

Goldenfields Water County Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2020

*To be innovative leaders in the supply and distribution of
water through regional efficiency, technical excellence and
customer service.*



Goldenfields Water County Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2020

To be innovative leaders in the supply and distribution of water through regional efficiency, technical excellence and customer service.



General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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Overview

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

84 Parkes Street
Temora NSW 2666

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

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

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in Note 2(b).

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

Goldenfields Water County Council
General Purpose Financial Statements
 for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 27 August 2020.



Clr Dennis Palmer
 Chairperson
 27 August 2020



Clr David McCann
 Deputy Chairperson
 27 August 2020



Aaron Drenovski
 General Manager
 27 August 2020



Michele Curran
 Responsible Accounting Officer
 27 August 2020

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Original unaudited budget 2020	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
Income from continuing operations				
5,335	Rates and annual charges	3a	5,447	5,243
15,717	User charges and fees	3b	17,464	17,335
210	Other revenues	3c	80	169
219	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	3d,3e	–	30
800	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	3d,3e	1,559	940
1,248	Interest and investment income	4	1,371	1,447
–	Rental income	11b	168	–
23,529	Total income from continuing operations		26,089	25,164
Expenses from continuing operations				
7,627	Employee benefits and on-costs	5a	7,441	6,587
3,181	Materials and contracts	5b	3,933	3,403
6,914	Depreciation and amortisation	5c	8,114	7,065
4,285	Other expenses	5d	4,657	5,146
–	Net losses from the disposal of assets	6	415	819
22,007	Total expenses from continuing operations		24,560	23,020
1,522	Operating result from continuing operations		1,529	2,144
1,522	Net operating result for the year		1,529	2,144
–	Net operating result attributable to council		1,529	2,144
–	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		(30)	1,204

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2020

\$ '000	Notes	2020	2019
Net operating result for the year (as per Income Statement)		1,529	2,144
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	10	(259)	3,708
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		(259)	3,708
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(259)	3,708
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,270	5,852
Total comprehensive income attributable to Council		1,270	5,852

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	Notes	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7(a)	5,672	1,888
Investments	7(b)	39,000	22,000
Receivables	8	5,958	6,706
Inventories	9	595	548
Total current assets		<u>51,225</u>	<u>31,142</u>
Non-current assets			
Investments	7(b)	10,000	27,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	10	262,817	264,678
Total non-current assets		<u>272,817</u>	<u>291,678</u>
Total assets		<u>324,042</u>	<u>322,820</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	1,262	1,657
Income received in advance	12	–	332
Provisions	13	2,437	1,797
Total current liabilities		<u>3,699</u>	<u>3,786</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	12	8	7
Provisions	13	118	80
Total non-current liabilities		<u>126</u>	<u>87</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,825</u>	<u>3,873</u>
Net assets		<u>320,217</u>	<u>318,947</u>
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	14	95,030	93,501
Revaluation reserves	14	225,187	225,446
Council equity interest		<u>320,217</u>	<u>318,947</u>
Total equity		<u>320,217</u>	<u>318,947</u>

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

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 2020

\$ '000	Notes	as at 30/06/20			as at 30/06/19		
		Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance		93,501	225,446	318,947	91,357	221,738	313,095
Net operating result for the year		1,529	–	1,529	2,144	–	2,144
Net operating result for the period		1,529	–	1,529	2,144	–	2,144
Other comprehensive income							
– Gain (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	10	–	(259)	(259)	–	3,708	3,708
Other comprehensive income		–	(259)	(259)	–	3,708	3,708
Total comprehensive income		1,529	(259)	1,270	2,144	3,708	5,852
Equity – balance at end of the reporting period		95,030	225,187	320,217	93,501	225,446	318,947

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

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 2020

Original unaudited budget 2020	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts:				
5,335	Annual charges		5,835	5,126
15,717	User charges and fees		17,820	17,534
1,248	Investment and interest revenue received		1,513	1,421
1,219	Grants and contributions		1,558	985
210	Other		1,764	1,695
Payments:				
(7,627)	Employee benefits and on-costs		(6,847)	(6,579)
(3,181)	Materials and contracts		(5,098)	(4,162)
–	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts refunded		(28)	(1)
(4,285)	Other		(5,806)	(5,351)
8,636	Net cash provided (or used in) operating activities	15b	10,711	10,668
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts:				
–	Sale of investment securities		–	12,000
474	Sale of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		669	839
Payments:				
–	Purchase of investment securities		–	(13,000)
(12,886)	Purchase of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		(7,596)	(9,757)
(12,412)	Net cash provided (or used in) investing activities		(6,927)	(9,918)
(3,776)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,784	750
1,888	Plus: cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	15a	1,888	1,138
(1,888)	Cash and cash equivalents – end of the year	15a	5,672	1,888
49,000	plus: Investments on hand – end of year	7(b)	49,000	49,000
47,112	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		54,672	50,888

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 01 October 2020. 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 (NSW)* and Regulations, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council is a not for-profit entity.

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

(a) Historical cost convention

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

(b) 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 10
- (ii) employee benefit provisions – refer Note 13.

Significant judgements in applying the council's accounting policies

- (i) Impairment of receivables

Council has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables – refer Note 8.

Monies and other assets received by Council

(a) The Consolidated Fund

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

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

General Purpose Operations (Water Services)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

New accounting standards and interpretations issued not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2020 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 1 July 2019.

Those newly adopted standards which had a material impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance and/or associated financial statement disclosures are further discussed at Note 14.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

\$ '000	Income from continuing operations		Expenses from continuing operations		Operating result from continuing operations		Grants included in income from continuing operations		Carrying amount of assets	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Functions or activities										
Water supplies	26,089	25,164	24,560	23,020	1,529	2,144	–	30	324,059	322,820
Total functions and activities	26,089	25,164	24,560	23,020	1,529	2,144	–	30	324,042	322,820

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

Water supplies

Council is responsible for water supply functions within the Local Government areas of Bland, Coolamon, Junee, Temora and parts of Cootamundra-Gundagai and Narrandera.

Council also supplies bulk water to Hilltops and other parts of Cootamundra-Gundagai.

Council does not undertake any other functions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 3. Revenue from continuing operations

\$ '000	AASB	2020	2019
(a) Rates and annual charges			
Annual charges			
<small>(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)</small>			
– Residential	1058 (1)	1,618	1,554
– Non-residential	1058 (1)	965	941
– Rural	1058 (1)	1,460	1,388
– Bulk supplies to councils	1058 (1)	1,477	1,444
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)		(158)	(168)
Annual charges levied		5,362	5,159
Pensioner subsidies received:			
– Water	1058 (1)	85	84
Total annual charges		5,447	5,243
TOTAL RATES AND ANNUAL CHARGES		5,447	5,243

The **AASB** notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council revenue:

15 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “at a point in time”,

15 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “over time”,

1058 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “at a point in time”, while

1058 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “over time”.

Accounting policy for rates and charges

Annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts which is the beginning of the rating period to which they relate.

Prepaid charges are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

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

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

2019 accounting policy

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 3. Revenue from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	AASB	2020	2019
(b) User charges and fees			
Specific user charges			
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Residential	1058 (1)	5,155	5,248
Non residential	1058 (1)	3,333	3,406
Rural	1058 (1)	3,631	3,377
Bulk supplies to councils	1058 (1)	5,104	4,891
Total specific user charges		17,223	16,922
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)			
Inspection services	1058 (1)	1	1
Private works	1058 (1)	4	91
Section 603 certificates	1058 (1)	45	43
Tapping fees	1058 (1)	132	104
Connection application fees	1058 (1)	41	56
Special meter reading fee	1058 (1)	3	5
Other	1058 (1)	15	13
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		241	313
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))			
Leaseback fees – Council vehicles - AASB16 applied in 2020 - refer Note 11b		–	100
Total fees and charges – other		–	100
TOTAL USER CHARGES AND FEES		17,464	17,335

The **AASB** notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council revenue:

15 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “at a point in time”,

15 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “over time”,

1058 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “at a point in time”, while

1058 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “over time”.

Accounting policy for user charges and fees

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. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

2019 accounting policy

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 3. Revenue from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	AASB	2020	2019
(c) Other revenues			
Rental income – other council properties (2019 only)		–	64
Legal fees recovery – other		–	5
Diesel rebate	1058 (1)	9	9
Employment / training incentives	1058 (1)	3	12
Data network access charges	15 (1)	18	13
Insurance rebates	1058 (1)	8	30
Workers compensation rebate	1058 (1)	23	7
Procurement rebate	1058 (1)	–	7
Other	1058 (1)	19	22
<u>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</u>		<u>80</u>	<u>169</u>

Accounting policy for other revenue

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

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

2019 accounting policy:

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

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

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

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

\$ '000	Operating 2020	Operating 2019	Capital 2020	Capital 2019
(d) Grants				
Specific purpose				
Smarter Communities	–	30	–	–
Total specific purpose	–	30	–	–
Total grants	–	30	–	–
Grant revenue is attributable to:				
– State funding	–	30	–	–
	–	30	–	–

The **AASB** notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council revenue:

15 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “at a point in time”,

15 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “over time”,

1058 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “at a point in time”, while

1058 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “over time”.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 3. Revenue from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	AASB	Operating 2020	Operating 2019	Capital 2020	Capital 2019
(e) Contributions					
Other contributions:					
Cash contributions					
Water supplies – headworks contributions	1058 (1)	–	–	1,559	940
Total other contributions – cash		–	–	1,559	940
Total other contributions		–	–	1,559	940
Total contributions		–	–	1,559	940
<u>TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</u>		–	30	1,559	940

The **AASB** notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council revenue:

15 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “at a point in time”,

15 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 “over time”,

1058 (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “at a point in time”, while

1058 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 1058 “over time”.

Accounting policy for grants and contributions**Accounting policy from 1 July 2019****Grant income under AASB 15**

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue are recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied. 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.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

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.

Grant income

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 is recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. Councils 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

Capital grants and contributions

Capital grants and contributions received to enable Council to acquire or construct an item of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council’s control and which is enforceable 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 as there is no profit margin.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 3. Revenue from continuing operations (continued)

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

Accounting policy prior to 1 July 2019

Control over grants and contributions is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) and revenue is recognised at this time and is valued at the fair value of the granted or contributed asset at the date of transfer.

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

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

Note 4. Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2020	2019
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	44	61
– Cash and investments	1,327	1,386
Total Interest and investment income	1,371	1,447
Interest revenue is attributable to:		
Unrestricted investments/financial assets:		
Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	44	61
General Council cash and investments	1,327	1,386
Total interest and investment revenue	1,371	1,447

Accounting policy for interest and investment revenue

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 5. Expenses from continuing operations

\$ '000	2020	2019
(a) Employee benefits and on-costs		
Salaries and wages	5,829	5,347
Employee termination costs (where material – other than vested leave paid)	61	141
Travel expenses	23	20
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	822	454
Superannuation	811	807
Workers' compensation insurance	116	179
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	182	100
Payroll tax	345	340
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	131	127
Protective clothing	80	68
Recruitment costs	25	83
Other	129	89
Total employee costs	8,554	7,755
Less: capitalised costs	(1,113)	(1,168)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE COSTS EXPENSED	7,441	6,587

Accounting policy for employee benefits and on-costs

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

Retirement benefit obligations

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

Superannuation plans

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

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note 17 for more information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 5. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2020	2019
(b) Materials and contracts		
Raw materials and consumables	5,893	6,359
Contractor and consultancy costs	4,076	5,326
Temporary staff costs	–	120
Auditors remuneration ¹	78	59
Legal expenses:		
– Legal expenses: other	89	11
Expenses from short-term leases (2020 only)	5	–
Expenses from leases of low value assets (2020 only)	3	–
Purchase of water	99	116
Total materials and contracts	10,243	11,991
Less: capitalised costs	(6,310)	(8,588)
TOTAL MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS	3,933	3,403

Accounting policy for materials and contracts

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

Operating leases (2019 only)

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

1. Auditor remuneration

During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:**(i) Audit and other assurance services**

Audit and review of financial statements	29	30
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	29	30

Total Auditor-General remuneration**Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms****(i) Audit and other assurance services**

Internal Audit costs	38	22
Other audit and assurance services	11	7
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	49	29

Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

Total Auditor remuneration	78	59
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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 5. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	2020	2019
(c) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets			
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		935	696
Office equipment		330	334
Furniture and fittings		11	11
Infrastructure:			
– Buildings – non-specialised		201	122
– Water mains		4,109	3,338
– Reservoirs		1,141	1,399
– Pumping stations and bores		693	592
– Treatment plants		694	573
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		8,114	7,065
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		8,114	7,065
<u>TOTAL DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT FOR NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</u>		<u>8,114</u>	<u>7,065</u>

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

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note 10 for IPPE assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are no longer required to be tested for impairment under AASB 136. This is because these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 5. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2020	2019
(d) Other expenses		
Advertising	14	27
Bank charges	42	29
Cleaning	3	14
Collection agencies	31	46
Computer software charges	358	322
Members expenses – chairperson’s fee	16	16
Members expenses – members fees	78	77
Members expenses (incl. chairperson) – other (excluding fees above)	13	12
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)	220	215
Electricity and heating	2,971	3,367
Insurance	216	371
Postage	45	42
Printing and stationery	40	43
Subscriptions and publications	141	120
Telephone and communications	329	325
Council land rates	79	67
Early payment discount	51	48
Other	10	5
Total other expenses	4,657	5,146
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	4,657	5,146

Accounting policy for other expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 6. Gain or loss from disposal of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2020	2019
Plant and equipment	10		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		634	839
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(733)	(1,035)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		<u>(99)</u>	<u>(196)</u>
Office equipment	10		
Proceeds from disposal – Office equipment		35	–
Less: carrying amount of Office equipment assets sold/written off		(178)	–
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		<u>(143)</u>	<u>–</u>
Infrastructure	10		
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(173)	(623)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		<u>(173)</u>	<u>(623)</u>
Investments	7(b)		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments		–	12,000
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		–	(12,000)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS</u>		<u>(415)</u>	<u>(819)</u>

Accounting policy for disposal of assets

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 7(a). Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at bank	1,417	388
Cash-equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	4,255	1,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,672	1,888

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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

Note 7(b). Investments

\$ '000	2020 Current	2020 Non-current	2019 Current	2019 Non-current
Investments				
b. 'Financial assets at amortised cost'	39,000	10,000	22,000	27,000
Total Investments	39,000	10,000	22,000	27,000
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS	44,672	10,000	23,888	27,000
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	39,000	10,000	22,000	27,000
Total	39,000	10,000	22,000	27,000

Accounting policy for investments

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

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

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 7(b). Investments (continued)

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.

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

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

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Note 7(c). Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments

\$ '000	2020		2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	44,672	10,000	23,888	27,000
attributable to:				
Internal restrictions	29,799	10,000	14,259	27,000
Unrestricted	14,873	–	9,629	–
	44,672	10,000	23,888	27,000

\$ '000	2020	2019
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Details of restrictions

Internal restrictions

Plant and vehicle replacement	1,269	886
Infrastructure replacement	34,009	36,347
Employees leave entitlement	2,129	1,575
Deposits, retentions and bonds	–	28
Sales fluctuation reserve	2,000	2,000
Property asset reserve	392	423
Total internal restrictions	39,799	41,259
TOTAL RESTRICTIONS	39,799	41,259

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 8. Receivables

\$ '000	2020 Current	2020 Non-current	2019 Current	2019 Non-current
Purpose				
Availability (access) charges	1,494	–	1,428	–
Interest and extra charges	93	–	92	–
User charges and fees	3,154	–	3,790	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	515	–	658	–
Deferred developer contributions	488	–	508	–
Government grants and subsidies	85	–	84	–
Net GST receivable	80	–	161	–
Other debtors	49	–	–	–
Total	5,958	–	6,721	–
Less: provision of impairment				
User charges and fees	–	–	(15)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	–	–	(15)	–
<u>TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES</u>	<u>5,958</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>6,706</u>	<u>–</u>

\$ '000	2020	2019
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	15	16
– amounts already provided for and written off this year	(15)	(1)
Balance at the end of the year	–	15

Accounting policy for receivables

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 8. Receivables (continued)

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

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

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

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

The Council writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 9. Inventories and other assets

\$ '000	2020 Current	2020 Non-current	2019 Current	2019 Non-current
Inventories				
(i) Inventories at cost				
Stores and materials	595	–	548	–
Total inventories at cost	595	–	548	–
<u>TOTAL INVENTORIES</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>–</u>

Accounting policy for inventories and other assets

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 10. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

\$ '000	as at 30/06/19			Asset movements during the reporting period						as at 30/06/20		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Revaluation (decrements) to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Capital work in progress	3,714	–	3,714	–	3,775	–	–	(1,452)	–	6,037	–	6,037
Plant and equipment	9,328	(3,421)	5,907	–	1,334	(733)	(935)	–	–	8,845	(3,272)	5,573
Office equipment	2,042	(583)	1,459	–	–	(178)	(330)	–	–	1,699	(748)	951
Furniture and fittings	140	(69)	71	–	–	–	(11)	–	–	110	(50)	60
Land:												
– Operational land	2,807	–	2,807	–	–	–	–	–	23	2,830	–	2,830
Infrastructure:												
– Buildings – non-specialised	7,074	(2,074)	5,000	–	43	–	(201)	–	(23)	7,094	(2,275)	4,819
– Water mains	295,011	(142,321)	152,690	41	1,010	(144)	(4,109)	1,278	15,507	323,070	(156,797)	166,273
– Reservoirs	85,552	(25,811)	59,741	45	–	–	(1,141)	9	(14,547)	83,599	(39,492)	44,107
– Pumping stations and bores	25,767	(8,993)	16,774	412	888	(30)	(693)	99	(3,159)	28,539	(14,248)	14,291
– Treatment plants	23,274	(6,759)	16,515	71	–	–	(694)	44	1,940	33,205	(15,329)	17,876
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	454,709	(190,031)	264,678	569	7,050	(1,085)	(8,114)	(22)	(259)	495,028	(232,211)	262,817

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 10. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

\$ '000	as at 30/06/18			Asset movements during the reporting period						as at 30/06/19		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Capital work in progress	4,893	–	4,893	380	1,210	–	–	(2,769)	–	3,714	–	3,714
Plant and equipment	8,884	(2,980)	5,904	–	1,734	(1,035)	(696)	–	–	9,328	(3,421)	5,907
Office equipment	710	(249)	461	–	292	–	(334)	1,040	–	2,042	(583)	1,459
Furniture and fittings	140	(58)	82	–	–	–	(11)	–	–	140	(69)	71
Land:												
– Operational land	2,737	–	2,737	–	70	–	–	–	–	2,807	–	2,807
Infrastructure:												
– Buildings – non-specialised	6,574	(1,952)	4,622	19	481	–	(122)	–	–	7,074	(2,074)	5,000
– Water supply network	286,837	(137,218)	149,619	845	1,750	(84)	(3,338)	1,550	2,348	295,011	(142,321)	152,690
– Reservoirs	82,862	(24,235)	58,627	1,252	509	(243)	(1,399)	74	920	85,552	(25,811)	59,741
– Pumping stations and bores	24,744	(8,326)	16,418	403	559	(296)	(592)	105	177	25,767	(8,993)	16,774
– Treatment plants	22,666	(6,093)	16,573	50	203	–	(573)	–	263	23,274	(6,759)	16,515
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	441,047	(181,111)	259,936	2,949	6,808	(1,658)	(7,065)	–	3,708	454,709	(190,031)	264,678

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 10. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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

Water network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Industry (DoI) – Water.

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

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

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are acquired by Council for nil or nominal consideration, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

Land is not depreciated. 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	Buildings	Years
Office equipment	5 to 10	Buildings: masonry	50 to 60
Office furniture	10 to 20	Buildings: other	25 to 40
Computer equipment	5		
Vehicles	5 to 8		
Heavy plant	10 to 20		
Other plant and equipment	5 to 15		
Water assets			
Reservoirs	40 to 100		
Bores	30 to 80		
Reticulation pipes: PVC	50 to 80		
Reticulation pipes: other	50 to 90		
Pumps and telemetry	10 to 40		

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 11. Leases

The Council has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

(i) Council as a lessee

\$ '000	2020
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(a) Income Statement

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

Expenses relating to short-term leases	5
Expenses relating to low-value leases	3
	8

Accounting policy

Accounting policies under AASB 16 – applicable from 1 July 2019

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.

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. All of Council's leases have been assessed as being eligible for either the short-term lease or low-value asset exceptions.

Council as a lessor

(b) Operating leases

Council leases out a number of residential properties to staff as well as access to Council owned sites to other utilities and leaseback vehicles to staff; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included as IPP&E in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

\$ '000	2020
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(i) Operating lease income

Properties

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	74
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Other lease income

Leaseback fees - council vehicles	94
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Total income relating to operating leases	168
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(ii) Repairs and maintenance: property

Other	19
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Total repairs and maintenance: property	19
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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 11. Leases (continued)

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.

If the lease contains lease and non-lease components then 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 12. Payables and borrowings

\$ '000	2020 Current	2020 Non-current	2019 Current	2019 Non-current
Payables				
Goods and services – operating expenditure	184	–	909	–
Prepaid rates and charges	454	–	–	–
Accrued expenses:				
- Salaries and wages	161	–	245	–
- Employee expense on-costs	159	8	149	7
- Other expenditure accruals	304	–	260	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	–	–	28	–
Other	–	–	66	–
Total payables	1,262	8	1,657	7
Income received in advance (2019 only)				
Payments received in advance	–	–	332	–
Total income received in advance	–	–	332	–
<u>TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS</u>	1,262	8	1,989	7

\$ '000	2020	2019
Financing arrangements		
(i) Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following lines of credit:		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	500	500
Credit cards/purchase cards	100	65
Total financing arrangements	600	565
Undrawn facilities as at balance date:		
– Bank overdraft facilities	500	500
– Credit cards/purchase cards	90	39
Total undrawn financing arrangements	590	539

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

Accounting policy for payables and borrowings

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs.

The financial liabilities of the Council comprise trade payables.

Payables

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13. Provisions

\$ '000	2020 Current	2020 Non-current	2019 Current	2019 Non-current
Provisions				
Employee benefits				
Annual leave	791	–	660	–
Long service leave	1,567	118	1,069	80
Accrued leave	79	–	68	–
Sub-total – aggregate employee benefits	2,437	118	1,797	80
TOTAL PROVISIONS	2,437	118	1,797	80

\$ '000	2020	2019
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Current provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

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

Provisions – employees benefits	2,117	1,367
	<u>2,117</u>	<u>1,367</u>

Accounting policy for provisions

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

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

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

Employee benefits**Short-term obligations**

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

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 13. Provisions (continued)

On-costs

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

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

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

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

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve

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

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

During the year ended 30 June 2020, the Council has adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-profit Entities* and AASB 16 *Leases* using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has not been restated and continues to comply with AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 117 *Leases*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions* and associated Accounting Interpretations.

All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 15. Statement of cash flow information

\$ '000	Notes	2020	2019
(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents			
Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	7(a)	5,672	1,888
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows		5,672	1,888
(b) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities			
Net operating result from Income Statement		1,529	2,144
Adjust for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation		8,114	7,065
Net losses/(gains) on disposal of assets		415	819
+/- Movement in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		763	(167)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables		(15)	(1)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		(47)	(8)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		–	40
Increase/(decrease) in payables		(725)	211
Increase/(decrease) in other accrued expenses payable		(40)	243
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		39	269
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee benefits		678	53
Net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities from the Statement of Cash Flows		10,711	10,668

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 16. Commitments

\$ '000	2020	2019
Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)		
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Water infrastructure	799	–
Design & Construct Reservoirs	–	378
Backflow Devices	–	245
Total commitments	799	623
These expenditures are payable as follows:		
Within the next year	799	623
Total payable	799	623
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	799	623
Total sources of funding	799	623
Details of capital commitments		
Oura HV Design \$215k		
Mandamah Design \$5k		
Jugiong Plan \$82k		
Thanowring Rd Design \$217k		
Matong Bore 1 Replacement \$250k		
Wyalong Depot \$30k		

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 17. Contingencies

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

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED**1. Guarantees****(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans**

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

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

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

Description of the funding arrangements.

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

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

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

* For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 7% of salaries to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 17. Contingencies (continued)

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

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 2020 was \$27,988. The last formal valuation of the Scheme was performed by the Fund Actuary, Richard Boyfield FIAA as at 30 June 2019.

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$103,676.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2020 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	1,695.2	
Past Service Liabilities	1,773.2	95.6%
Vested Benefits	1,757.5	96.5%

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

The share of this deficit that is broadly attributed to Council is estimated to be in the order of \$76,200 as at 30 June 2020.

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

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

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

* Plus promotional increases

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

(ii) Statewide Limited

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

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

The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30 June 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 17. Contingencies (continued)

(iv) Other guarantees

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

2. Other liabilities

(i) Third party claims

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 18. Financial risk management

Risk management

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

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

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by Council's finance section under policies approved by the Council.

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

\$ '000	Carrying value 2020	Carrying value 2019	Fair value 2020	Fair value 2019
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,672	1,888	5,672	1,888
Receivables	5,958	6,706	5,958	6,706
Investments				
– 'Financial assets at amortised cost'	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
Total financial assets	60,630	57,594	60,630	57,594
Financial liabilities				
Payables	1,270	1,664	1,270	1,664
Total financial liabilities	1,270	1,664	1,270	1,664

Fair value is determined as follows:

- **Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables** – are estimated to be the carrying value that approximates market value
- **Held-to-maturity investments** – are based upon estimated future cash flows discounted by the current mkt interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles, unless quoted market prices are available.

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

Council's finance area manages the cash and investments portfolio.

Council has an investment policy which complies with the Local Government Act 1993 and Minister's investment order 625. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and it's staff and an investment report is tabled at each Council meeting setting out the portfolio breakup and its performance as required by Local Government regulations.

The risks associated with the instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments or their issuers or are caused by factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns and income.
- **Liquidity risk** – the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- **Credit risk** – the risk that the investment counterparty will not complete their obligations particular to a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to Council – be it of a capital or income nature.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 18. Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

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

\$ '000	Increase of values/rates		Decrease of values/rates	
	Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
2020				
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	532	532	(532)	(532)
2019				
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	502	502	(502)	(502)

(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.

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

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	< 1 year overdue	1 - 2 years overdue	2 - 5 years overdue	> 5 years overdue	Total
2020						
Gross carrying amount	1,059	435	–	–	–	1,494
2019						
Gross carrying amount	739	689	–	–	–	1,428

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges

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

The loss allowance provision as at 30 June 2020 is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 18. Financial risk management (continued)

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	0 - 30 days overdue	31 - 60 days overdue	61 - 90 days overdue	> 91 days overdue	Total
2020						
Gross carrying amount	3,090	460	115	40	759	4,464
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019						
Gross carrying amount	4,638	655	–	–	–	5,293
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	–	–

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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 and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the Statement of Financial Position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	payable in:			Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
			≤ 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years		
2020							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	–	1,270	–	–	1,270	1,270
Total financial liabilities		–	1,270	–	–	1,270	1,270
2019							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	28	1,636	–	–	1,664	1,664
Total financial liabilities		28	1,636	–	–	1,664	1,664

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 19. Material budget variations

Council's original financial budget for 19/20 was adopted by the Council on 27/06/2019 and is unaudited.

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

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

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

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

\$ '000	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2020 ----- Variance -----		
REVENUES					
Rates and annual charges	5,335	5,447	112	2%	F
User charges and fees	15,717	17,464	1,747	11%	F
Water usage charges higher than original budget due to extreme weather conditions during summer.					
Other revenues	210	80	(130)	(62)%	U
Income budget items categorised differently to actual. Budget includes \$75k rental income and \$45k S603 certificates, which are disclosed as rental income and user charges and fees in these statements.					
Operating grants and contributions	219	–	(219)	100%	U
Income budget items categorised differently to actual. Budget includes \$99k leaseback fees and \$105k pensioner rebate.					
Capital grants and contributions	800	1,559	759	95%	F
Developer contributions greater than budget due to higher than anticipated development.					
Interest and investment revenue	1,248	1,371	123	10%	F
Interest and investment revenue greater than originally budgeted due to higher levels of cash on hand from increased water sales and unspent capital works expenditure.					
Rental income	–	168	168	∞	F
Rental income budgeted as Other Revenues.					

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 19. Material budget variations

\$ '000	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2020 ----- Variance -----		
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits and on-costs	7,627	7,441	186	2%	F
Materials and contracts	3,181	3,933	(752)	(24)%	U
Higher proportion of actual expenditure classified as operating expenditure rather than capitalised as originally budgeted.					
Depreciation and amortisation	6,914	8,114	(1,200)	(17)%	U
Revaluation of infrastructure assets resulted in higher depreciation expenditure than budgeted.					
Other expenses	4,285	4,657	(372)	(9)%	U
Net losses from disposal of assets	-	415	(415)	∞	U
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS					
Cash flows from operating activities	8,636	10,711	2,075	24%	F
Additional water sales has resulted in higher cash flows from operating activities.					
Cash flows from investing activities	(12,412)	(6,927)	5,485	(44)%	F
Cash outflows from capital works expenditure was lower than budgeted, resulting in lower outflows from investing activities.					

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 20. 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).

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

2020	Date of latest valuation	Fair value measurement hierarchy			Total
		Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	
Recurring fair value measurements					
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment					
Plant and Equipment	30/06/20	–	–	5,573	5,573
Office Equipment	30/06/20	–	–	951	951
Furniture and Fittings	30/06/20	–	–	60	60
Operational Land	30/06/18	–	2,830	–	2,830
Buildings – Non Specialised	30/06/18	–	4,819	–	4,819
Water Mains	30/06/20	–	–	166,273	166,273
Reservoirs	30/06/20	–	–	44,107	44,107
Pumping Stations and Bores	30/06/20	–	–	14,291	14,291
Treatment Plants	30/06/20	–	–	17,876	17,876
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		–	7,649	249,131	256,780

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 20. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

2019	Date of latest valuation	Fair value measurement hierarchy			Total
		Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	
Recurring fair value measurements					
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment					
Plant and Equipment	30/06/19	–	–	5,907	5,907
Office Equipment	30/06/19	–	–	1,459	1,459
Furniture and Fittings	30/06/19	–	–	71	71
Operational Land	30/06/18	–	2,807	–	2,807
Buildings – Non Specialised	30/06/18	–	5,000	–	5,000
Water Mains	30/06/17	–	–	152,690	152,690
Reservoirs	30/06/17	–	–	59,741	59,741
Pumping Stations and Bores	30/06/17	–	–	16,774	16,774
Treatment Plants	30/06/17	–	–	16,515	16,515
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		–	7,807	253,157	260,964

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

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

Where Council is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (ie. level 1 inputs) Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

The fair valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising level 2 and level 3 inputs are as follows:

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPP&E)**Plant and Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture and Fittings**

Plant and Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture and Fittings are valued at depreciated historical cost.

The carrying amount of these assets approximates fair value due to the nature of the items. Council values Plant and Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture and Fittings using unobservable level 3 inputs including gross historical cost, estimated useful life of the asset and residual value.

Land - Operational

This asset class comprises of all of Council's land classified as Operational Land under the NSW Local Government Act 1993. Land was revalued as at 30 June 2018 by Asset Val Pty Ltd.

Fair value is based on sales of land in the locality and principles of the direct comparison method for individual parcels. Where there is a lack of comparable sales, closest comparable sales of properties with similar characteristics is used.

Direct comparison method is considered a level 2 input, involves the analysis of sales evidence and comparisons of the subject land, taking into account matters such as area, location and other general site characteristics. The valuation techniques used maximise the use of observable data where it is available.

Buildings - Non Specialised

Buildings were valued at 30 June 2018 by Asset Val Pty Ltd.

Fair value is determined using a sales based market value approach. A market approach is based on available sales evidence using either the direct comparison, summation or income approaches. Where a market value approach is not suitable, an alternative replacement cost approach is used. The cost approach may not be suitable for assets of a specialised nature where there is a lack of market evidence.

Market approach valuation is deemed to be a level 2 input. The valuation techniques used maximise the use of observable data where it is available.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 20. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Water Infrastructure

This comprises of water mains, reservoirs, bores, pumping stations and treatment plants.

These asset classes were revalued as at 30 June 2020 by engineering staff at council utilising the cost approach. This method is based on determining the replacement cost of the modern equivalent and then adjusting for the level of consumed future economic benefit and impairment to arrive at the current replacement cost.

Replacement costs are based on the use of relevant unit rates based on component design, specification and material used, further adjusted for any location, geographical or other adjustments. All assets are split into the components used for asset management planning purposes.

Physical inspections were undertaken on above ground infrastructure to confirm condition. Some assets such as underground pipes are not able to be inspected due to their nature. For these assets, reliance is placed on asset management and GIS system data based from day-to-day operations to manage these assets.

This approach is deemed to be a level 3 input due to the use of data that is unobservable in the market.

(3) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

a. The following tables present the changes in level 3 fair value asset classes.

\$ '000	IPP&E
2019	
Opening balance	247,684
Purchases (GBV)	10,366
Disposals (WDV)	(1,658)
Depreciation and impairment	(6,943)
FV gains – other comprehensive income	3,708
Closing balance	253,157
2020	
Opening balance	253,157
Purchases (GBV)	5,231
Disposals (WDV)	(1,085)
Depreciation and impairment	(7,913)
FV gains – other comprehensive income	(259)
Closing balance	249,131

(4) Highest and best use

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 21. Related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

Key management personnel (KMP) of the council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly. The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

\$ '000	2020	2019
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	881	666
Post-employment benefits	101	76
Other long-term benefits	22	12
Termination benefits	–	141
Total	1,004	895

(b) Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Value of transactions during year	Outstanding balance (incl. loans and commitments)	Terms and conditions	Provisions for impairment of receivables outstanding	Expense recognised for impairment of receivables
\$ '000						
2020						
Supply and Service of Council vehicles	1	395	–		–	–
Rental of Council Owned Properties	2	21	–		–	–
2019						
Supply and Service of Council vehicles	1	662	–		–	–
Rental of Council Owned Properties	2	–	–		–	–

1 Council purchased vehicles during the year from a company which has a member of Council's KMP as a director. The contract of supply of Council vehicles was awarded through a competitive tender process. Amounts were due payable under normal payment terms following procurement processes.

2 Council owned properties rented to KMP.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 22(a). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2020	Indicator 2020	Prior periods		Benchmark
			2019	2018	
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	385	1.57%	8.35%	8.64%	>0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	24,530				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	24,530	94.02%	96.15%	91.07%	>60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	26,089				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	51,242	32.03x	13.10x	11.09x	>1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	1,600				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	8,499	∞	∞	∞	>2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	–				
5. Rates, annual charges, interest and extra charges outstanding percentage					
Rates, annual and extra charges outstanding	1,587	22.64%	22.71%	21.43%	<10.00%
Rates, annual and extra charges collectible	7,011				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	54,672	36.90	37.95	39.20	>3.00
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	1,482	mths	mths	mths	mths

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Goldenfields Water County Council

To the Councillors of Goldenfields Water County Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Goldenfields Water County 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 2020, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion:

- the Council's accounting records have been kept in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 (the Division)
- the financial statements:
 - have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of this Division
 - are consistent with the Council's accounting records
 - present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- all information relevant to the conduct of the audit has been obtained
- no material deficiencies in the accounting records or financial statements have come to light during the audit.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

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

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 19 Material budget variations
- on the Special Schedules
- 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.



Nathan Carter
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

1 October 2020
SYDNEY



Cr Dennis Palmer
Chairperson
Goldenfields Water County Council
PO Box 220
TEMORA NSW 2666

Contact: Nathan Carter
Phone no: 02 9275 7341
Our ref: D2019618

1 October 2020

Dear Cr Palmer

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2020
Goldenfields Water County Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Goldenfields Water County Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2020 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 2020 is issued in accordance with section 417 of the Act. This Report should be read in conjunction with my audit opinion on the GPFS issued under section 417(2) of the Act.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2020	2019*	Variance
	\$'000	\$'000	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	5,447	5,243	↑ 3.9
User charges and fees	17,464	17,335	↑ 0.74
Grants and contributions revenue	1,559	970	↑ 60.7
Operating result from continuing operations	1,529	2,144	↓ 28.7
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	(30)	1,204	↓ 102.5

Rates and annual charges revenue increased by \$0.2 million (3.9 per cent) to \$5.45 million. This is mainly due to an average rate increase in 2019-20 of 3 per cent.

User charges and fees increased by \$0.1 million (0.74 per cent) to \$17.46 million. This is attributable to higher water sales (specific actual use charges) and bulk water sales to councils compared to the previous year.

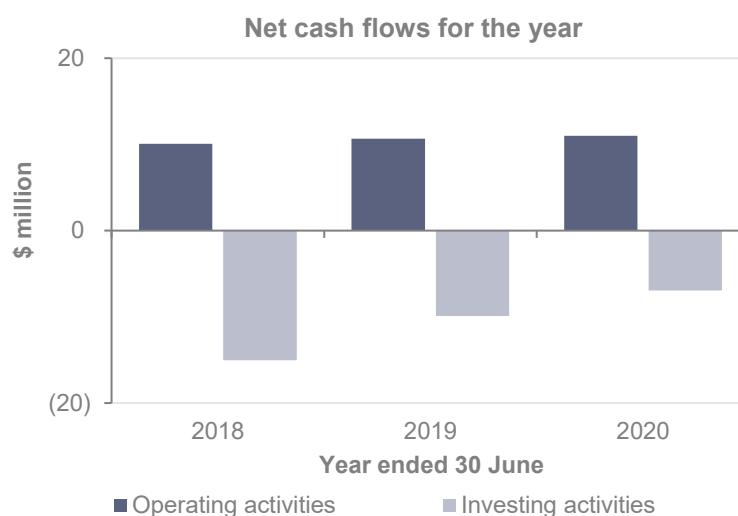
Grants and contributions revenue (\$1.6 million) increased by \$0.6 million (60.7 per cent) in 2019–20 due to additional water supply contributions received for headworks.

The Council's operating result from continuing operations of \$1.53 million (including depreciation and amortisation expense of \$8.11 million) was \$0.6 million lower than the 2018–19 result. The decrease of 28.7 per cent is consistent with an increase in total expenses from continuing operations. The increase in expenses being mainly attributed to an increase in depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits and on-costs.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions was \$1.23 million lower than the 2018–19 result. The decrease of 102.5 per cent is mainly attributed to an increase in depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits and on-costs.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

- Council recorded a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$3.78 million for the year ended 30 June 2020, compared to a net increase in cash and cash equivalent of \$0.75 million for the year ended 30 June 2019
- The increase is mainly attributable to lower cash outflows associated with the purchases of infrastructure property, plant and equipment during 2019-20, which was \$7.60 million, compared to \$9.76 million in 2018-19.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2020	2019	Commentary
	\$'000	\$'000	
External restrictions	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internally restricted cash and investments have been restricted in their use by resolution or policy of Council to reflect identified programs of works and any forward plans identified by Council. The movement in the internally restricted cash balance is predominantly due to a decrease in infrastructure replacement restrictions. • Unrestricted cash has increased due to the decrease in internal restrictions from the prior year explained above.
Internal restrictions	39,799	41,259	
Unrestricted	14,873	9,629	
Cash and investments	54,672	50,888	

Debt

Council maintains a bank overdraft facility of \$0.5 million. As at 30 June 2020, Council has not drawn down on the facility.

Council has no external borrowings.

PERFORMANCE

Performance measures

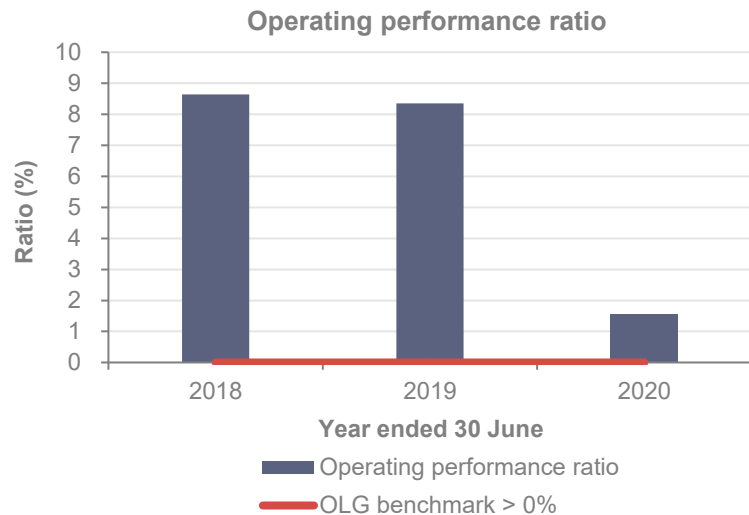
The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Operating performance ratio

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

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

The decrease in the ratio compared to 2018-19 is explained by commentary under 'Income Statement'.

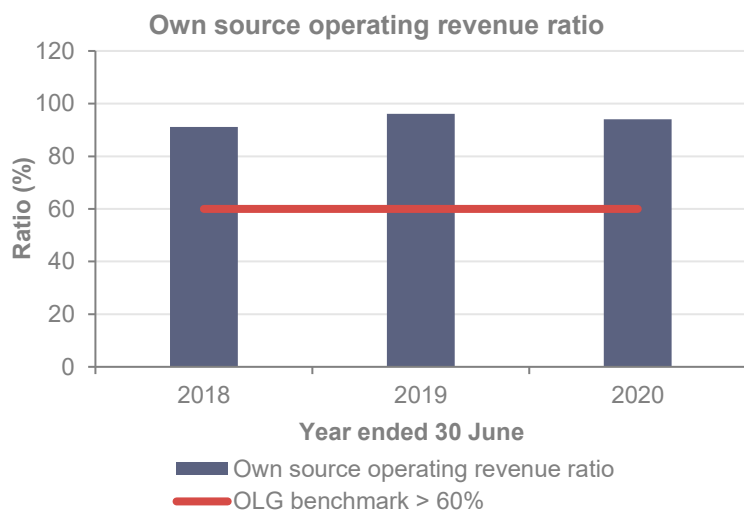


Own source operating revenue ratio

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

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

Council's main source of income is from water sales, rather than reliance on grants and contributions.

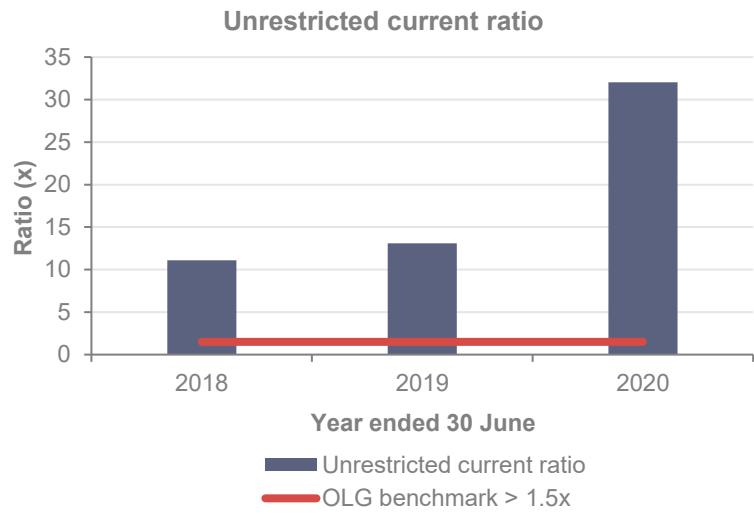


Unrestricted current ratio

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

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

The Council's unrestricted current ratio has increased due to a movement in investments from non-current to current and a reduction in external restrictions.

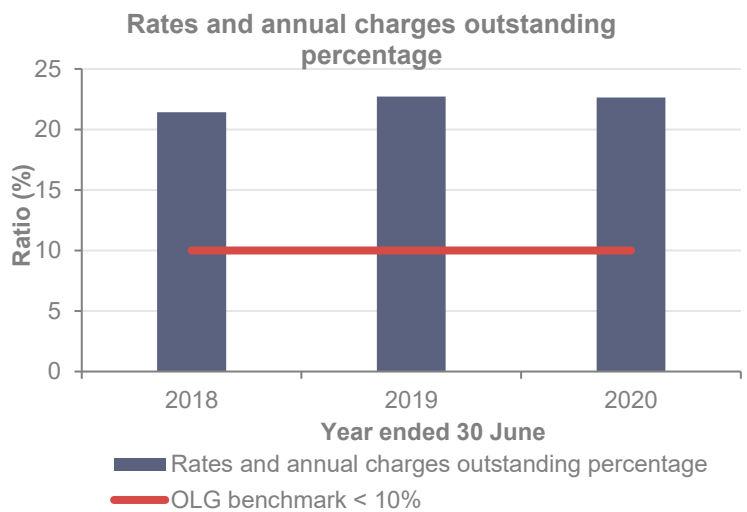


Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

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

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

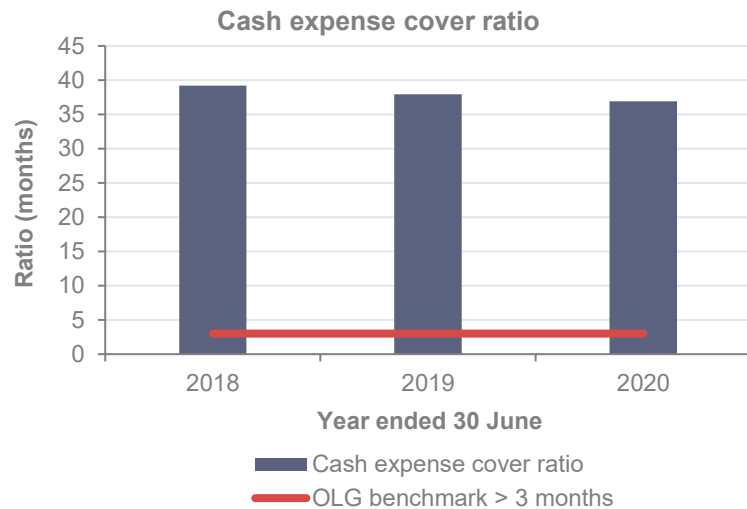
The Council's quarterly billing arrangements impact on this ratio.



Cash expense cover ratio

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

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



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

The Council has renewed \$0.57 million of assets in the 2019-20 financial year, compared to \$2.95 million of assets in the 2018-19 financial year. The decrease is primarily due to lower renewals on reservoir infrastructure and water supply network assets during 2019-20.

OTHER MATTERS

Impact of new accounting standards

AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and AASB 1058 'Income for Not-for-Profit Entities'

The Council adopted the new accounting standards AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and AASB 1058 'Income of Not-for-Profit Entities' (collectively referred to as 'the Revenue Standards') for the first time in their 2019–20 financial statements.

AASB 15 introduces a new approach to recognising revenue based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. AASB 15 can impact the timing and amount of revenue recorded in a councils' financial statements, particularly for grant revenue. AASB 15 also increases the amount of disclosures required.

AASB 1058 prescribes how not-for-profit entities account for transactions conducted on non-commercial terms and the receipt of volunteer services. AASB 1058 can impact the timing and amount of income recorded in a councils' financial statements, particularly for grant income and rates which are paid before the commencement of the rating period.

The Council did not recognise an adjustment to opening accumulated surplus at 1 July 2019 on adoption of the Revenue Standards.

The Council disclosed the impact of adopting the Revenue Standards in Note 14.

AASB 16 'Leases'

The Council adopted the new accounting standard AASB 16 'Leases' for the first time in their 2019–20 financial statements.

AASB 16 changes the way lessees treat operating leases for financial reporting. With a few exceptions, operating leases will now be recorded in the Statement of Financial Position as a right-of-use asset, with a corresponding lease liability.

AASB 16 results in lessees recording more assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and changes the timing and pattern of expenses recorded in the Income Statement.

The Council did not have any right-of-use assets or lease liabilities at 1 July 2019 on adoption of AASB 16.

The Council disclosed the impact of adopting AASB 16 in Note 14.

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.



Nathan Carter
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

cc: Mr Aaron Drenovski, General Manager
Mr Peter McLean, Chair of the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee
Jim Betts, Secretary of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

Goldenfields Water County Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2020

To be innovative leaders in the supply and distribution of water through regional efficiency, technical excellence and customer service.



Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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Statement of Financial Position – Water Supply Business Activity	5
Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies	6
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Background

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

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

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

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

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

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 27 August 2020.



Clr Dennis Palmer
Chairperson
27 August 2020



Clr David McCann
Deputy Chairperson
27 August 2020



Aaron Drenovski
General Manager
27 August 2020



Michele Curran
Responsible Accounting Officer
27 August 2020

Income Statement – Water Supply Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	5,447	5,243
User charges	17,223	16,922
Fees	338	413
Interest	1,371	1,447
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	–	30
Other income	150	169
Total income from continuing operations	24,529	24,224
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	7,441	6,587
Materials and contracts	3,833	3,287
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	8,114	7,065
Water purchase charges	99	116
Loss on sale of assets	415	819
Calculated taxation equivalents	34	35
Other expenses	4,657	5,146
Total expenses from continuing operations	24,593	23,055
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(64)	1,169
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	1,559	940
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	1,495	2,109
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	1,495	2,109
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5%) [based on result before capital]	–	(321)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	1,495	1,788
Plus accumulated surplus	93,501	91,357
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	34	35
– Corporate taxation equivalent	–	321
Closing accumulated surplus	95,030	93,501
Return on capital %	0.0%	0.4%
Subsidy from Council	2,377	–
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,495	1,788
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(1,559)	(940)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	–	848
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	–	424

Statement of Financial Position – Water Supply Business Activity

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,672	1,888
Investments	39,000	22,000
Receivables	5,958	6,706
Inventories	595	548
Total current assets	51,225	31,142
Non-current assets		
Investments	10,000	27,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	262,817	264,678
Total non-current assets	272,817	291,678
TOTAL ASSETS	324,042	322,820
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	1,262	1,657
Income received in advance	–	332
Provisions	2,437	1,797
Total current liabilities	3,699	3,786
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	8	7
Provisions	118	80
Total non-current liabilities	126	87
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,825	3,873
NET ASSETS	320,217	318,947
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	95,030	93,501
Revaluation reserves	225,187	225,446
TOTAL EQUITY	320,217	318,947

Goldenfields Water County Council

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

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

The figures presented in these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2093 (NSW), the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

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

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

National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government.

The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW government policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'.

The *Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses, A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements.

These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, return on investments (rate of return), and dividends paid.

Declared business activities

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

Category 1

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

Goldenfields Water County Council (whole of Council operation)

Water supply within the Local Government areas of Bland, Coolamon, Junee, Temora and parts of Cootamundra-Gundagai, Hilltops and Narrandera. Bulk water is supplied to Hilltops and Cootamundra-Gundagai Councils.

Monetary amounts

Amounts shown in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars.

Goldenfields Water County Council

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs.

However, where Council does not pay some taxes which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in Special Purpose Financial Statements.

For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – 27.5%

Land tax – the first \$734,000 of combined land values attracts **0%**. For the combined land values in excess of \$734,001 up to \$4,488,000 the rate is **1.6% + \$100**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$4,488,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities.

Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested.

Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level - gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 27.5%.

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

Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to Council as the 'owner' of business operations - it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council. Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS.

Local government rates and charges

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

Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors.

In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

(ii) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed.

Subsidies occur when Council provides services on a less-than-cost-recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations.

Accordingly, 'subsidies disclosed' (in relation to National Competition Policy) represents the difference between revenue generated from 'rate of return' pricing and revenue generated from prices set by Council in any given financial year.

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statement of each reported business activity.

(iii) Return on investments (rate of return)

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

Such funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies.

The actual rate of return achieved by each business activity is disclosed at the foot of each respective Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

Operating result before capital income + interest expense

Written down value of I,PP&E as at 30 June

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 0.88% at 30/6/20.

(iv) Dividends

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

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

Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the DPIW guidelines and must not exceed:

- 50% of this surplus in any one year, or
- the number of water supply assessments at 30/06/2020 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
Report on the special purpose financial statements
Goldenfields Water County Council

To the Councillors of Goldenfields Water County Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) of Goldenfields Water County Council's (the Council) Declared Business Activity, Water Supply Business Activity, which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement of the Declared Business Activity for the year ended 30 June 2020, the Statement of Financial Position of the Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2020 and Note 1 Significant accounting policies for the Business Activity declared by Council.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards described in Note 1 and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting – update number 28 (LG Code).

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's financial reporting responsibilities under the LG Code. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for determining that the accounting policies, described in Note 1 to the financial statements, are appropriate to meet the requirements in the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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



Nathan Carter
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

1 October 2020
SYDNEY

Goldenfields Water County Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2020

*To be innovative leaders in the supply and distribution of
water through regional efficiency, technical excellence and
customer service.*



Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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Report on Infrastructure Assets

as at 30 June 2020

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost		2019/20 Required maintenance ^a	2019/20 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council					1	2	3	4	5
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000					
(a) Report on Infrastructure Assets - Values												
Buildings	Council Office	–	–	18	26	1,434	1,837	95.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Council Works Depots	–	–	19	20	1,921	2,529	91.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Council Houses	–	–	9	12	1,464	2,728	37.0%	28.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	–	–	46	58	4,819	7,094	71.3%	11.8%	15.8%	1.1%	0.0%
Water supply network	Mains	36,417	44,362	1,519	1,409	166,273	323,070	22.3%	29.3%	3.3%	29.7%	15.4%
	Reservoirs	1,686	919	169	156	44,107	83,599	8.9%	37.9%	43.5%	9.6%	0.1%
	Pumping Stations & Bores	1,145	824	879	815	14,291	28,539	13.3%	22.6%	47.6%	14.5%	2.0%
	Treatment	1,116	1,210	228	212	17,876	33,205	0.0%	33.2%	53.9%	9.0%	3.9%
	Sub-total	40,364	47,315	2,795	2,592	242,547	468,413	17.8%	30.7%	16.8%	23.7%	11.0%
TOTAL - ALL ASSETS		40,364	47,315	2,841	2,650	247,366	475,507	18.6%	30.4%	16.7%	23.4%	10.9%

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

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

1	Excellent/very good	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	Good	Only minor maintenance work required
3	Satisfactory	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	Amounts	Indicator 2020	Prior periods		Benchmark
	2020		2019	2018	
Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *					
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio ¹					
Asset renewals ²	569	8.32%	85.23%	74.25%	>=100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,838				
Infrastructure backlog ratio ¹					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	40,364	16.32%	11.55%	11.27%	<2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	247,366				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	2,650	93.28%	78.97%	147.01%	>100.00%
Required asset maintenance	2,841				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	47,315	9.95%	6.93%	6.96%	
Gross replacement cost	475,507				

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

(1) Excludes Work In Progress (WIP)

(2) 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.