



**BRIGHTON  
COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**2018**

**2019**





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VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR, JOHN FEHLBERG.

# INTRODUCTION

Brighton Council's Annual Report is comprised of two key parts:

- The first part includes the Mayor and General Manager's reports, together with reports on the major strategies set out in the 2018/19 Annual Plan.
- The second part of the Annual Report incorporates the audited financial statements for the financial year.

## History

Before European arrival, the land to the east of the Jordan River formed part of the Oyster Bay Tribe territory and the land to the west was part of the Big River Tribe territory. Aboriginal fire management and hunting practices formed the grassland valley still visible today from Bagdad to the Derwent River.

The area was patrolled soon after the arrival of Governor David Collins at Sullivans Cove on 21 February 1804. In 1821, Governor Lachlan Macquarie toured the island and selected sites for five townships, one of which was Brighton, being so called in honour of the favourite place of residence of King George IV. As early as 1822, twelve months after Macquarie's visit, Brighton was being spoken of as the future capital of Tasmania. Although considered again in 1824 and 1825, the proposal was dropped and in 1826 became a military post on the main Launceston to Hobart road.

*The Tasmanian Mail* of 10 January 1885 described the Brighton district as an open hand. Bridgewater was the end of the wrist, Brighton Plains the palm, Dromedary the thumb, and Broadmarsh, Bagdad Valley, Tea Tree and Old Beach formed the four fingers. The hand still remains today, albeit with a few more lines on the 'skin'.

Brighton Council held its first meeting on 19 November 1863. In 1993, one hundred and thirty years later, the number of Councils in Tasmania being reduced from forty-six to twenty-nine. Under this reform Brighton lost over half of its rural land. Brighton is now a small area, covering an area of approximately 168 square kilometres.

Brighton is located approximately 25 kilometres from Hobart and forms the northern urban suburb of the Hobart metropolitan region. Prior to the early 1970s, Brighton was principally a rural municipality. The establishment of the large public housing estates in Bridgewater and Gagebrook in the 1970s and private development in the late 1980s and early 1990's, changed the municipality into more of an urban residential area.

In recent years, commercial and industrial development is increasing in the industrial estate and around the transport hub, which is consequently increasing the number of local jobs. Brighton township and the suburb of Old Beach are growing particularly quickly and in recognition of this a high school is now proposed for Brighton.

Brighton has a population of over 17,000 with a median age of 34 years and 87% of the population are under 65 years of age.

Brighton Council continues to be a progressive, sustainable and efficient council.

If you would like further information or wish to comment on any aspect of this report please contact Council on 6268 7000.

## Invitation for Submissions:

Members of the community are invited to make submissions on the Annual Report for discussion at Council's Annual General Meeting, which will be held at 5.00pm on Tuesday 10 December 2019. Any person wishing to make a submission should do so by close of business 14 November 2019.



NEW BRIGHTON  
ROAD SCULPTURE



BRIDGEWATER HOUSING PROJECT



CITIZEN OF THE YEAR 2019, STEVEN BENNETT



## MAYOR'S MESSAGE

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### Tony Foster AM OAM JP Mayor of Brighton

As the longest serving mayor in Tasmania — 27 years at last count — I believe, with a degree of humility, that I am entitled to advise local governments around the state on two fundamentals for good governance:

- Keep rate increases to a minimum;
- Live within your means.

Tasmania's households strive to live within their budget. So should the municipalities in which they live.

There are 29 local governments in our state and I am proud to report that Brighton Council leads the way in responsible financial management. For the past 23 years Brighton has kept its rate increase at or below the rate of inflation.

However, my personal view is that few local governments in Tasmania adopt this approach and certainly none has done so for anything like the 23 years achieved by Brighton.

In the five years to 2016-17, Brighton's rates rose by a total of just six per cent, well below the average of all Tasmanian councils of 14 per cent, with two councils increasing their rates by 24 per cent and 28 per cent respectively over the same period.

It's difficult to see how those increases imposed on their ratepayers can be justified and the council aldermen, councillors and managements should explain the reasons.

Each June Tasmania's councils set their rates for the forthcoming year and the outcome reveals how effective their elected representatives and managers have been in managing the affairs of their city or municipality.

Yes, costs for councils are rising, as they are for everybody, but council rates also contribute to household costs and councils need to recognise the financial pressures confronting their ratepayers.

While it is true inflation is low, so too is the growth in average wages and many Tasmanians are on fixed incomes or benefits that show little or no increase.



In such a climate especially, council rate increases should be no greater than the rate of inflation — that is, the rise in the consumer price index (CPI). Rather than develop a grab-bag of spending and then determine a rate increase to fund this, Brighton's approach is to apply CPI to the past year's revenue and then develop the budget based on that figure.

For the past 23 years this has enabled Brighton Council to deliver the full range of local government services, maintain and develop existing and new infrastructure, employ talented, innovative and hard-working staff members and continue to develop the municipality as a great place to live and work.

Any council that seeks to impose rate increases higher than CPI must justify this to ratepayers.

Brighton Council's budget for 2018/19 has kept its rate increase in line with the rise in the Hobart CPI of just two per cent.

The increase for householders amounts to \$17 a year, or a little more than \$1.40 a month. This is the 23rd consecutive year Brighton has kept its rate increase at or below the rate of inflation.

Council is proud of this achievement.

It has been able to do this when other sources of revenue, particularly many State and Federal Government grants to local governments have reduced or disappeared.

Brighton's budget has been framed after accepting a 33 per cent reduction in the Council's dividend from TasWater, a situation confronting all councils to improve TasWater's capacity to address Statewide water and sewerage infrastructure upgrades.



The reports of the Tasmanian Auditor-General consistently list Brighton as, or among the best, performing councils in the state.

As well as the lowest rates, Brighton also has the lowest per capita number of employees, and employee costs as a percentage of annual operating revenue at 23.1 per cent are a full 10 points below the average of all councils of 33.1 per cent.

As well as the efficiency of Brighton's operations, its strong financial management, plus the success of its MicroWise business and commitment to shared services with other councils, Brighton ratepayers continue to benefit from the full range of services at the lowest possible cost.

Along with sound financial management, there are three key items on my agenda for a community enriched with diversity, vigour and vitality – education, reducing the housing shortage and ensuring a great environment for families.

Education holds the key to Brighton's future, and this is particularly relevant for our young people and families.

Our community was devastated when fire destroyed Bridgewater High in 2007. I made it a priority to ensure something good arose from the ashes – and so was born the Jordan River Learning Federation.

Now the State Government is committed to an election pledge to construct another school in the municipality for secondary students.

The promised new high school, improvements to the farm school and support for the Jordan River Learning Federation are crucial.

Brighton Council's role in the project has been a rigorous examination of options for the location of the school against a broad suite of criteria.

The criteria were developed from discussions with a range of people in the community so that we could provide a realistic analysis as part of our presentation, to prove the case for our initial response on the best possible site.

It has not been Council's role to evaluate the processes that determined there should be a high school in Brighton nor in determining the size of the school, its catchment and other details which are in the domain of the Education Department.

A number of residents have long sought such an opportunity to have a high school in Brighton. The promise by the State Government of the new school addresses their vision. For those who have campaigned for the high school, we congratulate them on their success to date.

Council is taking on a lead role because it brings its local knowledge to the process and can obtain the best long-term result for the community.

The State Government has committed \$4.3 million for the modernisation of the School Farm which will not be affected by the planning or design of a new school.

I am determined to continue my efforts to ensure that the State Government delivers the new high school in the shortest possible time and, at the same time, undertakes the improvements to the farm school.

This is a top priority for me during 2019. But this is only one of the many important issues Brighton Council is dealing with.

Brighton is one of the fastest growing regions in Tasmania and while this adds to our diversity and vibrancy it also means that we also have to provide the facilities and services to support this growth.

Waste management is receiving considerable attention. This is a key issue for all municipalities and the Tasmanian community. Brighton Council is conducting a full review of our current arrangements and what will be required for Brighton in the future. We'll be working with other councils to get the best solution for our community.

Council will also evaluate our property holdings to ensure that surplus land is released for residential and commercial development. While Centacare Evolve Housing is developing homes in Bridgewater and Gagebrook, Council has plots in Old Beach and the Brighton township that can be made available.

Council will also expedite planning approvals to assist in relieving the housing shortage and rental availability. But with such development it is imperative that community services and public infrastructure, such as bus services, medical and retail facilities are also provided so that the broadacre housing mistakes of the 70s and 80s are not repeated. Council will play its part, but the State Government must also come to the party.



Council is calling for expressions of interest to take over our former plant nursery. We are hopeful that a community organisation will step up and develop a new use for this facility to benefit all of Brighton.

Important upgrading work will be undertaken at Weily Park, a vital recreational resource in Bridgewater, following our success in gaining a Commonwealth grant to supplement Council funds to improve the oval's changerooms and associated facilities.

On the community front, I congratulate the Brighton District Cricket Club on its efforts following this season's entry to the Cricket Tasmania Premier League competition.

Success on the field has brought a significant increase in participation, particularly from women and girls, and this points to a very strong future for the club.

Along with the club administration, Council has worked hard to secure Brighton's entry into the state's top cricket competition because we were confident this would grow cricket in our region, as well as provide new sporting and recreational opportunities for our young people.

Also on the community front, on behalf of my fellow councillors I congratulate two members of our community who were recently given special recognition for their services to our community:

- Helen Manser, founder and manager of the Jordan River Service, has been named a Member of the Order of Australia in the general division (AM) for significant service to the community of Tasmania. Helen has transformed Bridgewater and Gagebrook Neighbourhood House services into 'one-stop shop' community centres that offer a range of educational programs and support services.
- Steven Bennett, Herdsmans Cove resident and dedicated groundsman at Herdsmans Cove Primary School, received the Tasplan Together We Inspire award at the 2018 Department of Education awards. Steven is an outstanding role model to both parents and students.

Congratulations also go to our two newest councillors, Cr Tennille Murtagh and Cr Jessica Whelan, and also to all returning councillors on their re-election.

Our council is very stable. Rarely have we seen changes to our elected representatives, except for resignations after long periods of service, or sadly when some councillors have passed away.

Why do other councils have a greater turnover of elected members than we do at Brighton? Unlike some other councils, Brighton councillors have not fallen for the factionalism trap.

Glenorchy City Council and Huon Valley Council are clear examples of when factional fighting becomes embedded in a council to the detriment of the community. In the lead-up to the most recent elections even the Hobart City Council got caught up in factional squabbles.

In Brighton each councillor has vehemently kept our independence, determined to only act and vote truly for what we believe is in the community's best interest. Long may this continue.

As an organisation, one of our biggest strengths is having developed a culture that attracts and retains talented and loyal staff. No municipality could be better served and I thank them for their long-standing service and commitment.

It is important that all councillors are aware – and I believe they are – of the division of responsibility between those who control the governance of the Council and the staff who are responsible for day-to-day operations and the provision of services to ratepayers and the community.

State Treasury has forecast Brighton will be Tasmania's fastest-growing municipality over the next 2 decades.

We are already working hard on workforce planning, employment opportunities and trade training for our region. We are preparing well for our future.

We have enormous potential and opportunities in what is probably the most exciting era that I have witnessed, for our Council and the Brighton municipality, as we continue to grow.

I am privileged to be the leader of a very competent team. I look forward to the next four years with great optimism and confidence. Brighton is in a very sound position.



## GENERAL MANAGER'S MESSAGE

### Ron Sanderson General Manager

This is the place to be! State Treasury has forecast Brighton will be Tasmania's fastest-growing municipality over the next two and a half decades. And beyond that accolade, our Council has innovative programs and financial integrity that will ensure we are the most-liveable community.

In its publication, 2019 Population Projections Tasmanian and Local Government Areas, which was released in April, Treasury predicts that Brighton's population could rise as high as 24,300 by 2042. By comparison, the most recent report gave our municipality a total population of 16,960.

The Treasury report gives Brighton a projected average growth rate of 1.18 per cent a year, compared with an estimated state average annual growth rate of 0.2 per cent.

While 14 of Tasmania's 29 councils are expected to experience population growth, Brighton is predicted to be one of only four councils – along with Burnie, Glenorchy and Hobart – to continue to have a natural population increase.

The Treasury report provides valuable insight to assist Council's future planning.

Brighton municipality, with its more affordable land, cost-effective local government services, proximity to Hobart and growing economic activity, is an attractive place to establish a home and raise a family.

Council is committed to ensuring we have the facilities – education, public transport, health and community services – to cater for this population growth.

Another recent significant report – by the Director of local government – highlights Brighton Council's success in holding down rate increases to benefit ratepayers.

The Director's comparison of council rates, published in the Rates Snapshot 2016-17, shows Brighton continuing to provide the full range of local government services at the lowest possible cost.

The report vindicates Brighton Council's strong budget policy position for the past 23 years where it has held rate increases at or below rises in the consumer price index.



The report underscores how a mid-sized council can hold its annual rate rise to CPI for more than two decades and still achieve positive results. In the comparative table of rates for all Tasmanian councils for 2017/18, Brighton Council was a standout in the average rate categories:

- Average rate per head of population: Brighton ranked first with the lowest average rate per head of population at just \$504, while the average for all Tasmanian councils was \$1018.
- Average rate per rateable property: Brighton had the second-lowest average rate per property at \$1087 which was lower than all other councils except Central Highlands. The average for all Tasmanian councils was \$1516.

Brighton is positioned in the urban small councils classification – population up to 30,000 – comprising the following Tasmanian councils: Brighton, Burnie, Central Coast, Devonport and West Tamar.

The report shows our clear leadership across all measurements. Brighton's strong financial management and operational efficiency, coupled with Council's commitment to shared services with other councils and sales of its MicroWise local government software, ensures that ratepayers continue to benefit from the full range of services at the lowest possible cost.

Brighton Council would not be such a strong financial situation were it not for our entrepreneurial attributes. Our local government is unique in Australia.

Council's local government information technology business CouncilWise recently won a major award for excellence presented by the Local Government Association of Tasmania.



PONTVILLE PARK

Brighton received the LGAT award for delivering excellence for large councils with a population of more than 15,000 through its wholly owned CouncilWise subsidiary, partnering with Microsoft and other major technology firms.

This is a major achievement for Brighton Council which has been a leader in technology development for local government for more than 20 years.

Through CouncilWise, Brighton partners with leading local and international software providers to offer a cloud-based, future-ready whole-of-local-government software platform at an effective price to councils of all sizes across Australia.

CouncilWise, with its competitive pricing, has received a positive response and strong interest from local government authorities around Australia and builds on Brighton's early development and adoption of specific local government software solutions.

Two of the most recent sign-ups to CouncilWise have been the Town of Katherine and Coomalie Council in the Northern Territory, joining two other councils in the territory. So CouncilWise is now providing infrastructure for four of Northern Territory's 17 local governments.

In the early 1990s, dissatisfaction with available software products saw Brighton Council seek a better way to manage property and rating, together with the core functions of a local government.

It supported a staff member with programming experience to develop a new solution called PropertyWise, written from the perspective of council staff and their needs.

This went live in 1995 and soon neighbouring councils showed an interest. Over the ensuing 23 years the user base of councils grew to include councils in Tasmania, Northern Territory, Western Australia, New South Wales and Fiji.

A subsidiary business, MicroWise Pty Ltd, was formed to guide the development of the software and then took an active role in its marketing and commercialisation.

The fledgling business gained significant experience in customer service as well as the delivery needs of local government.

Following discussions with a number of potential partners, Brighton Council developed the concept of a best-of-breed local government management platform aimed at delivering highly capable software suited to modern local government needs.

This resulted in the launch of a second wholly owned subsidiary, CouncilWise Pty Ltd, to develop, integrate and market these ideas directly to local government customers.

Local government in Australia had spent hundreds of millions of dollars annually on expensive and often unsuited software and associated technology.



CouncilWise now delivers the best possible software solutions to local government in Australia, served from the best cloud architecture available, through partnering with best-in-class technology providers.

Through this partnership, Brighton is taking a much cheaper and effective solution to other councils, starting with our approach to several hundred smaller councils on mainland Australia.

The business also supports collaborative approaches between councils, shared services, the standardisation of best practice council business processes, and provides opportunities for councils to establish their own alternative revenue sources.

Local government has a real need to diversify revenue streams to break the reliance on rates and grants from other tiers of government. For Brighton, this has meant forming a company and going to market with its software solution. For other councils, there will be other inherent strengths which could be marketed in new and innovative ways.

Back on the home front and separate to 21st century technology, the new \$1 million Bridgewater Parkland Community Playground, built by Brighton Council, is now open to the community.

Brighton Council received a \$430,000 federal grant from the Building Better Regions Fund as well as a \$150,000 contribution from Affordable Community Housing Alliance Tasmania Limited with Council making up the balance.

The playground has new swings, a slide, water pumps, climbing nest, see-saws and a range of informal play features.

Over the next few months Council will build a new toilet block and install lighting as well as more park benches.

Fencing will be erected along Cheswick Crescent and between the Libraries Tasmania/Civic Centre car park.

The community playground is stage 1 of a larger 10-year master plan for the Bridgewater Parkland which will extend along Eddington Street to the River Derwent foreshore.

The master plan includes a second large regional foreshore park, dog-walking area, recreational jetty, exercise loop, skate park, increased parking and locations for cafes/food vans.

This parkland is part of an unprecedented public works program being conducted by Council in our community.

Residents are benefiting from more than \$6 million worth of major project investments for the community as a result of significant successes by Council officers in Federal Government grant applications which are being matched by Council itself.

Council received in excess of \$2.4 million worth of Federal Government grants in the past 18 months.

These applications are being matched by Council which means in excess of \$6 million worth of projects is being spread throughout the community over the next 12-18 months.

This is a very significant and positive outcome for our community which is now starting to see the benefits through projects such as the Bridgewater Parkland Community Playground.

In another highlight in community programs, Ferguson Oval has been named the best cricket ground in the Cricket Tasmania Premier League competition for the past season.

As well as Premier League fixtures, Ferguson Park is also used for Tasmanian Tigers and Hobart Hurricanes practice matches.

Finally, I would like to thank my team – both outdoors and in the office – for their whole-hearted dedicated contribution to ensuring that Brighton Council lives up to its reputation as the premier local government in Tasmania.



## COUNCILLORS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019

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### Cr Tony Foster (Mayor)

**Terms as Councillor**  
1985-1988  
1990-2019

**Terms as Mayor**  
1993-2019

#### Committee Representation:

- Environment & Heritage
- Finance (Chairperson)
- Planning
- Waste Management

#### Council Representative:

- Civic Pride Consultative Group
  - Emergency Management Advisory Committee
  - Remembrance Park Complex Consultative Group (July-Oct)
  - Southern Tasmanian Councils Association
  - Taswater (Owner Rep)
- 



### Cr Barbara Curran (Deputy Mayor)

**Terms as Councillor**  
1996-2019

**Term as Deputy Mayor**  
2014-2019

#### Committee Representation:

- Environment & Heritage (Chairperson)
- Finance (Deputy Chairperson)
- Parks & Recreation (Deputy Chairperson)
- Planning Authority
- Waste Management (Deputy Chairperson)

#### Council Representative:

- Brighton Primary School Council
  - Civic Pride Consultative Group
  - Remembrance Park Complex Consultative Group (Chairperson)
  - Southern Tasmanian Councils Association (Alt Rep)
  - Taswater (Deputy Rep)
  - Waste Strategy South (Alt Rep)
- 



### Cr Wayne Garlick

**Terms as Councillor**  
1999-2000  
2003-2005  
2007-2019

#### Committee Representation:

- Environment & Heritage
- Finance
- Planning
- Waste Management

#### Council Representative:

- Gagebrook Primary School Council



### Cr Peter Geard

**Terms as Councillor**  
**1984-1993**  
**1997-2019**

#### Committee Representation:

- Environment & Heritage (Deputy Chairperson)
- Parks & Recreation (Chairperson)
- Planning
- Waste Management Committee

#### Council Representative:

- Civic Pride Consultative Group
  - Emergency Management Advisory Committee
  - Hobart Fire Management Area Committee
  - Old Council Chambers User Group (Chairperson)
  - Remembrance Park Complex Consultative Group
- 



### Cr Leigh Gray

**Terms as Councillor**  
**2005-2019**

#### Committee Representation:

- Finance
- Parks & Recreation
- Planning (Chairperson)
- Waste Management

#### Council Representative:

- Cycling South
  - Remembrance Park Complex Consultative Group
  - Waste Strategy South (Rep)
- 



### Cr Moya Jeffries

**Terms as Councillor**  
**2007-2019**

#### Committee Representation:

- Environment & Heritage
- Finance
- Parks & Recreation
- Planning

#### Council Representative:

- Jordan River Learning Federation Senior School Council



### **Cr Tennille Murtagh**

**Terms as Councillor  
2018-2019**

Committee Representation:

- Parks & Recreation
- Planning



### **Cr Philip Owen**

**Terms as Councillor  
1989-2019**

Committee Representation:

- Environment & Heritage
- Finance
- Planning (Deputy Chair)
- Waste Management (Chairperson)



### **Cr Jessica Whelan**

**Terms as Councillor  
2018-2019**

Committee Representation:-

- Parks & Recreation
- Planning
- Waste Management



## OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS

### 1. Provide sustainable and responsible financial management of council resources

#### We have:

- Maintained our debt profile below prudential guidelines. Council was debt free and did not budget for any borrowings this financial year.
- Managed to provide sustainable and responsible financial management of the community's resources. Council kept its general rate increase to Hobart CPI.
- Maintained a strong financial position, ensuring the Council remains financially sustainable in the long term. Council has planned to achieve above benchmark results for all financial sustainability indicators on a trend basis.
- Achieved underlying operating statement surpluses (excludes nonoperational items such as granted assets and capital income).
- Pursued recurrent grant funding for strategic capital funds from the state and federal government.
- Maintained a margin of comfort aimed to absorb the impact of unexpected developments, without the necessity for substantial increases in rates.
- Continued to sell surplus property for reinvestment in strategic areas.
- Further developed the provision of Brighton Council professional services in Tasmania, the mainland and overseas through its participation in the Local Government Shared Services Venture.
- Optimised the return on investment for Microwise.

### 2. Manage and influence population growth with appropriate land use planning

#### We have:

- Continued implementing key strategies and plans, including implementing the Brighton Structure Plan 2018.
- Continued promoting investment in the industrial hubs.
- Continued investing in public realm and open space improvements.
- Facilitated major strategic residential growth rezonings.
- Worked with Centacare Evolve to facilitate the implementation of the Holmes Dyer Master Plan for Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsmans Cove.
- Prepared master plans for key capital works project areas and grant opportunities for the next 5 years.
- Represented Brighton's interests in the preparation of the single statewide planning scheme.
- Optimised community benefit from Council owned land and infrastructure, including sales and purchases when strategically appropriate.
- Prepared a new Strategic Plan.



BRIDGEWATER COMMUNITY PARKLAND



### 3. Promote sustainable practices throughout council, local businesses and the community

**We have:**

- Continued improving Council's sustainability and reducing Council's ecological footprint, including efficiency improvements to council buildings.
- Commenced a review of agricultural land use.
- Continued implementing the Greening Brighton Strategy.
- Promoted environmentally responsible and socially ethical approaches in all activities.
- Supported the Brighton Alive administration.
- Pursued and supported relevant grant opportunities.

### 4. Promoting Brighton as a great place to visit and live

**We have:**

- Completed Stage 1 of the Bridgewater Parkland development.
- Completed the Child's Drive Park in Old Beach.
- Completed the walkway upgrade for Gagebrook, Herdsmans Cove and Bridgewater.
- Promoted Council's fair rating system and sound financial management.
- Continued to promote the Brighton "brand".
- Continued improving disability access and an aged friendly community.
- Continued promoting education outcomes.

### 5. Facilitate provision of better transport systems

**We have:**

- Worked with Metro Tasmania and the Department of State Growth to improve access to public transport.
- Promoted strategic public transport opportunities such as light rail, ferries and park and ride.
- Worked with State Growth to develop an East Derwent Highway Strategy.

### 6. Maintain at a high level and improve our physical infrastructure

**We have:**

- Continued working with Cricket Tasmania to develop Pontville Park into a first-class venue for local, regional and state-wide events.
- Carried out reconstructed works on Baskerville Road, Eddington Street, Lockhart Street and Plymouth Road.
- Completed works on Bridgewater Parkland Stage 1.
- Constructed Gagebrook — Herdsmans Cove walkways.
- Finalised negotiations to replace all street lights with LED lights.

### 7. Promoting industrial, business and employment growth

**We have:**

- Facilitated and encouraged strategic developments.
- Facilitated population growth via development strategies and rezonings.
- Prepared an online municipal investment prospectus and local business directory.
- Provided affordable housing on vacant council and state government land.
- Continued working with the Department of Education and industries to provide better opportunities for residents.

## 8. Public Health

### We have:

- Conducted monthly immunisation clinics, annual school immunisations and promoted the need for immunisation.
- Ensured proper provision of on-site effluent disposal in compliance with relevant standards.
- Undertaken routine inspection of places of public assembly, food premises, public health risk activities and water carters to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.
- Promptly investigated environmental health complaints.
- Maintained an effective analysis program for food, recreational waters and general complaints.

## 9. Risk Management

### We have:

- Continued to keep risk exposure to a minimum by helping reduce injuries and potential loss. This included using management practices that involve identifying risks, analysing and treating by taking appropriate action.
- Continued to be proactive in inspections and reviews of roads, footpaths, written agreements with clubs/user groups, building & financial services, town planning and recreation functions.
- Continued to Educate community groups on importance and activities involved with risk management.



GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO BONORONG



## PERFORMANCE STATISTICS – ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

	2019	2018
ANIMAL CONTROL		
Total number of dogs registered with Council	<b>3831</b>	<b>3152</b>
Number of complaints	<b>79</b>	<b>376</b>
Number of dogs taken to Hobart Dog Home	<b>149</b>	<b>134</b>

LAND USE PLANNING AND BUILDING		
Number of Development Applications processed	<b>345</b>	<b>310</b>
Number of Subdivision Applications processed	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>
Total number of new lots created	<b>95 LAND + 112 STRATA LOTS</b>	<b>57 LAND + 72 STRATA LOTS</b>
Number of Building Permits processed	<b>324</b>	<b>260</b>
Value of Building Approvals	<b>\$77.9 MILLION</b>	<b>\$38.3 MILLION</b>

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		
Number of Vaccinations	<b>333</b>	<b>391</b>
Number of Food Premises Registered	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>
Number of complaints	<b>213</b>	<b>210</b>
Number of Food Samples taken	<b>4*</b>	<b>4**</b>
Number of On-site Wastewater Applications	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>
Total Expenditure on Public Health	<b>\$11,000</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>

\* Food sampling was based more on operator compliance and knowledge of the Food Safety Standards & EHO observation of this.

\*\*Many products required to be sampled are not sold in Brighton e.g. sushi, raw egg and mayonnaise etc.

## GOVERNANCE

### Public Interest Disclosure Act 2002

Under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* (the Act), Brighton Council is required to report on any disclosures about improper conduct by its public officers or Brighton Council. In accordance with the requirements of Section 86 of the Act Brighton Council advises that:

- a) Brighton Council's procedures under the Act are available on the Council website at [www.brighton.tas.gov.au](http://www.brighton.tas.gov.au);
- b) Brighton Council did not receive any disclosures under the Act during the year;
- c) No public interest disclosures were investigated by Brighton Council during the year;
- d) No disclosed matters were referred to Brighton Council during the year by the Ombudsman;
- e) No disclosed matters were referred during the year by Brighton Council to the Ombudsman to investigate;
- f) No investigations of disclosed matters were taken over by the Ombudsman from Brighton Council during the year;
- g) There were no disclosed matters that Brighton Council decided not to investigate during the year;
- h) There were no disclosed matters that were substantiated on investigation as there were no disclosed matters; and
- i) The Ombudsman made no recommendations under the Act that relate to Brighton Council

### Donation of Land Statement – Section 177 – Local Government Act 1993

Section 177 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, requires Council to report on any land donated by Council during the year. It is reported that no land was donated during the 2018/19 financial year.

### Public Tenders – Local Government (General) Regulations 2015

Regulation 29(1) of Local Government (General) Regulations 2015 requires that Council reports any contract for the supply or provision of goods and services valued at or exceeding \$250,000 (excluding GST) during the financial year.

Three tenders were called and awarded during the 2018/19 financial year:

- Eddington Street Reconstruction – (23/7/2018) Stabilised Pavements of Australia, PO Box 616, Craigieburn VIC 3064 – \$341,601.12
- Brighton Reseal Tender (19/8/2018) Roadways – 28 Jackson Street, Glenorchy TAS 7010 – \$420,588.72
- Turf Maintenance (3/5/2019) Hobart City Council, GPO Box 503, Hobart Tasmania 7001 – \$379,319.24

Regulation 29(2) of Local Government (General) Regulations 2015 requires that Council reports any contract for the supply or provision of goods and services valued at or above \$250,000 (excluding GST) granted in extenuating circumstances during the financial year

- There were no contracts awarded under Regulation 27(a) or (i)

Regulation 29(3) of Local Government (General) Regulations 2015 requires that Council reports any contract for the supply or provision of goods and services valued at or exceeding \$100,000 (excluding GST) but less than \$250 000 during the financial year

- Lockhart and Plymouth Road Reconstruction – (27/9/2018), Stabilised Pavements of Australia, PO Box 616, Craigieburn VIC 3064 – \$242,110

## Risk Management

Risk Management is an integral part of Brighton Council's management practice. Our aim is to keep risk exposure to a minimum by helping to reduce injuries and potential loss. This process involves identifying potential risks, analysing their potential damage and treating the risks by taking appropriate action.

Our staff continues to invest considerable time and effort in implementing Council's Risk Management Strategy.

Our Risk Management Policy and Plan covers areas such as proactive inspections of roads and footpaths, written agreements with clubs/user groups, building and financial services and town planning.

Council continued to make significant improvements in all areas of risk management over the past twelve months and general work practices now involve risk assessments at all levels.

Council is actively committed to the prevention and control of risks throughout the municipality in order to maintain and enhance quality of living for its employees, contractors, residents and visitors.

## Local Government Shared Services

Brighton Professional Services experienced a slight decline during 2018/19 when compared to the previous years. Brighton Council continues to play a lead role in the development of the Local Government Shared Services (LGSS) initiative with membership having grown to 14 Councils; which now includes councils from the Northern Territory.

During 2018/19, 11,139 hours (2017/18 13,080 hours) of shared services were exchanged by participating member/non-member councils delivering a net benefit to the group of \$774,363 (2017/18 \$1.16M).

## Code of Conduct – complaints – Section 72(1)(ba) - Local Government Act 1993

In accordance with Section 72(1)(ba) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, it is reported that there were no Code of Conduct determinations during 2018-19 financial year.

## Code of Conduct – costs – Section 72(1)(bb) - Local Government Act 1993

In accordance with Section 72(1)(bb) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, it is reported that the total cost met by the Council in respect of the code of conduct complaints was \$0.

## Enterprise Powers – statement of activities – Section 72(1)(ca) – Local Government Act 1993

In accordance with Section 72(1)(ca) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, it is reported that Council formed a company Microwise Australia Pty Ltd in 1999, to market local government software. The financials for this company are included in the Financial Statements in this report.



COVE HILL ROAD BRIDGE



## COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE



### ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

Name	No. of Meetings Held	Attended	%
Cr T Foster (Mayor)	12	12	100%
Cr B Curran (Deputy Mayor)	12	11	92%
Cr W Garlick	12	10	83%
Cr P Geard	12	11	92%
Cr L Gray	12	12	100%
Cr K Higgins (until Oct 2018)	4	4	100%
Cr M Jeffries	12	11	92%
Cr T Murtagh (from Nov 2018)	8	8	100%
Cr P Owen	12	12	100%
Cr J Whelan (from Nov 2018)	8	8	100%
Cr S Williams (until Oct 2018)	4	3	75%

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Name	No. of Meetings Held	Attended	%
Cr T Foster (Mayor)	1	1	100%
Cr B Curran (Deputy Mayor)	1	1	100%
Cr W Garlick	1	1	100%
Cr P Geard	1	1	100%
Cr L Gray	1	1	100%
Cr M Jeffries	1	1	100%
Cr T Murtagh	1	1	100%
Cr P Owen	1	1	100%
Cr J Whelan	1	1	100%

### FINANCE

Name	No. of Meetings Held	Attended	%
<b>MEMBERS</b>			
Cr T Foster (Chairperson)	2	1	50%
Cr B Curran (Deputy Chairperson)	2	1	50%
Cr W Garlick	2	2	100%
Cr L Gray	2	2	100%
Cr M Jeffries	2	1	50%
Cr P Owen	2	2	100%
<b>IN ATTENDANCE</b>			
Cr P Geard		2	
Cr T Murtagh		1	
Cr J Whelan		2	

**PLANNING**

Name	No. of Meetings Held	Attended	%
<b>MEMBERS</b>			
Cr T Foster (Mayor)	5	4	80%
Cr B Curran (Deputy Mayor)	5	3	60%
Cr W Garlick	5	5	100%
Cr P Geard	5	5	100%
Cr L Gray	5	5	100%
Cr K Higgins (until Oct 2018)	2	2	100%
Cr M Jeffries	5	4	80%
Cr T Murtagh (from Nov 2018)	3	2	67%
Cr P Owen	5	5	100%
Cr J Whelan (from Nov 2018)	3	3	100%
Cr S Williams (until Oct 2018)	2	1	50%

**ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE**

Name	No. of Meetings Held	Attended	%
<b>MEMBERS</b>			
Cr B Curran (Chairperson)	1	1	100%
Cr T Foster	1	1	100%
Cr W Garlick	1	1	100%
Cr P Geard	1	1	100%
Cr M Jeffries	1	1	100%
Cr P Owen	1	1	100%
<b>IN ATTENDANCE</b>			
Cr L Gray		1	
Cr J Whelan		1	

**SUNSET AT THE BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE**



# BRIGHTON COUNCIL

## FINANCIAL REPORT

2018

2019

**Brighton**  
*going places*

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# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Councillors of Brighton Council

### Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Report

#### Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Brighton Council (Council) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019 and consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the General Manager.

In my opinion the accompanying financial report:

- (a) presents fairly, in all material respects, the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) is in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and Australian Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

My audit responsibility does not extend to the budget figures included in the financial report and the asset renewal funding ratio disclosed in note 14(f), and accordingly, I express no opinion on them. Furthermore, I express no opinion on the General Manager's determination that Council did not have any Significant Business Activities for inclusion in the financial report as required by Section 84(2)(da) of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

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

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
<b>Property and infrastructure</b> <i>Refer to notes 3.4, 6.1 and 8.10</i>	
<p>Property and infrastructure at 30 June 2019 includes land, buildings and infrastructure assets including roads, bridges and drainage assets valued at fair values totalling \$138.7m. The fair values of land and buildings are derived from observable market information while the fair values of infrastructure assets are based on current replacement cost. Council undertakes formal revaluations on a regular basis to ensure valuations represent fair value. Indexation is applied to fair values between formal valuations.</p> <p>In 2018-19 Council revalued land and buildings using market values provided by an independent expert and infrastructure assets by applying appropriate indexation determined by an internal expert. The valuations are highly dependent upon a range of assumptions, including estimated unit rates.</p> <p>The calculation of depreciation requires estimation of asset useful lives, which involves a high degree of subjectivity. Changes in assumptions and depreciation policies can significantly impact the depreciation charged</p> <p>Capital payments in 2018-19 totalled \$4.0m on a number of significant programs to upgrade and maintain assets. Capital projects can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the scope, expertise and independence of experts involved in the valuations.</li> <li>Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied to determine fair values.</li> <li>Assessing assumptions and other key inputs in the valuation model.</li> <li>Testing, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model's calculations.</li> <li>Evaluating management's assessment of the useful lives.</li> <li>Performing substantive analytical procedures on depreciation expenses.</li> <li>Testing, on a sample basis, significant expenditure on maintenance and capital works to corroborate appropriate treatment.</li> <li>Testing, on a sample basis, capital work-in-progress to ensure that active projects will result in usable assets and that assets commissioned are transferred in a timely manner.</li> <li>Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial report, including those regarding key assumptions used.</li> </ul>

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Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
contain a combination of enhancement and maintenance activity which are not distinct and therefore the allocation of costs between capital and operating expenditure is inherently judgemental	

### Responsibilities of the General Manager for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the General Manager is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Council is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament or the Aldermen intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the General Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the General Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty

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exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the General Manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the General Manager, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Leigh Franklin  
**Assistant Auditor-General, Financial Audit Services**  
**Delegate of the Auditor-General**

**Tasmanian Audit Office**

4 October 2019  
Hobart

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## STATEMENT BY THE GENERAL MANAGER

**Brighton Council**  
**2018-2019 Financial Report**

---

### **Certification of the Financial Report**

The financial report presents fairly the financial position of the Brighton Council as at 30 June 2019 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended), Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.



Greg Davoren  
Acting General Manager

Date : 14/08/2019



## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Budget 2019 \$	Actual 2019 \$	Actual 2018 \$
<b>INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>				
<b>Recurrent Income</b>				
Rates and charges	2.1	9,334,372	9,385,194	8,931,355
Statutory fees and fines	2.2	607,000	756,502	672,557
User fees	2.3	690,850	752,687	733,510
Grants	2.4	1,673,383	2,109,718	1,815,535
Contributions – cash	2.5	–	67,828	103,360
Interest	2.6	116,075	98,956	136,224
Commercial activities	2.7	747,158	1,359,589	1,284,464
Investment revenue from water corporation	2.9	616,000	616,002	924,000
		13,784,838	15,146,476	14,601,005
<b>Capital Income</b>				
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	2.4	150,000	862,853	2,353,208
Contributions – non-monetary assets	2.5	–	313,554	490,000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	2.8	–	(69,235)	(634,918)
Fair value adjustments for investment property	6.2	–	65,000	–
		150,000	1,172,172	2,208,290
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>		<b>13,934,838</b>	<b>16,318,648</b>	<b>16,809,295</b>
<b>EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>				
Employee benefits	3.1	3,846,423	(4,991,146)	(4,582,321)
Materials and services	3.2	5,250,266	(4,817,719)	(4,751,964)
Contributions	3.3	1,158,364	(1,039,449)	(987,736)
Depreciation and amortisation	3.4	2,671,525	(3,298,836)	(3,250,202)
Commercial activities	3.5	240,000	(350,552)	(393,967)
Other expenses	3.6	490,440	(535,216)	(1,151,590)
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>13,657,018</b>	<b>(15,032,918)</b>	<b>(15,117,780)</b>
<b>Result from continuing operations</b>		<b>277,820</b>	<b>1,285,730</b>	<b>1,691,515</b>
<b>Result from discontinued operations</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Net result for the year</b>		<b>277,820</b>	<b>1,285,730</b>	<b>1,691,515</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit</b>				
Fair value adjustments for financial assets at fair value		–	–	–
Net asset revaluation increment (decrement)	8.1	–	6,873,905	–
Actuarial gain/loss on defined benefits plans	8.1	–	2,119,127	5,407,964
		–	8,993,032	5,407,964
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to surplus or deficit</b>				
Financial assets available for sale				
—Fair Value adjustment on equity investment assets	8.1	–	–	602,766
		–	–	602,766
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>8,993,032</b>	<b>6,010,730</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive result</b>		<b>277,820</b>	<b>10,278,762</b>	<b>7,702,245</b>

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

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2019

ASSETS	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	7,672,957	6,380,784
Trade and other receivables	5.2	426,249	479,009
Other assets	5.3	96,794	470,977
Land held for resale	5.4	643,883	643,883
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>8,839,883</b>	<b>7,974,653</b>
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5.2	300,000	300,000
Investments in associate accounted for using the equity method	4.1	53,918,426	47,044,521
Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	6.1	139,758,425	136,802,548
Investment property	6.2	690,000	625,000
Intangible assets	6.3	21,819	–
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>194,688,670</b>	<b>184,772,069</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>203,528,553</b>	<b>192,746,722</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	7.1	632,537	447,534
Trust funds and deposits	7.2	448,199	218,126
Provisions	7.3	1,207,718	1,126,933
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,288,454</b>	<b>1,792,593</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Provisions	7.3	101,950	94,742
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>101,950</b>	<b>94,742</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,390,404</b>	<b>1,887,335</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>201,138,149</b>	<b>190,859,387</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus		137,531,851	136,246,121
Reserves	8.1	63,606,298	54,613,266
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>201,138,149</b>	<b>190,859,387</b>

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

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$ Inflows/ (Outflows)	2018 \$ Inflows/ (Outflows)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Rates		9,401,539	8,900,860
Statutory fees and fines		756,502	672,557
User charges and other fines (inclusive of GST)		1,785,789	1,090,063
Grants (inclusive of GST)		2,109,718	1,815,535
Developer contributions (inclusive of GST)		67,828	103,360
Interest		98,956	136,224
Commercial Income (inclusive of GST)		1,359,589	1,284,464
Dividends	2.9	323,050	569,772
Investment revenue from water corporation	2.9	292,952	354,228
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(4,632,716)	(4,351,372)
Payments to employees (inclusive of GST)		(4,903,152)	(4,526,074)
Commercial Expenses (inclusive of GST)		(350,552)	(240,287)
Other payments		(2,197,170)	(3,515,766)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4,112,333</b>	<b>2,293,564</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		(3,991,503)	(5,328,117)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		78,417	145,004
Capital grants (inclusive of GST)		862,853	2,353,208
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(3,050,233)</b>	<b>(2,829,905)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Trust funds and deposits		230,073	69,547
Proceeds from interest bearing loans and borrowings		–	–
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>230,073</b>	<b>69,547</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,292,173	(466,794)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,380,784	6,847,578
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7,672,957</b>	<b>6,380,784</b>

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

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2019

2019	Note	Accumu- lated Surplus 2019	Asset Revaluation Reserve 2019	Fair Value Reserve 2019	Total Equity 2019
<b>Balance at beginning of the financial year</b>		136,246,121	58,959,618	(4,346,352)	190,859,387
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		1,285,730	–	–	1,285,730
Other Comprehensive Income:					
Fair value adjustments for financial assets at fair value					
Fair Value adjustment on equity investment assets	4.1	–	–	6,873,905	6,873,905
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	8.1	–	2,119,127	–	2,119,127
Actuarial gain/loss on defined benefits plans		–	–	–	–
Share of other comprehensive income of associates & joint ventures accounted for by the equity method		–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income		137,531,851	61,078,745	2,527,553	201,138,149
Transfers between reserves		–	–	–	–
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>		<b>137,531,851</b>	<b>61,078,745</b>	<b>2,527,553</b>	<b>201,138,149</b>
2018	Note	Accumu- lated Surplus 2018	Asset Revaluation Reserve 2018	Fair Value Reserve 2018	Total Equity 2018
<b>Balance at beginning of the financial year</b>		134,554,606	53,551,654	(4,949,118)	183,157,142
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		1,691,515	–	–	1,691,515
Other Comprehensive Income:					
Fair value adjustments for financial assets at fair value		–	–	–	–
Fair Value adjustment on equity investment assets	4.1	–	–	602,766	602,766
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	8.1	–	5,407,964	–	5,407,964
Actuarial gain/loss on defined benefits plans		–	–	–	–
Share of other comprehensive income of associates & joint ventures accounted for by the equity method		–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income		136,246,121	58,959,618	(4,346,352)	190,859,387
Transfers between reserves		–	–	–	–
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>		<b>136,246,121</b>	<b>58,959,618</b>	<b>(4,346,352)</b>	<b>190,859,387</b>

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



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2018

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

## NOTE 1: OVERVIEW

### 1.1: REPORTING ENTITY

- (a) The Brighton Council was established in 1863 and is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. Council's main office is located at 1 Tivoli Road, Old Beach.
- (b) The purpose of the Council is to:
- provide for health, safety and welfare of the community;
  - to represent and promote the interests of the community;
  - provide for the peace, order and good government in the municipality.

### 1.2: BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report that consists of a Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and notes accompanying these financial statements. The general purpose financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the *Local Government Act 1993 (LGA1993) (as amended)*. Council has determined that it does not have profit generation as a prime objective. Consequently, where appropriate, Council has elected to apply options and exemptions within accounting standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities.

This financial report has been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis.

All amounts are presented in Australian dollars and unless stated, have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been amended to accord with current presentation, and disclosure has been made of any material changes to comparatives.

All entities controlled by Council that have material assets or liabilities have been included in this financial report. All transactions between these entities and Council have been eliminated if full. The results and balances of Microwise Pty Ltd and Brighton Industrial Housing Corporation, both 100% owned subsidiaries of Council, are specifically stated in notes 11 and 12 respectively.

### 1.3: USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

#### Judgments and Assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, Council is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Council has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. Judgements made by Council that have significant effects on the financial report are disclosed in the relevant notes as follows:

#### Employee entitlements

Assumptions are utilised in the determination of Council's employee entitlement provisions. These assumptions are discussed in note 7.3.

#### Defined benefit superannuation fund obligations

Actuarial assumptions are utilised in the determination of Council's defined benefit superannuation fund obligations. These assumptions are discussed in note 8.5.

#### Fair value of property, plant & equipment

Assumptions and judgements are utilised in determining the fair value of Council's property, plant and equipment including useful lives and depreciation rates. These assumptions are discussed in note 6.1.

#### Investment in Water Corporation

Assumptions utilised in the determination of Council's valuation of its investment in TasWater are discussed in note 4.1.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 1.4: FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL

(a) Revenue, expenditure and assets attributable to each function as categorised in (c) below:

	Grants	Other	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Assets
<b>Corporate Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	–	394,094	394,094	2,655,847	(2,261,753)	–
2017 – 2018	–	515,159	515,159	2,596,027	(2,080,868)	–
<b>Tas Water</b>						
2018 – 2019	–	616,002	616,002	–	616,002	53,918,426
2017 – 2018	–	924,157	924,157	–	924,157	47,044,521
<b>Parks and Recreation</b>						
2018 – 2019	832,957	206,385	1,039,342	1,199,796	(160,454)	9,147,500
2017 – 2018	528,363	233,653	762,016	1,134,755	(372,739)	7,923,634
<b>Planning Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	–	224,173	224,173	870,988	(646,815)	–
2017 – 2018	–	1,106,063	1,106,063	774,209	331,854	–
<b>Building Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	–	272,065	272,065	849,722	(577,657)	13,107,167
2017 – 2018	400,000	94,325	494,325	1,090,437	(596,112)	14,047,509
<b>Roads/Bridges</b>						
2018 – 2019	29,896	442,962	472,858	4,475,987	(4,003,129)	104,171,184
2017 – 2018	1,200,845	74,853	1,275,698	3,661,771	(2,386,073)	100,985,508
<b>Community Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	124,340	177	124,517	529,399	(404,882)	–
2017 – 2018	295,361	10,090	305,451	1,386,958	(1,081,507)	–
<b>Environmental Health Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	–	292,001	292,001	398,029	(106,028)	–
2017 – 2018	–	235,113	235,113	302,672	(67,559)	–
<b>Waste Management Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	–	319,733	319,733	1,641,119	(1,321,386)	–
2017 – 2018	–	1,463,293	1,463,293	1,536,937	(73,644)	–
<b>Unallocated Services</b>						
2018 – 2019	1,985,378	10,578,485	12,563,863	2,412,031	10,151,832	23,184,276
2017 – 2018	1,744,175	7,983,845	9,728,020	2,634,014	7,094,006	22,745,549
<b>Total</b>						
2018 – 2019	2,972,571	13,346,077	16,318,648	15,032,918	1,285,730	203,528,553
2017 – 2018	4,168,744	12,640,551	16,809,295	15,117,780	1,691,515	192,746,722

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 1.4: FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Reconciliation of Assets above with the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June:

	2019	2018
Current assets	8,839,883	7,974,653
Non-current assets	194,688,670	184,772,069
	<b>203,528,553</b>	<b>192,746,722</b>

#### (c) Corporate Services

Operation and maintenance of council chambers, administration offices, maintenance depots and plant and equipment, monitor revenue collections.

##### TasWater

Council owns a 2.9% stake in TasWater.

##### Parks and Recreation

Maintenance and landscaping of Council parks and reserves.

##### Drainage

Construction, operation and maintenance of council buildings.

##### Planning and Building Services

Administration of the Town Planning scheme and administration and co-ordination of building applications and monitoring the building code.

##### Buildings

Construction, operation and maintenance of Council buildings.

##### Roads/Bridges

Construction and maintenance of the road and bridge system.

##### Community Services

Monitor the welfare of the community, youth activities and aged care.

##### Environmental Health Services

Community health, environmental control, food surveillance, health standards, septic tank applications, pest control, dog and animal control, offensive trades, plumbing, places of public entertainment, caravan licences, complaints and counter disaster.

##### Waste Management

Operation and maintenance of the waste transfer facility, kerbside collection and recycling.

##### Unallocated Services

Other general services not specifically identifiable.

### NOTE 2: REVENUE

#### 2.1: RATES AND CHARGES

	2019	2018
General	7,478,397	7,139,306
Garbage charge	1,274,755	1,183,598
Fire Levy	884,092	835,217
Rates and charges in advance	(252,050)	(226,766)
<b>Total rates and charges</b>	<b>9,385,194</b>	<b>8,931,355</b>

The date of the latest general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipality was 1 July 2018, and the valuation will be first applied in the rating year commencing 1 July 2019.

##### Accounting policy

##### Rates and charges income

Rate income is recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the assets comprising the receipt. Control over assets acquired from rates 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.

#### 2.2: STATUTORY FEES AND FINES

	2019	2018
Infringements and costs	122,397	81,728
Town planning fees	224,173	268,983
Land information certificates	141,392	159,480
Permits	268,540	162,366
<b>Total statutory fees and fines</b>	<b>756,502</b>	<b>672,557</b>

##### Accounting policy

##### Statutory fee and fine income

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



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 2.3: USER FEES

	2019	2018
Council Fees & Charges	326,418	311,715
Community Newsletter	33,129	17,097
Refuse Site Entry	319,733	288,687
Other Revenue	73,407	116,011
<b>Total user fees</b>	<b>752,687</b>	<b>733,510</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### User fee income

Fee income is recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, or the payment is received, whichever first occurs.

The Australian Commonwealth Government provides untied Financial Assistance Grants to Council for general purpose use and the provision of local roads. In accordance with AASB1004: *Contributions*, Council recognised these grants as revenue when it received the funds and obtained control.

In both years the Commonwealth has made early payment of the first two quarterly instalments for the following year. The early receipt of instalments resulted in Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants being above that originally budgeted in 2018-19 by \$1,005,529, (2017-18, \$863,350). This has impacted the Statement of Comprehensive Income resulting in the Surplus/(deficit) being higher by the same amount.

#### 2.4: GRANTS

Grants were received in respect of the following:

	2019	2018
<b>SUMMARY OF GRANTS</b>		
Federally funded grants	2,611,035	2,734,949
State funded grants	223,696	824,704
Others	137,840	609,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,972,571</b>	<b>4,168,743</b>
<b>GRANTS - RECURRENT</b>		
Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants	1,985,378	1,744,175
Primary Health	122,640	62,360
Skills Tasmania	–	9,000
Mental Health Council of Tasmania	1,700	–
<b>Total recurrent grants</b>	<b>2,109,718</b>	<b>1,815,535</b>

	2019	2018
<b>CAPITAL GRANTS RECEIVED SPECIFICALLY FOR NEW OR UPGRADED ASSETS</b>		
Commonwealth Government – roads to recovery	–	318,774
Department of Infrastructure & Regional Development	387,000	672,000
Department of State Growth	29,896	585,344
Department of Premier & Cabinet	2,500	–
Brighton Bowls Club	–	400,000
Tasmanian Independent Retailers	–	72,727
Marine & Safety Tasmania	–	168,000
Centacare Tasmania	–	136,363
Australian Sports Commission	192,000	–
Department of Industry – Safer Communities	46,657	–
Cricket Tasmania	13,500	–
Department of Communities	191,300	–
<b>Total capital grants</b>	<b>862,853</b>	<b>2,353,208</b>

#### Conditions on grants

Non-reciprocal grants which were obtained on the condition that they be expended for specified purposes or in a future period, but which are not yet expended in accordance with those conditions, are as follows:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 2.4: GRANTS (CONTINUED)

	2019	2018
Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	398,114	478,106
Less: expended during the current period from revenues recognised in previous reporting periods		
Cheswick Crescent Park	(136,364)	–
East Derwent Highway Pathways	(261,750)	–
Cove Hill Road Bridge	–	(478,106)
	–	–
Plus: amounts recognised as revenues in this reporting period but not yet expended in accordance with the conditions		
Weily Park Changerooms	191,240	–
Gunn Oval Changerooms	147,500	–
Cheswick Crescent Park	–	136,364
Security Camera Network	46,657	–
Pontville Park Turf Training Nets	52,197	–
East Derwent Highway Pathways	–	261,750
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	2,500	–
	440,094	398,114
<b>Unexpended at the close of this reporting period</b>	<b>440,094</b>	<b>398,114</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in non-reciprocal grant revenues for the year:</b>	<b>41,980</b>	<b>398,114</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Grant income – operating and capital

Grant income is recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the assets comprising the receipt.

Control over granted assets is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon earlier notification that a grant has been secured, and are valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.

Where grants 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 undischarged at balance date, the unused grant is also disclosed. The note also discloses the amount of unused grant or contribution from prior years that was expended on Council's operations during the current year.

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 balance date and conditions include a requirement to refund unused contributions. Revenue is then recognised as the various performance obligations under an agreement are fulfilled. Council does not currently have any reciprocal grants.

Unreceived contributions over which Council has control are recognised as receivables.

### 2.5: CONTRIBUTIONS

	2019	2018
<b>(A) CASH</b>		
Public Open Space	67,828	103,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,828</b>	<b>103,360</b>
<b>(B) NON-MONETARY ASSETS</b>		
Land – Subdivision Donation	–	490,000
Roads – Subdivision Donation	313,554	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,554</b>	<b>490,000</b>
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>381,382</b>	<b>593,360</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Contribution income

Contributions are recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the assets comprising the receipt.

Revenue is recognised when Council obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to Council and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably. Control over granted assets is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon earlier notification that a grant has been secured, and are valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 2.5: CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Non-monetary contributions (including developer contributions) with a value in excess of the recognition thresholds, are recognised as revenue and as non-current assets.

Unreceived contributions over which Council has control are recognised as receivables.

Where 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 undischarged at balance date, the unused contribution is also disclosed. The note also discloses the amount of unused contribution from prior years that was expended on Council's operations during the current year.

### 2.6: INTEREST

	2019	2018
Interest on financial assets	76,670	114,270
Interest on rates	22,286	21,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,956</b>	<b>136,224</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Interest income

Interest is recognised progressively as it is earned.

### 2.7: COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
Professional Services & Private Works	594,442	601,053
Rental income	120,125	125,415
Microwise Australia	645,022	557,996
<b>Total commercial income</b>	<b>1,359,589</b>	<b>1,284,464</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Rental income

Rents are recognised as revenue when the payment is due or the payment is received, whichever first occurs. Rental payments received in advance are recognised as a prepayment until they are due.

##### Operating leases as lessor

Council is a lessor and enters into agreements with a number of lessees. These include commercial and non-commercial agreements.

Where leases are non-commercial agreements, these are generally with not for profit, such as sporting, organisations. In these cases subsidised or peppercorn rents are charged because Council recognises part of its role is community service and community support. In these situations, Council records lease revenue on an accruals basis and records the associated properties as part of land and buildings within property, plant and equipment. Buildings are recognised at depreciated replacement cost.

Where leases are commercial agreements, but properties leased are part of properties predominantly used by Council for its own purposes, Council records lease revenue on an accruals basis and records the associated properties as part of land and buildings within property, plant and equipment. Buildings are recognised at depreciated replacement cost.

### 2.8: NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

	2019	2018
Proceeds of sale	78,417	145,004
Write down value of assets disposed	(147,652)	(779,922)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(69,235)</b>	<b>(634,918)</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Gains and losses on asset disposals

The profit or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer.

### 2.9: INVESTMENT REVENUE FROM WATER CORPORATION

	2019	2018
Dividend revenue received	323,050	569,772
Tax equivalent received	209,742	272,738
Guarantee fee received	83,210	81,490
<b>Total investment revenue from water corporation</b>	<b>616,002</b>	<b>924,000</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Investment revenue from water corporation

Dividend revenue is recognised when Council's right to receive payment is established.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 3: EXPENSES

#### 3.1: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	4,337,594	4,073,396
Workers compensation	47,223	1,050
Payroll Tax	227,409	170,803
Superannuation	490,091	472,037
Other Employee Related Expenses	103,349	59,868
	<b>5,205,666</b>	<b>4,777,154</b>
Less amounts capitalised	(214,520)	(194,833)
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>4,991,146</b>	<b>4,582,321</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Employee benefits

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

#### 3.2: MATERIALS AND SERVICES

	2019	2018
Bank Fees	34,515	29,580
Building Maintenance	94,980	122,672
Collection Fees	32,795	36,449
Community Newsletter	128,097	129,206
Contract Recycling	346,138	254,654
Fire Abatement	14,925	10,659
GIS CAD CVS and other software	61,634	96,696
Internal Contractors	218,981	179,506
Land Tax	32,417	30,084
Community Liaison	6,504	61,722
Insurance Premiums	153,732	194,783
Refuse Collection	170,375	162,550
Youth Support	80,000	80,000
Weed Control	18,878	24,400
Planning	29,968	35,269
Building Overheads	111,806	164,576

	2019	2018
Reserve Maintenance	705,662	673,313
Road & Bridge Maintenance	571,767	334,823
Telephones	64,940	74,810
Street Lighting	231,002	241,320
Waste Bin Replacement	68,188	55,743
Waste Transfer Station & Tipping Expense	575,383	691,696
Printing & Stationery	44,855	47,145
Postage	49,320	45,549
Other	970,857	974,759
<b>Total materials and services</b>	<b>4,817,719</b>	<b>4,751,964</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Materials and services expense

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Routine maintenance, repair costs, and minor renewal costs are expensed as incurred. Where the repair relates to the replacement of a component of an asset and the cost exceeds the capitalisation threshold the cost is capitalised and depreciated. The carrying value of the replaced asset is expensed.

#### 3.3: CONTRIBUTIONS

	2019	2018
State Fire Commission Levy	875,634	818,762
Tasmanian Canine Defence League Contribution	39,510	51,070
Local Government Association of Tasmania	50,808	45,018
Derwent Estuary Contribution	14,648	14,360
Valuation Charges	55,150	54,900
Southern Tasmanian Councils Association	3,699	3,626
<b>Total impairment of receivables</b>	<b>1,039,449</b>	<b>987,736</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 3.4: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	2019	2018
<b>PROPERTY</b>		
Buildings		
Buildings	(245,704)	(285,066)
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
Plant and Vehicles	(217,226)	(223,738)
Furniture and Equipment	(25,553)	(24,275)
Small Machinery	(14,325)	(11,584)
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
Roads	(2,364,104)	(2,257,470)
Bridges	(116,276)	(96,027)
Drainage	(315,468)	(342,892)
<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>		
Intangible assets	(180)	(9,150)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,298,836)</b>	<b>(3,250,202)</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Depreciation and amortisation expense

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Buildings, land improvements, plant and equipment, infrastructure and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives to Council in a manner which reflects consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are made on a regular basis with major asset classes reassessed annually. Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually.

Where assets have separate identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned distinct useful lives and remaining values and a separate depreciation rate is determined for each component.

Land, heritage, artwork and road earthwork assets are not depreciated on the basis that they are assessed as not having a limited useful life.

Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year.

Major depreciation periods used are listed below and are consistent with the prior year unless otherwise stated:

	Period
Land improvements	50 years
<b>BUILDINGS</b>	
buildings	50 years
building improvements	50 years
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>	
plant, machinery and equipment	5–10 years
fixtures, fittings and furniture	5–10 years
computers and telecommunications	5–10 years
leased plant and equipment	5–10 years
<b>ROADS</b>	
road pavements and seals	5–40 years
road substructure	70–100 years
road formation and earthworks	100 years
road kerb, channel and minor culverts	50–60 years
<b>BRIDGES</b>	
bridges deck	20–80 years
bridges substructure	20–80 years
<b>OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
footpaths and cycleways	15–40 years
drainage	80–100 years
recreational, leisure and community facilities	80 years
waste management	50 years
parks, open space and streetscapes	50 years
<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>	
intangible assets	3–10 years

#### 3.5: COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
Professional Services and Private Works	28,781	55,822
Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation	–	24,697
Microwise Australia	321,771	313,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,552</b>	<b>393,967</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 3.6: OTHER EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Grants and Donations	126,010	67,846
Primary Health Care Grant	77,106	–
Donation to Brighton Bowls Club – Grant received to offset expenditure	–	830,158
External auditors' remuneration (Tasmanian Audit Office)	26,255	31,000
Councillors' allowances and expenses	298,599	212,302
Bad Debt Write off	7,246	10,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>535,216</b>	<b>1,151,590</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Other expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

### NOTE 4: INVESTMENTS

#### 4.1: INVESTMENT IN WATER CORPORATION

	2019	2018
Opening Balance	47,044,521	46,441,755
Change in fair value of investment	6,873,905	–
Fair Value adjustments on Available-for-Sale Assets	–	602,766
<b>Total investment in water corporation</b>	<b>53,918,426</b>	<b>47,044,521</b>

Council has derived returns from the water corporation as disclosed at note 2.9.

#### Accounting policy under AASB 9 - applicable from 1 July 2018

##### Equity Investment

As Council's investment in TasWater is held for long-term strategic purposes, Council has elected under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* to irrevocably classify this equity investment as designated as fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value on designated investments

in equity instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income (for fair value reserve, refer note 8.1) and not reclassified through the profit or loss when derecognised. Dividends associated with the equity investments are recognised in profit and loss when the right of payment has been established and it can be reliably measured.

Fair value was determined by using Council's ownership interest against the water corporation's net asset value at balance date. At 30 June 2019, Council continues to hold a 2.9% ownership interest in TasWater which is based on Schedule 2 of the Corporation's Constitution which reflects the Council's voting rights.

Council's investment in TasWater is valued at its fair value determined by Council's ownership interest against the water corporation's net asset value at balance date. Any unrealised gains and losses are recognised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income to an Available-for-sale Fair value reserve each year (refer note 8.1).

Council has classified this asset as an Available-for-sale financial asset as defined in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and has followed AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to value and present the asset in the financial report. Council's investment is not traded in an active market and is only sensitive to fluctuations in the value of TasWater's net assets.

### NOTE 5: CURRENT ASSETS

#### 5.1: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	3,150	3,295
Cash at bank	4,169,609	3,703,266
Money market call account	3,500,198	2,674,223
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>7,672,957</b>	<b>6,380,784</b>

Council's cash and cash equivalents are subject to a number of internal and external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary or future use. These include:

Leave Provisions (note 7.3)	1,309,668	1,221,674
Conditions on grants (note 2.4)	440,094	398,114
<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>1,749,762</b>	<b>1,619,788</b>
<b>Total unrestricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>5,923,195</b>	<b>4,760,996</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 5.1: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

##### Accounting policy

##### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### 5.2: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Rates debtors	(36,265)	(45,364)
Water debtors	2,447	1,534
Infringements	200,513	123,252
Licences	10,598	10,788
Other debtors	268,227	400,824
Provision for impairment – other debtors	–	(12,025)
Provision for expected credit loss	(19,271)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,249</b>	<b>479,009</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT</b>		
Mortgages over land sold	300,000	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>726,249</b>	<b>779,009</b>

##### Accounting policy

##### Trade and other receivables

##### Accounting policy under AASB 9 - applicable from 1 July 2018

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at amortised cost, which represents their transaction value. Impairment is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis. When determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating the ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience, an informed credit assessment and forward-looking information. For rate debtors, Council takes the view that unpaid

rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold. For non-rate debtors, Council uses the presumptions that assets more than 30 days past due have a significant increase in credit risk and those more than 90 days will likely be in default. Council writes off receivables when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

##### Accounting policy under AASB 139 - applicable for 2018 comparative

Receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred. A provision for impairment on rates has not been established as unpaid rates represents a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

#### 5.3: OTHER ASSETS

	2019	2018
Prepayments	54,270	52,873
Accrued income	42,524	418,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,794</b>	<b>470,977</b>

#### 5.4: LAND HELD FOR RESALE

	2019	2018
Land held for resale	643,883	643,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>643,883</b>	<b>643,883</b>

Council has decided to sell land that is no longer required. It has been placed with real estate agents and is expected to be sold within one year. The land is valued at the lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

##### Accounting policy

##### Assets held for sale

A non-current asset held for sale (including disposal groups) is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and is not subject to depreciation. Non-current assets, disposal groups and related liabilities are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale (or disposal group sale) is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 6: NON-CURRENT ASSETS

#### 6.1: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

	2019	2018
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
at cost	3,431,802	3,805,336
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,389,152)	(2,249,364)
	<b>1,042,650</b>	<b>1,555,972</b>
at fair value as at 30 June	193,199,204	187,409,858
Less accumulated depreciation	(54,483,429)	(52,163,282)
	<b>138,715,775</b>	<b>135,246,576</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,758,425</b>	<b>136,802,548</b>
<b>PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Land</b>		
at fair value as at 30 June	9,147,500	7,923,634
	<b>9,147,500</b>	<b>7,923,634</b>
<b>Land under roads</b>		
at fair value at 30 June	12,289,924	12,289,924
	<b>12,289,924</b>	<b>12,289,924</b>
<b>Total Land</b>	<b>21,437,424</b>	<b>20,213,558</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
at fair value as at 30 June	13,352,871	15,524,080
Less accumulated depreciation	(245,704)	(1,476,570)
	<b>13,107,167</b>	<b>14,047,510</b>
<b>Total Buildings</b>	<b>13,107,167</b>	<b>14,047,510</b>
<b>Total Property</b>	<b>34,544,591</b>	<b>34,261,068</b>
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>Plant, machinery and equipment</b>		
at cost	2,076,220	2,021,064
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,206,653)	(1,106,742)
	<b>869,567</b>	<b>914,322</b>
<b>Furniture and Equipment</b>		
at cost	1,126,359	1,071,981
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,056,505)	(1,030,953)
	<b>69,854</b>	<b>41,028</b>
<b>Small Machinery</b>		
at cost	189,162	179,616
Less accumulated amortisation	(125,994)	(111,669)
	<b>63,168</b>	<b>67,947</b>
<b>Total Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>1,002,589</b>	<b>1,023,297</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 6.1: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

	2019	2018
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Roads</b>		
at fair value as at 30 June	120,001,496	114,467,520
Less accumulated depreciation	(42,145,749)	(39,338,553)
	<b>77,855,747</b>	<b>75,128,967</b>
<b>Bridges</b>		
at fair value as at 30 June	6,434,192	6,171,056
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,503,834)	(2,323,922)
	<b>3,930,358</b>	<b>3,847,134</b>
<b>Drainage</b>		
at fair value as at 30 June	31,973,221	31,033,644
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,588,142)	(9,024,237)
	<b>22,385,079</b>	<b>22,009,407</b>
<b>Total Infrastructure</b>	<b>104,171,184</b>	<b>100,985,508</b>
<b>WORKS IN PROGRESS</b>		
Buildings at cost	9,574	428,187
Roads at cost	28,067	104,488
Bridges at cost	2,420	–
<b>Total Works in progress</b>	<b>40,061</b>	<b>532,675</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment and infrastructure</b>	<b>139,758,425</b>	<b>136,802,548</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 6.1: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment and infrastructure

2019	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets	Revaluation increments (decrements) (Note 8.1)	Depreciation and amortisation (Note 3.4)	Written down value of disposals	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Transfers	Balance at end of financial year
<b>PROPERTY</b>								
land	7,923,634	212,608	1,011,258	–	–	–	–	9,147,500
land under roads	12,289,924	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,289,924
<b>Total land</b>	<b>20,213,558</b>	<b>212,608</b>	<b>1,011,258</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21,437,424</b>
buildings	14,047,510	1,056,172	(2,178,998)	(245,704)	–	–	428,187	13,107,167
<b>Total buildings</b>	<b>14,047,510</b>	<b>1,056,172</b>	<b>(2,178,998)</b>	<b>(245,704)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>428,187</b>	<b>13,107,167</b>
<b>Total property</b>	<b>34,261,068</b>	<b>1,268,780</b>	<b>(1,167,740)</b>	<b>(245,704)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>428,187</b>	<b>34,544,591</b>
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
plant and vehicles	914,322	262,178	–	(217,226)	(89,708)	–	–	869,566
furniture and equipment	41,028	54,379	–	(25,553)	–	–	–	69,854
small machinery	67,947	9,547	–	(14,325)	–	–	–	63,169
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,023,297</b>	<b>326,104</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(257,104)</b>	<b>(89,708)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,002,589</b>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>								
roads	75,128,967	2,440,567	2,603,773	(2,364,104)	(57,944)	–	104,488	77,855,747
bridges	3,847,134	96,421	103,079	(116,276)	–	–	–	3,930,358
drainage	22,009,407	111,125	580,015	(315,468)	–	–	–	22,385,079
<b>Total infrastructure</b>	<b>100,985,508</b>	<b>2,648,113</b>	<b>3,286,867</b>	<b>(2,795,848)</b>	<b>(57,944)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>104,488</b>	<b>104,171,184</b>
<b>WORKS IN PROGRESS</b>								
buildings	428,187	9,574	–	–	–	–	(428,187)	9,574
roads	104,488	28,067	–	–	–	–	(104,488)	28,067
bridges	–	2,420	–	–	–	–	–	2,420
<b>Total works in progress</b>	<b>532,675</b>	<b>40,061</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(532,675)</b>	<b>40,061</b>
<b>Total property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>	<b>136,802,548</b>	<b>4,283,058</b>	<b>2,119,127</b>	<b>(3,298,656)</b>	<b>(147,652)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>139,758,425</b>



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 6.1: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

##### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment and infrastructure (continued)

2018	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets	Revaluation increments (decrements) (Note 8.1)	Depreciation and amortisation (Note 3.4)	Written down value of disposals	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss (a)	Transfers	Balance at end of financial year
<b>PROPERTY</b>								
land	7,604,317	181,500	137,817	–	–	–	–	7,923,634
land under roads	12,289,924	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,289,924
<b>Total land</b>	<b>19,894,241</b>	<b>181,500</b>	<b>137,817</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20,213,558</b>
buildings	12,560,999	689,564	1,082,013	(285,066)	–	–	–	14,047,510
<b>Total buildings</b>	<b>12,560,999</b>	<b>689,564</b>	<b>1,082,013</b>	<b>(285,066)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14,047,510</b>
<b>Total property</b>	<b>32,455,240</b>	<b>871,064</b>	<b>1,219,830</b>	<b>(285,066)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>34,261,068</b>
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
plant and vehicles	977,319	344,325	–	(223,738)	(183,584)	–	–	914,322
furniture and equipment	65,303	–	–	(24,275)	–	–	–	41,028
small machinery	30,249	49,282	–	(11,584)	–	–	–	67,947
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,072,871</b>	<b>393,607</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(259,597)</b>	<b>(183,584)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,023,297</b>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>								
roads	71,419,740	2,445,163	3,472,120	(2,257,470)	(595,553)	–	644,967	75,128,967
bridges	2,218,009	1,560,271	165,666	(96,027)	(785)	–	–	3,847,134
drainage	21,786,612	15,339	550,348	(342,892)	–	–	–	22,009,407
<b>Total infrastructure</b>	<b>95,424,361</b>	<b>4,020,773</b>	<b>4,188,134</b>	<b>(2,696,389)</b>	<b>(596,338)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>644,967</b>	<b>100,985,508</b>
<b>WORKS IN PROGRESS</b>								
buildings	–	428,187	–	–	–	–	–	428,187
roads	644,967	104,488	–	–	–	–	(644,967)	104,488
bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total works in progress</b>	<b>644,967</b>	<b>532,675</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(644,967)</b>	<b>532,675</b>
<b>Total property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>	<b>129,597,439</b>	<b>5,818,119</b>	<b>5,407,964</b>	<b>(3,241,052)</b>	<b>(779,922)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>136,802,548</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 6.1: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

#### Accounting policy

##### Recognition and measurement of assets

Acquisitions of assets are initially recorded at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure received in the form of contributions, are recognised as assets and revenues at fair value by Council valuation where that value exceeds the recognition thresholds for the respective asset class. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Where assets are constructed by Council, cost includes all materials used in construction, direct labour, borrowing costs incurred during construction, and an appropriate share of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads.

The following classes of assets have been recognised. In accordance with Council's policy, the threshold limits detailed below have applied when recognising assets within an applicable asset class and unless otherwise stated are consistent with the prior year:

	Threshold \$'000
<b>LAND</b>	
land	10
land under roads	10
land improvements	10
<b>BUILDINGS</b>	
buildings	10
building improvements	10
leasehold building improvements	10
heritage buildings	10
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>	
plant, machinery and equipment	5
fixtures, fittings and furniture	5
computers and telecommunications	5
leased plant and equipment	5
<b>ROADS</b>	
road pavements and seals	10
road substructure	10
road formation and earthworks	10
road kerb, channel and minor culverts	10

	Threshold \$'000
<b>BRIDGES</b>	
bridges deck	10
bridges substructure	10
<b>OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
footpaths and cycleways	10
drainage	10
recreational, leisure and community facilities	10
waste management	10
parks, open space and streetscapes	10
off street car parks	10
<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>	
intangible assets	5

#### Revaluation

Council has adopted the following valuation bases for its non-current assets:

Land	fair value
Plant and machinery	cost
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	cost
Stormwater and drainage infrastructure	fair value
Roads and streets infrastructure	fair value
Bridges	fair value
Buildings	fair value
Intangibles	cost
Parks, recreation facilities and community amenities	cost
Heritage	cost
Investment in water corporation	fair value

Subsequent to the initial recognition of assets, non-current physical assets, other than plant and equipment, small machinery and work in progress, are measured at their fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant & Equipment* and AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. At balance date, Council reviewed the carrying value of the individual classes of assets measured at fair value to ensure that each asset class materially approximated its fair value. Where the carrying value materially differed from the fair value at balance date the class of asset was revalued.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 6.1: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings, and infrastructure assets on a regular basis to ensure valuations represent fair value.

Fair value valuations are determined in accordance with a valuation hierarchy. Changes to the valuation hierarchy will only occur if an external change in the restrictions or limitations of use on an asset result in changes to the permissible or practical highest and best use of the asset.

Where the assets are revalued, the revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that an increment reverses a prior year decrement for that class of asset that had been recognised as an expense in which case the increment is recognised as revenue up to the amount of the expense. Revaluation decrements are recognised as an expense except where prior increments are included in the asset revaluation surplus for that class of asset in which case the decrement is taken to the reserve to the extent of the remaining increments. Within the same class of assets, revaluation increments and decrements within the year are offset.

##### Impairment of assets

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other expenses. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other revenue.

##### Land under roads

Council recognised the value of land under roads it controls at fair value.

#### 6.2: INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of financial year	625,000	625,000
Acquisitions	–	–
Disposals	–	–
Fair value adjustments	65,000	–
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>690,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>

Valuation of investment property has been determined in accordance with an independent valuation by LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd effective 30 June 2019, who has recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

##### Accounting policy

##### Investment Property

Investment property is held to generate long-term rental yields. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefit in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to Council. Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period that they arise. Rental income from the leasing of investment properties is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Investments, other than investments in associates and property, are measured at cost.

#### 6.3: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2019	2018
Software at Cost	190,103	168,103
less accumulated depreciation	(168,284)	(168,103)
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>21,819</b>	<b>–</b>

##### Accounting policy

##### Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Intangible Asset	5 Years
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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 7: CURRENT LIABILITIES

#### 7.1: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019	2018
Trade payables	252,081	186,379
Accrued expenses	380,456	261,155
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>632,537</b>	<b>447,534</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services provided to Council as at balance date whether or not invoices have been received. General Creditors are unsecured, not subject to interest charges and are normally settled within 30 days of invoice receipt.

For ageing analysis of trade and other payables, refer to note 8.9

#### 7.2: DEPOSITS HELD

	2019	2018
Refundable subdivision bonds	447,449	217,976
Refundable hall booking deposits	750	150
<b>Total trust funds and deposits</b>	<b>448,199</b>	<b>218,126</b>

#### Accounting policy

##### Deposits Held

Amounts received as subdivision bonds and hall booking deposits are held in respect of damage indemnity, facilities booking and various performance related sureties.

#### 7.3: PROVISIONS

	Annual leave	Long service leave	Total
<b>2019</b>			
Balance at beginning of the financial year	475,674	746,000	1,221,674
Additional provisions	19,080	68,914	87,994
Amounts used	–	–	–
Increase in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	–	–	–
Balance at the end of the financial year	<b>494,754</b>	<b>814,914</b>	<b>1,309,668</b>
<b>2018</b>			
Balance at beginning of the financial year	483,325	747,688	1,231,013
Additional provisions	(7,651)	(1,688)	(9,339)
Amounts used	–	–	–
Increase in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	–	–	–
Balance at the end of the financial year	<b>475,674</b>	<b>746,000</b>	<b>1,221,674</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 7.3: PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

	2019	2018
<b>(a) Employee benefits</b>		
<b>(i) Current</b>		
Annual leave	494,754	475,674
Long service leave	712,964	651,259
Superannuation	–	–
Other	–	–
	<b>1,207,718</b>	<b>1,126,933</b>
<b>(ii) Non-current</b>		
Long service leave	101,950	94,742
Superannuation	–	–
Other	–	–
	<b>101,950</b>	<b>94,742</b>
Aggregate carrying amount of employee benefits:		
Current	1,207,718	1,126,933
Non-current	101,950	94,742
	<b>1,309,668</b>	<b>1,221,675</b>

	2019	2018
The following assumptions were adopted in measuring the present value of employee benefits:		
The provision for long service leave is established at a level sufficient to cover the liability due to employees for leave due in the current financial year plus accrued entitlements due. An inflation factor of 2.5% has been applied where applicable.		
<b>(iii) Current</b>		
All annual leave and the long service leave entitlements representing 7 or more years of continuous service		
Short-term employee benefits, that fall due within 12 months after the end of the period measured at nominal value	494,754	475,674
Other long-term employee benefits that do not fall due within 12 months after the end of the period measured at present value"	712,964	651,259
	<b>1,207,718</b>	<b>1,126,933</b>
<b>(iv) Non-current</b>		
Long service leave representing less than 10 years of continuous service measured at present value	101,950	94,742
<b>(v) Employee Numbers</b>	62	61

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 7.3: PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

#### Accounting policy

##### Employee benefits

###### i) 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 is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

###### ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which 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.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

###### iii) Sick leave

No accrual is made for sick leave as Council experience indicates that, on average, sick leave taken in each reporting period is less than the entitlement accruing in that period, and this experience is expected to recur in future reporting periods. Council does not make payment for untaken sick leave.

###### iv) Defined benefit plans

A liability or asset in respect of defined benefit superannuation plans would ordinarily be recognised in the statement of financial position, and measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date plus unrecognised actuarial gains (less unrecognised actuarial losses) less the fair value of the superannuation fund's assets at that date and any unrecognised past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments which arise from membership of the fund to the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. However, when this information is not reliably available, 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.

Council makes superannuation contributions for a number of its employees to the Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund (the Fund), a sub-fund of the Tasplan Superannuation Fund (Tasplan). The Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund has been classified as a multi-employer sponsored plan. As the Fund's assets and liabilities are pooled and are not allocated by employer, the Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers. As provided under paragraph 34 of AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, Council does not use defined benefit accounting for these contributions.

###### iv) Defined contribution 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.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 8: OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

##### 8.1: RESERVES

	Balance at beginning of reporting year	Increment	(Decrement)	Balance at end of reporting year
<b>(a) Asset revaluation reserve</b>				
<b>2019</b>				
<b>Property</b>				
Land	4,748,752	1,011,258	–	5,760,010
Buildings	1,843,019	–	(2,178,998)	(335,979)
	<b>6,591,771</b>	<b>1,011,258</b>	<b>(2,178,998)</b>	<b>5,424,031</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Roads	38,188,668	2,603,773	–	40,792,441
Bridges	1,515,081	103,079	–	1,618,160
Drainage	12,664,098	580,015	–	13,244,113
	<b>52,367,847</b>	<b>3,286,867</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>55,654,714</b>
<b>Total asset revaluation reserve</b>	<b>58,959,618</b>	<b>4,298,125</b>	<b>(2,178,998)</b>	<b>61,078,745</b>
<b>2018</b>				
<b>Property</b>				
Land	4,610,935	137,817	–	4,748,752
Buildings	761,006	1,082,013	–	1,843,019
	<b>5,371,941</b>	<b>1,219,830</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,591,771</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Roads	34,716,548	3,472,120	–	38,188,668
Bridges	1,349,415	165,666	–	1,515,081
Drainage	12,113,750	550,348	–	12,664,098
	<b>48,179,713</b>	<b>4,188,134</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>52,367,847</b>
<b>Total asset revaluation reserve</b>	<b>53,551,654</b>	<b>5,407,964</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>58,959,618</b>

The asset revaluation reserve was established to capture the movements in asset valuations upon the periodic revaluation of Council's assets.

<b>(b) Fair value reserve</b>				
<b>2019</b>				
<b>Equity investment assets</b>				
Investment in water corporation	(4,346,352)	6,873,905	–	2,527,553
<b>Total fair value reserve</b>	<b>(4,346,352)</b>	<b>6,873,905</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,527,553</b>
<b>2018</b>				
<b>Available—for—sale assets</b>				
Investment in water corporation	(4,949,118)	602,766	–	(4,346,352)
<b>Total fair value reserve</b>	<b>(4,949,118)</b>	<b>602,766</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(4,346,352)</b>

Council has to designate its investment in TasWater as an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value are reflected in the reserve and will not be reclassified through the profit or loss when derecognised. Equity Investment assets within the Fair value reserve were previously classified as 'Available—for—sale assets'.

	2019	2018
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>63,606,298</b>	<b>54,613,266</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 8.2: RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO SURPLUS (DEFICIT)

	2019	2018
Result from continuing operations	1,285,730	1,691,515
Depreciation/amortisation	3,298,836	3,250,202
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, infrastructure	69,235	634,918
Fair value adjustments for investment property	(65,000)	–
Contributions non monetary	(313,554)	(490,000)
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	(862,853)	(2,353,208)
<b>Change in assets and liabilities:</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	52,760	(81,947)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	374,183	(334,180)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	185,003	(14,397)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	87,993	(9,339)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>4,112,333</b>	<b>2,293,564</b>

### 8.3: RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents (see note 5.1)	7,672,957	6,380,784
Less bank overdraft	–	–
<b>Total reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>7,672,957</b>	<b>6,380,784</b>

### 8.4: RECONCILIATION OF TRUST FUNDS & DEPOSITS

	2019	2018
Opening Balance	218,126	148,579
Deposits	309,274	104,960
Withdrawals	(79,201)	(35,413)
<b>Total Reconciliation of trust funds and deposits</b>	<b>448,199</b>	<b>218,126</b>

### 8.5: SUPERANNUATION

Council makes superannuation contributions for a number of its employees to the Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund (the Fund), a sub-fund of the Tasplan Superannuation Fund (Tasplan). The Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund has been classified as a multi-employer sponsored plan. As the Fund's assets and liabilities are pooled and are not allocated by employer, the Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers. As provided under paragraph 34 of AASB 119 Employee Benefits, Council does not use defined benefit accounting for these contributions.

For the year ended 30 June 2019 the Council contributed 9.5% of employees' gross income to the Fund. Assets accumulate in the fund to meet member benefits as they accrue, and if assets within the fund are insufficient to satisfy benefits payable, the Council is required to meet its share of the deficiency.

Rice Warner Pty Ltd undertook the last actuarial review of the Fund at 30 June 2017. The review disclosed that at that time the net market value of assets

available for funding member benefits was \$58,940,000, the value of vested benefits was \$51,170,000, the surplus over vested benefits was \$7,770,000, the value of total accrued benefits was \$50,606,000, and the number of members was 134. These amounts relate to all members of the fund at the date of valuation and no asset or liability is recorded in the Tasplan Super's financial statements for Council employees.

The financial assumptions used to calculate the Accrued Benefits for the Fund were:

- Net Investment Return 7.0% p.a.
- Salary Inflation 4.0% p.a.
- Price Inflation n/a

The actuarial review concluded that:

- The value of assets of the Fund was adequate to meet the liabilities of the Fund in respect of vested benefits as at 30 June 2017
- The value of assets of the Fund was adequate to meet the value of the liabilities of the Fund in respect of accrued benefits as at 30 June 2017.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 8.5: SUPERANNUATION (CONTINUED)

- Based on the assumptions used, and assuming the Employer contributes at the levels described below, the value of the assets is expected to continue to be adequate to meet the value of the liabilities of the Fund in respect of vested benefits at all times during the period up to 30 June 2017.

The Actuary recommended that in future the Council contribute 9.5% of salaries in 2017/18 and 0% from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021.

The Actuary will continue to undertake a brief review of the financial position the Fund at the end of each financial year to confirm that the contribution rates remain appropriate. The next full triennial actuarial review of the Fund will have an effective date of 30 June 2020 and is expected to be completed late in 2020.

Council also contributes to other accumulation schemes on behalf of a number of employees; however the Council has no ongoing responsibility to make good any deficiencies that may occur in those schemes.

During the year Council made the required superannuation contributions for all eligible employees to an appropriate complying superannuation fund as required by the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*.

As required in terms of paragraph 148 of AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, Council discloses the following details:

- The 2017 actuarial review used the “aggregate” funding method. This is a standard actuarial funding method. The results from this method were tested by projecting future fund assets and liabilities for a range of future assumed investment returns. The funding method used is consistent with the method used at the previous actuarial review in 2014.
- Under the aggregate funding method of financing the benefits, the stability of the Councils’ contributions over time depends on how closely the Fund’s actual experience matches the expected experience. If the actual experience differs from that expected, the Councils’ contribution rate may need to be adjusted accordingly to ensure the Fund remains on course towards financing members’ benefits.
- In terms of Rule 27.4 of the Tasplan Trust Deed (Trust Deed), there is a risk that employers within the Fund may incur an additional liability when an Employer ceases to participate in the Fund at a time when the assets of the Fund are less than members’ vested benefits. Each member of the Fund who is an employee of the Employer who is ceasing to Participate is required to be provided with a benefit at least equal to their vested benefit in terms of Rule 27.4 (b) (A). However, there is no provision in the Trust Deed requiring an employer to make contributions other than its regular contributions up to the date of cessation of contributions. This issue can be resolved by the Trustee seeking an Actuarial Certificate in terms of Rule 26.5 identifying a deficit and the Trustee determining in terms of Rule 26.3(c) that the particular employer should make the payment required to make good any shortfall before the cessation of participation is approved.
- The application of Fund assets on Tasplan being wound-up is set out in Rule 41.4. This Rule provides that expenses and taxation liabilities should have first call on the available assets. Additional assets will initially be applied for the benefit of the then remaining members and/or their Dependants in such manner as the Trustee considers equitable and appropriate in accordance with the Applicable Requirements (broadly, superannuation and taxation legislative requirements and other requirements as determined by the regulators).
- The Trust Deed does not contemplate the Fund withdrawing from Tasplan. However it is likely that Rule 27.4 would be applied in this case (as detailed above).
- The Fund is a defined benefit Fund.
- The Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund has been classified as a multi-employer sponsored plan. As the Fund’s assets and liabilities are pooled and are not allocated by employer, the Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers. Thus the Fund is not able to prepare standard AASB119 defined benefit reporting.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 8.5: SUPERANNUATION (CONTINUED)

- During the reporting period the amount of contributions paid to defined benefits schemes was \$8,733 (2017-18, \$24,388), and the amount paid to accumulation schemes was \$496,013 (2017-18, \$474,189).
- During the next reporting period the expected amount of contributions to be paid to defined benefits schemes is \$8,951, and the amount to be paid to accumulation schemes is \$508,413.
- As reported above, Assets exceeded accrued benefits as at the date of the last actuarial review, 30 June 2017. Moderate investment returns, since that date, make it quite probable that this is still the position. The financial position of the Fund will be fully investigated at the actuarial review as at 30 June 2020.
- An analysis of the assets and vested benefits of sub-funds participating in the Scheme, prepared by Rice Warner Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2018, showed that the Fund had assets of \$57.48 million and members' Vested Benefits were \$48.39 million. These amounts represented 0.7% and 0.6% respectively of the corresponding total amounts for Tasplan.
- As at 30 June 2018 the fund had 119 members and the total employer contributions and member contributions for the year ending 30 June 2018 were \$1,515,272 and \$266,000 respectively.

	2019	2018
<b>FUND</b>		
<b>Defined benefits fund</b>		
Employer contributions to Quadrant	8,733	24,388
	<b>8,733</b>	<b>24,388</b>
<b>Accumulation funds</b>		
Employer contributions to all accumulation funds	496,013	474,189
	<b>496,013</b>	<b>474,189</b>

### 8.6: COMMITMENTS

	2019	2018
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS</b>		
Bridges	–	–
Bridgewater Park	–	543,518
East Derwent Highway Paths	–	535,263
Roads to Recovery	–	159,387
Gunn Oval Changerooms	295,000	–
Thompson Oval Turf Wickets Nets	82,497	–
Weily Park Oval Changerooms	281,240	–
Electric Charging Station	2,500	–
Security Camera Network	99,948	–
<b>Total Capital expenditure commitments</b>	<b>761,185</b>	<b>1,238,168</b>
<b>CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS</b>		
Contractual commitments at end of financial year but not recognised in the financial report are as follows:		
Property Valuation – revaluation 2018	–	117,180
Collection of household waste and recyclables expires March 2023	1,365,966	1,676,054
<b>Total contractual commitments</b>	<b>1,365,966</b>	<b>1,793,234</b>

### 8.7: OPERATING LEASES

#### (a) Operating lease commitments

There were no operating lease commitments as at balance date.

### 8.8: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no claims against the Council, its Councillors or any officers which are likely to result in any material liability against Council.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 8.9: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

##### (a) Interest Rate Risk

The exposure to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised, at balance date are as follows:

2019	Fixed interest maturing in:						
	Weighted average interest rate	Floating interest rate	1 year or less	Over 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	2.46%	7,669,807	–	–	–	3,150	7,672,957
Other financial assets	2.30%	–	–	–	–	300,000	300,000
Trade and other receivables	8.10%	(36,265)	–	–	–	462,514	426,249
Investment in water corporation		–	–	–	–	53,918,426	53,918,426
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>7,633,542</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54,684,090</b>	<b>62,317,632</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>							
Trade and other payables		–	–	–	–	632,537	632,537
Trust funds and deposits		–	–	–	–	448,199	448,199
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,080,736</b>	<b>1,080,736</b>
<b>Net financial assets (liabilities)</b>		<b>7,633,542</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53,603,354</b>	<b>61,236,896</b>

<b>2018</b>							
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	2.66%	6,377,489	–	–	–	3,295	6,380,784
Other financial assets	2.30%	–	–	–	–	300,000	300,000
Trade and other receivables	8.72%	(45,364)	–	–	–	524,372	479,008
Investment in water corporation		–	–	–	–	47,044,521	47,044,521
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>6,332,125</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>47,872,188</b>	<b>54,204,313</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>							
Trade and other payables		–	–	–	–	447,534	447,534
Trust funds and deposits		–	–	–	–	218,126	218,126
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>665,660</b>	<b>665,660</b>
<b>Net financial assets (liabilities)</b>		<b>6,332,125</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>47,206,528</b>	<b>53,538,653</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 8.9: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Fair Value

The aggregate net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised, at balance date are as follows:

Financial Instruments	Total carrying amount as per Balance Sheet		Aggregate net fair value	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,672,957	6,380,784	7,672,957	6,380,784
Other financial assets	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Trade and other receivables	426,249	479,008	426,249	479,008
Investment in water corporation	53,918,426	47,044,521	53,918,426	47,044,521
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>62,317,632</b>	<b>54,204,313</b>	<b>62,317,632</b>	<b>54,204,313</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>				
Trade and other payables	632,537	447,534	632,537	447,534
Trust funds and deposits	448,199	218,126	448,199	218,126
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,080,736</b>	<b>665,660</b>	<b>1,080,736</b>	<b>665,660</b>

#### (d) Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is represented by the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### (e) Risks and mitigation

The risks associated with our main financial instruments and our policies for minimising these risks are detailed below.

##### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of our financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Council's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to other price risks and no exposure to foreign currency risk. Components of market risk to which we are exposed are discussed below.

##### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that we use.

Non derivative interest bearing assets are predominantly short term liquid assets. Our interest rate liability risk arises primarily from long term loans and borrowings at fixed rates which exposes us to fair value interest rate risk.

Our loan borrowings are sourced from major Australian banks by a tender process. Finance leases are sourced from major Australian financial institutions. Overdrafts are arranged with major Australian banks. We manage interest rate risk on our net debt portfolio by:

- ensuring access to diverse sources of funding;
- reducing risks of refinancing by managing in accordance with target maturity profiles; and
- setting prudential limits on interest repayments as a percentage of rate revenue.

We manage the interest rate exposure on our debt portfolio by appropriate budgeting strategies and obtaining approval for borrowings from the Department of Treasury and Finance each year.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 8.9: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the *Local Government Act 1993*. We manage interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- conformity with State and Federal regulations and standards,
- capital protection,
- appropriate liquidity,
- diversification by credit rating, financial institution and investment product,
- monitoring of return on investment,
- benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

Maturity will be staggered to provide for interest rate variations and to minimise interest rate risk.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause Council to make a financial loss. Council have exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in our Statement of Financial Position. To help manage this risk:

- we only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in our Investment policy.

Credit risk arises from Council's financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables. Council's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at balance date is addressed in each applicable policy note. Council generally trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is generally not requested, nor is it Council's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

In addition, receivable balance are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that Council's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Council may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the Statement of Financial Position, such as when Council provides a guarantee for another party. Details of our contingent liabilities are disclosed in note 8.8.

#### Credit quality of contractual financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

	Financial Institutions (AAA credit rating)	Government agencies (BBB credit rating)	Other (min BBB credit rating)	Total
<b>2019</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,669,807	–	–	7,669,807
<b>Total contractual financial assets</b>	<b>7,669,807</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,669,807</b>
<b>2018</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,377,489	–	–	6,377,489
<b>Total contractual financial assets</b>	<b>6,377,489</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,377,489</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 8.9: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Movement in Provisions for Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,025	9,782
New Provisions recognised during the year	7,246	2,243
Amounts already provided for and written off as uncollectible	–	–
Amounts provided for but recovered during the year	–	–
Balance at end of year	<b>19,271</b>	<b>12,025</b>

#### Ageing of Trade and Other Receivables

At balance date other debtors representing financial assets were past due but not impaired. These amounts relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing of the Council's Trade and Other Receivables was:

	2019	2018
Current (not yet due)	63,592	244,016
Past due by up to 30 days	75,897	63,042
Past due between 31 and 180 days	22,102	6,635
Past due between 181 and 365 days	117,620	11,567
Past due by more than 1 year	166,309	165,774
Total Trade & Other Receivables	<b>445,520</b>	<b>491,034</b>

#### Ageing of individually impaired Trade and Other Receivables

At balance date, other debtors representing financial assets with a nominal value of \$19,271 (2017-18: \$12,025) were impaired. The amount of the provision raised against these debtors was \$19,271 (2017-18: \$12,025). The individually impaired debtors relate to general and sundry debtor and have been impaired as a result of their doubtful collection. Many of the long outstanding past due amounts have been lodged with Council's debt collectors or are on payment arrangements.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of our operational liquidity requirements:

- we will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the date;
- we will be forced to sell financial assets at a value which is less than what they are worth; or
- we may be unable to settle or recover a financial assets at all.

The Council's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The table below lists the contractual maturities for Financial Liabilities.

These amounts represent the discounted cash flow payments (i.e. principal only).

	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Contracted Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
<b>2019</b>							
Trade and other payables	632,536	–	–	–	–	632,536	632,536
Trust funds and deposits	448,199	–	–	–	–	448,199	448,199
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,080,735</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,080,735</b>	<b>1,080,735</b>
<b>2018</b>							
Trade and other payables	447,534	–	–	–	–	447,534	447,534
Trust funds and deposits	218,126	–	–	–	–	218,126	218,126
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>665,660</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>665,660</b>	<b>665,660</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 8.9: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

##### (e) Sensitivity disclosure analysis

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months (Base rates are sourced from Reserve Bank of Australia):

- A parallel shift of + 1% and - .5% in market interest rates (AUD)

The table below discloses the impact on net operating result and equity for each category of financial instruments held by Council at year end, if the above movements were to occur.

		Interest rate risk			
		-0.5%		+1%	
		-50 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Financial assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,669,807	38,349	38,349	76,698	76,698
Trade and other receivables	426,249	2,131	2,131	4,262	4,262
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2018</b>					
<b>Financial assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6,377,489	31,887	31,887	63,775	63,775
Trade and other receivables	479,008	2,395	2,395	4,790	4,790
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-

#### 8.10: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Council measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Investment property
- Investment in water corporation
- Property, infrastructure plant and equipment
  - Land
  - Buildings, including footpaths and cycleways
  - Roads
  - Bridges

Council does not measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis.

Council also has assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as a result of being reclassified as assets held for sale. These comprise of identified surplus land as disclosed in note 5.4. A description of the valuation techniques and the inputs used to determine the fair value of this land is included below under the heading 'Land held for sale'.

##### (a) Fair Value Hierarchy

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	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 8.10: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the Council. The table presents the Council's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2019.

The fair values of the assets are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable data, where it is available, and minimise the use of entity specific estimates.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset is included in level 3. This is the case for Council infrastructure assets, which are of a specialist nature for which there is no active market for similar or identical assets. These assets are valued using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs.

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019					
	Note	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Investment property	6.2	–	690	–	690
Investment in water corporation	4.1	–	–	53,918	53,918
Land	6.1	–	9,147	12,290	21,437
Buildings	6.1	–	–	13,107	13,107
Roads	6.1	–	–	77,855	77,855
Bridges	6.1	–	–	3,930	3,930
Drainage	6.1	–	–	22,385	22,385
		–	9,837	183,485	193,322
<b>Non-recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Assets held for sale	5.4	–	643	643	643
		–	643	643	643
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018					
	Note	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Investment property	6.2	–	625	–	625
Investment in water corporation	4.1	–	–	47,044	47,044
Land	6.1	–	7,923	12,290	20,213
Buildings	6.1	–	–	14,047	14,047
Roads	6.1	–	–	75,128	75,128
Bridges	6.1	–	–	3,847	3,847
Drainage	6.1	–	–	22,009	22,009
		–	8,548	174,365	182,913
<b>Non-recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Assets held for sale	5.4	–	643	–	643
		–	643	–	643

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 8.10: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

##### Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year, nor between levels 2 and 3.

##### (b) Highest and best use

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, requires the fair value of non-financial assets to be calculated based on their "highest and best use". A number of Council assets are not being used for their highest and best use. This is mainly in relation to a number of Council buildings that are leased to community groups on a user pays system. A number of parcels of vacant land are also used throughout the municipality for parklands and sporting grounds. Council has identified that community groups require a place to meet and operate from at a minimal cost to their organisation which in turn contributes to a sense of community within the municipality. Council also sees that it has a commitment to the health and wellbeing of the ratepayers to provide adequate sporting grounds and recreational walking tracks.

##### (c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to derive fair values

###### Land

Land fair values were determined by a qualified independent valuer LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd effective 30 June 2019. Land is revalued every 5 years.

###### *Land held for sale*

Council identified land that is no longer required and listed it with a real estate agent within the reporting period. Land classified as held for sale during the reporting period was measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell at the time of reclassification.

###### *Land under roads*

The valuation of Land under roads is based on the unit rate given by the Valuer General as at 2014 - Land under Roads areas are multiplied by the m2 road data held in Council's asset management system.

###### Buildings

The fair value of buildings were also determined by a qualified independent valuer LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd valued 1st July 2018 but effective 30 June 2019. Indexation has occurred for these buildings based on the ABS producer Price Index for the March quarter. This index takes into account the movement in construction

costs for Hobart and is multiplied by the total building value. Buildings are revalued every 5 years.

In determining the level of accumulated depreciation the asset has been disaggregated into significant components which exhibit useful lives. Allowance has been made for the typical asset life cycle and renewal treatments of each component, residual value at the time the asset is considered to be no longer available for use.

##### Infrastructure assets

All Council infrastructure assets were fair valued using written down current replacement cost. This valuation comprises the asset's gross replacement cost less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset. Council first determined the gross cost of replacing the full service potential of the asset and then adjusted this amount to take account of the expired service potential of the asset.

Gross Replacement Cost was measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits of the asset could currently be obtained in the normal course of business. The resulting valuation reflects the cost of replacing the existing economic benefits based on an efficient set of modern equivalent assets to achieve the required level of service output.

The unit rates (labour and materials) and quantities applied to determine the gross replacement cost of an asset or asset component were based on the modern equivalent cost of replacement with a new asset including components that may not need to be replaced, such as earthworks.

The level of accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets was determined based on the age of the asset and the useful life adopted by Council for the asset type. Estimated useful lives and residual values are disclosed in Note 6.1.

The calculation of DRC involves a number of inputs that require judgement and are therefore classed as unobservable. While these judgements are made by qualified and experienced staff, different judgements could result in a different valuation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 8.10: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### Roads, including footpaths & cycleways

Council categorises its road infrastructure into urban and rural roads and then further sub-categorises these into sealed and unsealed roads. Urban roads are managed in segments from major intersection to major intersection. All road segments are then componentised into formation, pavement, sub-pavement and seal (where applicable). Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment. Council also assumes a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials.

Gross replacement cost is based on the road area multiplied by a unit price; the unit price being an estimate of labour and material inputs, services costs, and overhead allocations. Council assumes that pavements are constructed to depths of 250mm on sealed roads and 100mm on unsealed roads. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices are based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour wage rates are based on Council's Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA). Where construction is outsourced, gross replacement cost is based on the average of completed similar projects over the last few years. Council engineers undertook a full revaluation for in 2016 on current unit pricing.

#### Bridges

A full valuation of bridges assets was undertaken by independent valuers, TasSpan, effective 30 June 2015. Each bridge is assessed individually and componentised into sub-assets representing the deck and sub-structure. The valuation is based on the material type used for construction and the deck and sub-structure area.

#### Drainage

A full valuation of drainage infrastructure was undertaken by Council's Engineer, effective 30 June 2018. Similar to roads, drainage assets are managed in segments; pits and pipes being the major components.

Consistent with roads, Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment and that a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials.

#### Other Infrastructure

Other infrastructure is not deemed to be significant in terms of Council's Statement of Financial Position.

#### (d) Valuation processes

Revaluation of Council assets is undertaken on a regular basis. Valuation of roads, drainage and bridges are undertaken every 5 years and land and buildings every 5 years by independent valuers. At the end of each financial year a review of all assets is undertaken to make sure that assets are still current and have a future economic benefit. Indexation of Council assets by independent sources is undertaken in between revaluation years. These independent sources are the Producer Price Index, the Valuer General Adjustment index and the Consumer Price Index.

Councils current policy for the valuation of property infrastructure, plant and equipment, investment in water corporation and investment property (recurring fair value measurements) is set out in notes 4.1, 6.1 and 6.2 respectively.

Non-recurring fair value measurements are made at the point of reclassification by a registered valuer.

#### (e) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The carrying amounts of trade receivables and trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 9: EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

There are no events occurring after balance day.

#### NOTE 10: OTHER MATTERS

##### 10.1: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

###### (i) Responsible Persons

Names of persons holding the position of a Responsible Person at the Council at any time during the year are:

###### Councillors

- Mayor Tony Foster
- Deputy Mayor Barbara Curran
- Councillor Wayne Garlick
- Councillor Peter Geard
- Councillor Leigh Gray
- Councillor Keith Higgins
- Councillor Moya Jeffries
- Councillor Tenille Murtagh
- Councillor Philip Owen
- Councillor Jessica Whelan
- Councillor Sonya Williams

###### General Manager

- Ron Sanderson

###### (ii) Councillor Remuneration

Short term employee benefits						
	Allowances	Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Total Compensation AASB 124	Microwise <sup>2</sup>	Expenses <sup>3</sup>	Total allowances and expenses section 72
<b>2019</b>						
Mayor	52,566	–	52,566	14,147	2,668	69,381
Deputy Mayor	29,286	–	29,286	–	–	29,286
Councillors	105,137	–	105,137	2,036	–	107,173
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,989</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>186,989</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>205,840</b>
<b>2018</b>						
Mayor	51,389	–	51,389	14,000	1,230	66,619
Deputy Mayor	28,631	–	28,631	–	–	28,631
Councillors	102,783	–	102,783	–	–	102,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,803</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>182,803</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>198,033</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes total cost of providing and maintaining vehicles provided for private use, including registration, insurance, fuel and other consumables, maintenance cost and parking (including notional value of parking provided at premises that are owned or leased and fringe benefits tax).

<sup>2</sup> Microwise includes directors fees payable

<sup>3</sup> Section 72(1)cb of the Local Government Act 1993 requires the disclosure of expenses paid to Councillors.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 10.1: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Key Management Personnel Remuneration									
Remuneration band	Number of employees	Short term employee benefits			Post employment benefits				Total
		Salary <sup>1</sup>	Short-term Incentive Payments <sup>2</sup>	Vehicles <sup>3</sup> Allowances and Benefits <sup>4</sup>	Microwise <sup>8</sup>	Super-annuation <sup>5</sup>	Termination Benefits <sup>6</sup>	Non-monetary Benefits <sup>7</sup>	
<b>2019</b>									
\$280 001 – \$300 000	1	189,657	-	10,275	77,072	24,653	-	(6,820)	294,836
<b>Total</b>		<b>189,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>77,072</b>	<b>24,653</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,820)</b>	<b>294,836</b>
<b>2018</b>									
\$280 001 – \$300 000	1	185,939	-	10,925	70,020	24,170	-	5,610	296,664
<b>Total</b>		<b>185,939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>70,020</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,610</b>	<b>296,664</b>

<sup>1</sup>Gross Salary includes all forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered, compensated absences during the period and salary sacrifice amounts.

<sup>2</sup>Short term incentive payments are non-recurrent payments which depend on achieving specified performance goals within specified timeframes. These payments are capped at 15% of base salary. [This includes such items as retention bonuses in culmination with termination.]

<sup>3</sup>Includes total cost of providing and maintaining vehicles provided for private use, including registration, insurance, fuel and other consumables, maintenance cost and parking (including notional value of parking provided at premises that are owned or leased and fringe benefits tax).

<sup>4</sup>Other allowances and benefits includes all other forms of employment allowances (excludes reimbursements such as travel, accommodation or meals), payments in lieu of leave, and any other compensation paid and payable.

<sup>5</sup>Superannuation means the contribution to the superannuation fund of the individual.

<sup>6</sup>Termination benefits include all forms of benefit paid or accrued as a consequence of termination.

<sup>7</sup>Non-monetary benefits include annual and long service leave movements and non-monetary benefits.

<sup>8</sup>Microwise includes remuneration from General Managers role.

#### (iv) Remuneration Principles

##### Councillors

Councillors do not receive any superannuation, vehicles or any other monetary or non monetary benefits.

##### Executives

##### General Manager

The employment terms and conditions of senior executives are contained in individual employment contracts and prescribe total remuneration, superannuation, annual and long service leave, vehicle and salary sacrifice provisions. In addition to their salaries, Council also provides non-cash benefits and contributes to post-employment superannuation plans on their behalf.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### 10.1: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

The performance of the General Manager, is reviewed annually which includes a review of their remuneration package. The terms of employment of each senior executive, including the General Manager, contain a termination clause that requires the senior executive or Council to provide a minimum notice period prior to termination of the contract. Whilst not automatic, contracts can be extended.

##### (v) Transactions with related parties

In accordance with s84(2)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, no interests have been notified to the General Manager in respect of any body or organisation with which the Council has major financial dealings.

#### NOTE 11: INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

##### 11.1: MICROWISE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Microwise is a 100% owned incorporated entity of Brighton Council that has been formed to

- Own and manage the intellectual property contained in the Propertywise software product
- Create and develop new software products to meet the identified needs of existing and potential customers within Local Government and other public and private sectors
- Provide software maintenance and technical support to existing customers.
- Provide upgrades and enhancements to a portfolio of products.
- Manage the relationship with marketing organisations to achieve market coverage and representation.
- The Council paid Microwise \$31,253 (2018 - \$30,397) in licence fees during the 2019 financial year.
- Microwise paid Council \$237,185 (2018 - \$191,351) in fees/consultancy during the 2019 financial year.
- Directors Fees of \$36,106 (2018 - \$28,000) were paid during the 2019 financial year.

	2019	2018
Financial Performance	\$	\$
Revenue	645,022	484,005
Expenditure	321,770	313,107
	<b>323,252</b>	<b>170,898</b>
<b>Brighton Council Equity</b>	<b>2,497,043</b>	<b>1,416,942</b>

The financial performance excludes and internal transactions with Brighton Council.

Microwise has been consolidated in the current year financial year statements.

Microwise has separate financial statements that are audited by the Tasmania Audit Office.

The financial statements only identify the consolidated revenue and expenditure under notes 2.7 and 3.5 respectively due to immateriality.

The directors of Microwise Australia are:

- Clr. Tony Foster
- Mr. Gregory Davoren
- Mr. Geoff Dodge
- Mr James Dryburgh
- Clr Leigh Gray

Mr Ron Sanderson, Brighton Council's General Manager, is also the General Manager of Microwise. As Microwise is a subsidiary of Brighton Council, all remuneration relating to this role is included and disclosed as part of the total remuneration within the Annual Financial Report.

#### NOTE 12: INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

##### 12.1: BRIGHTON INDUSTRIAL & HOUSING CORPORATION

Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation commenced in July 2012 and ceased trading in June 2019. The corporation is a 100% owned incorporated entity of Brighton Council that has been formed to:

- Develop affordable residential dwellings for homebuyers through the strategic allocation and use of Council owned land so as to provide a financial return to the Council and to add to the social and cultural amenity of the municipality.
- Develop Council's industrial land for commercial and retail users, providing a strong return for the Council and additional employment opportunities for local residents.
- No directors fees were paid.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### 12.1: BRIGHTON INDUSTRIAL & HOUSING CORPORATION (CONTINUED)

Financial Performance	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	–	–
Expenditure	–	(24,697)
Profit	–	(24,697)
<b>Brighton Council Equity</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>897,781</b>

The financial performance excludes any internal transactions with Brighton Council.

Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation is consolidated in the current year financial statements.

Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation has separate financial statements that are audited by the Tasmanian Audit Office.

The financial statements only identify the consolidated revenue and expenditure under notes 2.7 and 3.5 respectively due to immateriality.

The directors of Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation are:

- Clr. Tony Foster
- Clr. Leigh Gray
- Mr Ron Sanderson
- Mr. Gregory Davoren

Mr Greg Davoren, Brighton Council's Deputy General Manager, is also the Chief Executive Officer of Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation. As Brighton Industrial & Housing Corporation is a subsidiary of Brighton Council, all remuneration relating to this role is included and disclosed as part of the total remuneration within the Annual Financial Report.

### NOTE 13: OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PENDING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

#### (a) Taxation

Council is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax, Payroll Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

##### *Goods and services tax (GST)*

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax

Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

#### (b) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, Council reviews the carrying value of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value. Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset. For non-cash generating assets of Council such as roads, drains, public buildings and the like, value in use is represented by the deprival value of the asset approximated by its written down replacement cost.

#### (c) Allocation between current and non-current

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next twelve months, being Council's operational cycle, or if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

#### (d) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value, and if there is material increase in the likelihood that the guarantee may have to be exercised, at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 13: OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PENDING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

In the determination of fair value, consideration is given to factors including the probability of default by the guaranteed party and the likely loss to Council in the event of default.

##### (e) Contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Commitments are disclosed at their nominal value inclusive of the GST payable.

##### (f) Budget

The estimated revenue and expense amounts in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income represent revised budget amounts and are not audited.

##### (g) Adoption of new and amended accounting standards

In the current year, Council has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

##### (i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard replaces the existing standard, AASB139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and revises classification, measurement and disclosure of financial assets and liabilities. It reduces the number of categories for financial assets and simplifies the measurement choices, including the removal of impairment testing of assets measured at fair value. Classification of financial assets is determined by Council's business model for holding the particular asset and its contractual cash flows.

Council has applied this standard from 1 July 2018 using a retrospective approach with cumulative catch-up. This does not require Council to restate comparative figures, but does require the presentation of both qualitative and quantitative disclosures for affected items, along with a corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of Accumulated surpluses for transitional effects of re-measurement.

The effect of adopting AASB 9 was assessed by Council and considered immaterial, as a result no adjustment was made as at 1 July 2018.

The nature of adjustments are described below:

##### (a) Classification and measurement

The financial assets of Council have been reclassified into one of the following categories on adoption of AASB 9. The classifications are primarily based on Council's business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The main effects resulting from reclassification are as follows:

- *Investment in water corporation* - classified as an 'Available-For-Sale' financial asset as at 30 June 2018. As Council does not hold this equity investment for trading purposes, it has made an irrevocable election for this equity instrument to present any subsequent changes in fair value in Other comprehensive income. Under this approach only dividends are recognised in profit or loss. Council's Investment in water corporation is classified and measured as an 'Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income' beginning 1 July 2018.
- Council did not designate any financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Council has not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. There are no changes in the classification and measurement for Council's financial liabilities.

##### (h) Pending Accounting Standards

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods. Council's assessment of the impact of the relevant new standards and interpretations is set out below.

##### (i) AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The standard has been deferred by AASB 2016-7 *Deferral of AASB15 for Not-for-Profit Entities*, until the 2019-20 reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 13: OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PENDING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

AASB 15 introduces a five-step process for revenue recognition, with the core principle of the new standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Accounting policy changes will arise in the timing of revenue recognition, treatment of contracts costs and contracts which contain a financing element.

Council has analysed the new revenue recognition requirements noting that future impacts include:

- Depending on the respective contractual terms, the new requirements of AASB 15 may result in a change to the timing of revenue from sales of goods and services such that some revenue may need to be deferred as a liability to a later reporting period to the extent that Council has received cash, but has not met its associated performance obligations, (a promise to transfer a good or service).
- Grants received to construct non-financial assets controlled by Council will be recognised as a liability, and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue as Council satisfies its performance obligations under the grant. At present, such grants are recognised as revenue upfront.
- Other grants presently recognised as revenue upfront may be eligible to be recognised as revenue progressively as the associated performance obligations are satisfied, but only if the associated performance obligations are enforceable and sufficiently specific.
- Grants that are not enforceable and/or not sufficiently specific, will not qualify for deferral, and continue to be recognised as revenue as soon as they are controlled. Council receives several grants for which there are no sufficiently specific performance obligations, for example the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. These grants are will continue being recognised as revenue upfront assuming no change to the current grant arrangements.

For Council there will be a significant effect in the treatment of all grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations where the conditions have yet to be fulfilled at year end. Council currently presents unexpended grant income received in note 2.4. Council's assessment is that the majority of the amounts received unexpended for the year, \$440,094, will be deferred as a liability under AASB15 and progressively recorded as income as performance obligations are fulfilled.

Council will apply the standard from 1 July 2019 using a retrospective approach with cumulative catch-up with an adjustment to Accumulated surpluses for the difference in accounting treatment on initial adoption.

#### (ii) AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*

This standard has been deferred until the 2019-20 reporting period.

AASB 1058 supersedes all the income recognition requirements relating to councils, previously in AASB 1004 *Contributions*. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 depends on whether a transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation, or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received.

AASB 1058 applies when Council receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions in which the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset, and where the asset is principally to enable Council to further its objectives. In cases where Council enters into other transactions, Council recognises and measures the asset at fair value in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard (e.g. AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*).

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



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 13: OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PENDING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

Where the asset acquired is leased at a "Peppercorn" rate, Council is required to recognise the leased asset at its fair value, the remaining lease liability and the balance as income. These leased right-of-use assets have not previously been recognised. Council currently has 20 Peppercorn leases, which will result in the recognition in right-of-use lease assets and a remaining lease liability. The balance will be adjusted against Accumulated surpluses.

AASB 1058 also encompasses non-contractual statutory income such as rates, taxes and fines. Council currently recognises income when received. Under AASB 1058, income is recognised when the taxable event has occurred. An impact for Council is that prepaid rates received prior to the beginning of a rating period, will now be recognised as a financial liability until the commencement of that rating period. The impact to Council will be that revenue recognised when received from Rates and charges in advance as disclosed in note 2.1, will now be recorded as a liability, with revenue deferred until the commencement of the applicable rating period.

AASB 1058 requires the recognition of Volunteer services where they would have been purchased if not donated and the fair value of those services can be reliably measured. Council has assessed these requirements and determined that this standard will be applied from 1 July 2019 using a retrospective approach with cumulative catch-up with an adjustment to Accumulated surpluses for the difference in accounting treatment on initial adoption

##### (iii) AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Council will apply the standard from 1 July 2019. Exemptions allow councils to apply AASB 117 for the 30 June 2019 reporting year.

AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligations to make lease payments.

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

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

Lessor accounting under AASB 16 remains largely unchanged. For finance leases, the lessor recognises a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease. Lease receipts from operating leases are recognised as income either on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis where appropriate.

Council will apply the standard from 1 July 2019 using a retrospective approach with cumulative catch-up with an adjustment to Accumulated surpluses for the difference in accounting treatment on initial adoption.

##### (iv) AASB 2017-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Correction, applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The amendments address an acknowledge inconsistency between the requirements in AASB10, and those in AASB128 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable to Council's activities, or have no material impact.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 14: MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

	Benchmark	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>(a) Underlying surplus or deficit</b>					
Recurrent income*		15,003	14,532	14,359	13,875
less recurrent expenditure		15,102	14,923	14,349	13,950
Underlying surplus/deficit	0	<b>(99)</b>	<b>(391)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(75)</b>
The intent of the underlying result is to show the outcome of a council's normal or usual day to day operations.					
<b>(b) Underlying surplus ratio</b>					
Underlying surplus or deficit		(99)	(391)	10	(75)
Recurrent income*		15,003	14,532	14,359	13,875
Underlying surplus ratio %	0%	(1%)	(3%)	0%	(1%)
This ratio serves as an overall measure of financial operating effectiveness.					
<b>(c) Net financial liabilities</b>					
Liquid assets less		8,098	6,859	7,244	4,080
total liabilities		2,390	1,887	1,841	1,985
Net financial liabilities	0	<b>5,708</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>2,095</b>
This measure shows whether Council's total liabilities can be met by its liquid assets. An excess of total liabilities over liquid assets means that, if all liabilities fell due at once, additional revenue would be needed to fund the shortfall.					
<b>(d) Net financial liabilities ratio</b>					
Net financial liabilities		5,708	4,972	5,403	2,095
Recurrent income*		15,003	14,532	14,359	13,875
Net financial liabilities ratio %	0% – (50%)	38%	34%	38%	15%
This ratio indicates the net financial obligations of Council compared to its recurrent income.					
<b>(e) Asset consumption ratio</b>					
An asset consumption ratio has been calculated in relation to each asset class required to be included in the long-term strategic asset management plan of Council.					
<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>					
Depreciated replacement cost		81,785	78,976	73,637	71,984
Current replacement cost		126,435	120,638	113,716	109,446
Asset consumption ratio %		65%	65%	65%	66%
<b>Buildings</b>					
Depreciated replacement cost		13,107	14,047	12,561	12,446
Current replacement cost		13,352	15,524	13,752	13,378
Asset consumption ratio %		98%	90%	91%	93%

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 14: MANAGEMENT INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

	Benchmark	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Drainage</b>					
Depreciated replacement cost		22,385	22,010	21,786	21,396
Current replacement cost		31,973	31,034	33,691	32,733
Asset consumption ratio %		70%	71%	65%	65%
This ratio indicates the level of service potential available in Council's existing asset base. Council is tracking as per the asset management plan and long term financial plan.					
<b>(f) Asset renewal funding ratio</b>					
An asset renewal funding ratio has been calculated in relation to each asset class required to be included in the long-term strategic asset management plan of Council.					
<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>					
Projected capital funding outlays**		24,269	18,751	19,749	23,853
Projected capital expenditure funding***		24,269	18,751	19,749	23,853
Asset renewal funding ratio %	90–100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Buildings</b>					
Projected capital funding outlays**		14,052	531	462	521
Projected capital expenditure funding***		14,052	531	462	521
Asset renewal funding ratio %	90–100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>(g) Asset sustainability ratio</b>					
Capex on replacement/renewal of existing assets		3,552	4,403	1,389	2,521
Annual depreciation expense		3,298	3,258	3,148	2,982
Asset sustainability ratio %	100%	108%	135%	44%	85%
This ratio calculates the extent to which Council is maintaining operating capacity through renewal of their existing asset base.					

\*\* Current value of projected capital funding outlays for an asset identified in Council's long-term financial plan.

\*\*\* Value of projected capital expenditure funding for an asset identified in Council's long-term strategic asset management plan.

This ratio measures Council's capacity to fund future asset replacement requirements.

Council exceeds benchmark on a total asset trend basis.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2019

### NOTE 14: MANAGEMENT INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

2019	Capital renewal expenditure \$'000	Capital new /upgrade expenditure \$'000	Total Capital Expenditure \$'000
<b>By asset class</b>			
Land	–	213	213
Buildings	1,266	218	1,484
Plant & vehicles	262	–	262
Furniture and equipment	54	–	54
Small machinery	10	–	10
Roads	2,090	153	2,243
Bridges	96	–	96
Drainage	100	–	100
WIP	40	–	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>4,502</b>

2018	Capital renewal expenditure \$'000	Capital new /upgrade expenditure \$'000	Total Capital Expenditure \$'000
<b>By asset class</b>			
Land	–	–	–
Buildings	417	–	417
Plant & vehicles	344	–	344
Furniture and equipment	–	–	–
Small machinery	49	–	49
Roads	2,411	–	2,411
Bridges	1,560	–	1,560
Drainage	15	–	15
WIP	532	–	532
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,328</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

### for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### NOTE 15: MATERIAL BUDGET VARIATIONS

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 19 July 2018. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include State and Federal Government decisions including new grant programs, changing economic activity, the weather, and by decisions made by the Council. Material variations of more than 10% are explained below:

##### Revenues

###### 1. User fees

The increase of \$61,837 on budget (8.95%) was due to small increases in revenue for advertising in the community newspaper and also entry into the waste transfer station.

###### 2. Grants

The variations for both operating and capital was up \$1,149,188 on budget (63%) due to the early receipt of Commonwealth funding. The Australian Commonwealth Government provides Financial Assistance Grants to Council for general purpose use and the provision of local roads. Since 2011-12 the Commonwealth has been making early payment of the two quarterly instalments for the following year. In accordance with AASB1004 Contributions, Council recognises these grants as revenue when it receives the funds and obtains control. The effects of the early receipt of instalments each year has resulted in Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants being above that originally budgeted in 2018-19 by \$1,000,000 and 2017-18 by \$863,350. This has impacted the Statement of Comprehensive Income resulting in the Surplus/(deficit) being higher in both years by these amounts.

Council was also successful in gaining \$862,853 in grants for capital purposes, that were initially unbudgeted for.

###### 3. Statutory Fees & Fines

Revenue income for statutory fees & fines was up by \$149,502 on budget (24%) due mainly to permits being issued for building and plumbing works within the municipality. The employment of a new animal control officer has also meant an increase in the amount of infringements that have been issued for unregistered dogs within the area.

###### 4. Expenses

Employee Benefits

The increase in employee benefits of 28.3% is partly due to long term employees leaving within the current financial year and the payments associated with their departure. This increase can be offset by the revenue associated with resource sharing and private works.

###### 5. Depreciation

The increase in depreciation by 23% was due to conservative estimates being budgeted for some components of our asset inventory.

## GRANTS AND DONATIONS

GRANTS AND BENEFITS REGISTER SECTION 77 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993		2019	2018
Brighton Agricultural Society	Annual Grant	\$500	\$500
Rotary Club of Hobart Incorporated	Building Fees		\$1,604
Brighton Primary School	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
East Derwent Primary School	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
Gagebrook Primary School	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
Herdsmans Cove Primary School	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
Jordan River Learning Federation	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
Northern Suburbs Christian School	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
St Paul's Primary School	Citizenship Prize	\$100	\$100
Bridgewater Volunteer Fire Brigade	Community Grant	\$2,800	
Bridgewater PCYC Judo Club	Community Grant	\$5,000	
Brighton Boxing Club	Community Grant	\$5,000	\$3,000
Brighton Football Club	Community Grant	\$3,653	\$4,332
Brighton Girl Guides	Community Grant		\$969
Brighton Heritage Association	Community Grant		\$865
Brighton Meals on Wheels	Community Grant		\$800
Brighton Playcentre/Playgroup	Community Grant	\$1,865	\$1,834
Brighton Senior Citizens Club	Community Grant	\$454	\$454
Brighton Storm Soccer Club	Community Grant		\$4,843
Brighton/Sth Midland Pony Club	Community Grant		\$788
Centacare Evolve Houseing	Community Grant		\$7,000
Country Womens Association	Community Grant	\$1,845	
Crime Stoppers Tasmania	Community Grant		\$5,000
Derwent Valley Country Music Club	Community Grant		\$9,436
Hobart Gymnastics Academy	Community Grant	\$10,630	
Jordan River Services Inc	Community Grant	\$19,050	\$1,298
Lions Club of Brighton	Community Grant	\$2,000	
Old Beach Cricket Club	Community Grant		\$2,000
Penguin Club of Australia (Tas)	Community Grant		\$970
St Vincent De Paul Society	Community Grant	\$6,000	\$6,000
The Lions Club of Brighton	Community Grant		\$2,000
Under One Rainbow	Community Grant		\$1,045
Veterans Memorial Centre	Community Grant	\$2,000	
Womensport & Recreation Tasmania	Community Grant		\$2,100
Community Transportation	Community Transportation	\$750	\$1,018
Brighton Agricultural Society	Donation		\$492
Bridgewater PCYC	Donation	\$105,000	
Grassroots Community Development Pty Ltd	Donation	\$25,000	
Claremont College	Donation		\$50
Gunn Oliver	Donation		\$200
Landcare Tasmania Inc	Donation	\$27	\$118
Tas Canine Defence League	Donation		\$125
Windeward Bound Trust	Donation		\$245
G V Pottery	Donation	\$227	
Sexual Assault Support Service	Donation	\$250	
Vintage Veterans Car Club	Donation	\$201	



## GRANTS AND DONATIONS (CONTINUED)

GRANTS AND BENEFITS REGISTER SECTION 77 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993		2019	2018
Adams Jack	Education Bursary		\$250
George Mackenzie	Education Bursary	\$250	
Slater-Vos Montana	Education Bursary	\$250	
McGuiness Crystal	Education Bursary	\$250	
Keates Brittany	Education Bursary	\$250	
Jordan River Learning Federation	Education Bursary		\$6,000
Richardson Paige	Education Bursary	\$250	\$250
Ridgers Bree	Education Bursary		\$250
Scrimshaw Phillip Bennett	Education Bursary		\$250
Turner Alysha	Education Bursary	\$250	\$250
Able Australia	Halls & Grounds		\$1,598
Australian Red Cross	Halls & Grounds		\$59
Bridgewater/Brighton St John Ambulance	Halls & Grounds		\$4,407
Brighton Agricultural Show Society	Halls & Grounds	\$20,000	\$15,800
Brighton Agricultural Society	Halls & Grounds	\$4,116	\$54
Brighton Boxing Club	Halls & Grounds		\$47
Brighton Eagles Cricket Club	Halls & Grounds	\$4,360	\$2,400
Brighton Football Club	Halls & Grounds	\$28,753	\$24,489
Brighton Girl Guides	Halls & Grounds		\$3,969
Brighton Junior Football Club	Halls & Grounds	\$14,840	\$18,120
Brighton Junior Soccer Club	Halls & Grounds	\$14,000	\$14,400
Brighton Kennel Club	Halls & Grounds	\$250	\$200
Brighton Lions Club	Halls & Grounds		\$100
Brighton Penguin Club	Halls & Grounds	\$840	\$648
Brighton Playgroup/Playcentre	Halls & Grounds	\$9,026	\$8,815
Brighton Pony Club	Halls & Grounds	\$175	
Brighton Senior Citizens	Halls & Grounds	\$1,820	\$1,404
Bugeido Karate	Halls & Grounds	\$2,940	\$2,268
Derwent United Soccer	Halls & Grounds	\$225	\$225
Dosa Soccer Club	Halls & Grounds	\$70	
Down Syndrome Tasmania	Halls & Grounds	\$80	
East Derwent Little Athletics	Halls & Grounds	\$5,015	\$4,340
GKR Karate	Halls & Grounds	\$1,134	\$1,134
Hobart Cavy Club	Halls & Grounds	\$340	\$810
Hobart Gymnastics Academy	Halls & Grounds	\$350	\$300
Hobart United Soccer Club	Halls & Grounds	\$525	\$540
Impact Communities	Halls & Grounds		\$306
Jordan River Services	Halls & Grounds		\$165
Local Government Association Tasmania	Halls & Grounds	\$210	
MacKillop College	Halls & Grounds	\$700	\$1,800
Old Beach Community Playgroup	Halls & Grounds	\$2,940	\$2,268
Old Beach Cricket Club	Halls & Grounds	\$6,175	\$5,215
Old Beach Family Day Care Playgroup	Halls & Grounds	\$2,940	\$2,268
Old Beach Junior Cricket Club	Halls & Grounds	\$5,600	\$6,240
Old Beach Scouts	Halls & Grounds	\$7,600	\$5,670

## GRANTS AND DONATIONS (CONTINUED)

GRANTS AND BENEFITS REGISTER SECTION 77 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993		2019	2018
Pete's Community Workshed	Halls & Grounds	\$9,026	\$8,815
Rabbit Breeders Association	Halls & Grounds	\$875	\$720
Ryukyu Karate	Halls & Grounds	\$6,615	\$6,318
Salvation Army (Communities for Children)	Halls & Grounds	\$200	\$234
Southern Poultry Club	Halls & Grounds	\$250	\$400
St Paul's Primary School	Halls & Grounds	\$2,520	
St Vincent De Paul	Halls & Grounds	\$7,800	\$16,615
Tasmanian Boxing League Inc (Brighton)	Halls & Grounds	\$4,250	\$3,900
Tasmanian Crabbet Arabian Group	Halls & Grounds		\$100
Tagari Lia Child and Family Centre	Halls & Grounds	\$195	
Veteran Car Club	Halls & Grounds	\$125	\$100
Weily Park Rockers Cricket Association	Halls & Grounds	\$105	
Womensport & Rec Tasmania	Halls & Grounds		\$163
Workskills Inc	Halls & Grounds	\$525	
Jordan River Learning Federation	Scholarship	\$6,000	
Barton-Kitchin Tiffany	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Blowfield Callum	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Howard Noah	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Johnson Beau	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Leszczynski Natalie	Sporting Achiever		\$100
McCulloch Madison	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Newton Thomas	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Smith Anne	Sporting Achiever		\$200
Walker Susan	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Woods Peta	Sporting Achiever		\$100
Ling Connor	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
Ling Liam	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
Brooks Crystal	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
Smith Kayedel	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
Johnson Maighn	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
Brown Beau	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
McCulloch Madison	Sporting Achiever	\$100	
WTS - Bridgewater Anglers Association	WTS Entry	\$55	\$15
WTS - Bridgewater/Gagebrook Clean Up Group	WTS Entry	\$567	\$321
WTS - Dept of Justice (Community Corrections)	WTS Entry	\$351	\$161
WTS - Friends of the School Farm	WTS Entry	\$199	\$302
WTS - Jordan River Learning Federation	WTS Entry	\$458	\$540
WTS - St Vincent de Paul	WTS Entry	\$984	\$849
WTS - Uniting Church	WTS Entry	\$150	\$57
<b>Financial Donations</b>		<b>\$67,118</b>	
<b>Donations In Kind</b>		<b>\$170,684</b>	<b>237,802 253,420</b>



**Brighton Council**

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*going places*

