism	2	2	_
Waste disposal tipping fees		-	3
Onsite sewerage management services	2	299	281
Inspections and construction certificates – roads	2	54	47
Other	2	12	14
Total fees and charges – other		741	598
Total other user charges and fees	_	1,224	949
Total user charges and fees	_	1,382	1,138
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		1,382	1,138
Total user charges and fees		1,382	1,138

Accounting policy

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

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

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

B2-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	Timing	2023	2022
Fines – other	2	8	8
Legal fees recovery – other	2	8	_
Commissions and agency fees	2	118	131
Insurance claims recoveries	2	_	253
Sales – general		_	4
Landfill recycling stations sales	2	417	6
Section 88 fee collected	2	665	450
Workers compensation and insurance rebates	2	30	21
Other	2	17	4
Total other revenue		1,263	877
Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue			
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)		1,263	877
Total other revenue	_	1,263	877

Accounting policy for other revenue

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

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

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

B2-4 Grants and contributions

		Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
\$ '000	Timing				Restated
General purpose grants and non-developer					
contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	540	1,012	_	_
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	287	515	_	_
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	2,239	1,555	_	_
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	1,158	795	_	_
Amount recognised as income during current	_				
year		4,224	3,877		
Special purpose grants and non-developer					
contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
– Other	2	1	1	_	-
Community care	1	195	99	_	-
Heritage and cultural	2	14	82	_	-
Library	1	68	66	550	137
Library – special projects	2	_	_	17	17
Noxious weeds	2	59	88	23	-
Public halls	1	_	_	_	19
Recreation and culture	1	_	49	880	316
Street lighting	2	21	21	_	-
Transport (roads to recovery)	2	_	_	_	575
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	1	1,512	2,171	9,615	6,612
Other specific grants	1	55	24	_	324
Bushfire services	2	3	19	_	26
Roads and bridges	1	_	2	1,796	66
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block	'		_	1,100	
grant)	1	3,225	_	7,462	7,904
Tourism	2	11	8	_	15
Other contributions	1	_	_	634	23
Emergency services levy	2	174	18	_	_
Waste management	2	17	85	_	_
Total special purpose grants and	-				
non-developer contributions (tied)		5,355	2,733	20,977	16,034
Total grants and non-developer					
contributions		9,579	6,610	20,977	16,034
Comprising:					
Commonwealth funding		4,224	3,877	348	3,025
- State funding		5,355	2,733	20,629	13,009
Ctate failuring					
		9,579	6,610	20,977	16,034

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

			Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
\$ '000	Notes	Timing				Restated
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):	G5					
Cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	_	_	977	606
Total developer contributions – cash			_		977	606
Total developer contributions					977	606
Total contributions					977	606
Total grants and contributions			9,579	6,610	21,954	16,640
Timing of revenue recognition for grants a contributions	nd					
Grants and contributions recognised over time	∋ (1)		5,378	144	20,937	13,502
Grants and contributions recognised at a poin (2)	t in time		4 204	6 466	1.017	2 120
Total grants and contributions			4,201 9,579	6,466	1,017 21,954	3,138 16,640

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Unspent grants and contributions

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

\$ '000	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022 Restated
<u> </u>				Nestated
Unspent grants and contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	49	70	9,770	5,661
Add: Funds received and not recognised as			·	
revenue in the current year	_	11	3,926	8,738
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current				
year	(23)	(32)	(6,488)	(4,629)
Adjustment	178		(178)	_
Unspent funds at 30 June	204	49	7,030	9,770
Contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	7,659	7,053	_	_
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in	·			
accordance with the conditions	977	606	-	_
Less: funds received in prior year and spent in				
current year	(862)			_
Unspent contributions at 30 June	7,774	7,659		

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions - enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

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

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement but include evidence of the event taking place or staisfactory achievement of milestones. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

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

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

Capital grants

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

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

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

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).

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B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

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

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

Other grants and contributions

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

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

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
 Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates) 	47	39
 Cash and investments 	601	135
Total interest and investment income (losses)	648	174

Accounting policy

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

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Reversal of impairment losses on receivables			
Other		47	_
Total reversal of impairment losses on receivables	C1-4	47	_
Rental income			
Mt. Richardson Radio Station		3	6
Alison Court Aged Units		130	125
Dungog Information Neighbourhood Service		5	4
Clarence Town Pre-School Rental		3	3
Paterson Golf/Tennis Clubs		2	2
Dungog Saleyards		7	7
Workshop		_	1
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		36	41
Other		_	8
Total rental income	C2-2	186	197
Total other income		233	197

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	6,160	5,566
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	632	368
Superannuation	670	654
Workers' compensation insurance	257	245
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	79	77
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	86	68
Other	19	29
Total employee costs	7,903	7,007
Less: capitalised costs	(1,369)	(1,418)
Total employee costs expensed	6,534	5,589

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

¢ 1000	N-4	2023	2022
\$ '000	Notes		Restated
Raw materials and consumables		10,814	6,712
Contractor costs		380	238
Audit Fees	F2-1	140	60
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	115	111
Advertising		143	78
Bank charges		11	10
Electricity and heating		80	79
Insurance		449	388
Postage		21	24
Printing and stationery		45	35
Street lighting		46	240
Subscriptions and publications		52	57
Telephone and communications		72	61
Valuation fees		44	42
Agency collection costs – Australia Post		24	24
Commissions		165	129
Newcastle regional library		16	14
Weight of loads co-operative		17	17
Rehabilitation provision adjustment		1,181	919
Other expenses		886	767
Legal expenses:			
 Legal expenses: planning and development 		60	27
Legal expenses: other		26	27
Expenses from leases of low value assets		43	21
Other		2	_
Total materials and services	_	14,832	10,080
Total materials and services		14,832	10,080

Accounting policy

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

B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on loans		122	125
Total interest bearing liability costs		122	125
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		122	125
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Discount adjustments relating to movements in provisions (other than ELE)			
- Remediation liabilities	C3-5	376	486
Total other borrowing costs		376	486
Total borrowing costs expensed		498	611

Accounting policy

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

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

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		557	458
Office equipment		8	5
Furniture and fittings		22	2
Infrastructure:	C1-7		
– Buildings – specialised		719	582
- Other structures		98	56
- Roads		3,196	3,142
- Bridges		963	619
- Footpaths		34	34
- Stormwater drainage		516	458
 Swimming pools 		81	30
 Other open space/recreational assets 		474	387
Other assets:			
 Library books 		35	37
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:			
 Asset reinstatement costs 	C3-5,C1-7	559	324
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for			
non-financial assets		7,262	6,134

Accounting policy

Depreciation and amortisation

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Other non-financial assets that do not meet the criteria above are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

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

B3-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	2023	2022
Other		
Contributions/levies to other levels of government		
– NSW fire brigade levy	21	18
– NSW rural fire service levy	620	466
- Waste levy	579	450
- Other contributions/levies	200	14
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)	6	3
Total other expenses	1,426	951

Accounting policyOther 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

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

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)			
Proceeds from disposal – property		24	971
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		(1)	(192)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		23	779
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		126	517
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off	_	(125)	(841)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		1	(324)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure	C1-7		
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(2,533)	(658)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(2,533)	(658)
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(2,509)	(203)

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

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 29 June 2022 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

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

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

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

	2023	2023	2023		
\$ '000	Budget	Actual	Variance		
Revenues					
Rates and annual charges	11,573	11,352	(221)	(2)%	U
User charges and fees User Fees and Charges performed favourably largely as and increased patronage at the Williams River Holiday F		1,382 reased level of d	190 evelopment activi	16% ty within the	F shire
Other revenues Increased Scrap Metal sales and Sec 88 Landfill fees res	413 sulted in higher re	1,263 evenue than bud	850 geted for Other re	206% evenue.	F

Operating grants and contributions 4,427 9,579 5,152 116% F
Operating grants and contributions are above budget due to an advance payment of the Financial Assistance Grant and receipt of additional grants relating to flood recovery.

Capital grants and contributions A lower level of capital grant revenue was received for brid	32,475 dge infrastructure	21,954 e.	(10,521)	(32)%	U
Interest and investment revenue Interest and Investment income is higher than budget due	538 to better than an	648 iticipated return	110 s.	20%	F
Other income	_	233	233	∞	F

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B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

for infrastructure assets construction projects.

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual			
φ 000	Budget	Actual			
Expenses					
Employee benefits and on-costs	7,227	6,534	693	10%	F
Materials and services Increases in materials and services reflect unbudgeted most of which can be attributed to rectifying natural dis-		14,832 vision adjustmen	(9,525) its and additiona	(179)% I operating gr	U ant
Borrowing costs Borrowing costs are under budget due to a reduction in favourable market conditions impacting the valuation of		498 osts for contamir	(375) nated landfill sites	(305)% s. This is due	U to
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	6,245	7,262	(1,017)	(16)%	U
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-finan increment of drainage assets in the previous financial y				revaluation	
Other expenses The planned and budgeted contributions for community	2,912 v service projects for	1,426 or the current year	1,486 ar have not been	51% made.	F
Net losses from disposal of assets No budget is placed on the disposal of assets. This prir bridges infrastructure which have been replaced or reh		2,509 e refurbishment o	(2,509) of council facilitie	∞ s and raods a	U and
Statement of cash flows					
Cash flows from operating activities Due to grant funds not being received and included in repairing and restoring infrastructure assets damaged by			(12,847) services costs are	(37)% e not budgete	U ed fo
Cash flows from investing activities Delays in capital projects result from supply chain issue	(37,503) es, unanticipated pr	(17,177) oject-specific co	20,326 mplexities, and t	(54)% iming of payn	F nen

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2023	2022
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	1,810	1,712
Cash equivalent assets		
- Deposits at call	9,195	4,518
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,005	6,230
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	11,005	6,230
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	11,005	6,230

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

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	10,000	_	14,500	_
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)		750	3,000	750
Total	10,000	750	17,500	750
Total financial investments	10,000	750	17,500	750
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and				
investments	21,005	750	23,730	750

Accounting policy

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

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

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

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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

\$ '000		2023	2022 Restated
(a)	Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total	cash, cash equivalents and investments	21,755	24,480
Less: E	externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(16,546)	(18,456)
Cash, restric	cash equivalents and investments not subject to external ctions	5,209	6,024
	nal restrictions al restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above se:		
Develo	per contributions – general	7,945	7,550
Specific	c purpose unexpended grants – general fund	6,929	9,691
Bike pa	ath	8	8
Deposi	ts and retentions	653	353
Kerb ar	nd gutter	10	10
Pavem	ent	54	54
Rail se	rvices australia	39	39
RLCIP	infrastructure funding	1	1
Domes	tic waste management	907	750
Exterr	nal restrictions – other	16,546	18,456
Total o	external restrictions	16,546	18,456

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

\$ '000	2023	2022 Restated
(b) Internal allocations		
Internal allocations		
At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:		
Plant and vehicle replacement	1,948	1,237
Employees leave entitlement	1,376	1,100
Buildings and grounds	448	57
Insurance equalisation	200	15
Other waste management	1,214	860
Settlement for the aged	426	350
Shire properties	512	50
Special projects	4,135	742
Roads & Bridges - Unexpend Votes	951	_
Bennet Park - lights	13	_
Strategic Property & Development	596	_
Other	713	_
Total internal allocations	12,532	4,411

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

C1-4 Receivables

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Rates and annual charges	785	_	755	_
Interest and extra charges	97	_	89	_
User charges and fees	8	_	8	_
Private works	9	_	12	_
Accrued revenues				
 Interest on investments 	122	_	55	_
– Other income accruals	3	_	47	_
Deferred debtors	_	25	_	25
Government grants and subsidies	_	_	322	_
Net GST receivable	757	_	634	_
Kerb and guttering	5	_	6	_
Rates legal costs recovery	20	_	13	_
Contributions	_	_	10	_
Other debtors	71	_	(1)	_
Total	1,877	25	1,950	25
Less: provision for impairment				
Rates and annual charges	_	_	(84)	_
Other debtors	(81)	_	(73)	_
Total provision for impairment –			(2)	
receivables	(81)		(157)	_
Total net receivables	1,796	25	1,793	25
\$ '000			2023	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated	in accordance with	AASB 139)	157	150
+ new provisions recognised during the year		,	8	7
– amounts already provided for and written off th	nis year		(84)	_
Balance at the end of the year	•		81	157

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C1-4 Receivables (continued)

Accounting policy

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

Impairment

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

When estimating ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
(i) Inventories at cost				
Stores and materials	653	_	444	_
Total inventories at cost	653		444	
(ii) Inventories at net realisable value (NRV)				
Real estate for resale	_	26	26	26
Total inventories at net realisable value (NRV)	_	26	26	26
Total inventories	653	26	470	26

(i) Other disclosures

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(a) Details for real estate development				
Residential	_	26	26	26
Total real estate for resale	_	26	26	26
(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value) Represented by:				
Acquisition costs	_	26	26	26
Total costs		26	26	26
Total real estate for resale		26	26	26
Movements:				
Real estate assets at beginning of the year	26	26	_	26
 Purchases and other costs 	(26)	_	26	_
Total real estate for resale	_	26	26	26

C1-5 Inventories (continued)

Accounting policy

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

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

Land held for resale

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

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

C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
\$ '000			Restated	
Contract assets	3,349	_	2,732	_
Total contract assets and contract				
cost assets	3,349		2,732	
Contract assets				
Work relating to infrastructure grants	3,349	<u> </u>	2,732	_
Total contract assets	3.349	_	2.732	_

Significant changes in contract assets

The significant change in contract assets is the result of Council undertaking a significant number of grant-funded capital infrastructure projects during the year. The receipt of grant funding for specific projects has not coincided with the progress of the completion of the associated works, as provided for in the relevant grant funding agreements.

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 2022				Asset movements during the reporting period						At 30 June 2023		
\$ '000	Gross carrying amount Restated	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount Restated	Additions renewals 1	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers		Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
Capital work in progress	12,525	_	12,525	5,540	1,862	_	_	(8,340)	_	_	11,587	_	11,587
Plant and equipment	8,059	(4,014)	4,045	500	44	(111)	(557)	_	_	_	8,470	(4,549)	3,921
Office equipment	656	(639)	17	7	10	_	(8)	_	_	_	673	(647)	26
Furniture and fittings	326	(250)	76	6	172	_	(22)	_	_	_	493	(260)	233
Land:		,					, ,					,	
- Operational land	9,223	_	9,223	30	_	_	_	28	_	2,722	12,003	_	12,003
 Community land 	5,430	_	5,430	82	_	_	_	_	_	4,894	10,406	_	10,406
Infrastructure:										•			
- Buildings - specialised	40,448	(26,039)	14,409	99	1,307	_	(719)	373	_	3,203	45,430	(26,758)	18,672
 Other structures 	1,928	(1,010)	918	_	42	_	(98)	_	_	142	2,112	(1,108)	1,004
- Roads	219,149	(79,740)	139,409	6,189	_	(1,663)	(3,196)	3,846	_	13,445	240,858	(82,827)	158,031
- Bridges	76,605	(28,500)	48,105	5,708	_	(870)	(963)	2,880	_	4,758	88,889	(29,270)	59,619
- Footpaths	2,958	(1,375)	1,583	_	_	_	(34)	_	_	164	3,123	(1,409)	1,714
- Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	188,070	_	188,070	1,408	_	_	` _	563	_	11,104	201,146	_	201,146
 Stormwater drainage 	42,498	(11,187)	31,311	314	_	_	(516)	617	_	2,180	45,610	(11,703)	33,907
- Swimming pools	2,693	(2,412)	281	9	_	_	(81)	_	_	198	2,901	(2,493)	408
- Other open space/recreational	ŕ	(, ,					, ,				,	,	
assets	8,540	(4,973)	3,567	65	320	(16)	(474)	33	_	653	9,389	(5,240)	4,149
Other assets:													
 Library books 	921	(803)	118	36	_	_	(35)	_	_	_	957	(838)	119
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets													
– Tip & quarry assets	9,079	(1,570)	7,509		_	_	(559)	_	1,096	_	9,288	(1,242)	8,046
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	629,108	(162,512)	466,596	19,993	3,757	(2,660)	(7,262)	_	1,096	43,463	693,335	(168,344)	524,991

⁽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 2021				Asset moveme	ents during the re	eporting period			At 30 June 2022		
\$ '000	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals 1	Additions new assets Restated	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount Restated	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount Restated
0 71 1 1													
Capital work in progress	5,779	_	5,779	10,650	420	_	_	(4,325)	_	_	12,525		12,525
Plant and equipment	10,602	(6,565)	4,037	1,213	92	(841)	(458)	-	-	_	8,059	(4,014)	4,045
Office equipment	655	(633)	22	-	_	-	(5)	_	_	_	656	(639)	17
Furniture and fittings	287	(254)	33	40	5	_	(2)	-	_	_	326	(250)	76
Land:													
 Operational land 	7,881	-	7,881	_	4	(180)	_	10	_	1,507	9,223	_	9,223
 Community land 	4,190	_	4,190	_	482	_	_	_	_	758	5,430	_	5,430
Infrastructure:													
 Buildings – specialised 	33,405	(25,594)	7,811	35	325	(12)	(582)	2,016	(72)	4,889	40,448	(26,039)	14,409
Other structures	1,824	(954)	870	_	_	_	(56)	_	_	104	1,928	(1,010)	918
- Roads	196,462	(79,247)	117,215	6,077	_	(484)	(3,142)	950	_	18,793	219,149	(79,740)	139,409
- Bridges	69,637	(27,914)	41,723	1,384	_	(174)	(619)	31	_	5,760	76,605	(28,500)	48,105
- Footpaths	1,337	(317)	1,020	59	_	_	(34)	_	_	538	2,958	(1,375)	1,583
 Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable) 	170,666	_	170,666	913	_	_	()	363	_	16,128	188,070	(1,515)	188,070
 Stormwater drainage 	37,752	(10,729)	27,023	915	_	_	(458)	215	_	3,616	42,498	(11,187)	31,311
– Swimming pools	2,554	(2,383)	171	6	_	_	(30)		_	133	2,693	(2,412)	281
Other open space/recreational	2,004	(2,000)	17.1	· ·			(00)			100	2,000	(2,412)	201
assets	7,014	(4,586)	2,428	222	91	_	(387)	740	72	401	8,540	(4,973)	3,567
Other assets:	.,	(1,222)	_,				()				2,212	(1,010)	-,
 Library books 	894	(766)	128	27	_	_	(37)	_	_	_	921	(803)	118
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets	00.	(190)	.20				(0.)				02.	(000)	
– Tip assets	5,678	(1,246)	4,432	_	_	_	(324)	_	3,400	_	9,079	(1,570)	7,509
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	556,617	(161,188)	395,429	21,541	1,419	(1,691)	(6,134)	_	3,400	52,627	629,108	(162,512)	466,596

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

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

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

Useful lives of IPPE

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

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	5 to 10	Playground equipment	5 to 15
Office furniture	10 to 20	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 20
Computer equipment	4		
Vehicles	5 to 8	Buildings	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 10	Buildings: masonry	50 to 100
Other plant and equipment	5 to 15	Buildings: other	20 to 40

Stormwater assets

Drains	80 to 100
Culverts	50 to 80
Flood control structures	80 to 100

Transportation assets	Other infrastructure assets

Sealed roads: surface	20	Bulk earthworks	Infinite
Sealed roads: structure	50	Swimming pools	80
Sealed roads: other	30 to 60	Unsealed roads	20
Unsealed roads	20 to 40	Other open space/recreational assets	50
Bridge: concrete	80 to 100	Other infrastructure	25
Bridge: timber	50		
Road pavements	80		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	40		

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

Revaluation model

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

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

Land under roads

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

Council has elected not to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008. 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 are recognised as assets of the Council. While ownership of the reserves remains with the Crown, Council retains operational control of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated. Where the Crown reserves are under a lease arrangement they are accounted for under AASB 16 Leases, refer to Note C2-1.

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

Rural Fire Service assets

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

Council has assessed and determined to not recognise any rural fire service assets.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

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

Terms and conditions of leases

Office and IT equipment

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

(a) Income Statement

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

\$ '000		2023	2022
Expen	ses relating to low-value leases	43	21
		43	21
(b)	Statement of Cash Flows		
Total c	ash outflow for leases	61_	32
		61	32

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exceptions to lease accounting

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

C2-2 Council as a lessor

Operating leases

\$ '000	2023	2022
(i) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Council provides operating leases over Council buildings or properties for the purpose of various community activities, emergency services, commercial use and aged housing. The table below relates to operating leases on assets disclosed in C1-7.		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	186	197
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	186	197
Amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases		
Plant & Equipment	412	470
Land	947	1,119
Buildings	1,621	935
Other Structures	59	44
Swimming Pools	625	248
Total amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases	3,664	2,816
(ii) Maturity analysis of contractual lease income		
Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:		
< 1 year	156	159
1–2 years	162	163
2–3 years	167	167
3–4 years	173	171
4–5 years	180	175
> 5 years	186	180
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	1,024	1,015

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

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Goods and services – operating expenditure	2,669	_	3,060	_
Accrued expenses:				
Borrowings	2	_	_	_
 Other expenditure accruals 	358	_	140	_
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	653	_	353	_
Other	_	65	_	65
Prepaid rates	212	_	194	_
Total payables	3,894	65	3,747	65

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 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

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Current		Current	Non-current
\$ '000	otes		Restated	
Grants and contributions received in advance:				
•	(i) 6,725	_	9,642	_
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii) 204	-	49	_
Total grants received in advance	6,929		9,691	
User fees and charges received in adva	nce:101		79	_
Total user fees and charges received in advance	101		79	
Total contract liabilities	7,030		9,770	_

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.

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

	2023	2022
\$ '000		Restated

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

\$ '000	2023	2022 Restated
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	6,465	4,629
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	23	32
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability		
balance at the beginning of the period	6,488	4,661

Significant changes in contract liabilities

The increase in contract liabilities reflects the receipt of significant grant funding for infrastructure projects relating to roads, bridges, recreation and building assets.

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

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans – secured 1	258	3,599	250	3,857
Total borrowings	258	3,599	250	3,857

⁽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.

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2022			Non-cash r	novements		2023
\$ '000	Opening Balance C a	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	4,107_	(250)	_	_	_	_	3,857
Total liabilities from financing activities	4,107	(250)	_	_	_		3,857
	2021			Non-cash r	novements		2022
	2021	_		Non-cash r	Acquisition due		2022
\$ '000	2021 Opening Balance	- Cash flows	Acquisition	Non-cash i Fair value changes		Other non-cash movement	2022 Closing balance
\$ '000 Loans – secured	Opening	Cash flows (241)	Acquisition	Fair value	Acquisition due to change in accounting		

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2023	2022
Total facilities		
Credit cards/purchase cards	85	85
Total financing arrangements	85	85
Undrawn facilities		
- Credit cards/purchase cards	70	68

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2023	2022
Total undrawn financing arrangements	70	68

Additional financing arrangements information

Breaches and defaults

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

Accounting policy

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

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

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

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Annual leave	926	_	841	_
Long service leave	854	366	854	365
Total employee benefit provisions	1,780	366	1,695	365

\$ '000	2023	2022
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	899	887
	899	887

Accounting policy

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

Short-term obligations

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

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

On-costs

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

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

C3-5 Provisions

	2023	2023	2022	2022
\$ '000	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Other provisions				
Other	3	_	3	_
Sub-total – other provisions	3	_	3	_
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	_	29,546	_	26,914
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	-	29,546	_	26,914
Total provisions	3	29,546	3	26,914

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

	Other provi	Other provisions			
'000	Asset remediation	Total			
2023					
At beginning of year - restated	26,914	26,914			
Unwinding of discount	377	377			
Remeasurement effects	2,255	2,255			
Total other provisions at end of year	29,546	29,546			
2022					
At beginning of year - restated	22,108	22,108			
Unwinding of discount	486	486			
Remeasurement effects	4,320	4,320			
Total other provisions at end of year	26,914	26,914			

Nature and purpose of provisions

Asset remediation

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

Accounting policy

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

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

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

Asset remediation - tips and quarries

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

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

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 revaluation reserve is used to record increments / decrements of non-current asset values due to their revaluation.

- D Council structure
- D1 Interests in other entities
- D1-1 Interests in joint arrangements

Accounting policy

Council no longer includes in the consolidated financial statements the assets, liabilities and results of Arrow Collaborative Services Limited. Council's ownership and voting rights are below 20%. Council has the assessed the fair value of investment in the entity in accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and determined that its investment in the joint venture is immaterial.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Risk management

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

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

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

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

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2023	2022
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	8	245
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
- Equity / Income Statement	75	375

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

(b) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

The level of outstanding receivables is reviewed monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance. The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be high credit quality.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

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.

Credit risk profile

Receivables - rates and annual charges

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

\$ '000	Not yet O			
	overdue	< 5 years	≥ 5 years	Total
2023				
Gross carrying amount	547	191	47	785
2022				
Gross carrying amount	181	490	84	755

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	Not yet Overdue debts					
\$ '000	overdue	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	Total	
2023							
Gross carrying amount	3,349	1,036	_	_	81	4,466	
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	1.81%	
ECL provision					81	81	
2022							
Gross carrying amount	3,779	100	_	_	73	3,952	
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	71.00%	1.31%	
ECL provision	_	_	_	_	52	52	

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Weighted average	Subject		payable in:			Actual
\$ '000	interest	to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	carrying values
2023							
Payables	0.00%	653	3,161	65	_	3,879	3,959
Borrowings	3.11%	_	258	1,351	2,248	3,857	3,857
Total financial liabilities		653	3,419	1,416	2,248	7,736	7,816
2022							
Payables	0.00%	353	3,459	_	_	3,812	3,812
Borrowings	3.13%	_	250	1,346	2,511	4,107	4,107
Total financial liabilities		353	3,709	1,346	2,511	7,919	7,919

E2-1 Fair value measurement

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

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

				Fair value i	neasureme	nt hierarchy	/		
			e of latest valuation 2022	Level 2 Si observab 2023	•		Significant bservable inputs 2022	To 2023	otal 2022
\$ '000	Notes						Restated		Restated
Recurring fair value meas	urement	s							
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7								
Operational land		30/06/18	30/06/18	12,003	9,223	-	_	12,003	9,223
Community land		30/06/21	30/06/21	_	_	10,406	5,430	10,406	5,430
Buildings		30/06/18	30/06/18	_	_	18,672	14,409	18,672	14,409
Other structures		30/06/18	30/06/18	_	_	1,004	918	1,004	918
Roads		30/06/19	30/06/19	_	_	158,031	139,409	158,031	139,409
Bridges		30/06/19	30/06/19	_	_	59,619	48,105	59,619	48,105
Footpaths		30/06/22	30/06/22	_	_	1,714	1,583	1,714	1,583
Bulk earthworks		30/06/19	30/06/19	_	_	201,146	188,070	201,146	188,070
Stormwater drainage		30/06/20	30/06/20	_	_	33,907	31,311	33,907	31,311
Other assets		30/06/20	30/06/20	_	_	352	194	352	194
Restoration assets		30/06/21	30/06/21	_	_	8,046	7,509	8,046	7,509
Plant and Equipment		30/06/20	30/06/20	3,947	4,060	_	_	3,947	4,060
Swimming pools		30/06/18	30/06/18	_	_	408	281	408	281
Open space / recreational assets Total infrastructure,		30/06/18	30/06/18			4,149	3,567	4,149	3,567
property, plant and equipment				15,950	13,283	497,454	440,786	513,404	454,069

Valuation techniques

Current Replacement Costs (CRC)

Current Replacement Cost is the minimum that it would cost, in the normal course of business, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent asset with the same economic benefits.

Residual Value (RV)

The Residual Value of an asset is the estimated amount that would be obtained today from disposal of the asset after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

Condition Assessment

Condition assessment of the various assets has been undertaken IPWEA guidelines and Council requirements using the skills of consultants, experienced engineering and operational staff. All assets, with the exception of unsealed roads, have been rated using a 1 to 5 rating system where a rating of 1 represents "as new" condition and a rating of 5 represents "very poor" condition requiring renewal of the asset. Unsealed Roads have been rated utilising a 1 to 3 rating system where a rating of 1 represents "as new" condition and a rating of 3 represents "very poor" condition requiring renewal of the asset.

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:

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Plant & equipment, office equipment and furniture & fittings

Plant & equipment, office equipment and furniture & fittings are valued at cost but are disclosed at fair value in the notes. The purchase cost of these assets is taken as their fair value. There has been no change in the valuation process during the period.

Operational land

The valuation of Council's operational land was undertaken as at 30 June 2018 by Nicholas Brady Valuations (NICHOLAS BRADY AAPI (VAL,P&M) Certified Practising Valuer, Real Estate Valuers, Registration No. 3609).

The land value has been assessed by direct comparison on a rate per square metre, and has been valued in accordance with the Dungog Shire Council Draft LEP 2013. The valuations were based on the Draft LEP 2013 as the "market place" would also have due regard to the proposed zoning. Sale prices of comparable land parcels were considered where appropriate. The most significant unobservable input into the valuation of operational land is the price per square metre. These assets have been classified as using Level 2 valuation inputs due to the professional judgement required and valued using the Market Approach – the approach uses prices generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets. There have been no changes in the valuation process during the period.

Community Land

Land values based on the 2021 valuation made by the Valuer-General were used to value Council's community land, where the Valuer-General did not provide a land value, an average unit rate based on similar properties was used taking into regard the highest or best use for the land. As these rates are not considered to be observable market evidence they have been classified as Level 3 valuation inputs. There has been no change in the valuation process during the period.

Buildings

Council's buildings were valued using the summation (cost) approach by Nicholas Brady Valuations (NICHOLAS BRADY AAPI (VAL, P&M) Certified Practising Valuer, Real Estate Valuers, Registration No. 3609) as at 30 June 2018.

Having regard to the specialised nature of the majority of the improvements, Council's buildings were valued by the summation approach, whereby the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements is added to the land value.

The replacement cost of each building was estimated taking into account different components within the building, their use and useful lives. The unit rate could be supported by market evidence making it a level 2 input, however, inputs such as estimates of residual use, and patterns of consumption required significant professional judgement and impact significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, these assets have been valued using Level 3 unobservable inputs. There have been no changes in the valuation process during the period.

Roads

The valuation of the Council's Road assets was carried out as of 30 June 2019. This was completed by a third-party Information Management Group (IMG) and Council engineers.

Roads have been classified into regional, rural local sealed, rural local unsealed, urban local sealed and urban local unsealed roads categories for condition rating and valuation purposes.

Sealed Roads - All

Data collection - data collection for sealed roads was undertaken by external consultants utilising video and in-vehicle roughness count technologies. Where an intersection occurs, the pavement values are attributed to the through road.

Componentisation - road assets have been componentised in accordance with required guidelines. Sealed roads have been broken down into three (3) components being earthworks (non-depreciable), pavement and seal. The pavement and seal have been separated due to different life expectations for these two components. Costs are based upon existing road dimensions.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by external consultants utilising video and in-vehicle roughness count technologies. The roads have been segmented and the pavement condition information detailed for each segment. Condition indicators were collected as follows:-

- · Regional Roads:
 - o Roughness NAASRA standards used
 - o Pavement defects by area
 - o Surface defects by area
 - o Cracking all cracking types recorded by area
- · Local Sealed Roads (Rural and Urban):
 - o Pavement defects by area
 - o Surface defects by area
 - o Cracking all cracking types recorded by area

From the above condition indicators, a 1 to 5 rating system was utilised to identify the condition of the asset.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the road was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining based upon an exponential decay curve as shown below:

Rating	Factor applied	Percentage Depreciated	% Life Remaining
1	0	0 %	100 %
2	4	16 %	84 %
3	9	36 %	64 %
4	16	64 %	36 %
5	25	100 %	0 %

Useful life - traffic volumes and geographical location play little part in the life of a road asset as it is assumed that the asset was designed for the traffic loadings to be carried. Useful lives have therefore been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards as follows:

- Earthworks no useful life has been applied as earthworks do not depreciate over time.
- Pavement the useful life of a sealed pavement was adopted as 60 years based upon the following:

0 year - Year of construction

15 years - Reseal 30 years - Rehabilitation 45 years - Reseal

60 years - Full reconstruction

Seal - The useful life of the seal was based on 20 years as per industry standard;

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined as follows:

 Earthworks - CRC is based on topography to determine the amount of earthworks required and current costings for the construction of the earthworks in today's dollars;

- Pavement CRC has been based upon the cost to rehabilitate these roads utilising the average of three (3) recent projects undertaken by Council;
- Seal CRC has been based upon current contracted sealing costs through Dungog Shire Council's involvement with the regional procurement tenders.
 - Residual values in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of sealed roads, it was determined that the following residual values apply:
- Earthworks have an indefinite life/residual value and will therefore not be depreciated;
- Pavements whilst pavements may have some residual value in terms of the possibility of the in-situ material being
 re-used in the rehabilitation of the pavement. It has, however, been determined that existing pavements would need
 to be treated (stabilised) or replaced at the end of their useful lives and the cost of such would more or less negate
 the value of that pavement component. Therefore, the residual value has been determined to have no material value
 in the calculation of depreciation;
- · Seals These have no financial implications on the application of the next seal. Therefore there is no residual value.

Depreciation - all sealed road assets have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Data Limitations – inputs such as estimated patterns of consumption, residual values, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally, due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets, there may be some uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets.

Unsealed Roads - All

Data collection - data collection for sealed roads was undertaken by external consultants utilising video and in-vehicle roughness count technologies. Where an intersection occurs, the pavement values are attributed to the through road.

Componentisation - the road asset has been componentised in accordance with required guidelines. As there is no "surface" on unsealed roads, the unsealed road asset has been broken down into two (2) components being earthworks (non-depreciable) and pavement. Costs are based upon existing road dimensions.

Condition - The roads have been segmented and assessment undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. As the surface condition of unsealed roads is highly changeable due to weather and climatic conditions, the condition was then based upon the depth of gravel on individual sections. From these indicators, a 1 to 3 rating system was utilised to identify the condition of the asset.

Percentage life remaining - as the rating of the road was based upon depth of gravel and it is expected that this depth will deteriorate consistently over time, the percentage of life remaining was based upon a straight line depreciation model. This process may be reviewed for future revaluations.

Useful life - Useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards as follows:

- · Earthworks no useful life has been applied as earthworks do not depreciate over time.
- Pavement the useful life of the unsealed pavement was adopted as 20 years based upon experience and observed lives of assets.
 - Current Replacement Cost (CRC) the CRC has been determined as follows:
- Earthworks CRC has been based on topography to determine the amount of earthworks required and current costings for the construction of the earthworks in today's dollars;
- Pavement CRC has been based upon the minimum gravel depths as determined by Council standards as set out in Council's "Road Strategy", normal Council practice and current costings for the construction of the pavement in today's dollars.

Residual values - In practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of unsealed roads, it was determined that the following residual values apply:

- Earthworks have an indefinite life/residual value and will therefore not be depreciated;
- Pavements in the case of unsealed road pavements, full depreciation or end of useful life is determined when there is no residual gravel on the pavement. By definition, there is no material available to be re-used therefore there is no residual value for the determination of depreciation.

Depreciation - all unsealed road assets have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Data limitations – inputs such as estimated patterns of consumption, residual values, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally, due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets, there may be some uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets.

Bridges

In accordance with the definitions used by the Grants Commission, a structure with an opening of greater than 6m in deck length is assessed as a bridge. Bridges have been broken down into timber structures (full or part timber construction) and non-timber structures (primarily concrete or concrete/steel structures) for condition rating and valuation purposes.

Timber Bridges

Data collection - data collection for timber bridges was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions.

Componentisation - timber bridge assets have been componentised into two (2) components being substructure and superstructure. The substructure and superstructure have been separated to allow for differential condition rating of these two components.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each bridge. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of each component of the asset and an average condition of these two components adopted as the overall bridge condition.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the timber bridge was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining based upon an exponential decay curve as shown below:

Rating	Percentage Depreciated	% Life Remaining
1	0 %	100 %
2	16 %	84 %
3	36 %	64 %
4	64 %	36 %
5	100 %	0 %

Useful life - useful lives have therefore been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards. The useful life of a timber bridge has been adopted as 50 years.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of timber bridges, there would be no residual components that would have any value in the replacement of the asset with a concrete structure. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all timber bridges have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Data Limitations – inputs such as estimated patterns of consumption, residual values, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally, due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets, there may be some uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets.

Non-Timber Bridges

Data collection - data collection for non-timber bridges was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions.

Componentisation - non-timber bridge assets have not been componentised any further than it being a single asset.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each bridge. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of the asset.

Percentage life remaining - as non-timber bridges deteriorate at a different rate to timber bridges, the following exponential decay curve was utilised to calculate the percentage of life remaining:

Rating	Percentage Depreciated	% Life Remaining
1	0 %	100 %
2	16 %	84 %
3	36 %	64 %
4	64 %	36 %
5	100 %	0 %

Useful life - useful lives have therefore been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards. The useful life of a non-timber bridge has been adopted as 80 years.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined based upon the Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook, recent bridge tenders received by Council and industry standards.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of non-timber bridges, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the 80 year useful life and therefore would not have any value in the replacement of the asset. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all non-timber bridges have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Data limitations – inputs such as estimated patterns of consumption, residual values, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally, due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets, there may be some uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets.

Rural stormwater drainage & causeways

Drainage structures on the rural road network have been broken down into culvert structures and causeways.

Culvert Structures

Data collection - data collection was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions. There is a limitation in the data due to only 23% of unsealed rural roads, 48% of sealed rural roads and 96% of regional roads stormwater network being inspected and the data from this applied across the entire rural stormwater network.

Componentisation - the culvert asset has been componentised into two (2) components being the culvert pipe or box section and the headwall component. These have been separated to allow for differential condition rating of these two components.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each structure. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of each component of the asset and an average condition of these two components adopted as the overall culvert structure condition.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the structure was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining based upon an exponential decay curve as shown below:

Rating	Percentage Depreciated	% Life Remaining
1	0 %	100 %
2	16 %	84 %
3	36 %	64 %
4	64 %	36 %
5	100 %	0 %

Useful life - useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards. Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of concrete culvert structures, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the initial useful life and therefore would not have any value in the replacement of the asset. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all concrete culvert structures have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Causeways

Data collection - data collection for causeways was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions.

Componentisation - the causeway asset has been componentised into two (2) components being the culvert pipe or box section (if existing) and the causeway component. These have been separated to allow for differential condition rating of these two components.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each bridge. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of the asset.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the structure was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining based upon an exponential decay curve as shown below:

Rating	Percentage Depreciated	% Life Remaining
1	0 %	100 %
2	16 %	84 %
3	36 %	64 %
4	64 %	36 %
5	100 %	0 %

Useful life - useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook.

Residual values - n practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of concrete causeway structures, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the 80 year useful life and therefore would not have any value in the replacement of the asset. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all causeway structures have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Urban stormwater drainage

Council's urban drainage assets were revalued for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 by Council's Engineering Department.

Data collection - data collection was undertaken via works as executed construction plans and checked via field observation by Council staff to determine dimensions and age.

Componentisation - the asset has been componentised into individual components within the asset class.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by age due to the high accuracy of construction plans, which are spot-checked via field observation by Council Engineering staff. Condition information was then derived for each structure. A 1 to 5 rating system was subsequently utilised to determine the condition of drainage structure.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the asset was then utilised to determine the percentage of life remaining.

Useful life - useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and modelling per Dr. Peter Coombes.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and NSW Reference Rate Manual 2014 with CPI adjustment.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of concrete culvert structures, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the initial useful life and therefore would not have any value in the replacement of the asset. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all drainage structures have been assessed as to their condition based on age and field checks. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on that condition assessment. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Footpath, kerb & gutter and guardrail

Ancillary items on the road network have been broken down into footpaths, kerb & gutter and guardrail assets.

Footpaths and Kerb & Gutter

Data collection - data collection was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions and use of aerial photography for confirmation.

Componentisation - footpaths, bike paths and kerb & gutter have been segmented to different locations and identified as individual assets.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each asset. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of each asset.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the asset was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining.

Useful life - useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of these assets, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the initial useful life. Whilst there may be a residual earthworks value, this would be negated by the cost to remove the existing fully depreciated asset. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all of these assets have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Guardrail

Data Collection - data collection was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions and use of aerial photography for confirmation.

Componentisation - guardrail sections have been identified as individual assets.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each section. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of each asset.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the guardrail was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining.

Useful life - useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of guardrail, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the initial useful life. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all guardrail assets have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Park assets (non-building) & other structures

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E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Data collection - data collection was undertaken via physical measurement by Council staff to determine dimensions and use of aerial photography for confirmation.

Componentisation - asset have been identified as individual assets.

Condition - condition assessment was undertaken by experienced Council engineering and operational staff. Condition information was detailed for each section. A 1 to 5 rating system was then utilised to identify the condition of each asset.

Percentage life remaining - the rating of the asset was then used to calculate the percentage of life remaining.

Useful life - useful lives have been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets and industry standards.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) - the CRC has been determined has been determined based upon experience, observed lives of assets, industry standards and Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook.

Residual values - in practice, the residual value of many assets or components of such are often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. In the case of these assets, there would be no residual components that would be expected to last double the initial useful life. Therefore there is no residual value applied.

Depreciation - all of these assets have been assessed as to their condition. The remaining life of the asset has then been determined based on the condition assessment, the percentage life remaining and the overall useful life of the asset. The residual depreciable value of the asset was then divided by the remaining useful life to determine the annual depreciation rate.

Landfill and quarry assets

See note C3-5 for background and breakdown of these assets.

Values are estimates of rehabilitation costs, and these included capping of landfill, revegetation of roadside quarries, battering of high walls, safety fencing and other associated restoration works.

There is extensive professional judgement which impacts significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally, due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets, there is uncertainty regarding the design, specification and dimensions of these assets.

Inputs include discount rates, cost escalation, cost timing and regulation changes.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

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

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

	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		
Building specialised	Cost approach	Gross replacement costAsset conditionRemaining useful lifeResidual value
Other structures	Cost approach	Gross replacement costAsset conditionRemaining useful lifeResidual value
Roads	Cost approach	Gross replacement costAsset conditionRemaining useful lifeResidual value
Bridges	Cost approach	Gross replacement costAsset conditionRemaining useful lifeResidual value
Bulk earthworks	Cost approach	 Gross replacement cost Asset condition Remaining useful life Residual value
Footpaths	Cost approach	 Gross replacement cost Asset condition Remaining useful life Residual value
Stormwater drainage	Cost approach	 Gross replacement cost Asset condition Remaining useful life Residual value
Other assets	Cost approach	Gross replacement cost Asset condition Remaining useful life Residual value
Restoration assets	Cost approach	Environmental legislation, timing of expected cash outflows, asset condition

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

	Communit	y Land	Building sp	ecialised	Other structures		Roads	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
\$ '000		Restated						
Opening balance	5,430	4,190	14,409	7,811	918	870	139,409	117,215
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	82	482	1,406	288	42	_	6,189	6,077
Disposals (WDV)	_	_	_	(12)	_	_	(1,663)	(484)
Depreciation and impairment	_	_	(719)	(583)	(98)	(56)	(3,196)	(3,142)
Revaluation	4,894	758	3,203	4,889	142	104	13,445	18,793
Transfer from WIP	_	_	373	2,016	_	_	3,847	950
Closing balance	10,406	5,430	18,672	14,409	1,004	918	158.031	139.409

	Bridg	jes	Bulk eart	hworks	Footpa	ths	Stormwater	drainage
\$ '000	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Opening balance	48,105	41,723	188,070	170,666	1,583	1,020	31,311	27,023
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	5,708	1,384	1,408	913	_	59	314	915
Disposals (WDV)	(870)	(174)	_	_	_	_	_	_
Depreciation and impairment	(963)	(619)	_	_	(34)	(34)	(516)	(458)
Revaluation	4,759	5,760	11,105	16,128	165	538	2,180	3,616
Transfer from WIP	2,880	31	563	363	_	_	618	215
Closing balance	59,619	48,105	201,146	188,070	1,714	1,583	33,907	31,311

	Other assets		Restoration assets		Swimming pools		open space / recreational assets	
\$ '000	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Opening balance	194	161	7,509	4,432	281	171	3,567	2,428
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	215	72	_	_	9	6	385	313
Disposals (WDV)	_	_	_	_	_	_	(16)	_
Depreciation and impairment	(57)	(39)	(559)	(324)	(81)	(30)	(474)	(387)
Revaluation	_	_	1,096	3,401	199	134	654	401
Transfer from WIP	_	_	_	_	_	_	33	812
Closing balance	352	194	8,046	7,509	408	281	4,149	3.567

	Total	
	2023	2022
\$ '000		Restated
Opening balance	440,786	377,710
Purchases (GBV)	15,758	10,509
Disposals (WDV)	(2,549)	(670)
Depreciation and impairment	(6,697)	(5,672)
Revaluation	41,842	54,522
Transfer from WIP	8,314	4,387
Closing balance	497,454	440,786

Highest and best use

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

E3-1 Contingencies

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

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

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

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

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

Description of the funding arrangements.

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

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

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

^{*} For 180 Point Members, employers are required to contribute 8.0% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2023 (increasing to 8.5% 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 \$20.0 million for 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2022. 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 past service contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

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

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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2023 was \$40,226.48. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2022.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$32,562. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$46,244.76.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2023 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,290.9	
Past Service Liabilities	2,236.1	102.4%
Vested Benefits	2,253.6	101.7%

^{*} excluding other accumulation accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to Council is 0.18%.

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

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

Investment return	6.0% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CDI	6.0% for FY 22/23
linorease in or i	2.5% per annum thereafter

^{*} Plus promotional increases

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

Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position above is a prelimnary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Fund's Actuary, the final end of year review, which will be a triennial actuarial investigation will be completed by December 2023.

(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 this year may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

(iii) StateCover Limited

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

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

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

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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

2. Other liabilities

(i) Third party claims

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

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

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Land under roads

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

(ii) Infringement notices/fines

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

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

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

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

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

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

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	958	1,056
Post-employment benefits	92	107
Termination benefits	169	_
Total	1,219	1,163

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 \$ '000	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments	Terms and conditions	Impairment provision on outstanding balances	Impairment expense
2022 Concrete products ¹	83	_		_	_

⁽¹⁾ Council purchased concrete and associated products during the year from two companies that had close family members of Dungog Shire Council's KMP as key owners. Amounts were billed based on normal rates for such supplies and were due and payable under normal payment terms following Council's procurement processes.

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2023	2022
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	16	16
Councillors' fees	79	70
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	20	25
Total	115	111

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2023	2022
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 - Financial year end of 30 June 2023	110	_
Audit and review of financial statements - Financial year end of 30 June 2022	30	60
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	140	60
Total Auditor-General remuneration	140	60
Total audit fees	140	60

G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	2023	2022 Restated
Net operating result from Income Statement	13,350	12,390
Add / (less) non-cash items:	,	,
Depreciation and amortisation	7,262	6,134
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	2,509	203
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:	,	
- Rehabilitation provision decrement	_	(919)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	377	486
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	73	607
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(76)	7
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(209)	(3)
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	(215)	(20)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	(617)	(1,612)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(391)	344
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	2	(4)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	218	(330)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	318	238
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	(2,740)	2,147
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	86	(324)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	2,255	4,806
Net cash flows from operating activities	22,202	24,150

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2023	2022
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Other	5,838	2,835
Total commitments	5,838	2,835
These expenditures are payable as follows:		
Within the next year	5,838	2,835
Total payable	5,838	2,835
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	393	236
Future grants and contributions	5,445	2,599
Total sources of funding	5,838	2,835

Details of capital commitments

Major projects that Council has material commitments for at 30 June 2023 and anticipated to be spent during 2023-2024 include:

Bridgeworks - Dusodie Bridge

Bridgeworks - Mates Creek Bridge

Bridgeworks - Weldon Rumbel's Bridge Bridgeworks - Jordan's Bridge

Bridgeworks - Reeves Bridge

Bridgeworks - Ashards Bridge Bridgeworks - Packham's Bridge

Bridgeworks - Hick's Bridge

Bridgeworks - Osmonds Bridge

Bridgeworks - Kingfisher Creek Bridge

G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

G4 Changes from prior year statements

G4-1 Correction of errors

Prior period errors have been identified during the years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 relating to revenue recognition surrounding grant funding and also the treatment of the cost of an asset acquisition as operating expenditure.

In 2021 grant income was not correctly recognised according to the satisfactory completion of performance obligations under grant agreements which resulted in an understatement of grant income of \$0.32m. Contract assets were understated by \$0.85m and contract liabilities by \$0.53m.

In 2022 grant income was not correctly recognised according to the satisfactory completion of performance obligations under grant agreements which resulted in an understatement of grant income of \$2.16m. Contract assets were understated by \$1.43m and contract liabilities overstated by \$1.05m, of which \$0.32m related to the acquisition of a property asset, as described below.

Council also incorrectly recognised the cost of the acquisition of a property asset in 2022 as an operating expense. This resulted in an overstatement of operating expenditure of \$0.482m and an understatement of infrastructure assets of the same amount.

The errors identified above have been corrected by:

- restating the balances at the beginning of the earliest period presented (1 July 2021) and taking the adjustment through
 to accumulated surplus at that date, for prior period errors relating to revenue recognition surrounding grant funding
- restating the balances for the year ended 30 June 2022, for the prior period error relating to the asset acquisition.

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

Changes to the opening Statement of Financial Position at 1 July 2021

Statement of Financial Position

	Original	Impact	Restated
\$ '000	Balance 1 July, 2021	Increase/ (decrease)	Balance 1 July, 2021
Contract assets	270	851	1,121
Total current assets	22,779	851	23,630
Total assets	421,870	851	422,721
Contract liabilities	5,228	530	5,758
Total current liabilities	11,255_	530	11,785
Total liabilities	37,635	530	38,165
Net assets	384,235	321	384,556
Accumulated surplus	129,135	321_	129,456
Total equity	384,235	321	384,556

Adjustments to the comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original	Impact	Restated
	Balance	Increase/	Balance
	30 June, 2022	(decrease)	30 June, 2022
Contract assets	1,304	1,428	2,732

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G4-1 Correction of errors (continued)

C 1000	Original Balance	Impact Increase/	Restated Balance
\$ '000	30 June, 2022	(decrease)	30 June, 2022
Total current assets	27,414	1,428	28,842
Infrastructure property plant & equipment	466,114	482	466,596
Total non-current assets	466,915	482	467,397
Total assets	494,329	1,910	496,239
Contract liabilities	10,819	(1,049)	9,770
Total current liabilities	16,514	(1,049)	15,465
Total liabilities	47,715	(1,049)	46,666
Net assets	446,614	2,959	449,573
Accumulated surplus	138,887	2,959	141,846
Total equity	446,614	2,959	449,573

Income Statement

	Original	lunnaat	Doototod
	Original	Impact	Restated
	Balance	Increase/	Balance
\$ '000	30 June, 2022	(decrease)	30 June, 2022
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	14,484	2,156	16,640
Total income from continuing operations	33,802	2,156	35,958
Materials & services	10,562	(482)	10,080
Total expenses from continuing operations	24,050	(482)	23,568
Net operating result for the year	9,752	2,638	12,390
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions			
provided for capital purposes	(4,732)	482	(4,250)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2022	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2022
Net operating result for the year	9,752	2,638	12,390
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council	62,379	2,638	65,017

G5 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2023

G5-1 Summary of developer contributions

	Opening	Contribution	ons received during the yea	ar	Interest and			Held as	Cumulative balance of internal
\$ '000	balance at 1 July 2022	Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other	investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	restricted asset at 30 June 2023	borrowings (to)/from
Roads	388	_	_	_	13	_	_	401	_
Traffic facilities	7	_	_	_	-	_	_	7	_
Open space	5,543	_	_	_	192	(322)	_	5,413	_
Community facilities	139	_	_	_	5	_	_	144	_
Other	1,297	841	_	_	59	(540)	_	1,657	_
Bushfire	52	_	_	_	2	_	_	54	_
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	7,426	841	-	_	271	(862)	_	7,676	-
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	7,426	841	_	_	271	(862)	_	7,676	_
S7.11 not under plans	124	136	_	_	9	_	_	269	_
Total contributions	7,550	977	_	_	280	(862)	_	7,945	_

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.

G5-2 Developer contributions by plan

	Opening	Contribution	ons received during the year		Interest and			Held as	Cumulative balance of internal
\$ '000		investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	restricted asset at 30 June 2023	borrowings (to)/from			
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 2									
Roads	11	_	_	_	_	_	_	11	_
Traffic facilities	7	_	_	_	_	_	_	7	-
Open space	18	_	_	_	1	_	_	19	-
Community facilities	33	_	_	_	1	_	_	34	_
Bushfire	22	_	_	_	1	_	_	23	_
Total	91_	_	_	_	3	_	_	94	_
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 3									
Roads	377	_	_	_	13	_	_	390	_
Open space	31	_	_	_	_	_	_	31	_
Community facilities	106	_	_	_	4	_	_	110	_
Bushfire	30	_	_	_	1	_	_	31	_
Other	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_
Total	546	_	_	_	18	_	_	564	_

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G5-2 Developer contributions by plan (continued)

	Opening	Contribution	ons received during the year		Interest and			Held as	Cumulative balance of internal
\$ '000	balance at 1 July 2022	Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other	investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	restricted asset at 30 June 2023	borrowings (to)/from
\$ 000	1 July 2022			Other	income earned	expended	borrowings	asset at 30 Julie 2023	(to)/Iroin
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 4									
Other	196	_	_	_	8	_	_	204	_
Sports fields	1,720	_	_	_	59	(102)	_	1,677	_
Parklands	83	_	_	_	3	_	_	86	_
Swimming pools	447	_	_	_	17	_	_	464	_
Indoor sports	465	_	_	_	17	_	_	482	_
Local community centre	164	_	_	_	6	_	_	170	_
District community centre	113	_	_	_	4	_	_	117	_
Youth venue	86	_	_	_	3	_	_	89	_
Arts and crafts centre	24	_	_	_	1	_	_	25	_
Aged facilities	80	_	_	_	3	_	_	83	_
Library	249	_	_	_	1	(220)	_	30	_
Pre school	305	_	_	_	11	_	_	316	_
Rural sub-arterial roads	287	_	_	_	11	_	_	298	_
Rural local roads	406	_	_	_	15	_	_	421	_
Traffic management	34	_	_	_	1	_	_	35	_
Bikeways facilities	93	_	_	_	4	_	_	97	_
Fire service	481	_	_	_	18	_	_	499	_
Section 94 administration	252	_	_	_	9	_	_	261	_
Unsealed roads and bridges	9	_	_	_	_	_	_	9	_
Total	5,494	_	_	_	191	(322)	_	5,363	_
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 5									
Roads	976	661	_	_	49	(290)	_	1,396	_
Open space	290	167	_	_	8	(250)	_	215	_
Other	29	13	_	_	2	(230)	_	44	_
Total	1,295	841			59	(540)		1,655	
	1,230	041			59	(340)		1,000	

G5-3 Contributions not under plans

	Opening	Contributio	ons received during the year	r	Interest and			Held as	Cumulative balance of internal
\$ '000	balance at 1 July 2022	Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other	investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	restricted asset at 30 June 2023	borrowings (to)/from
S7.11 CONTRIBUTIONS - NOT U	NDER A PLAN								
Roads	115	136	_	_	9	_	_	260	_
Open space	9_	_	_	_	_	_	_	9	_
Total	124	136	_	_	9	_	_	269	_

G6 Statement of performance measures

G6-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

	Amounts	Indicator	India	cators	Benchmark	
			Restated	Restated		
\$ '000	2023	2023	2022	2021		
1. Operating performance ratio						
Total continuing operating revenue excluding						
capital grants and contributions less operating	(0.440)					
expenses 1,2	(6,142)	(25.16)%	(20.95)%	(9.23)%	> 0.00%	
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	24,410					
2. Own source operating revenue ratio						
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all						
grants and contributions 1	14,831	31.99%	35.34%	47.66%	> 60.00%	
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	46,364					
3. Unrestricted current ratio						
Current assets less all external restrictions	10,589	2.06x	2.13x	4.68x	> 1.50x	
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	5,137	2.00X	2.13X	4.00X	> 1.50X	
4. Debt service cover ratio						
Operating result before capital excluding interest						
and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	1,618	2.16x	3.17x	3.00x	> 2.00x	
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	748			o.cox		
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding						
percentage Rates and annual charges outstanding	882					
Rates and annual charges collectable	12,159	7.25%	6.91%	6.22%	< 10.00%	
Tates and annual onlinges concotable	12,139					
6. Cash expense cover ratio						
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all						
term deposits	21,005	11.33	16.47	17.45	> 3.00	
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	1,854	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

End of the audited financial statements

⁽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

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

H1-1 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

198 Dowling Street Dungog NSW 2420

Contact details

Mailing Address: PO Box 95 Dungog NSW 2420

Telephone: 02 4995 7777 **Facsimile:** 02 4995 7750

Officers

General Manager Gareth Curtis

Responsible Accounting Officer

Shaun Chandler

Auditors

Auditor General NSW

Other information ABN: 62 610 350 256

Opening hours:

8:45am - 4:30pm Monday to Friday

Internet: www.dungog.nsw.gov.au

Email: shirecouncil@dungog.nsw.gov.au

Elected members

Mayor

John Connors



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements Dungog Shire Council

To the Councillors of Dungog Shire Council

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dungog Shire Council (the Council), which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, 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 2023, 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 'Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment' to the financial statements, the Council has not recognised rural fire-fighting equipment as assets in the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2023. 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 refer to control of an asset as being the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. Control includes the ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from, an asset.

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

- these assets are vested in the Council under section 119(2) of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (Rural Fires Act), giving the Council legal ownership
- the Council has the ability, outside of emergency events as defined in section 44 of the Rural Fires Act, to prevent the NSW Rural Fire Service from directing the use of the rural fire-fighting equipment by either not entering into a service agreement, or cancelling the existing service agreement that was signed on 15 September 2009
- 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 the assets are provided to the 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 assets that should be recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and related notes as at 30 June 2023
- 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 2023
- determine the impact on the 'Operating performance' and 'Own source operating revenue' ratios in Note G6-1 'Statement of performance measures – consolidated results'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 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 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 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.

Willen

Lawrissa Chan
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

9 February 2024 SYDNEY



Councillor John Connors Mayor Dungog Shire Council PO Box 95 DUNGOG NSW 2420

Contact:

Lawrissa Chan

Phone no:

02 9275 7255

Our ref:

R008-16585809-44701

9 February 2024

Dear Mayor

Report on the Conduct of the Audit for the year ended 30 June 2023 Dungog Shire Council

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Dungog Shire Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2023 as required by section 415 of the *Local Government Act* 1993 (the Act).

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

This Report on the Conduct of the Audit (the Report) for the Council for the year ended 30 June 2023 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

The Council has not recognised rural fire-fighting equipment as assets within 'Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment' in the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2023. 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 refer to control of an asset as being the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. Control includes the ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from, an asset.

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

 these assets are vested in the Council under section 119(2) of the Rural Fires Act 1997 (Rural Fires Act), giving the Council legal ownership

- the Council has the ability, outside of emergency events as defined in section 44 of the Rural Fires Act, to prevent the NSW Rural Fire Service from directing the use of the rural fire-fighting equipment by either not entering into a service agreement, or cancelling the existing service agreement that was signed on 15 September 2009
- 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 the assets are provided to the 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 2023 financial statements.

This has resulted in the audit opinion on the Council's 30 June 2023 general purpose financial statements (GPFS) to be modified.

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

Control deficiencies identified in Council's Information Technology (IT) and Cyber Security environment

Our review of Council's IT environment identify the following deficiencies:

- lack of review of user access logs (including privileged access)
- password parameters not meeting best practice complexity requirements
- absence of IT risk register
- · lack of policies covering IT security, change management and user access and monitoring.

We also identified deficiencies relating to council's cyber security framework, policies and procedures.

Lack of segregation of duties over the processing of manual journals

Manual journals can be prepared and posted to the system by the same employee without an independent review.

Quality and timeliness of financial reporting

The quality of work papers supporting the financial statements requires substantial improvement. Key work papers for multiple areas of the financial statements did not initially reconcile to the financial statements, which significantly delayed the audit. There were numerous misstatements, including two prior period errors and disclosure changes made to the financial statements. This has been an ongoing audit issue since 2019–20.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2023	2022*	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	11.4	10.3	10.7
Grants and contributions revenue	31.5	23.3	35.2
Operating result from continuing operations	13.4	12.4	8.1
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	(8.6)	(4.3)	100.0

^{*} The 2022 comparatives have been restated to correct a prior period error relating to revenue recognition surrounding grant funding and also the incorrect treatment of the cost of an asset acquisition as operating expenditure. Note G4 of the financial statements provides details of the prior period error.

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$11.4 million) increased by \$1.1 million (10.7 per cent) in 2022–23 due to Council's approved special rate variation of 10 per cent.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$31.5 million) increased by \$8.2 million (35.2 per cent) in 2022–23 due to revenue from transport (other roads and bridges) funding of \$2.3 million and transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant) of \$2.8 million.

The Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$13.4 million including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$7.3 million) was \$1.0 million higher than the 2021–22 result. This was mainly due to an increase in grants and contributions.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (deficit of \$8.6 million) was \$4.3 million lower than the 2021–22 result. This was mainly due to the increase in materials and services expenditure.

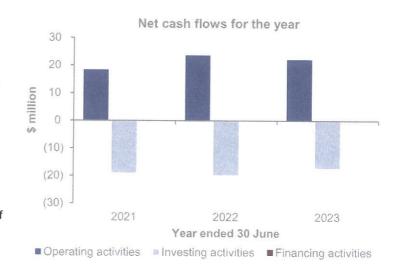
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows illustrates the flow of cash and cash equivalents moving in and out of council during the year.

Council's cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2023 was \$11.0 million (2022: \$6.2 million).

Net cashflows from operating and financing activities have remained steady compared with the prior year.

Net cashflows used in investing activities has decreased by \$2.6 million as there were no purchases of investments in 2022–23.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2023	2022	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents			Externally restricted balances comprise mainly of
and investments 21.8 2		24.5	developer contributions and specific purpose
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			unexpended grants. The decrease in externally restricted funds is due to a reduction in specific purpose unexpended grants.
investments:			Internal allocations are determined by council policies
 External restrictions 	16.5	18.5	or decisions, which are subject to change. The increase
• Internal allocations 12.5 4.4		4.4	in internal allocations is mainly due to special projects.

Debt

At 30 June 2023, Council had \$3.9 million in secured loans (\$4.1 million in 2021-22).

Council has an accumulated drawdown facility limit of \$0.085 million as at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$0.085 million). As at 30 June 2023, \$0.070 million of the total facility remains unutilised.

PERFORMANCE

Performance measures

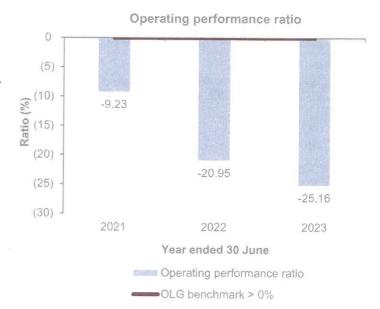
The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning and Environment.

Operating performance ratio

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

The 2022 and 2021 ratios were restated to correct a prior period error.

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

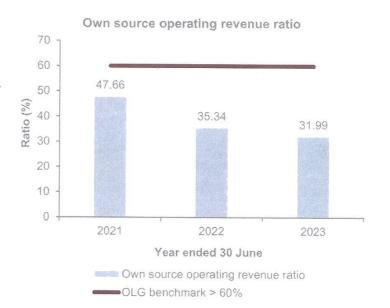


Own source operating revenue ratio

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

The 2022 and 2021 ratios were restated to correct a prior period error.

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

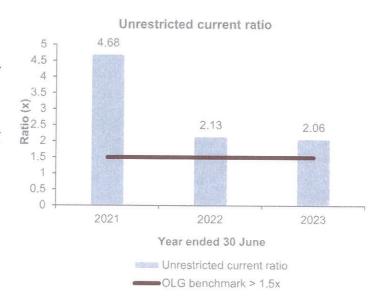


Unrestricted current ratio

The Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The 2022 and 2021 ratios were restated to correct a prior period error.

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

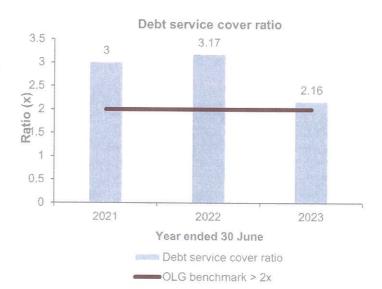


Debt service cover ratio

The Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The 2022 and 2021 ratios were restated to correct a prior period error.

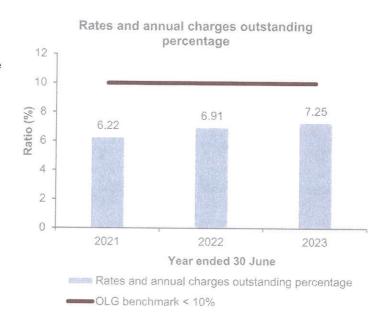
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

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

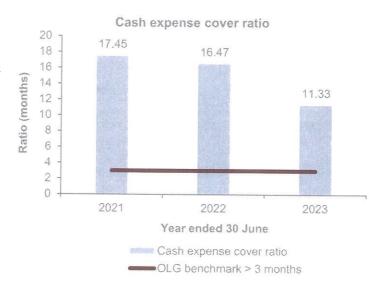


Cash expense cover ratio

The Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The 2022 and 2021 ratios were restated to correct a prior period error.

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



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council renewed \$20.0 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2022–23 financial year. This was mainly spent on roads and bridges. A further \$3.8 million was spent on new assets.

Legislative compliance

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

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

Lawrissa Chan Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

SPECIAL SCHEDULES for the year ended 30 June 2023



Special Schedules for the year ended 30 June 2023

Contents	Page
Special Schedules:	
Permissible income for general rates	3
Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023	6

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2022/23	Calculation 2023/24
		2022,20	
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	а	8,403	9,274
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	29	71
Notional general income	c = a + b	8,432	9,345
Permissible income calculation			
Special variation percentage ³	d	10.00%	10.00%
Plus special variation amount	h = d x (c + g)	843	934
Sub-total	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	9,275	10,279
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	I	(1)	2
Sub-total	n = (I + m)	(1)	2
Total permissible income	o = k + n	9,274	10,281
Less notional general income yield	р	9,274	10,281
Catch-up or (excess) result	q = o - p	_	-
Carry forward to next year ⁶	t = q + r + s	_	_

Notes

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates Dungog Shire Council

To the Councillors of Dungog Shire Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Dungog Shire Council (the Council) for the year ending 30 June 2024.

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 2022–23 (LG Code) and is in accordance with the books and records of the Council.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 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 and Special Schedule 'Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023'.

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.

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.

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Lawrissa Chan

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

9 February 2024 SYDNEY

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	agreed level of service set by	2022/23 Required maintenance ^a	2022/23 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets			a percent ent cost	
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings	2,722	13,158	681	303	18,672	45,430	8.0%	13.0%	50.0%	23.0%	6.0%
	Sub-total	2,722	13,158	681	303	18,672	45,430	8.0%	13.0%	50.0%	23.0%	6.0%
Other structures Other structures		169	411	32	61	1,004	2,112	14.0%	20.0%	35.0%	23.0%	8.0%
	Sub-total	169	411	32	61	1,004	2,112	14.0%	20.0%	35.0%	23.0%	8.0%
Roads	Sealed roads	36,436	50,100	2,277	1,914	148,691	223,921	37.0%	24.0%	12.0%	10.0%	17.0%
	Unsealed roads	861	1,723	172	376	9,340	16,937	2.0%	12.0%	76.0%	7.0%	3.0%
	Bridges	2,710	5,420	305	71	59,619	88,889	27.0%	14.0%	52.0%	3.0%	4.0%
	Footpaths	397	730	32	36	1,714	3,123	1.0%	39.0%	37.0%	21.0%	2.0%
	Bulk earthworks	_	_	_	_	201,146	201,146	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	40,404	57,973	2,786	2,397	420,510	534,016	57.7%	13.0%	16.3%	5.0%	8.0%
Stormwater	Stormwater drainage	934	2,803	234	83	33,907	45,610	34.0%	15.0%	12.0%	33.0%	6.0%
drainage	Sub-total	934	2,803	234	83	33,907	45,610	34.0%	15.0%	12.0%	33.0%	6.0%
Open space /	Swimming pools	290	869	43	23	408	2,901	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%
recreational	Other	375	1,875	234	357	4,149	9,389	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%
assets	Sub-total	665	2,744	277	380	4,557	12,290	0.0%	40.0%	15.3%	44.7%	0.0%
	Total – all assets	44,894	77,089	4,010	3,224	478,650	639,458	51.3%	13.7%	18.4%	9.1%	7.5%

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

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

Condition Integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) description

Excellent/very good
 Good
 No work required (normal maintenance)
 Only minor maintenance work required

3 Satisfactory Maintenance work required

4 Poor Renewal required

5 Very poor
Urgent renewal/upgrading required

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023 (voluntary)

as at 30 June 2023

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

	Amounts	Indicator	Indio	Benchmark		
			Restated	Restated		
\$ '000	2023	2023	2022	2021		
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio						
Asset renewals 1	13,792	226.80%	405.000/	200 020/	> 400 000/	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,081	226.60%	405.82%	260.92%	> 100.00%	
Infrastructure backlog ratio Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	44,894	9.16%	8.92%	10.01%	< 2.00%	
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	490,237	3.1070	0.0270	10.0176	2.0070	
Asset maintenance ratio Actual asset maintenance Required asset maintenance	3,224 4,010	80.40%	72.19%	73.09%	> 100.00%	
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council Gross replacement cost	77,089 639,458	12.06%	12.16%	13.34%		

^(*) 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.

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023 (voluntary)

as at 30 June 2023

