

Walcha Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2019



Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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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).



WALCHA COUNCIL

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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 drawn up in accordance with the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting and the:

- NSW Government Policy Statement *"Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government"*.
- Department of Local Government guidelines *"Pricing & Costing for Council Businesses: A Guide to Competitive Neutrality"*.
- The Local Government *Code of Meeting Practice & Financial Reporting*; and
- The NSW Office of Water *"Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage"* guidelines.

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

- Present fairly the financial position and operating result for each of Council's declared Business Units for the year;
- Accord with Council's accounting and other records; and
- Present overhead reallocation charges to the water and sewerage businesses as fair and reasonable.

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

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

Clr Eric Noakes

MAYOR

Clr Clint Lyon

DEPUTY MAYOR

Jack O'Hara

GENERAL MANAGER

Rosemary Strobel

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Income Statement – Water Supply Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	282	252
User charges	406	485
Fees	34	34
Interest	12	9
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	120	107
Other income	2	1
Total income from continuing operations	856	888
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	241	221
Borrowing costs	4	5
Materials and contracts	366	348
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	320	319
Other expenses	130	149
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,061	1,042
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(205)	(154)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(205)	(154)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(205)	(154)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	(205)	(154)
Plus accumulated surplus	6,286	6,440
Closing accumulated surplus	6,081	6,286
Return on capital %	(1.2)%	(0.9)%
Subsidy from Council	426	595
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(205)	(154)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	-	-
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	-	-

Income Statement – Sewerage Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	319	311
Liquid trade waste charges	120	95
Fees	15	11
Interest	16	20
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	43	7
Other income	2	2
Total income from continuing operations	515	446
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	188	178
Materials and contracts	160	173
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	128	125
Other expenses	29	23
Total expenses from continuing operations	505	499
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	10	(53)
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	218	502
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	228	449
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	228	449
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5%) [based on result before capital]	(3)	–
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	225	449
Plus accumulated surplus	3,140	2,691
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	3	–
Closing accumulated surplus	3,368	3,140
Return on capital %	0.1%	(0.5)%
Subsidy from Council	122	307
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	225	449
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(218)	(502)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	7	–
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	4	–

Income Statement – Private Contract Works

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 2	2018 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	–	265
Total income from continuing operations	<u>–</u>	<u>265</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	–	51
Materials and contracts	–	188
Other expenses	–	4
Total expenses from continuing operations	<u>–</u>	<u>243</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	<u>–</u>	<u>22</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	<u>–</u>	<u>22</u>
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	<u>–</u>	<u>22</u>
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5%) [based on result before capital]	–	(6)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	<u>–</u>	<u>16</u>
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	–	6
Less:		
– Dividend paid	–	(22)
Closing accumulated surplus	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Income Statement – Concrete Batching

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 2	2018 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	–	5
Total income from continuing operations	<u>–</u>	<u>5</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	–	1
Materials and contracts	–	2
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	–	1
Other expenses	–	1
Total expenses from continuing operations	<u>–</u>	<u>5</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
Closing accumulated surplus	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Statement of Financial Position – Water Supply Business Activity

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	314	336
Receivables	49	40
Total current assets	363	376
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	17,017	16,964
Total non-current assets	17,017	16,964
TOTAL ASSETS	17,380	17,340
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Income received in advance	3	8
Borrowings	9	8
Total current liabilities	12	16
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	75	84
Total non-current liabilities	75	84
TOTAL LIABILITIES	87	100
NET ASSETS	17,293	17,240
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	6,081	6,286
Revaluation reserves	11,212	10,954
TOTAL EQUITY	17,293	17,240

Statement of Financial Position – Sewerage Business Activity

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	609	612
Receivables	36	27
Total current assets	<u>645</u>	<u>639</u>
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	10,023	9,672
Total non-current assets	<u>10,023</u>	<u>9,672</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>10,668</u>	<u>10,311</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>	<u>10,668</u>	<u>10,311</u>
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	3,368	3,140
Revaluation reserves	7,301	7,171
<u>TOTAL EQUITY</u>	<u>10,669</u>	<u>10,311</u>

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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 1993 (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)

Nil

Category 2

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

1. Walcha Council Combined Water Supplies

Comprising the operations and net assets of the water supply systems servicing the town of Walcha.

2. Walcha Council Sewerage Service

Comprising the operations and net assets of the sewer reticulation and treatment system servicing the town of Walcha.

Council has determined that recognition of Private Contract Works and Concrete Batching as Declared Business Activities is no longer necessary. The nature of private works being undertaken, being largely RMS related, means there is no local competition. In addition, the value of works is generally immaterial. The Concrete Batching Plant has ceased operation.

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Monetary amounts

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

(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%

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.

The rate applied of 27.5% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

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

Loan and debt guarantee fees

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

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

(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.

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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 1.32% at 30/6/19.

(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 and sewerage businesses are permitted to pay an annual dividend from its water supply or sewerage business surplus.

Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the Department of Industry – Water guidelines and must not exceed:

- 50% of this surplus in any one year, or
- the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2019 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with the Department of Industry – Water 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
Walcha Council

To the Councillors of Walcha Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) of Walcha Council's (the Council) declared business activities, which comprise the Income Statement of each declared business activity for the year ended 30 June 2019, the Statement of Financial Position of each declared business activity as at 30 June 2019, Note 1 Significant accounting policies for the business activities declared by Council, and the Statement by Councillors and Management.

The declared business activities of the Council are:

- Water Supply
- Sewerage
- Private Contract Works
- Concrete Batching.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's declared business activities as at 30 June 2019, 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 27 (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' (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 2019 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for determining that the accounting policies, described in 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, unless it is not appropriate to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

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

My opinion does not provide assurance:

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



Chris Harper
Director, Financial Audit Services

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

21 October 2019
SYDNEY