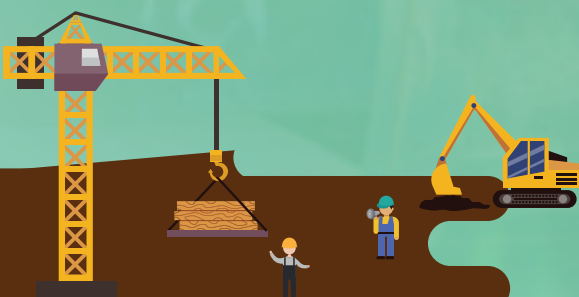


# BUILDING A STRONGER ISAAC

ISAAC  
REGION

HELPING TO ENERGISE THE WORLD

2018-19 BUDGET



# MAYOR'S MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to introduce my seventh annual budget as Mayor of Isaac Regional Council.

This budget is the product of many hours of diligent and robust conversation around the chamber table to set the revenue and expenditure framework which Council believes reflects the best interests of our region.

I acknowledge the contributions of my fellow Councillors and Council staff in framing this financial plan in support of our exciting vision for the Isaac as a region which is helping to energise the world.

Council's annual budget is the means through which we support the delivery of our region's mission to feed, power and build communities, in addition to progressing the important outcomes of Isaac 2035, our community strategic plan.

Isaac Regional Council is a disciplined steward of ratepayer funds and we continue to seek out greater efficiencies in response to the challenge of doing more with less.

In 2018-19, I am pleased to announce that Council has kept rates on hold for households and businesses. There will be no increase in the General Rate across residential, rural and commercial/industrial classifications, while utility charges have been held to a 1% increase.

Individual outcomes will be subject to land valuations, but what this means in real terms is that more than half of Isaac region ratepayers who live in their own home can actually expect a decrease in the cost of their rates notice this financial year



It is a result which illustrates our genuine appreciation of the cost of living pressures affecting Isaac households.

This outcome reflects our commitment to fiscally responsible and sustainable management and follows a 0.5% rise last year and 1% in 2016-17.

In 2018-19, we remain focused on "Building a Stronger Isaac" through upgrades to the critical infrastructure which supports our communities and industries, particularly roads and water, as part of a capital program totalling almost \$73 million.

This includes: \$39.85 million for roads and drainage; \$10.07 million for water infrastructure; \$12.92 million for wastewater infrastructure; \$1.035 million for waste management; \$2.74 million for plant, fleet and workshops; \$3.95 million for community facilities; \$1.08 million for regional disaster coordination and IT services; and \$925,000 for parks and recreation.

As a region rich in resources, Isaac is responsible for generating a significant share of Queensland's wealth. Council is determined to ensure the communities which bear the impacts of these industries also gain benefit from the value created from our area.



# MAYOR'S MESSAGE

This year, we anticipate more than \$38 million in capital funding from the State and Commonwealth governments as a result of Council's advocacy on behalf of the community.

We are committed to improving infrastructure and service delivery across our water and wastewater function, particularly drinking water quality.

The transition to a usage-based water pricing model in 2017-18 delivered a more equitable charging framework and provides for the long-term sustainability of the water supply network. Council's Water Infrastructure Charge will remain unchanged in 2018-19, but there will be an increase to consumption costs for users.

Work is continuing on the \$10.59 million Moranbah Reservoir and Associated Works Project and \$7.1 million Nebo Water Supply Project, both jointly funded with the State Government through the Building Our Regions program, to improve water quality, water security and supply infrastructure.

We will also be contributing to enhanced environmental outcomes and regional water sustainability through an expansion of our recycled water network in Moranbah, Dysart and Middlemount, jointly funded under the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program.

We will also be contributing to enhanced environmental outcomes and regional water sustainability through an expansion of our recycled water network in Moranbah, Dysart and Middlemount, jointly funded under the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program.

With the support of the jointly funded Commonwealth-State Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements, we are continuing on the important journey of reconstruction post-Cyclone Debbie. A \$40 million restoration program will see more than 700km of road across 4457 sites regionwide repaired by early 2019.

Equally as important to delivering the infrastructure the Isaac region needs, is Council's commitment to supporting the social, cultural, sporting and civic spheres of our local communities.

Through continued investment in community-focused services, events and facilities we are able to harness the pure people power for which our region is renowned.

In early 2018, we reached a milestone in the history of the region, marking a decade since the amalgamation of the Belyando, Nebo and Broadsound shires to form the Isaac Regional Council, an area comprising more than 58,000sq km and home to 17 communities from the coast to the coalfields.

Our strong position today and our clear vision for the future reflects the journey we have been on over a number of years towards building a stronger Isaac.

We're determined to work with residents, business and government to capture Isaac's energy and focus it on creating a bright future for its people.



Cr Anne Baker  
Mayor

# OUR VISION & VALUES

## ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL

### PURE PEOPLE POWER

#### OUR VISION

TO ENERGISE THE WORLD.

#### OUR MISSION

TO FEED, POWER AND  
BUILD COMMUNITIES.

#### OUR VISION STATEMENT

HELPING TO ENERGISE THE WORLD.  
A REGION THAT FEEDS, POWERS  
AND BUILDS COMMUNITIES.

#### OUR VALUES

##### PROFESSIONALISM

Accountability, openness,  
transparency and integrity.

##### CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

A progressive and creative approach.

##### EXCELLENCE

Achieving the highest  
possible outcome.

##### PROCEDURAL CONSISTENCY

Consistent approach to business  
across the region.

##### CUSTOMER FOCUS

Identify and meet customers'  
needs in a responsive and  
equitable way.

##### TEAMWORK AND COORDINATION

Work together to achieve  
a common goal.

##### SAFETY AND WELLBEING

Committed to working safely and  
caring for each other's wellbeing.



# OUR COUNCIL



CR ANNE BAKER  
MAYOR



CR GREG AUSTEN  
DIVISION 1



CR NICK WHEELER  
DIVISION 2



CR GINA LACEY  
DIVISION 3



CR PETER FREELEAGUS  
DIVISION 4



CR KELLY VEA VEA  
DIVISION 5  
DEPUTY MAYOR



CR LYN JONES  
DIVISION 6



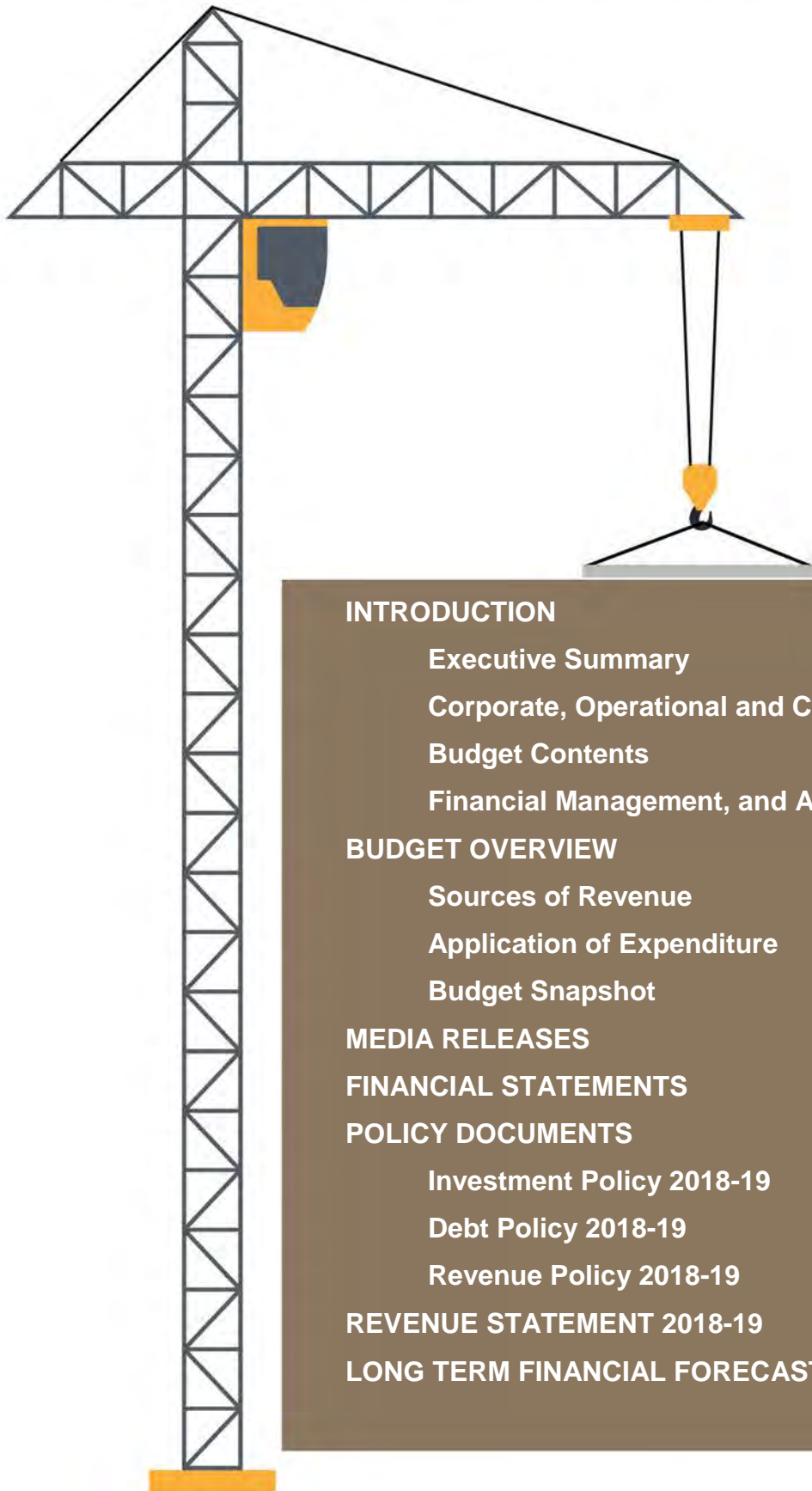
CR JANE PICKELS  
DIVISION 7



CR GEOFF BETHEL  
DIVISION 8

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Budget Document for the 2018-19 financial year has been prepared in accordance with legislation and with the Budget Guidelines released from the Office of the Chief Executive Officer. Each year the budget process is the most important part of the Corporate Calendar.

Under legislation the Mayor has the extra responsibility of developing and proposing the budget to the Council for adoption. Changes to legislation in 2009 and 2012 require local governments to consider the longer term when managing their finances. Copies of the relevant sections of the legislation and the requirements of councils have been included in this document for the purpose of informing the community of this obligation.

Isaac Regional Council has taken this responsibility seriously and has been working to ensure that while this is a legislative requirement, it is also good governance and management practice to ensure that the Council remains financially viable and planning becomes part of the way that we regularly do business.

Legislation changes in 2009 saw a move from a very prescriptive *Local Government Act 1993* to legislation that gave Council more autonomy. However with autonomy comes accountability and the Government provided a set of five local government principles.

To ensure the system of local government is accountable, effective, efficient and sustainable, Parliament requires —

- (a) anyone who is performing a responsibility under this Act to do so in accordance with the local government principles; and
- (b) any action that is taken under this Act to be taken in a way that —
  - (i) is consistent with the local government principles; and
  - (ii) provides results that are consistent with the local government principles, in as far as the results are within the control of the person who is taking the action.

The local government principles are —

- (a) transparent and effective processes, and decision-making in the public interest; and
- (b) sustainable development and management of assets and infrastructure, and delivery of effective services; and
- (c) democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement; and
- (d) good governance of, and by, local government; and
- (e) ethical and legal behaviour of councillors and local government employees.

Isaac Regional Council's 2018-19 Budget has been prepared in accordance with these guiding principles.



## CORPORATE, OPERATIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Budget for the 2018-19 financial year is derived from the key strategies defined in our 20-year Community Strategic Plan, 5-year Corporate Plan, and our Annual Operational Plan.

Our 20-year *Community Strategic Plan – Isaac 2035* is a blueprint for Council's long term vision for the Isaac region over the next twenty years.

The 5-Year *Corporate Plan – Isaac 2020* acts as a building block towards successfully delivering these objectives through the identification of key goals, strategies and performance indicators to achieve our vision.

The Annual Operational Plan is a framework for our operational delivery and targets over the next 12 months. The following are Council's key themes across our suite of strategic planning documents:

### COMMUNITIES

Isaac will have resilient, connected and diverse communities whose lifestyles and wellbeing are supported and whose regional identity is cherished.

### ECONOMY

Isaac will continue to be Queensland's number one performing regional economy based on a thriving, diverse and resilient mix of industry sectors.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

Isaac will have effective and sustainable infrastructure that supports the needs of the region's communities and economic sectors.

### ENVIRONMENT

Isaac will have an appropriate and sustainable balance between environment, economy and community to ensure our natural resources are sustainably managed and protected.

### GOVERNANCE

Council will be a strong, ethical and effective advocate for the Isaac region, providing transparent and quality decision making, and efficient and cost-effective service delivery.





The Operational Plan has been structured in accordance with the functional responsibilities of the Isaac Regional Council. These functions are as follows:

### **COUNCILLORS**

Isaac Regional Councillors are responsible for the good rule and local government of the Council area. They are responsible for representing the current and future interests of the community and for setting the strategic direction of the local government. The responsibilities of Councillors are clearly articulated in the *Local Government Act 2009*.

### **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

The Office of the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the organisational leadership, administration and strategic management of the organisation. This includes organisational development and training, human resources, advocacy, day to day management of all functions of Council and to ensure that the decisions and policy of Council is carried out. The Chief Executive Officer also provides advice to the Councillors and is the custodian of records and documents of Council.

### **CORPORATE, GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

Corporate, Governance and Financial Services provide the following functions; strategic and business continuity planning, legal and insurance administration, brand, media, and communication, governance, risk management, disaster management, asset management, financial services, rating, internal audits, information technology, geographical information services, community leasing, records management, organisational safety, procurement, stores, tenders and contracts.

### **PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Planning, Environment and Community Services provide the following functions; economic development and tourism, customer service, place management and community relations programs including youth programs, grants administration and management, stock route management, arts and library services, libraries, community development, planning and land development, regulatory and building compliance, native title, childcare, corporate properties, company housing, commercial operations, tenancy, local laws and environmental services.



### ENGINEERING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Engineering and Infrastructure provide the following functions; land care and open space, resource recovery, engineering design and projects, roads and urban services, fleet and depot management.

### WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICES

Water and Wastewater Services provide the following functions; strategic planning, operations, construction and maintenance of all of the Isaac water and wastewater facilities. This includes water asset management, design and construct water and wastewater infrastructure (future planning), water product quality management, water and wastewater emergency and incident response coordination, network maintenance, treatment and operations.





## BUDGET CONTENTS

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012* section 169 the following documents are to be included in the budget presented to Council –

- (1) A local government's budget for each financial year must—
  - (a) be prepared on an accrual basis; and
  - (b) include statements of the following for the financial year for which it is prepared and the next 2 financial years—
    - (i) financial position;
    - (ii) cash flow;
    - (iii) income and expenditure;
    - (iv) changes in equity.
- (2) The budget must also include—
  - (a) a long-term financial forecast; and
  - (b) a revenue statement; and
  - (c) a revenue policy.
- (3) The statement of income and expenditure must state each of the following—
  - (a) rates and utility charges excluding discounts and rebates;
  - (b) contributions from developers;
  - (c) fees and charges;
  - (d) interest;
  - (e) grants and subsidies;
  - (f) depreciation;
  - (g) finance costs;
  - (h) net result;
  - (i) the estimated costs of—
    - (i) the local government's significant business activities carried on using a full cost pricing basis; and
    - (ii) the activities of the local government's commercial business units; and
    - (iii) the local government's significant business activities.



- (4) The budget must include each of the relevant measures of financial sustainability for the financial year for which it is prepared and the next 9 financial years.
- (5) The **relevant measures of financial sustainability** are the following measures as described in the financial management (sustainability) guideline—
  - (a) asset sustainability ratio;
  - (b) net financial liabilities ratio;
  - (c) operating surplus ratio.
- (6) The budget must include the total value of the change, expressed as a percentage, in the rates and utility charges levied for the financial year compared with the rates and utility charges levied in the previous budget.
- (7) For calculating the rates and utility charges levied for a financial year, any discounts and rebates must be excluded.
- (8) The budget must be consistent with the following documents of the local government—
  - (a) its 5-year corporate plan;
  - (b) its annual operational plan.
- (9) In this section—  
**financial management (sustainability) guideline** means the document called 'Financial Management (Sustainability) Guideline 2013', version 1, made by the department.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009* section 104, each local government must establish a system of financial management that complies with the requirements prescribed under a regulation and must regularly review the performance of its system of financial management.

- (1) To ensure it is financially sustainable, a local government must establish a system of financial management that—
  - (a) ensures regard is had to the sound contracting principles when entering into a contract for—
    - (i) the supply of goods or services; or
    - (ii) the disposal of assets; and
  - (b) complies with subsections (5) to (7).
- (2) A local government is **financially sustainable** if the local government is able to maintain its financial capital and infrastructure capital over the long term.



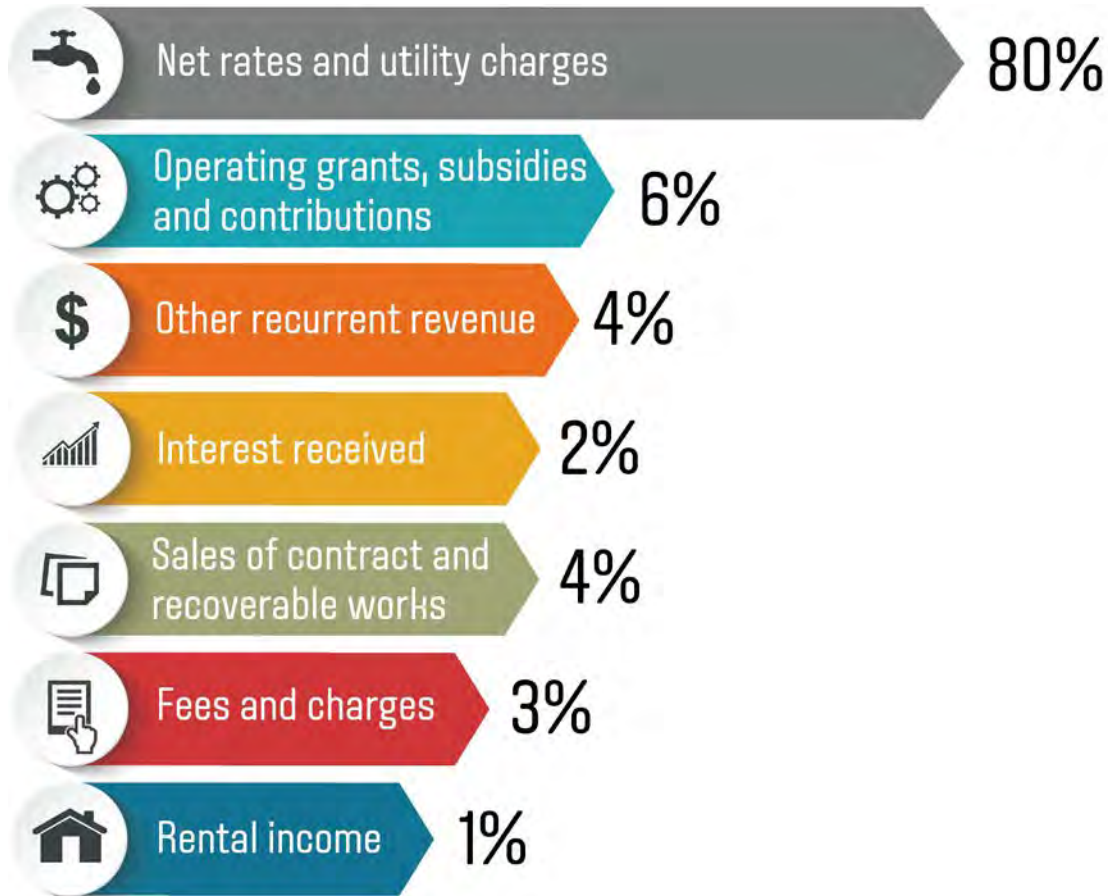


- (3) The **sound contracting principles** are—
- (a) value for money; and
  - (b) open and effective competition; and
  - (c) the development of competitive local business and industry; and
  - (d) environmental protection; and
  - (e) ethical behaviour and fair dealing.
- (4) A **contract for the supply of goods or services** includes a contract about carrying out work.
- (5) The system of financial management established by a local government must include—
- (a) the following financial planning documents prepared for the local government—
    - (i) a 5-year corporate plan that incorporates community engagement;
    - (ii) a long-term asset management plan;
    - (iii) a long-term financial forecast;
    - (iv) an annual budget including revenue statement;
    - (v) an annual operational plan; and
  - (b) the following financial accountability documents prepared for the local government—
    - (i) general purpose financial statements;
    - (ii) asset registers;
    - (iii) an annual report;
    - (iv) a report on the results of an annual review of the implementation of the annual operational plan; and
  - (c) the following financial policies of the local government—
    - (i) investment policy;
    - (ii) debt policy;
    - (iii) revenue policy.
- (6) A local government must ensure the financial policies of the local government are regularly reviewed and updated as necessary.
- (7) A local government must carry out a review of the implementation of the annual operational plan annually.
- (8) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1)(a) does not require equal consideration to be given to each of the sound contracting principles.



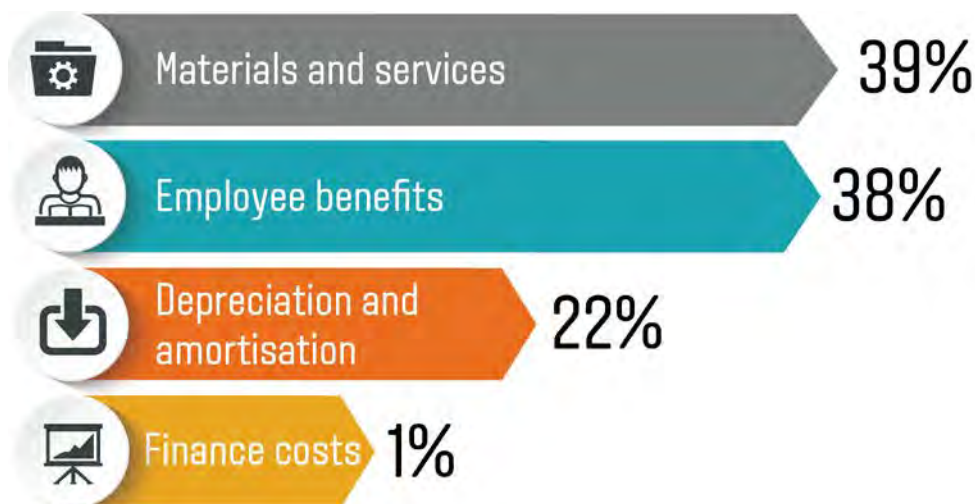
### SOURCES OF REVENUE

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

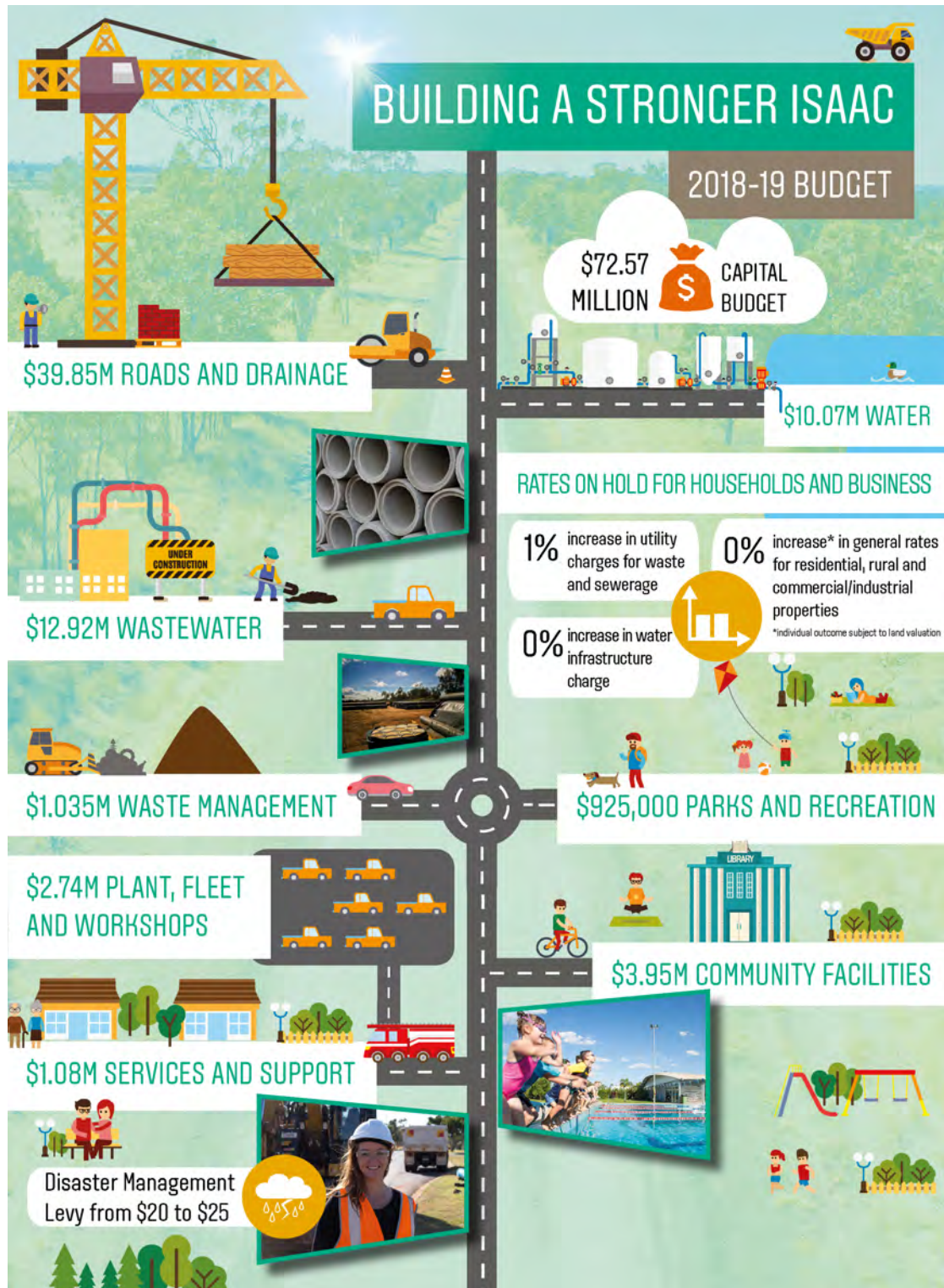


### APPLICATION OF EXPENDITURE

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?









## BUILDING A STRONGER ISAAC

## 2018-19 BUDGET: AT A GLANCE

## RATES AND UTILITY CHARGES

## Households and business

- In 2018-19, Council has adopted a 0% increase in the General Rate across Residential, Rural and Commercial/Industrial classifications.
- Individual rating outcomes will vary dependent on land valuations issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, a process undertaken independently of Council.
- Land valuations, which are a starting point for calculating rates, for residential properties decreased by as much as 40% in some areas.
- Of the region's 11,000 rateable properties, 4000 properties will receive a decrease in their rating outcomes compared to last year, including more than half of owner-occupied properties. Of the 7000 properties subject to an increase, only 1500 will experience an outcome of greater than 1%.

## Resources sector

- Land valuations and workforce size assist in formulating rating outcomes for Resource Sector classifications which experienced a 20% increase in valuations and 20% workforce growth.
- Those factors put upward pressure on possible rating outcomes, but Council has moderated the potential outcomes resulting from this strong industry growth. Rate increases in resource sector rating categories, including Mining and Barracks, have been constrained to 5.1%.
- This reflects not only the present economic conditions but also takes into account the direct and indirect impact on the region at a community, social and Council level. This level of activity puts increased demand on Council services and infrastructure across the region.

## Utility Charges – Waste And Sewerage Services

- Council's Utility Charges for waste and sewerage services will increase by 1%.

## In summary

- Overall Rates and Utility Charges will increase by just 1.7% for 2018-19. This outcome which is below the present Consumer Price Index (CPI) trend.

- In adopting its Long-Term Financial Forecast, Council has signalled its intention to keep future rate increases at 2% or lower.

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT CHARGE

Reflecting the impact of recent disasters and Council's commitment to deliver proactive disaster and emergency management services to Isaac region communities will see the annual Disaster Management Charge increase from \$20 to \$25.

## WATER CHARGES

In 2017-18, Council introduced a new water pricing framework comprising a locality-based Infrastructure Charge and a Consumption Charge, calculated on water usage. This change represented a shift to a more equitable system of water billing for ratepayers and provides for the long-term sustainability of the region's water supply network.

## Infrastructure Charge

- In 2018-19, there will be no change to the Infrastructure Charge from 2017-18.

## Consumption Charge

- The separate Consumption Charge differs between communities based on the source of raw water supply. The charge is divided into three tiers based on cumulative water usage.
- Council intends to standardise consumption charges across all communities as part of future water supply agreements.
- In 2018-19, the Consumption Charge for the first tier of usage (up to 37.5 kilolitres) will increase by 5 cents per kilolitre across all communities from 10 to 15 cents
- For St Lawrence, Carmila, Nebo, Clermont and Moranbah the second tier of usage (37.5-75KI) will increase by 15 cents from 80 to 95 cents, while the third tier (above 75KI) will increase by 10 cents to \$1.50.
- In Dysart, Middlemount and Glenden, the second tier of usage (37.5-75KI) will increase by 15 cents from 45 to 60 cents, while the third tier (above 75KI) will increase by 10 cents to 90 cents.
- Changes to consumption charges will be reflected in notices issued in January 2019 for the period 1 July-31 December 2018.



BUILDING A STRONGER ISAAC



## GENERAL RATES ON HOLD FOR HOMEOWNERS IN COST OF LIVING BUDGET

**More than half of Isaac region ratepayers who live in their own home can expect a decrease in the cost of their rates under Council's 2018-19 Budget.**

"This year's Budget is about Building a Stronger Isaac and that starts with supporting our local communities, primary producers and businesses," Mayor Anne Baker said.

"The recent land valuations resulted in some significant fluctuations for property owners and we have sought to deliver stability and certainty through our Budget.

"To achieve this, Council has today adopted a 0% increase in the General Rate for Residential, Rural and Commercial/Industrial classifications.

"Individual outcomes will be influenced by valuations, but what it means in real terms is that over half of Isaac ratepayers who live in their own home can expect a decrease in the cost of their rates notice this coming financial year."

Mayor Baker said the outcome reflected the Council's genuine appreciation of the cost of living pressures affecting Isaac households.

"We have worked hard to frame a Budget which we believe reflects the best interests of the communities of our region and this is a win for local households," she said.

"In addition to the rating outcomes for Residential, Rural and Commercial/Industrial classifications, Utility Charges have been held to a 1% increase."

Mayor Baker said of the region's 11,000 rateable properties, 4000 properties would receive a decrease in their rating outcomes compared to last year.

"That's more than one in three. And of the 7000 properties subject to an increase, only 1500 will experience an outcome of greater than 1%," she said.

"Across the board, the increase in overall rates and utility charges is just 1.7% for 2018-19, an outcome which is below the present Consumer Price Index."

Looking to the future, Mayor Baker said Council's Long-Term Financial Forecast had been framed on the basis that future rate increases would be set at 2% or lower.

Mayor Baker said rating outcomes for individual properties would be dependent on the recent land valuations issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, a process undertaken independently of Council.



“Land valuations are a starting point in calculating rating outcomes. In the Isaac, valuations for residential properties decreased by as much as 40% in some areas, while the reverse occurred for mining categories where there were increases of 20% in values,” she said.

Mayor Baker said the growth in mining valuations had also been matched by a strong resurgence in employment in the resources sector, with more than 3000 new jobs over the past year.

“Land valuations and workforce size assist in formulating rating outcomes in resource sector classifications and what we have experienced is a 20% increase in valuations and 20% growth in the size of the workforce,” Mayor Baker said.

“Those factors put upward pressure on possible rating outcomes, but Council has endeavoured to moderate the potential outcomes resulting from this strong industry growth.

“We have constrained rate increases in resource sector rating categories, including mining and barracks, to only 5.1%.

“This outcome reflects not only the present economic conditions but also takes into account the direct and indirect impact on the region at a community, social and Council level. This level of activity puts increased demand on Council services and infrastructure across the region.”

**-Ends-**



## \$72.57 MILLION CAPITAL WORKS TO BUILDING A STRONGER ISAAC

**A total of \$72.57 million will power 184 projects from the outback to the coast in a bid to build a stronger Isaac after Council handed down its annual Budget today.**

Isaac Regional Council is set to deliver \$39.85 million for roads and drainage, \$10.07 million for water infrastructure, \$12.92 million for wastewater infrastructure and \$1.035 million for waste management in 2018-19.

A further \$2.74 million for plant, fleet and workshops, \$3.95 million for community facilities, \$1.08 million for service and support and \$925,000 for parks and recreation is also part of energising Isaac.

Mayor Anne Baker said, as a team, Council would continue to strongly advocate for a better deal for ratepayers, businesses and residents

"We aim to deliver \$72.57 million in key infrastructure and capital works projects over the next 12 months," Mayor Baker said. "Delivering critical infrastructure continues to be our top priority."

"Council's tenacity and diversity will continue to drive multi-million dollar projects to future proof Isaac.

"And by continuing projects in partnership with various government stakeholders, we will advocate for funding to ensure our ratepayers' are not subsidising the total bill.

"Road networks across Isaac will continue to undergo a \$40 million works program with joint funding from the Commonwealth and State Governments under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA).

"A total of 706km across 4457 sites will undergo a major restoration which started in April and will finish this February 2019, weather permitting.

"The \$10.59 million to deliver Moranbah Reservoir and Associated Works under the Queensland Government's Building our Regions Program is nearing completion.

"This essential project will increase the storage of safe, clean drinking water and raw water storage with construction of the four work packages planned prior to February 2019.

"Works will continue on the \$7.1 million Nebo Water Supply Project under the Queensland Government's Building our Regions Program with the four-stage project anticipated to finish in mid-2019.

"The \$5.675 million for the Isaac Regional Water Recycling Program project, being rolled out across Moranbah, Middlemount and Dysart, is a joint initiative of Council and the Queensland Government under the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program."

Mayor Baker said during the past 12 months, Isaac had completed three major multimillion dollar projects in Dysart and Moranbah.

"A total of \$5.5 million in Queensland Government funding to deliver phase two of the Dysart Water Treatment Plant upgrade has now been completed," she said.





"We've recently officially opened the \$6 million Cherwell Creek Bridge Renewal Project, working in partnership with the Australian Government's Bridges Renewal Programme and BHP Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance.

"The new two-lane concrete bridge is also seven metres higher than the previous bridge, providing one-in-100-year flood immunity.

"We've also finished the \$7.16 million Moranbah Resource Recovery Centre Expansion and Improvement Project under the Queensland Government's Building our Regions Program."

**-Ends-**



## BUDGET INJECTS NEARLY \$23 MILLION INTO WATER PROJECTS

**Nearly \$23 million will be invested into building stronger water and wastewater security for Isaac.**

Significant investment in water and sewerage maintenance and infrastructure is part of the centrepiece of Isaac Regional Council's 2018-19 Budget adoption today.

A total of \$12.92 million will be poured into 29 sewage projects over the next 12 months while a further \$10.07 million will flow into 30 water projects.

Mayor Anne Baker said Council would continue to work in repairing and replacing ageing infrastructure across Isaac.

"Many of these issues are historic in nature and by working together, we will be able to deliver a more efficient, cost-effective and sustainable water and wastewater network," Mayor Baker said.

"Our Water and Wastewater directorate is dedicated to achieving long-term outcomes which meet the expectations of our communities through the improvement of infrastructure, service delivery and products, including drinking water quality and recycled water opportunities."

Over the next 12 months, Mayor Baker said Council was committed to delivering the Moranbah Reservoir and Associated Works, under the Building our Regions Program. Council matched the Queensland Government's \$5.295 million contribution.

"This year, the \$5.675 million for the Isaac Regional Water Recycling Program project will improve recycled water outcomes for Moranbah, Middlemount and Dysart," Mayor Baker said.

"Isaac Regional Water Recycling Program is a joint initiative of Isaac Regional Council and the Queensland Government under the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program (LGGSP).

"The Government has contributed \$3.40 million to the project with Council contributing the remaining \$2.27 million."

Moranbah-based Councillors Deputy Mayor Kelly Vea Vea, Gina Lacey and Peter Freeleagus said critical regional infrastructure investment demonstrated commitment to sustainable regional resource communities.

"The Moranbah Reservoir and Associated Works has crushed some major milestones for Isaac and this essential project will increase the storage of safe, clean drinking water and raw water storage," they said.

"About 1000 pipes, weighing 340t in total at 6m in length each is being constructed as part of the new water supply pipelines across Moranbah.



“The four-phased project, funded by the Queensland Government’s Building our Regions program and Council, is flagged to be finished by February 2019.”

Councillor Geoff Bethel said construction works would continue to enhance water security, quality and reliability in the \$7.1 million Nebo Water Supply Project in partnership with the Queensland Government.

“Phase 3 of this project is about to kick start with council fully funding works to install a 200mm water main within Airstrip Rd, Nebo to supply water to the proposed water treatment plant to complement the overall Building our Regions Project,” the Division 8 Councillor said.

“Construction of the water treatment plant is scheduled to start later this year.”

Division 2 Councillor Nick Wheeler said the Queensland Government-funded \$5.5 million phase 2 works to improve Dysart’s water supply was now complete.

“The new 0.5ML clear water tank allows for a continuous water production stream to the Dysart network,” Cr Wheeler said.

“We will continue to advocate for phase 3 funding to improve quality and reliability of our water treatment infrastructure funded by the Queensland Government.

“As part of the Budget, Council will install a new water main for Gale St in the next 12 months.”

Councillor Jane Pickels of Division 7 is pleased to announce that Council will invest in effluent polishing plants and irrigation network extensions for Middlemount as part of the Isaac Regional Water Recycling Program.

“It will include extensions to the recycled water trunk and distribution networks, extension of recycled water irrigation in public areas and to sporting fields, and the installation of recycled water production facilities at Dysart and Middlemount,” she said.

Division 6 Councillor Lyn Jones said the Budget would deliver Clermont a new inlet screen and other upgrades at the wastewater treatment plant.

“We will also benefit from the Theresa Creek Dam renewal works for the dam structure, spillway, embankments and valves and a staged replacement of raw water supply pipeline from the dam to Clermont water treatment plant,” she said.

Division 1 Councillor Greg Austen said Glenden was now be part of Isaac water consumption charges program from July 1.

“The Budget has also allocated funds for network renewals in Glenden plus an inlet screen installation at the Glenden wastewater treatment plant,” Cr Austen said.

**-Ends-**





## LIVEABILITY INVESTMENT BOOSTED BY PURE PEOPLE POWER

### Pure people power remains one of the most energising commodities in Isaac.

In 2018-19, a total of \$3.95 million will be invested into community facilities and \$925,000 in parks and land care.

This comes as Mayor Anne Baker delivered Council's \$72.57 million Building a Stronger Isaac Budget at Moranbah Chambers today.

"The main driver behind the growth of our 17 communities is a strong sense of self determination underpinned by a diverse a robust economy," Mayor Baker said.

"Isaac's pulse is its people who come for the opportunity and discover reasons to stay."

"To ensure ratepayers do not carry the burden, we will continue to invest wisely into our pools, showgrounds, saleyards and community facilities across the region to ensure they are well equipped to encourage wellbeing and healthy living."

Mayor Baker said Council was preparing a master plan of the Clermont Saleyards and Showgrounds precinct with a view to revitalising it with funding sources as they become available.

"Our colourful and historic town of Clermont is home to one of Queensland's oldest regional shows and agriculture makes up 12.4 per cent of registered businesses in Isaac with a healthy \$439 million beef industry."

Division 1 Councillor Greg Austen said maintenance works would be carried out in the new financial year for the replacement of the chlorine tank at Glenden Pool.

He said in 2018-19, keep an eye out for new seating for the township and a new shade structure over play equipment at Lions Park.

"These outcomes will help promote healthy living for workers and their families," Cr Austen said.

Division 2 Councillor Nick Wheeler said Council was committed to residents in Dysart to enjoy clean and green spaces.

"Families will be able to enjoy play equipment at Fox Park in the shade, thanks to the Budget allocation for a permanent shade structure," Cr Wheeler said.

"There will also be money set aside to install irrigation to the Dysart Heritage Centre to make our space inviting for locals and visitors alike."

Moranbah-based Councillors Gina Lacey, Peter Freeleagus and Deputy Mayor Kelly Vea Vea said Council was committed to finance the region's lifestyle through these budgeted items, aimed to be delivered this financial year.



“Stage 2 of the Belyando Avenue Median Upgrade is earmarked to beautify this section of Moranbah and drainage improvements are planned for the soccer fields at the Eastern Sports Grounds,” they said.

“To make sure our furry friends are comfortable during a stay at the pound, improvements will be made to the building and enclosed area.

“We’re also collaborating with local union lodges to deliver a Miners’ Memorial this financial year to pay tribute to our past.”

Division 6 Councillor Lyn Jones said Clermont’s wonderful community facilities would also receive some funding upgrades.

“To keep our sports ovals as one of the places to be for all ages, irrigation will be installed and works for the BMX track will begin in August,” Cr Jones said.

Middlemount-based Councillor Jane Pickels was pleased to announce that Division 7 was a big winner in the parks and recreation investment.

“In the last 12 months, we’ve given Middlemount Community Hall a kitchen refit and upgraded elements at the local pool with more assessments progressing,” Cr Pickels said.

“This new financial year, to ensure safety at Middlemount sports field, a 750m barrier under fencing will be installed to prevent bandicoots and kangaroos entering.

“The local walking track has become quite popular and to ensure safety, extra solar lighting up the hill will be installed.”

Division 8 Councillor Geoff Bethel said the Budget would deliver essential works for Nebo, St Lawrence and Carmila.

“Investigations and scoping will be underway to assess the existing aged St Lawrence Pool,” he said.

“This will give an analysis and scope for an improvement project.

“Carmila Beach Development Plan will be implemented and the installation of a new disposal area for the toilet block at St Lawrence Sportsgrounds.

“This will be a welcome addition for our visitors and our local groups who make great use of our recreation grounds at our beautiful Isaac coast.

“Also, Nebo’s walking track will have solar lighting installed for safety and Nebo Showgrounds will have an electrical review.”

**-Ends-**



## NEARLY \$40 MILLION FLAGGED FOR ROAD PROJECTS TO DRIVE A STRONGER ISAAC

**Nearly \$40 million has been sign posted for Isaac's vast road network in Council's 2018-19 Building a Stronger Isaac Budget.**

Roads, the economic lifeblood of the region, remain at the centrepiece of Isaac Regional Council's \$72.57 million capital works budget delivered at Moranbah Chambers today.

A total of 34 road projects are marked for the new financial year, spanning across more than 58,000 square kilometres.

Mayor Anne Baker said to build a stronger Isaac, Council would continue to work and advocate for a new range of industry development opportunities.

"The agricultural, tourism, mining and energy industries in Isaac energise Australia and the world," Mayor Baker said.

"Our road maintenance and infrastructure are at the centre of these booming industries.

"We will continue the rollout of a \$40 million works program, which started in April 2018, to fix 85 per cent of Isaac's road network affected by severe weather events

"It's a total of 706km across 4457 sites that will undergo a major restoration through the jointly funded Commonwealth-State Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA).

"Severe Tropical Cyclone Debbie and a Central Queensland severe weather event last year placed a huge strain on 205 roads in Isaac.

"Debbie's devastating impact on our communities has shown us it is going to be a marathon, not a sprint.

"As part of Council's overall roads capital works budget of \$39.85 million for 2018-19 road works, \$20 million from the \$40 million NDRRA project will be included."

Deputy Mayor Kelly Vea Vea said Council would also provide funds to reseal various streets which complemented the \$3 million for the regional rural road gravel re-sheeting program, rolling out across Isaac.

"We're pleased to also see the \$2.9 million Saraji Road Rehabilitation Project, jointly funded by the Australian Government's Roads to Recovery Program, the Queensland Government and Council now complete," Cr Vea Vea said.

"We're certainly making a mark when it comes to getting the big jobs done in our region."

Councillor Geoff Bethel said three roads in Division 8 has been flagged under the \$3 million regional rural gravel re-sheeting program.

"Works on Cape Palmerston Road, Annandale Road and Iffley Connection Road are likely to be carried out in the new financial year," Cr Bethel said.





"We're extremely grateful for the much-needed grant from the jointly funded Commonwealth-State's Natural Disaster Resilience Program to replace three timber bridges in Isaac.

"The bridges are in the Collaroy area between and Nebo and St Lawrence.

"The purpose of this project is to improve the resilience of Council's rural road network."

Division 7 Councillor Jane Pickels said a stormwater infrastructure upgrade to address localised flooding concerns along Richard Austin Crescent in Middlemount would go ahead for 2018-19.

"Nearly \$2 million will also be invested into rehabilitation of Golden Mile Road," Cr Pickels said.

"This is under the Queensland Government's Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme which provides vital funding to local governments for the development of transport related infrastructure."

Division 6 Councillor Lyn Jones said Clermont was proud to be part of the resealing program after 17 streets in the historic town were resealed in 2017-18.

"We will continue the Works for Queensland project in partnership with the Queensland Government, for footpath rectification in Capella Street between Herschel and Sirius Streets," she said.

Moranbah-based Councillors Gina Lacey and Peter Freeleagus said Stage 1 of the rehabilitation of Mills Avenue, would go ahead late in the new financial year.

"This project is estimated to cost \$859,622, which will be fully funded under the Australian Governments Roads to Recovery Program," they said.

"Works will be between Moranbah Access Road and Griffin Street.

"An investment will also be made to fixing parts of Utah Drive, Forest Drive and Sarchedon Drive."

Division 2 Councillor Nick Wheeler said safety on the region's roads is vital to keeping Isaac moving.

"Investigations and the installation of street lights at the intersection of Dysart Bypass Road and Queen Elizabeth Drive will be part of this year's budget," he said.

Councillor Greg Austen said rural roads in the Division 1 area was a big winner with the Budget.

"Glenavon Road, Eaglefield Road and Pioneer Road have been earmarked over the next 12 months to be part of the \$3 million Isaac regional rural gravel re-sheeting program," Cr Austen said.

"Council will invest in the footpath replacement along Ewan Drive and Dalton Place and line marking in Glenden streets."

Mayor Baker said Council would continue to invest in, and advocate for, a strong, safe and resilient road network.

**-Ends-**



**ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Budgeted Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the periods ending 30 June -**

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Rates and utility charges	86,398,603	87,694,581	89,448,473
Less discounts	(6,035,691)	(6,126,224)	(6,248,747)
Net rates and utility charges	80,362,912	81,568,357	83,199,726
Sale of goods and major services	3,933,050	4,011,711	4,091,944
Statutory fees and charges	558,720	569,894	581,292
User fees and charges	2,311,311	2,357,536	2,404,684
Rental and levies	1,321,657	1,348,089	1,375,049
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	5,939,680	6,357,452	6,484,599
Interest revenue	2,320,517	2,082,946	1,939,394
Total sales of contract and recoverable works	3,976,128	4,041,289	4,041,289
Other income	79,661	81,254	82,877
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</b>	<b>100,803,635</b>	<b>102,418,528</b>	<b>104,200,854</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits	(37,726,724)	(38,622,093)	(39,394,526)
Materials and services	(38,210,069)	(38,889,007)	(39,181,518)
Depreciation and amortisation	(22,389,083)	(22,564,657)	(22,849,533)
Finance costs	(644,286)	(604,683)	(584,128)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE</b>	<b>(98,970,162)</b>	<b>(100,680,440)</b>	<b>(102,009,705)</b>
<b>Operating surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>1,833,474</b>	<b>1,738,088</b>	<b>2,191,149</b>
<b>Capital income and expenditure</b>			
Grants and subsidies	36,211,017	4,725,000	650,000
Developer contributions	-	-	-
Other contributions	700,000	-	-
Other capital expense	(1,033,048)	(483,453)	(418,342)
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>35,877,969</b>	<b>4,241,547</b>	<b>231,658</b>
<b>Net result for the period</b>	<b>37,711,443</b>	<b>5,979,635</b>	<b>2,422,807</b>



**ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Budgeted Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at the periods ending 30 June -**

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and deposits	38,554,796	36,441,896	37,069,557
Receivables	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371
Inventories	18,425,975	19,088,314	19,714,200
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>69,024,142</b>	<b>67,573,581</b>	<b>68,827,128</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Receivables	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435
Property, plant and equipment	1,172,476,291	1,178,806,993	1,178,819,180
Intangible assets	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,191,394,230</b>	<b>1,197,724,932</b>	<b>1,197,737,119</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,260,418,372</b>	<b>1,265,298,513</b>	<b>1,266,564,247</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11,746,925	11,821,444	11,897,452
Provisions	1,185,178	1,208,881	1,233,058
Interest bearing liabilities	1,240,341	1,300,735	1,364,088
Other	121,595	121,594	121,594
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>14,294,038</b>	<b>14,452,654</b>	<b>14,616,192</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	52,894	52,894	52,894
Provisions	7,251,465	7,294,090	7,337,567
Interest bearing liabilities	22,172,313	20,871,578	19,507,490
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>29,476,672</b>	<b>28,218,562</b>	<b>26,897,951</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>43,770,710</b>	<b>42,671,216</b>	<b>41,514,143</b>
<b>NET COMMUNITY ASSETS</b>	<b>1,216,647,662</b>	<b>1,222,627,297</b>	<b>1,225,050,103</b>
<b>Community equity</b>			
Capital account	843,330,962	851,564,344	853,503,152
Asset revaluation reserve	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882
Restricted capital reserves	20,698,492	20,413,028	20,413,028
Other capital reserves	10,420,933	8,023,131	7,668,131
Recurrent reserves	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	(1,046,938)	(617,419)	221,580
<b>TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY</b>	<b>1,216,647,662</b>	<b>1,222,627,297</b>	<b>1,225,050,103</b>





**ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the periods ending 30 June -**

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Net rates and utility charges	80,362,912	81,568,357	83,199,726
Sale of goods and major services	3,933,050	4,011,711	4,091,944
Fees and charges	2,850,031	2,927,430	2,985,976
Rentals and levies	1,321,657	1,348,089	1,375,049
Interest revenue	2,320,517	2,082,946	1,939,394
Contributions and donations	1,000	-	-
Government subsidies and grants	5,938,680	6,357,452	6,484,599
Total sales of contract and recoverable works	3,976,128	4,041,289	4,041,289
Other income	79,661	81,254	82,877
<b>Total receipts</b>	100,783,635	102,418,528	104,200,854
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee benefits	(37,726,724)	(38,481,246)	(39,250,864)
Materials and services	(38,210,069)	(38,889,007)	(39,181,518)
Finance costs	(1,321,278)	(1,267,022)	(1,210,014)
<b>Total payments</b>	(77,258,070)	(78,637,275)	(79,642,396)
<b>Cash provided by/(used in) operational activities</b>	<b>23,525,565</b>	<b>23,781,253</b>	<b>24,558,458</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	275,000	275,000	275,000
Contributions	700,000	-	-
Government grants and subsidies	36,211,017	4,725,000	650,000
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(72,566,732)	(29,653,812)	(23,555,062)
Movement in work in progress	-	(1)	-
Payments for rehabilitation work	-	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>	<b>(35,380,715)</b>	<b>(24,653,813)</b>	<b>(22,630,062)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of borrowings	(1,182,766)	(1,240,341)	(1,300,735)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(1,182,766)</b>	<b>(1,240,341)</b>	<b>(1,300,735)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>(13,037,916)</b>	<b>(2,112,900)</b>	627,661
Cash at beginning of reporting period	51,592,712	38,554,796	36,441,896
<b>Cash at end of reporting period</b>	<b>38,554,796</b>	<b>36,441,896</b>	<b>37,069,557</b>



## ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL

## Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

For the periods ending 30 June -

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Retained Surplus/Deficit</b>			
Balance at the beginning of period	1,585,184	(1,046,938)	(617,419)
Increase (decrease) in net result	37,711,443	5,979,635	2,422,807
Other transfers to capital and reserves	(41,519,693)	(6,033,569)	(2,002,150)
Transfers from capital and reserves	1,176,129	483,453	418,342
Transfers between capital and reserves	-	-	-
Balance at the end of period	(1,046,938)	(617,419)	221,580
<b>Capital</b>			
Balance at the beginning of period	792,581,604	843,330,962	851,564,344
Increase (decrease) in net result	-	-	-
Other transfers to capital and reserves	4,600,627	1,308,569	1,352,150
Transfers from capital and reserves	(1,033,048)	(483,453)	(418,342)
Transfers between capital and reserves	47,181,780	7,408,266	1,005,000
Balance at the end of period	843,330,962	851,564,344	853,503,152
<b>Asset revaluation surplus</b>			
Balance at the beginning of period	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882
Increase (decrease) in net result	-	-	-
Other transfers to Capital and reserves	-	-	-
Transfers from capital and reserves	-	-	-
Transfers between capital and reserves	-	-	-
Balance at the end of period	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882
<b>Reserves</b>			
Balance at the beginning of period	44,614,549	34,208,755	31,525,489
Increase (decrease) in net result	-	-	-
Other transfers to Capital and reserves	36,919,067	4,725,000	650,000
Transfers from capital and reserves	(143,081)	-	-
Transfers between capital and reserves	(47,181,780)	(7,408,266)	(1,005,000)
Balance at the end of period	34,208,755	31,525,489	31,170,489
<b>TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY</b>			
Balance at the beginning of period	1,178,936,220	1,216,647,662	1,222,627,297
Increase (decrease) in net result	37,711,443	5,979,635	2,422,807
Other transfers to capital and reserves	-	-	-
Transfers from capital and reserves	-	-	-
Transfers between capital and reserves	-	-	-
Balance at the end of period	1,216,647,662	1,222,627,297	1,225,050,104



**INVESTMENT POLICY**

<b>APPROVALS</b>	Council		
<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	CGFS-041	<b>DOC.ID</b>	1309912
<b>CATEGORY</b>	Statutory		
<b>POLICY OWNER</b>	Financial Services		
<b>APPROVAL DATE</b>	26/06/2018	<b>RESOLUTION NUMBER</b>	5453

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## PURPOSE

To provide Council with a contemporary Investment Policy based on an assessment of counterparty, market and liquidity risk within the legislative framework of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act and Regulations*.

## SCOPE

This policy applies to the investment of all surplus funds held by Isaac Regional Council in accordance with investment powers under Part 6 of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangement Act 1982* (SBFAA). For the purpose of this policy, investments are defined as arrangements that are acquired or undertaken for the purpose of producing income and/or capital gains.

## DEFINITIONS

TERM	MEANING
COUNCIL	Isaac Regional Council
CEO	the person appointed to the position of Chief Executive Officer under the Act and anyone acting in that position
ANOTHER EMPLOYEE	all employees of Council including Executive Directors and Managers, but excluding the Chief Executive Officer
INVESTMENT OFFICERS	employees engaged in activities related to the physical investment of funds
THE ACT	Local Government Act 2009
SBFAA	Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982 (as amended)

## PROVISIONS

Investment of Council's funds is to be in accordance with Council's power of investment as set out in the following flow of legislative Authority:

- Section 101 (1) of the Local Government Act 2009 refers to Local Government as a
- Statutory Body under the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982.
- Section 101 (2) points to Part 2B of the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982 to set out the way in which that Act affects Council's powers of Investment.



- *Section 42 of the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangement Act 1982 refers to three different categories of Investment power.*
- *Schedule 3, 4 and 5 of the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulations 2007 list the statutory bodies' categories and investment power.*
- *Section 44 of the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982 dictates the types of Investments that Council may use.*
- *Section 8 of the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulations 2007 prescribes the rating of the Investment arrangements as prescribed under Section 44 (1) (e) of the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*

## POLICY OBJECTIVES

Isaac Regional Council's overall objective is to invest funds at the most advantageous rate of interest available to it at the time, for that investment type, and in a way that it considers the most appropriate given the circumstances.

Investment officers are to manage the investment portfolios not for speculation, but for investment and in accordance with the spirit of this Investment Policy. Investment officers are to avoid any transaction that might harm confidence in Isaac Regional Council.

In priority, the order of investment activities shall be preservation of capital, liquidity and return.

## PRESERVATION OF CAPITAL

Preservation of capital shall be the principal objective of the investment portfolio. Investments are to be performed in a manner that seeks to ensure security of principal of the overall portfolio. This would include managing credit and interest rate risk within given risk management parameters and avoiding any transactions that would prejudice confidence in Council or its associated entities.

- *Credit Risk*

Isaac Regional Council will evaluate and assess credit risk prior to investment. Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an investment issuer or guarantor. The investment officer will minimise credit risk in the investment portfolio by pre-qualifying all transactions including the brokers/securities dealers with which they do business, diversify the portfolio and limit transactions to secure investments.

- *Interest Rate Risk*

The investment officers shall seek to minimise the risk of a change in the market value of the portfolio because of a change in interest rates. This would be achieved by considering the cash flow requirements



of Council and structuring the portfolio accordingly. This will avoid having to sell securities prior to maturity in the open market. Secondly, interest rate risk can be limited by investing in shorter term securities.

### MAINTENANCE OF LIQUIDITY

The investment portfolio will maintain sufficient liquidity to meet all reasonably anticipated operating cash flow requirements of Council, as and when they fall due, without incurring significant transaction costs due to being required to sell an investment.

For these purposes, illiquid investments are defined as investments that are not publicly traded in sufficient volume to facilitate, under most market conditions, prompt sale without severe market price affect.

Examples include:

- *investment in private placements*
- *a security that is not supported or priced by at least two approved brokers/securities dealers*
- *sub investment grade (i.e. a lower than rating BBB- (Standard and Poors or equivalent), and in most cases, BBB rated investments), and*
- *unrated securities*

### RETURN ON INVESTMENTS

The portfolio is expected to achieve a market average rate of return and take into account Isaac Regional Council's risk tolerance and current interest rates, budget considerations, and the economic cycle. Any additional return target set by Council will also consider the risk limitations, prudent investment principles and cash flow characteristics identified within this Investment Policy.





## ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Investment officers/employees shall refrain from personal activities that would conflict with the proper execution and management of Isaac Regional Council's investment portfolio. This includes activities that would impair the investment officers' ability to make impartial decisions.

This policy requires that employees and investment officers disclose to the Chief Executive Officer any conflict of interest or any investment positions that could be related to the investment portfolio.

## REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Schedule 3 of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulation 2007*, Isaac Regional Council has Category 1 investment power.

## PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT PARAMETERS

Section 44(1) of *SBFAA* states that the authorised investments comprise all or any of the following:

- *deposits with a financial institution;*
- *investment arrangements accepted, guaranteed or issued by or for the Commonwealth or a State or a financial institution;*
- *other investment arrangements secured by investment arrangements accepted, guaranteed or issued by or for the Commonwealth or a State or a financial institution;*
- *investment arrangements, managed or operated by QIC or QTC, prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph;*
- *an investment arrangement with a rating prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph;*
- *other investment arrangements prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph.*
- *Section 44(2) of SBFAA states that the investment must be:*
  - *at call; or*
  - *for a fixed time of not more than 1 year.*



## PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS

This investment policy prohibits any investment carried out for speculative purposes. The following investments are prohibited by this investment policy.

- *Derivative based instruments (excluding floating rate notices)*
- *Principal only investments or securities that provide potentially nil or negative cash flow*
- *Stand-alone securities that have the underlying futures, options, forward contracts and sways of any kind, and*
- *Securities issued in non-Australian dollars*

## PLACEMENT OF INVESTMENT FUNDS

Overall the amount invested with institutions should not exceed the following percentage ranges of average annual funds invested and appropriate documentation must be maintained. Also, when placing investments, consideration should be given to the relationship between credit rating and interest rate.

### Investments with Financial Institutions and Investment

Long Term Rating (Standard & Poors)	Short Term Rating (Standard & Poors)	Individual Counterparty Limit	Total Portfolio Limit
AAA to AA-	A1+	Maximum 40%	No Limit
A+ to A	A1	Maximum 25%	Maximum 50%
A- to BBB+	A2	Maximum 10%	Maximum 30%
Unrated or below BBB+	Unrated or below A2	Maximum \$2 million or 5% (whichever is lower)	Maximum 10%
QTC Cash Management Fund	No Limit	No Limit	

Council approves dealings with all financial institutions ('Financial Institution' is defined as an authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of the *Banking Act 1959* (Cwlth), Section 5(1)).

## MATURITY

The maturity structure of the portfolio will reflect a maximum term to maturity of one year.

## LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENT

Given the nature of the funds invested, no more than 20% of the investment portfolio will be in illiquid securities and at least 10% of the portfolio can be called at no cost or will mature within a maximum of seven (7) days.



## IMPLEMENTATION

### INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Director Corporate, Governance and Financial Services shall establish internal controls and processes that will ensure investment objectives are met and that the investment portfolios are protected from loss, theft or inappropriate use.

The Chief Executive Officer shall issue a letter to any approved counterparty advising that funds transferred from investments to Council must only be deposited into Council's General Account or Trust Account. This instruction cannot be varied unless a written request is made in writing signed in accordance with Council's account signing authority.

### DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Authority for implementation of the Investment Policy is delegated by Council to the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, Section 257 (1) (b).

Authority for the day to day management of Council's Investment Portfolio is to be delegated by the Chief Executive Officer to the Director Corporate, Governance and Financial Services.

### BREACHES

Any breach of this Investment Policy is to be reported to the Director Corporate, Governance and Financial Services and rectified within seven (7) days of the breach occurring.

Where Council holds an investment that is downgraded below the minimum acceptable rating level, as prescribed under regulation for the investment arrangement, Council shall, within 28 days after the change becomes known to Council, either obtain Treasurer approval for continuing with the investment arrangement or sell the investment arrangement.

## REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Relevant legislation with which this policy complies includes –

- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*
- *Banking Act 1959*





## DEBT POLICY

<b>APPROVALS</b>	Council		
<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	CGFS-019	<b>DOC.ID</b>	1309914
<b>CATEGORY</b>	Statutory		
<b>POLICY OWNER</b>	Financial Services		
<b>APPROVAL DATE</b>	26/06/2018	<b>RESOLUTION NUMBER</b>	5451



## OBJECTIVE

To adopt a policy on borrowings for 2018-2019.

## SCOPE

This policy is in accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

## DEFINITIONS

### TERM

### MEANING

IRC

Isaac Regional Council

## POLICY PROVISIONS

To adopt a policy on borrowings that provides for responsible financial management on the loan funding of infrastructure capital projects by ensuring the level of Council indebtedness is within acceptable limits to Council, its ratepayers and interested external parties. This policy is in accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

### PURPOSE OF BORROWINGS

As a general principle, Council recognises that loan borrowings for capital works are an important funding source for Local Government and that the full cost of infrastructure should not be borne entirely by present-day ratepayers but be contributed to by future ratepayers who will also benefit. Whilst recognising the importance of loan borrowings, Council should not place undue reliance upon loans as a source of income.

Council restricts all borrowings to expenditure on identified capital projects that are considered by Council to be of the highest priority, and which cannot be funded from revenue, as identified by the adopted budget. In no circumstances should Council borrow funds for recurrent expenditure.

The basis for determination of the utilisation of loan funds will be as follows:

- Analysis of existing debt levels with a loan servicing cost target of less than 25% in any one year.
- Where a capital project for a service that is funded by utility or user charges e.g. water, sewer, waste, is determined to be funded by way of loans, the user charge should reflect the cost of providing the service including the loan servicing costs.
- Other specific capital projects, not funded by user charges, should only be considered for loan funding where the project is considered by Council to be beneficial to the majority of ratepayers.
- The term of any loan should not exceed the expected life of the asset being funded.



## REPAYMENT OF BORROWINGS

Unless otherwise stated, new borrowings will be repaid over 20 years, however may be reduced ahead of schedule when net sale proceeds of land and development loans are realised, or through a resolution of Council.

All other repayments on borrowed funds will be made in accordance with the terms of the loan unless otherwise stated in the loan repayment schedule.

## TEN YEAR BORROWING PROGRAM FORECAST

Council utilises loan borrowing to fund major capital and infrastructure works so that repayments are spread over the years to which the Capital Works will be utilised by ratepayers.

The following ten year borrowing program is proposed by Council, although allocations in future years are revised on an annual basis in conjunction with the review of the Capital Works/Loan Program:

PROJECT	LOAN TERM	2018-19 '000	2019-20 '000	2020-21 '000	2021-22 '000	2022-23 '000	2023-24 '000	2024-25 '000	2025-26 '000	2026-27 '000	2027-28 '000
N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

## REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

The loan portfolio of Council is raised solely with the Queensland Treasury Corporation. The Queensland Treasury Corporation maintains Council debt as the Book Debt plus a market provision, to market value the total liability outstanding. The provision is principally a result of past movements in the Market Value of the liabilities within each Debt Pool. If the Council was to liquidate this debt it would be required to pay the Market Value of the loan portfolio.

The portfolio has been dissected so that loan borrowings in relation to Land Purchase in Moranbah and Land Development - Moranbah are maintained in separate accounts to more accurately reflect the cost of the provision of this infrastructure. This approach is needed otherwise the loan term is amalgamated and the average term for repayments lengthens.

It is proposed that Council consider maintaining a repayment schedule consistent with an interest and principal repayment calculation so that the exposure to interest rate fluctuations is minimised. This basis of repayment will continue to be assessed even though separate accounts have been established for Land Purchase - Moranbah and Land Development - Moranbah.





The Budgeted Loan Portfolio of Council for 2017-18 is as follows:

**TABLE (2)**  
ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL  
BUDGET INTEREST AND REDEMPTION BY FUND AND FUNCTION  
FOR THE YEAR TO 30 JUNE 2019

	A	B	C		D (A – C)
FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	EST BOOK DEBT BALANCE 30/06/2018	QTC INTEREST	QTC REDEMPTION	REMAINING TERM (years)	EST BOOK DEBT BALANCE 30/06/2019
LAND DEVELOPMENT – MORANBAH	10,678,847.82	458,285.82	516,027.58	13.97	10,162,820.24
LAND PURCHASE – MORANBAH	13,916,571.90	696,991.70	666,737.97	13.47	13,249,833.93
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>	<b>24,595,419.72</b>	<b>1,155,277.52</b>	<b>1,182,765.55</b>		<b>23,412,654.17</b>

**NOTE:** This Policy will be reviewed each year with the Adoption of the Budget.

## AUTHORITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

Delegations as per Isaac Regional Council Delegations Register.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for communicating, implementing and enforcing the Debt Policy.

## RELATED DOCUMENTS

This policy complies with the requirements of *Local Government Regulation 2012*.



## REVENUE POLICY

APPROVALS	Council		
POLICY NUMBER	CGFS-055	DOC.ID	Insert
CATEGORY	Statutory		
POLICY OWNER	Financial Services		
APPROVAL DATE	26/06/2018	RESOLUTION NUMBER	5452



## OBJECTIVE

To objective of this policy is to:

1. Set out the principles intended to be used by Council for the financial year for.
  - levying of rates and charges;
  - granting concessions for rates and charges;
  - recovering overdue rates and charges;
  - cost-recovery methods; and
2. if the local government intends to grant concessions for rates and charges – state the purposes for concessions; and
3. the extent to which physical and social infrastructure costs for a new development are to be funded by charges for the development.

## SCOPE

This policy applies to relevant revenue activities of Council for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

## POLICY PROVISIONS

The Local Government Act 2009 requires each Local Government to maintain a Revenue Policy which must detail the principles applied by it in relation to its relevant revenue activities for each financial year.

## PRINCIPLES

### PRINCIPLES USED FOR LEVYING RATES & CHARGES

In determining rates and charges, Council will be guided by the principle of user pays so as to minimise the impact of rating on the efficiency of the local economy.

Council will also have regard to the principles of:

- transparency in the making and levying of rates and charges;
- having in place a rating regime that is simple and inexpensive to administer;
- ensuring fair and consistent application of lawful rating and charging principles, without bias, taking account of all relevant considerations, and disregarding irrelevancies such as the perceived personal wealth of individual ratepayers or ratepayer classes; and
- flexibility to take account of changes in the local economy.





In levying rates and charges, Council will apply the principles of:

- making clear what is the Councils and each ratepayers responsibility to the rating system; and
- making the levying system simple and inexpensive to administer.

In accordance with Section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* Council:

- must make and levy general rates (which includes determining differential general rates and minimum general rates);
- may also levy special rates and charges;
- may also levy separate rates and charges; and
- will levy utility charges to assist in funding the operation and maintenance of Council services and facilities.

### GENERAL RATES

Council recognises that different categories of land use will generate different needs and requirements for Council services and facilities. Council also recognises that it will incur a different level of resource expenditure to provide the necessary services and facilities.

Council believes that the existing distribution of the general rate burden through its differential rates regime is generally equitable. Council therefore proposes to continue to levy differential rates to ensure that the rate burden is distributed in similar fashion to the pattern in recent years. Council will continue to gather data and to consider this information so as to further refine this process.

To ensure that owners of land across all differential categories contribute equitably to the cost of common services, Council applies a minimum rate to each differential rate category.

### SPECIAL RATES AND CHARGES

Council may make and levy a special rate or charge on rateable land, to help defray the cost of providing a service, facility and/or an activity where:

- the land, or the occupier of the land, has or will especially benefit from the provision of the service, facility or activity; or
- the occupier of the land, or the use made or to be made of the land, has, or will, especially contribute to the need for the service, facility or activity.

Examples of services that may necessitate a special rate or charge are, but not limited to:

- maintenance and improvements to specific infrastructure in the regions towns which are necessitated by mining operations; and
- rural fire prevention and firefighting services.



## SEPARATE RATES AND CHARGES

Council may make and levy a separate rate or charge for a service, facility or activity in the way it considers appropriate. The rate or charge may include a minimum value to be levied and may be made and levied for a service, facility or activity whether or not the service, facility or activity is supplied by the government itself.

As an example, a levy will be applied to all rateable properties in the region to ensure that Council has the capability to meet its obligations in times of natural disaster. The disaster management charge will be used to assist in funding the recurrent annual disaster management activities of Council, including those costs relating to the operation and maintenance of equipment used by Council in fulfilment of its disaster management obligations, and those costs relating to disaster prevention and disaster planning.

## UTILITY CHARGES

Council may make and levy a utility charge on any land, whether vacant or occupied, and whether or not it is rateable land; or a structure; to recover costs in relation to the provision of services and/or facilities.

This includes services such as cleansing, recycling, sewerage and water charges.

Generally, utility charges will be calculated on a full cost recovery basis.

## INTEREST CHARGES

Council may impose interest on rates and charges that remain unpaid after the date for payment (i.e.: the date on which the discount period closes) and includes assessments that are making payments of outstanding rates by instalment.

Following the close of discount, interest will be calculated on daily balances of amounts outstanding and charges applied at the end of the month on a compounding basis. Interest on arrears will be calculated in accordance with Section 133 of the Local Government Regulation 2012 and will be set at the rate of 11% per annum.

## APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

### LEVYING OF RATES AND CHARGES

In accordance with Section 104-106 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, Council will issue a rates notice to the owner of the land on which a rate or charge has been applied. Rates notices shall include the date the notice was issued, the date by which time the rate must be paid, and any discounts, rebates or concessions applied.

Council will issue notices on a six monthly basis for the periods 1 July to 31 December and 1 January to 30 June in the respective financial year.



## PAYMENT OF RATES AND CHARGES

### Owner Liability

Section 127 of the Local Government Regulation 2012 details the liability of the 'owner' to pay rates and charges levied against land held in their name. It also describes the liability of persons' at whose request a service is supplied to a structure or land that is not rateable land.

Where joint ownership of a property exists or other persons are liable to pay a rate, all owners or other persons are jointly and severally liable.

Rates and charges will run with the land i.e. where a change in ownership occurs, the new 'owner' of the land will become liable for payment of all future rates and charges and any existing or outstanding rates or charges.

Where land ceases to be rateable land under Section 110 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, the owner of said land immediately before it ceased to be rateable land is taken to continue as the owner of the land, and the land is taken to continue to be rateable land for the levy, collection or refund of a rate on the land for any period before it ceased to be rateable land.

### Discount

In accordance with the provisions of Section 130 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, discount at the rate of 10% shall be allowed on General Rates, excluding all special rates and charges, provided payment of the full amount of outstanding and overdue rates and interest is paid by the due date. If Council is satisfied that a person liable to pay a rate has been prevented, by circumstances beyond the persons control, from paying the rate in time to benefit from a discount under Section 130 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, then Council under Section 130(10) of the Regulation, may still allow the discount following written application by the ratepayer.

### Methods of Payment

Council may accept the payment of rates and charges by differing methods. These may include cheque, cash, direct debit and/or other electronic means.

### Payments by Instalments

Council may allow payments by instalment where it will benefit both the individual and the collection of overdue rates and charges.





### Payments in Advance

Payments in advance by way of lump sum or instalments may be accepted, however interest will not be payable on any credit balances held.

## CONCESSIONS FOR RATES AND CHARGES

### PRINCIPLES BEHIND CONCESSIONS FOR RATES AND CHARGES

In considering the application of concessions, Council will be guided by the principles of:

- the same treatment for ratepayers with similar circumstances;
- transparency by making clear the requirements necessary to receive concessions; and
- flexibility to allow Council to respond to local economic issues.

Consideration may be given by Council to granting a class concession in the event all or part of the local government area is declared a natural disaster area by the State Government.

### PURPOSE OF CONCESSIONS

For the applicable financial year, the Council has determined that it will grant concessions for rates and charges for:-

- **eligible pensioners**, for the purpose of alleviating the rating burden on persons who are reliant on a pension;
- **certain entities whose objects do not include making a profit**, such as religious organisations, sporting clubs and show societies, on the basis that these entities provide benefits to the community; and

In its discretion, to other persons, where, for example, they are suffering hardship to alleviate the rating burden on such persons.

## PRINCIPLES USED FOR RECOVERING OVERDUE RATES AND CHARGES

Council will exercise its rate recovery powers in order to reduce the overall rate burden on ratepayers. It will be guided by the principle of:

- transparency by making clear the obligations of ratepayers and the processes used by Council in assisting them meet their financial obligations;
- making the processes used to recover outstanding rates and charges clear, simple to administer and cost effective;
- equity by having regard to providing the same treatment for ratepayers with similar circumstances; and
- flexibility by responding where necessary to changes in the local economy.



Section 132 of the Local Government Regulation 2012 describes an 'overdue rate' as:

"an amount of a rate payable to a local government that remains unpaid at the end of the period specified in the rate notice as the period within which the amount of the rate is payable, (including any amount of interest on the rate under Section 133 of the Regulation)".

With due regard for financial hardship, Council shall actively pursue the collection of outstanding rates and charges.

Council may use the following as a referral guide for the recovery of rates and charges:

**Standard Performance:**

- Council may refer overdue rates to a mercantile agent or a solicitor for recovery.
- Generally, an account will not be referred for external recovery action unless it is \$500.00 or greater in value.

## PRINCIPLES USED FOR COST-RECOVERY FEES

Section 97 of the *Local Government Act 2009* allows Council to set cost-recovery fees.

The Council recognises the validity of fully imposing the user pays principle for its cost-recovery fees, unless the imposition of the fee is contrary to its express social, economic, environmental and other corporate goals. This is considered to be the most equitable and effective revenue approach, and is founded on the basis that the regions rating base cannot subsidise the specific users or clients of Councils regulatory products and services.

## OTHER MATTERS

### GENERAL RATE CAPPING

Because general rates are made and levied upon the value of land determined by the Valuer-General, Council recognises that the statutory valuation process may result in unusually high valuation increases for at least some classes of land, if not for all land. Where it considers that applying the differential general rate to affected lands or classes of land will produce inequities between ratepayers or classes of ratepayer, Council may cap general rates increases for the lands or classes of land concerned.

### PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT

Council requires developers to pay reasonable and relevant contributions towards the cost of physical and social infrastructure required to support the development. Specific charges are detailed in the policies and other material supporting Councils town planning schemes.



These policies are based on normal anticipated growth rates. Where a new development is of sufficient magnitude to accelerate the growth rate of a specific community within the region, it may be necessary to bring forward physical and social infrastructure projects.

Where this occurs, Council expects developers to meet sufficient costs so that the availability of facilities is not adversely affected and so that existing ratepayers are not burdened with the cost of providing the additional infrastructure.

## REVIEW OF POLICY

This policy will be reviewed when any of the following occur:

- the related documents are amended or replaced; or
- other circumstances as determined from time to time by a resolution of Council.

Notwithstanding the above, this policy is to be reviewed at intervals of no more than one year.

## REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Relevant legislation with which this policy complies includes –

- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Local Government Regulation 2012*
- *Land Valuation Act 2010*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *State Planning Regulatory Provision 2012 (adopted charges)*





## REVENUE STATEMENT 2018-2019

### LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The preparation of a Revenue Statement is a requirement of S 104(5) (a) of the *Local Government Act 2009*. Council has noted the requirements of the following legislation which require that certain matters are included in the revenue statement.

#### Local Government Regulation 2012 Section 172 Local Government Regulation Revenue statement

##### S172 Revenue Statement

- (1) The revenue statement for a local government must state -
  - (a) if the local government levies differential general rates –
    - (i) the rating categories for rateable land in the local government area; and
    - (ii) a description of each rating category; and
  - (b) if the local government levies special rates or charges for a joint government activity – a summary of the terms of the joint government activity; and
  - (c) if the local government fixes a cost - recovery fee – the criteria used to decide the amount of the cost-recovery fee; and
  - (d) if the local government conducts a business activity on a commercial basis – the criteria used to decide the amount of the charges for the activity's goods and services.
- (2) Also the revenue statement for the financial year must include the following information for the financial year.
  - (a) an outline and explanation of the measures that the local government has adopted for raising revenue, including an outline and explanation of –
    - (i) the rates and charges to be levied in the financial year; and
    - (ii) the concessions for rates and charges to be granted in the financial year;
  - (b) whether the local government has made a resolution limiting an increase of rates and charges.



**DIFFERENTIAL GENERAL RATES 2018/2019**

In accordance with *Local Government Regulation 2012, Chapter 4 Rates and Charges Part 5 Differential Rates*; Isaac Regional Council will make and levy a differential general rate for the financial year ending 30 June 2019, taking into consideration the following aspects:

- Council recognises that different categories of land use will generate different needs and requirements for Council services and facilities. Council also recognises that it will incur a different level of resource expenditure to provide the necessary services and facilities.
- Council has considered the consequences of adopting 'one' General Rate and acknowledges that to do so would seriously disturb the relative distribution of the rate burden.
- Although a 'single general rate' would provide simplicity, its adoption would necessitate Council setting a high minimum rate to deal with the fact that land values in towns and villages are very low in relation to rural land but those who live in towns and villages have greater access to Council services.
- Council proposes therefore to continue to levy differential general rates to ensure that the rate burden is distributed in a similar fashion to the pattern in prior years. Council will continue to gather data and to consider this information so as to further refine this process.
- To ensure that owners of land across all differential categories contribute equitably to the cost of common services, Council applies a minimum rate to each differential rating category.
- Historically Council has maintained its minimum rates at very low levels, given the standards of services it provides; but Council cannot continue to do this without compromising or reducing those standards. Council therefore proposes to increase the minimum rates over a period of years, to enable it at least to maintain the current standards of services it provides.

For the purpose of this document generally, the term "town plan" means the Town Planning Scheme for the former Shire of Broomsound, the former Shire of Nebo and the former Shire of Belyando incorporating all the amendments up to and including 30 June 2018. For avoidance of doubt, and for the purposes of interpreting and applying this statement, the term "town plan" will continue to mean the said town planning scheme, notwithstanding that it may be replaced by a new town planning scheme before 30 June 2019.

Pursuant to section 81 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the categories into which rateable land is categorised, and a description of those categories, is as follows:

**Category 1 PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$0 - \$40,000)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value of between \$0 and \$40,000 other than land included in category 15 to 21.



**Category 2 PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$40,001 - \$48,500)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value between \$40,001 and \$48,500 other than land included in category 15 to 21.

**Category 3 PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$48,501- \$61,000)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value between \$48,501 and \$61,000 other than land included in category 15 to 21.

**Category 4 PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation > \$61,000)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value greater than \$61,000 other than land included in category 15 to 21.

**Category 5 NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$0 - \$40,000)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes other than as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value of between \$0 and \$40,000 other than land included in category 15 to 21

**Category 6 NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$40,001- \$48,500)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes other than as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value between \$40,001 and \$48,500 other than land included in category 15 to 21.

**Category 7 NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$48,501- \$61,000)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes other than as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value between \$48,501 and \$61,000 other than land included in category 15 to 21.

**Category 8 NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation > \$61,000)**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes other than as the owner's principal place of residence where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan and having a rateable value greater than \$61,000 other than land included in category 15 to 21.





**Category 9 Commercial/Industrial**

**Description:** Land used, or having the potential for use by virtue of improvements or activities conducted thereon, for commercial or industrial purposes.

**Category 10 Rural Residential**

**Description:** Land used for residential purposes where located outside of the town areas of Carmila, Clermont, Coppabella, Dysart, Glenden, Middelmount, Moranbah, Nebo and St. Lawrence as described in the town plan.

**Category 11 Rural Land – Animal Husbandry**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of animal husbandry, including land with a Department of Natural Resources and Mines Land Use Code between 60 and 70.

**Category 12 Rural Land – Agriculture and Cropping**

**Description:** Land used for agricultural and cropping purposes, including land with a Department of Natural Resources and Mines Land Use code between 71 to 84, other than land used for the growing of sugar cane.

**Category 13 Rural Land – Cane/Timber**

**Description:** Land that is used for growing sugar cane, including land with a Department of Natural Resources and Mines Land Use Code 75 – Sugar Cane, and land used for timber or timber related industries with a Department of Natural Resources and Mines Land Use Code 88 – Forestry of Logs.

**Category 14 Rural Other**

**Description:** Rural land that does not fall within any other rural category.

**Category 15 Multi Unit (2-4) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with between two (2) and four (4) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan.

**Category 16 Multi Unit (5-9) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with between five (5) and nine (9) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan.



**Category 17 Multi Unit (10-14) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with between ten (10) and fourteen (14) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan.

**Category 18 Multi Unit (15-19) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with between fifteen (15) and nineteen (19) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan.

**Category 19 Multi Unit (20-25) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with between twenty (20) and twenty five (25) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan.

**Category 20 Multi Unit (26-50) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with between twenty six (26) and fifty (50) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan other than land included in category 22.

**Category 21 Multi Unit (>50) Land**

**Description:** Land, used for residential purposes with more than fifty (50) dwellings/units, where located in the town areas of the Region as described in the town plan other than land included in categories 22 to 30.

**Category 22 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (50-120)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing fifty (50) to one hundred and twenty (120) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 23 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (121-250)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing one hundred and twenty one (121) to two hundred and fifty (250) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.



**Category 24 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (251-350)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing two hundred and fifty one (251) to three hundred and fifty (350) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 25 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (351-450)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing three hundred and fifty one (351) to four hundred and fifty (450) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 26 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (451-650)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing four hundred and fifty one (451) to six hundred and fifty (650) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 27 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (651-850)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing six hundred and fifty one (651) to eight hundred and fifty (850) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 28 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (851-1,200)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing eight hundred and fifty-one (851) to one thousand two hundred (1,200) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 29 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (1,201-2,000)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing one thousand two hundred and one (1,201) to two thousand (2,000) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.





**Category 30 Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (>2,000)**

**Description:** Land used to provide long term accommodation in rooms, suites and/or caravan sites for persons employed in or working in association with a particular industry containing more than two thousand (2,000) accommodation rooms, suites and/or caravan sites.

**Category 31 Coal Mining (30-100)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 30 and 100 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 30 and 100 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 32 Coal Mining (101-250)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 101 and 250 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 101 and 250 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 33 Coal Mining (251-350)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 251 and 350 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 251 and 350 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 34 Coal Mining (351-450)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 351 and 450 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 351 and 450 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 35 Coal Mining (451-550)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 451 and 550 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 451 and 550 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.



**Category 36 Coal Mining (551-650)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 551 and 650 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 551 and 650 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 37 Coal Mining (651- 800)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 651 and 800 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 651 and 800 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 38 Coal Mining (801-900)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 801 and 900 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 801 and 900 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 39 Coal Mining (901-1,000)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 901 and 1,000 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 901 and 1,000 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 40 Coal Mining (1,001-1,400)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 1,001 and 1,400 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) a coal mine with between 1,001 and 1,400 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.



**Category 41 Coal Mining (1,401-2,000)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 1,401 and 2,000 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) used for the purpose of a coal mine with between 1,401 and 2,000 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 42 Coal Mining (2,001-2,500)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with between 2,001 and 2,500 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) used for the purpose of a coal mine with between 2,001 and 2,500 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 43 Coal Mining (>2,500)**

**Description:** Land, with a rateable valuation greater than \$45,000, which is:-

- (a) a mining lease issued pursuant to the Mining Resources Act which forms part of a coal mine with more than 2,500 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018; or
- (b) used for the purpose of a coal mine with more than 2,500 employees and/or contractors as at 1 July 2018.

**Category 44 Other Coal**

**Description:** Land that is used for or in association with coal mining, other than land included in Categories 31 to 43.

**Category 45 Quarries (<100,000)**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of conducting an industry which may involve dredging, excavating, quarrying, sluicing or other modes of winning less than 100,000 tonnes of material per annum from the earth, other than land included in categories 31 to 44.

**Category 46 Quarries (>= 100,000)**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of conducting an industry which may involve dredging, excavating, quarrying, sluicing or other modes of winning 100,000 tonnes or more of material per annum, other than land included in categories 31 to 44.





**Category 47 Other Mines/Extractive Land**

**Description:** Land used, or having the potential for use by virtue of improvements or activities conducted thereon, for extractive or mining industries purposes not included in categories 31 to 46.

**Category 48 Transport Terminal**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of a transport terminal. A terminal may be defined as any facility where passengers and freight are assembled or dispersed.

**Category 49 Noxious and Hazardous Industries (<50)**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of noxious, offensive and hazardous industries including concrete batching plants and explosive industries with less than 50 employees or contractors.

**Category 50 Noxious and Hazardous Industries (>=50)**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of noxious, offensive and hazardous industries including concrete batching plants and explosive industries with more than 50 employees or contractors.

**Category 51 Shopping Centres**

**Description:** Land used for the purpose of a shopping centre.

**Category 52 Gas Extraction/Processing (0-20,000)**

**Description:** Land, with an area of 20,000 hectares or less, which is:-

- (a) a petroleum lease issued pursuant to the *Petroleum Act 1923 or Petroleum (Production and Safety) Act 2004* for the extraction of gas;
- (b) used, or intended to be used, for the extraction, processing or transportation of gas; or
- (c) used, or intended to be used, for any purpose ancillary to, or associated with, the extraction, processing or transportation of gas, such as water storage or pipelines.

**Category 53 Gas Extraction/Processing (>20,000)**

**Description:** Land, with an area greater than 20,000 hectares, which is:-

- (a) a petroleum lease issued pursuant to the *Petroleum Act 1923 or Petroleum (Production and Safety) Act 2004* for the extraction of gas;
- (b) used, or intended to be used, for the extraction, processing or transportation of gas; or
- (c) used, or intended to be used, for any purpose ancillary to, or associated with, the extraction, processing or transportation of gas, such as water storage or pipelines.



**Category 54 Feedlots (4,000-12,000)**

**Description:** Land used for feedlot purposes with a licensed carrying capacity of 4,000 to 12,000 Standard Cattle Units (SCUs).

**Category 55 Feedlots (>12,000)**

**Description:** Land used for feedlot purposes with a licensed carrying capacity of more than 12,000 Standard Cattle Units (SCUs).

**Category 56 Power Generation (0 – 100 Megawatts)**

**Description:** Land used or intended to be used for or ancillary to the generation of electricity from a facility with an output capacity of 100 Megawatts or less (excluding transformers / substations).

**Category 57 Power Generation (101 – 200 Megawatts)**

**Description:** Land used or intended to be used for or ancillary to the generation of electricity from a facility with an output capacity of between 101 and 200 Megawatts (excluding transformers / substations).

**Category 58 Power Generation (201 MW +)**

**Description:** Land used or intended to be used for or ancillary to the generation of electricity from a facility with an output capacity equal to or greater than 201 Megawatts (excluding transformers / substations).

**Coal Mining**

A Coal Mine in the above categories is defined as land that is the subject of a coal mining lease (issued pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*) or other form of tenure that was used, is used, or intended to be used: -

- as a coal mine (or for purposes ancillary or associated with coal mining such as, for example, washing down, stockpiling, haulage, water storage and rehabilitation); or
- in conjunction with other land (the subject of a coal mining lease) as part of an integrated coal mining operation.

An integrated coal mining operation is defined as land contained in more than one mining lease issued pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* for the extraction of coal, or other form of tenure, which land was used, is used, or intended to be used in an integrated manner for the purposes of coal mining or purposes ancillary or associated with coal mining such as, for example, washing down, stockpiling, haulage, water storage and rehabilitation.



## Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Land Use Code

Where the Council makes reference to land use code in the description of a rating category, that reference is to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Land Use Codes set out in Appendix A.

### Identification of Land

The Council delegates to the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to section 81(4) and (5) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the power of identifying the rating category to which each parcel of rateable land belongs.

### Principal Place of Residence (PPR)

For the sake of clarity, in identifying the rating category to which residential land belongs, the Council will assume that where a ratepayer's postal address is not the same as the property address, the land will not be the ratepayer's principal place of residence (PPR).

In these circumstances, if a ratepayer considers that the land is their PPR, the ratepayer must submit an application to Council using the prescribed form. This form can be obtained from any of Council's offices or on Council's website [www.isaac.qld.gov.au](http://www.isaac.qld.gov.au).

Once completed the form should be returned to council together with any two of the following documents indicating residency at the property from the time of occupation:

- Confirmation of electoral enrolment
- A telephone or electricity account in the owner/s name addressed to the property
- Other legal documentation to confirm residency at the dwelling or unit
- Current driver's license showing dwelling or unit address

If the postal address is a PO Box the document must include the property address.

### Adoption of differential general rates for 2018-19

The differential rates set out in the following table have been adopted for 2018-2019:

	Category	Cents in the dollar of Unimproved Valuation 2018/19	Minimum General Rate 2018-19
Category 1	• PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$0 - \$40,000)	2.2000	\$702.50
Category 2	• PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$40,001 - \$48,500)	1.9000	\$790.00





	Category	Cents in the dollar of Unimproved Valuation 2018/19	Minimum General Rate 2018-19
Category 3	• PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$48,501 - \$61,000)	1.8500	\$950.00
Category 4	• PPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation > \$61,000)	0.8100	\$1,160.00
Category 5	• NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$0 - \$40,000)	2.6400	\$842.50
Category 6	• NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$40,001 - \$48,500)	2.2800	\$948.00
Category 7	• NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation \$48,501 - \$61,000)	2.2200	\$1,140.00
Category 8	• NPPR Urban Land – Isaac Towns (Valuation > \$61,000)	0.9720	\$1,392.00
Category 9	• Commercial / Industrial	2.2064	\$1,019.00
Category 10	• Rural Residential	0.6512	\$702.50
Category 11	• Rural Land – Animal Husbandry	0.4512	\$702.50
Category 12	• Rural Land – Agriculture & Cropping	0.4460	\$702.50
Category 13	• Rural Land – Cane / Timber	1.0633	\$702.50
Category 14	• Rural Other	0.5629	\$702.50
Category 15	• Multi Unit (2 – 4) Land	2.1204	\$1,403.00
Category 16	• Multi Unit (5 – 9) Land	3.7681	\$3,508.50
Category 17	• Multi Unit (10 – 14) Land	4.8554	\$7,014.00
Category 18	• Multi Unit (15 – 19) Land	5.8745	\$10,520.50
Category 19	• Multi Unit (20 – 25) Land	3.9115	\$14,026.00
Category 20	• Multi Unit (26 – 50) Land	2.5708	\$18,239.00
Category 21	• Multi Unit (> 50) Land	6.9852	\$35,762.00
Category 22	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (50 – 120)	12.9191	\$24,948.00
Category 23	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (121 – 250)	15.6782	\$60,371.50
Category 24	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (251 – 350)	27.9603	\$125,235.00
Category 25	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (351 – 450)	47.2337	\$175,128.50
Category 26	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (451 – 650)	53.9281	\$225,022.50
Category 27	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (651 – 850)	69.8316	\$324,810.00
Category 28	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (851 – 1,200)	69.8316	\$424,597.50
Category 29	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (1,201 – 2,000)	81.0000	\$599,224.00



	Category	Cents in the dollar of Unimproved Valuation 2018/19	Minimum General Rate 2018-19
Category 30	• Barracks & Quarters / Caravan Parks (> 2,000)	81.0000	\$966,526.50
Category 31	• Coal Mining (30 – 100)	8.4741	\$93,255.00
Category 32	• Coal Mining (101 – 250)	9.7405	\$155,424.50
Category 33	• Coal Mining (251 – 350)	9.7405	\$194,280.50
Category 34	• Coal Mining (351 – 450)	7.7612	\$220,184.50
Category 35	• Coal Mining (451 – 550)	9.3856	\$239,613.00
Category 36	• Coal Mining (551 – 650)	9.2233	\$284,944.50
Category 37	• Coal Mining (651 – 800)	8.9868	\$310,848.50
Category 38	• Coal Mining (801 – 900)	9.4273	\$349,705.00
Category 39	• Coal Mining (901 – 1,000)	9.4273	\$414,465.00
Category 40	• Coal Mining (1,001 – 1,400)	9.4273	\$453,321.50
Category 41	• Coal Mining (1,401 – 2,000)	9.9338	\$498,654.00
Category 42	• Coal Mining (2,001 – 2,500)	16.0117	\$556,938.00
Category 43	• Coal Mining (> 2,500)	16.0117	\$595,794.00
Category 44	• Other Coal	7.8315	\$49,218.00
Category 45	• Quarries (< 100,000)	0.6163	\$12,879.00
Category 46	• Quarries (>= 100,000)	0.6788	\$27,268.50
Category 47	• Other Mines / Extractive Land	7.2324	\$877.50
Category 48	• Transport Terminal	4.9933	\$1,817.00
Category 49	• Noxious and Hazardous Industries (< 50)	5.6331	\$3,029.00
Category 50	• Noxious and Hazardous Industries (>= 50)	71.7339	\$106,724.00
Category 51	• Shopping Centres	4.8142	\$6,673.00
Category 52	• Gas Processing (0 – 20,000)	95.1642	\$32,380.00
Category 53	• Gas Processing (> 20,000)	58.7102	\$197,875.50
Category 54	• Feedlots (4,000 – 12,000)	0.5773	\$8,548.50
Category 55	• Feedlots (> 12,000)	0.5773	\$17,097.00
Category 56	• Power Generation (0 – 100) Megawatts	2.5000	\$15,000.00
Category 57	• Power Generation (101 – 200) Megawatts	5.0000	\$35,000.00
Category 58	• Power Generation (201 +) Megawatts	7.5000	\$75,000.00



**LIMITATION OF INCREASE IN RATES LEVIED 2018-2019**

In accordance with section 116 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, for the 2018/19 financial year increases in differential general rates for categories 1 – 14 will be capped at 30% and increases in differential general rates for categories 48 to 50 will be capped at 40%.

**SEPARATE CHARGES 2018/2019****Separate Charge – Disaster Management**

In accordance with section (94)(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council levies a disaster management separate charge of \$25.00 per rateable assessment, to be levied equally on all rateable assessments in Council's area.

The disaster management separate charge will be used solely to assist in funding the recurrent annual disaster management activities of Council, including those costs relating to the operation and maintenance of equipment used by Council in fulfilment of its disaster management obligations, and those costs relating to disaster prevention and disaster planning.

**SPECIAL RATES AND CHARGES 2018/2019****Special Charge(s) – Rural Fire Brigade Districts (Ilbilbie, West Hill, Orkobie, Carmila West, Carmila/Flaggy Rock, Clairview, Nebo and St Lawrence)**

In accordance with Section 128A of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990* and Sections 92 and 94(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council make and levy a special charge for the purpose of raising revenue for each Rural Fire Brigade as set out in the table below.

The overall plan for the services, facilities and activities in respect of which the special charge is made and levied shall be identified as follows:

- The rateable land to which the special charge applies is land within the areas separately described on a cadastral map titled 'Map Showing Rural Fire Brigades and Urban Fire Brigades in Isaac Regional Council'.
- The service facility or activity for which the special charge is made is for the provision of firefighting services in the defined benefit areas.
- The time for implementing the overall plan is one (1) year ending 30 June 2019. However, provision of firefighting services is an ongoing activity, and further special charges are expected to be made in future years.
- The works and services specified in the overall plan will be carried out or provided during the year ending on 30 June 2019.
- The special charge is intended to raise all funds necessary to carry out the overall plan.





The occupier of the land to be levied with the special charge has specially benefited, or will specially benefit, from the implementation of the overall plan, comprising firefighting services, because the brigades are in charge of firefighting and fire prevention under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990* and whose services could not be provided or maintained without the imposition of the special charge. The amount of the special charge to be levied (per parcel) is:

Rural Fire Brigade District	Special Charge
Ilbilbie	\$ 20.00
West Hill	\$ 25.00
Orkatie	\$ 25.00
Carmila West	\$ 25.00
Carmila	\$ 25.00
Clairview	\$ 20.00
Flaggy Rock	\$ 25.00
Nebo	\$ 20.00
St Lawrence	\$ 20.00

## WASTE MANAGEMENT, SEWERAGE AND WATER UTILITY CHARGES 2018-19

### Waste Management

#### Domestic Waste and Recycling Services

In accordance with Sections 92 and 94(1) (b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council will make and levy a domestic waste management charge and a recycling charge for the provision of refuse removal from all lands, within the designated waste and recycling collection areas and serviced by Council or its nominated contractor. Council will levy on the owner a per annum charge per dwelling, unit or flat within the designated waste and recycling area regardless of whether the ratepayer chooses to use the domestic general waste and/or recycling services Council makes available.

The number of charges levied to a domestic property shall be the number of bins the Chief Executive Officer or delegate considers necessary; or the number of bins the owner requests, whichever is the greater.

#### Residential Premises – Multi-Unit Dwellings

All multi-unit dwelling residential premises located within the designated waste and recycling collection areas and serviced by Council or its nominated contractor will be provided with a waste collection service per dwelling, unit or flat by council or its nominated contractor.

The maximum allowable number of Mobile Garbage Bins (MGB) at a multi-unit dwelling will be determined by an Isaac Waste Services authorised officer following assessment of on-site storage facilities based on the suitability of, and access to, kerbside presentation/service point(s).

If there is no satisfactory kerbside location for presentation of, or service of MGB's, at the discretion of an Isaac Waste Service's authorised officer bulk refuse and recycling may be provided to multi-unit dwellings.



The number of bulk bins, size of bulk bins and frequency of bin services provided will vary according to the size of the development.

An Isaac Waste Services authorised officer will determine the number and size of bulk waste bins, and the frequency of the bulk bin waste service.

The **domestic general waste collection and recycling charge** is for:

- Emptying the MGB once per week for domestic general waste.
- Emptying the MGB fortnightly for recyclables.

### Commercial Waste and Recycling Services

In accordance with Sections 92 and 94(1) (b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council will make and levy a commercial waste management charge and a recycling charge for the provision of refuse removal from all lands, within the designated waste and recycling collection areas and serviced by Council or its nominated contractor. Council will levy on the owner a per annum charge of one waste collection service\* per property within the designated waste and recycling area regardless whether the ratepayer chooses to use the commercial waste and/or recycling services Council makes available.

Additional bins may be provided on application and at the discretion of an Isaac Waste Services authorised officer. Should application be denied or at the option of the commercial and industrial users, arrangements for refuse removal and disposal services are to be made with an approved contractor if their needs exceed this level. A disposal fee applied in accordance with Council's adopted Schedule of Fees and Charges will be charged to defray the cost of handling the commercial and industrial wastes separately collected by the contractor and deposited at any of Council's refuse disposal facilities.

\* For the purposes of this charge Units held under a Community Titles Scheme operating as a hotel/motel will be considered Commercial.

The **commercial waste collection and recycling charge** is for:

- Emptying the MGB once per week for commercial waste.
- Emptying the MGB fortnightly for recyclables.

### Establishment /Amendment Fee

A fee will be charged on the establishment or replacement of a MGB service. The fee will cover the delivery of an initial bin and/or any additional bins and be charged to the owner via a debtors invoice. **The establishment fee per MGB is \$112.30 a set or \$56.15 each.**



**Schedule of Waste Collection and Recycling Charges****Service****Domestic Services****Annual Charge**

General Waste Service

\$365.00

Recyclable Waste Service

\$ 91.24

**Commercial Services****Annual Charge**

Commercial Waste Service

\$416.60

Recyclable Waste Service

\$ 91.24

**Multi-Unit Dwellings****Annual Charge**

General Waste Service

\$365.00

Recyclable Waste Service

\$ 91.24

**Additional Services**

Additional services may be provided on application and will be charged on a per service per lift per annum rate as listed in the schedule of waste and recycling charges above.

**Services Outside the designated waste and recycling collection areas**

Domestic properties outside the designated waste and recycling collection areas can be provided with the following waste and recycling services providing the property is located along the route travelled by council or its nominated contractor upon application. Such arrangements are at the sole discretion of an Isaac Waste Services authorised officer and may change subject to route changes by Council or its nominated contractor.

The **domestic general waste collection and recycling charge** is for:

- Emptying the MGB once per week for domestic general waste.
- Emptying the MGB fortnightly for recyclables.

**Service****Domestic Services****Annual Charge**

General Waste Service – per service per lift

\$365.00

Recyclable Waste Service – per service per lift

\$ 91.24





### Commencement Date for Full Charges

Refuse and recycling charges will be effective from the date of commencement of service or the date of the final inspection certificate and/or certification of classification issued, whichever is the sooner.

### Damaged, Lost or Stolen Wheelie Bins

The property owner is responsible for the security and maintenance of bins supplied and the repair and/or replacement of any such wheelie bin that may be damaged, lost or stolen.

### Sewerage

In accordance with Sections 92 and 94(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council will make and levy a sewerage charge on each property, both vacant and occupied, that Council has or is able to provide with sewerage services.

In order to reflect the different operating costs a separate charge will be made for Dysart, Middlemount, Clermont, Moranbah, Glenden and Nebo. Generally, sewerage charges will be calculated on a full cost recovery basis.

**Residential properties which contain a single dwelling**, including individual lots which form part of a body corporate under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act* and *Building Units Group Titles Act*, shall be charged a single pedestal charge for the first pedestal installed and then the appropriate charge for each additional pedestal as per the table below.

**Residential properties which contain multiple dwellings on a single title**, not including individual lots which form part of a body corporate under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act* and *Building Units Group Titles Act*, shall, for each dwelling, be charged one pedestal charge for the first pedestal installed and then the appropriate charge for each additional pedestal as per the table below.

**Caravan parks, quarters and barracks and motels**, providing single room accommodation (that is capacity to house one individual only) will be charged one pedestal charge for every three pedestals installed in individual rooms for quarters and barracks (excluding Nebo and Glenden, where one pedestal charge will be charged for each pedestal installed), and one pedestal charge for each individual pedestal for Caravan Parks and Motels.

**Commercial properties**, excluding caravan parks, quarters, barracks and motels, but including individual lots which form part of a body corporate under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act* and *Building Units Group Title Act*, shall be charged the applicable pedestal charge for each pedestal that is connected to the sewerage system.



**Vacant land**, to which the Council provides, or is able to provide, sewerage services shall be charged the appropriate charges as per the table below.

Where sewerage services are provided to the common property of scheme land within the meaning of the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, the body corporate shall be levied a charge on each pedestal.

Normal charges will apply for pedestals and urinals in all amenity block complex(s) and public toilets. Premises subject to this policy must submit themselves to annual inspection to be conducted by Council's Environmental Health Officer to determine eligibility. Refusal of an inspection will result in normal charges applying for each pedestal.

A urinal will be deemed to be the equivalent of a pedestal if it is 600mm long or less. For each 600mm or part thereof, a charge equal to that per pedestal will be levied – e.g. 1200mm = two (2) charges: 1350mm = three (3) charges.

Council will, at its discretion, view a premises used by minor clubs and organisations as vacant land and charge accordingly. This view is to reflect the intermittent or occasional use of such premise.

***The amount of the sewerage charge (per pedestal) is:***

Charge	Dysart	Middlemount	Clermont	Moranbah	Nebo	Glenden
Single Dwelling	\$720.40	\$681.32	\$849.40	\$664.88	\$541.28	\$571.04
Commercial & Other Premises	\$720.40	\$681.32	\$849.40	\$664.88	\$541.28	\$571.04
Caravan Parks, Quarters, Barracks & Motels	\$720.40	\$681.32	\$208.50	\$128.96	\$135.32	\$142.76
Additional Pedestals - residential	\$360.20	\$340.66	\$539.80	\$380.88	\$541.28	\$571.04
Additional Pedestals – commercial	\$720.40	\$681.32	\$539.80	\$380.88	\$541.28	\$571.04
Vacant Land	\$360.20	\$340.66	\$580.50	\$353.50	\$270.64	\$285.52
Garbage Disposal Unit – Commercial	N/A	N/A	\$663.72	\$487.44	N/A	N/A
Garbage Disposal Unit – Dwellings	N/A	N/A	\$271.64	\$214.04	N/A	N/A



### Commencement Date for Full Charges

Sewerage utility charges will be effective from the date of the final inspection of sewerage pedestals or the date of the final inspection and/or certification of classification issued, whichever is the sooner.

### Water Charges

In accordance with Sections 92 and 94(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council will make and levy a water charge in the manner described hereafter.

The water charge will be levied on all land within the Region, whether vacant or occupied, to which Council:

- (a) supplies water; or
- (b) is prepared to supply water

All such charges levied shall be used to defray the costs associated with the operation, maintenance and management of the water supply system. The basis of the water charges is:

- an **Infrastructure Charge** which, goes toward the cost of owning, operating, maintaining and managing the water supply facilities and networks in eight communities across Isaac; and
- a **Consumption Charge** for each kilolitre of water used

The *Infrastructure Charge* shall be calculated in accordance with the number of *Chargeable Units* applicable to the particular use of land. The charge per *Chargeable Unit* will differ depending on the locality in which the land is located.

The *Chargeable Unit* value of each land use has been determined on a basis that recognises that certain premises will use water at a greater level than other premises because of the nature of the use to which the land is put. The *Infrastructure Charge* for each locality is listed below:

Locality	Charge Per Chargeable Unit
Dysart	\$220.00
Middlemount	\$240.00
St Lawrence	\$260.00
Carmila	\$260.00
Nebo	\$165.00
Glenden	\$165.00
Clermont	\$260.00
Moranbah	\$205.00





The charges to be applied for water consumption per chargeable unit per 6 months in the townships of St Lawrence, Carmila, Nebo, Clermont and Moranbah are as follows:

Consumption charges per 6 months	Charge (\$/KI)
0 – 37.5KI	\$0.15
37.5 – 75KI	\$0.95
>75KI	\$1.50

The charges to be applied for water consumption per chargeable unit per 6 months in the townships of Dysart, Middlemount and Glenden are as follows:

Consumption charges per 6 months	Charge (\$/KI)
0 – 37.5KI	\$0.15
37.5 – 75KI	\$0.60
>75KI	\$0.90

Meters will be read half-yearly and consumption charges will be retrospectively charged on the water notice issued based on billing periods ending December and June each financial year.

So far as the reading of water meters is concerned, in accordance with Section 102 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, water meters are taken to have been read during the period that starts 2 weeks before, and ends 2 weeks after, the day on which the water meters are actually read.

Where meter readings record consumption other than in the current financial year the charge to apply for the consumption of water shall be the charge applicable for the year when the consumption occurred. In the case where a meter is found to be faulty, the Chief Executive Officer shall make such arrangements as he/she considers equitable to cause a suitable estimate of usage to be made.

#### Chargeable Units for each land use

Dysart, Middlemount, St Lawrence, Carmila and Greenhill Water Schemes – Type of Premises	Chargeable Units
Temporary Single Persons Quarters/Transportable Units/Dongas (not ensuited)	1 unit per 2 rooms
Permanent Single Persons Quarters/Transportable Units/Dongas (ensuited)	1 unit per room
Bowls Club	4 units
Small Business or home occupations including attached dwelling	4 units



Dysart, Middlemount, St Lawrence, Carmila and Greenhill Water Schemes – Type of Premises	Chargeable Units
Business/Commercial Premises unless otherwise specified.	4 units plus 2 units for each attached dwelling plus 4 units for each separate dwelling
Caravan Park	10 units plus 5 units for each additional 10 sites or part of 10 sites in excess of 10 i.e. 11 sites = 15 units, 21 sites = 20 units plus 3 units for each manager/caretakers residence
Church	2 units plus 1 unit per church hall plus 4 units for each dwelling, either attached or separate
Commercial Recreational Centre with separate buildings or discrete outdoor sporting or recreational facilities	8 units plus 2 units for any attached residence and/or 4 units for each attached dwelling
Commercial Recreational Centre being single building without discrete outdoor sporting or recreational facilities	4 units plus 2 units for any attached residence and/or 4 units for each detached dwelling
Residential Dwelling House	4 units per dwelling house.
Residential Dwelling Flats (per flat)/Apartment (per apartment)/Duplex (per unit)	3 units per flat/apartment/duplex. 3 units per individual unit (e.g. 2 duplex units = 6 units)
Golf Club	4 units plus 3 units per residence
Hospital	10 units
Hotels with Accommodation	16 units
Hotel with Motel Style Accommodation	15 units plus 1 unit for each motel room plus 3 units for managers/caretakers quarters or residence
Hotel/Motel Donga Style Accommodation	15 units plus 1 units for every 3 donga style rooms plus 3 units for managers/ caretakers quarters or residence
Motel	3 units for Manager/Proprietors residence plus 1 unit per motel room
Industrial Premises	4 units plus 4 units for each dwelling unit, either attached or separate
Plant Nursery	4 units plus 2 units per dwelling, either attached or separate



Dysart, Middelmount, St Lawrence, Carmila and Greenhill Water Schemes – Type of Premises	Chargeable Units
Police	5 units
Private Club or Organisation	2 units
Private Swimming Pools – Separate Complex	4 units
Public Buildings	4 units
Public Halls	1 unit
Queensland Ambulance Service	1 unit plus 4 units for attached or separate dwelling
Racecourse	2 units
Recreation Grounds and Swimming Pools (per connection)	2 units
Saleyards	1 unit
School	10 units < 100 pupils 20 units < 200 pupils 30 units < 300 pupils 40 units < 400 pupils 48 units < 500 pupils 54 units < 600 pupils 58 units < 700 pupils 60 units > 701 pupils Plus 4 units for each sporting field that is separately metered
Service Station	6 units
Tennis Court – Separate Complex	2 units
Vacant Land	4 units with meter, 2 units with no meter



Dysart, Middlemount, St Lawrence, Carmila and Greenhill Water Schemes – Type of Premises	Chargeable Units
Any premises not otherwise mentioned	At the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer

Clermont & Moranbah Water Schemes -Type of Premises	Chargeable Units Clermont	Chargeable Units Moranbah
Dwelling/Unit/Flat – per Dwelling/Unit/Flat (not operating as a hotel/motel)	4	4
Unit held under a Community Titles Scheme operating as a Hotel/Motel – per unit	1	1
Commercial unless otherwise specified	2	2
Multi-unit commercial comprising from four to six individual businesses	11	14
Caravan Park other than Haig St, Clermont	13	18
Caravan Park – Haig St Clermont	40	
Hotel, motel or combination thereof	13	18
Multi-unit commercial comprising 7 or more individual businesses	13	18
Primary Schools	13	18
High Schools	13	22
Hospital	13	22
C.W.A. meeting room, Public Library, Pony Club, Girl Guides/Boy Scouts, association buildings	2	2





Clermont & Moranbah Water Schemes -Type of Premises	Chargeable Units Clermont	Chargeable Units Moranbah
Building used exclusively for public worship	2	2
Café, restaurant, bakery, butcher shop	5	
Vacant land with no meter connected	3	3
Vacant land with meter connected	4	4
Accommodation camps	1/single accom unit	1/single accom unit

Nebo & Glenden Water Schemes -Types of Premises	Chargeable Units
Accommodation Camps	1 unit per single accommodation unit
Bowls Club	16 units
Caravan Park (1-10 sites)	10 units
Caravan Park (> 10 sites)	10 units plus 1 unit for each additional site or part thereof
Caravan Park with residence	10 units (as for caravan park plus 2 units)
Churches	1 unit
Concrete Batching Plants	16 units
Council Depot	15 units
Hotel (with accommodation)	16 units (additional donga-style accommodation units to be charged at accommodation camps rates)



Nebo & Glenden Water Schemes -Types of Premises	Chargeable Units
Licensed Premises – No accommodation (not sports clubs)	14 units
Motel	4 units for first motel unit/residence, plus 2 units for each additional motel unit
Multi-Dwelling Unit	4 units
Police Station/Residence – Combined Service restaurant, bakery, butcher shop	6 units
Police Barracks	4 units
Post Office	4 units
Public Amenities	4 units
Public Halls	2 units
Public Parks	16 units
Residential Dwellings (Single Family Unit)	4 units
Schools (< 50 pupils)	5 units
Schools (>50 to 100 pupils)	10 units
Schools (> 100 pupils)	10 units plus 10 units for each additional 100 pupils or part thereof
Shop	6 units
Shop/Residence – Combined Service	8 units



Nebo & Glenden Water Schemes -Types of Premises	Chargeable Units
Show/Rodeo Grounds	40 units
Telstra Depot	4 units
Vacant Land – deemed to be connected within benefited area	1 unit
Vacant Land – connected within benefited area	2 units
Vacant Land – connected within scheduled area	4 units (Water may be connected to vacant allotments within scheduled area on application to Council)
Other Premises (not specified above)	4 units
Additional Water Connections	4 units base charge, as for above plus 2 units

#### Commencement Date for Full Charges

Non-metered vacant land water charges will apply from the date of registration of the plan where the land is within the water supply area.

All other water charges will apply from the date of connection of the water meter. The charge will reflect the use of the land, as per the building Application for which the water meter was connected.

#### ISSUE OF, AND PERIOD COVERED BY, RATE NOTICE:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 107 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, and unless specified elsewhere in this revenue statement, rates and charges will be levied on a half-yearly basis.

#### TIME IN WHICH RATES MUST BE PAID:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 118 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the rates and charges levied by council must be paid within thirty (30) clear days after the notice is issued.

#### DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 130 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, a discount at the rate of ten percent shall be allowed on general rates provided payment of the full amount of outstanding and overdue rates and interest is paid by the due date.



No discount is allowed with respect to any special rate or charge or utility charge.

If Council is satisfied that a person liable to pay a rate has been prevented, by circumstances beyond the person's control, from paying the a rate in time to benefit from a discount under section 130 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, then Council under Section 130(10) of the Regulation, may still allow the discount following written application by the ratepayer.

### INTEREST ON OVERDUE RATES

Council will impose interest on rates and charges that remain unpaid after the appointed date for payment (i.e. the date on which the discount period closes) and includes assessments which are making payments of outstanding rates by instalment.

Following the close of discount, interest will be calculated on daily balances of amounts outstanding and charged at the end of the month on a compounding daily interest. Where the amount of interest charged is less than \$10.00 and the rates have been paid in full in the period between the close of discount and the end of the month, the interest may be written off following approval from the Chief Executive Officer.

The Special Charge – Rural Fire Brigade District made in accordance with Section 128A of the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990* and Sections 92 and (94)(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009* will not attract interest charges.

Interest on arrears will be calculated in accordance with section 133 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and will be set at the rate of 11% per annum.

### PAYMENT OF RATES AND CHARGES

#### Payment by Instalments

Council will allow payments by instalment where it will benefit both the individual and assist with the collection of overdue rates and charges.

Instalment plans shall be based on ability to pay and if possible full recovery within a specified period.

The acceptance of a request to pay by instalment shall not be considered a 'Formal Payment Arrangement' and interest will continue to accrue at the rate determined in the policy statement. Council shall also retain the right to take legal action to recover outstanding rates (arrears) if deemed necessary.

### RECOVERY OF RATES AND CHARGES

Council shall use the following as a referral guide for the recovery of rates and charges:

#### Standard Performance:

- 1<sup>st</sup> notice issued within 21 days of end of discount period;
- (Clients will be given 21 days from post date of 1<sup>st</sup> notice to contact Council and either pay the outstanding amount in full or initiate an instalment plan.)





- Where there has been no movement on an account or an instalment plan has defaulted, Council may refer the debt to a debt recovery agent, (elected through quotation or tender).
- Generally an account will not be referred to the collection agent, unless it is \$500.00 or greater in value.
- All debts referred to a recovery agent, shall be subject to their terms and conditions of payment.
- No payment plans will be issued through Council for any debt referred to a collection agent.
- Where the collection agent is unable to trace the interested parties, the account shall be referred back to Council and standard reminder notices will be forwarded periodically.

#### Further Action:

- Where the collection agent has returned no result, Council may proceed with legal action against the interested parties.
- Properties in default of payment for three (3) or more years may initiate action under Section 140 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* – Notice of Intention to sell land for overdue rates or charges.

#### Exceptional Circumstances - Drought Relief or Natural Disaster

Council may at its discretion grant some relief to rural ratepayers who are financially stressed by drought or have been affected by a natural disaster.

The relief may be in the form of an extension to the period during which Council will permit discount to be deducted from rates. This period shall be extended to the end of the period covered by the rate levy (31 December or 30 June). This concession may be available only to primary producers who can provide objective evidence of financial difficulty arising from drought or natural disaster. The Department of Primary Industries shall be the determining body for the process of declaration of drought.

#### CONCESSIONS

##### Pensioner Concessions

To alleviate the impact of rates and charges on approved pensioners, Council shall provide concessions of 30% on general rates, water, sewerage and cleansing charges (but not state fire levy and excess water charges) in addition to the State Pensioner Subsidy.

The concession shall be available to eligible pensioners in addition to the settlement discount.

To be eligible for Council subsidy pensioners must meet the following criteria:

- Concessions are only available to approved pensioners who are in receipt of a pension from the Commonwealth Government.
- An approved pensioner is one who is and remains an eligible holder of a Queensland Pensioner Concession Card issued by Centrelink or the Department of Veterans' Affairs Health Card (All conditions within Australia) or a Department of Veterans' Affairs Health Card (Totally & Permanently



Incapacitated) or a Department of Veterans' Affairs Health Card (Specific Conditions) issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

- The approved pensioner must be the owner or life tenant of the property that is his/her principal place of residence. In the cases of co-ownership, the Council subsidy will apply only to the approved pensioner's proportionate share of the gross rates and charges.
- The claimant must be a resident of the region on the first day in July in the financial year in which the benefit is being claimed. Pensioners taking residence after that date will be eligible for a pro-rata concession based on the number of day's resident.
- The concession is only available to claimant's who reside in a structure which has been approved by Council to be a habitable dwelling, and/or are in receipt of Council services.
- A pensioner's eligibility shall be confirmed through the Centrelink Customer Confirmation eService in all circumstances.
- Application for the above pensioner concessions is required only on initial application.

### **Natural Hardship**

Council may, at its discretion allow other concessions or remissions if it is of the opinion that some unusual and serious circumstances exist which may prevent payment within the appointed time or otherwise delay the payment of rates and charges as they fall due.

Applications for concession or remission should be able to demonstrate unusual and severe difficulty rather than the usual frustration and trial to which everyone is subjected from time to time.

### **Economic or Social Incentives**

Council may allow rating concessions as an incentive to attract business to the Region in an industrial estate development or in a project with similar economic benefit to the Region.

### **Not for profit entities and entities which assist cultural development**

At Council's discretion, it may remit some or all of the rates and charges that would otherwise be payable by certain clubs or organisations that, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, fulfil useful social and or charitable community needs, as identified in Council's Corporate Plan.

Concessions are available based on criteria as identified in Policy Number 25 – "Rates Concession – Not for Profit' policy.

### **COST RECOVERY FEES**

Regulatory fees are set at, or below, a level which is expected to raise enough funds to meet the cost of each regulatory scheme. The cost-recovery fees set by the Council are shown in the Register of Cost-Recovery Fees.



**BUSINESS ACTIVITY FEES**

Council has the power to conduct business activities and make business activity fees for services and facilities it provides on this basis. Business activity fees are made where Council provides a service and the other party to the transaction can choose whether or not to avail itself of the service. Business activity fees are a class of charge, which are purely commercial in application and are subject to the Commonwealth's Goods and Services Tax.

Business activity fees include but are not confined to the following: rents, plant hire, private works and hire of facilities.

**OTHER FEES AND CHARGES**

Fees other than regulatory fees are contained in Council's schedule of fees and charges. They are set at levels considered appropriate under the various legislative authorities.

**DEPRECIATION**

Depreciation and other non-cash expenses will be funded to the extent that they are recognised in Council's Accounts. Such funding will be a component of the accumulated surplus in the Appropriation Statement.

Council recognises a value for its roads and other infrastructure assets in its financial statements in accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*. Council notes that the quantum of accumulated depreciation on such classes of assets may be beyond its capacity to fund fully and accordingly has identified assets that it will not replace when their useful life has expired.



## APPENDIX A – LAND USE CODES

Primary VG L/Use	Description	Description
1	Vacant Urban Land	Land being put to no use in an urban locality
2	Single Unit Dwelling	The use of a parcel of land exclusively as a site for a dwelling
3	Multi-Unit Dwelling (Flats)	The use of a parcel of land for two or more self-contained residential flats including group of units held by single companies but not group or strata title
4	Large Homesite Vacant	A vacant site significantly larger than land of which the highest and best use would be as a residential site
5	Large Homesite Dwelling	A parcel of land (similar to code used as single unit residence)
6	Outbuildings	A parcel of land with a relatively minor shed or garage as the main structural improvement. The improvement would be a gross underdevelopment of the site
7	Guest House, Private Hotel	An accommodation building where room only or room and meals are provided and have shared facilities (not a motel)
8	Building Units	A parcel of land where the single structure improvement has been surveyed on a SP plan and a Community Entitlement scheme has been established and registered. These developments are now incorporated under the BCCM Act. <i>The secondary use of each strata title should refer to the actual use (i.e. Commercial, industrial)</i>
9	Group Titles	A parcel of land where the single structure improvement has been surveyed on a SP plan and a Community Entitlement scheme has been established and registered. These developments are now incorporated under the BCCM Act. <i>The secondary use of each strata title should refer to the actual use (i.e. Commercial, industrial)</i>
10	Combination Multi Dwelling and Shops	Combined multi dwelling and shops i.e. Predominately residential flats with shops but not registered on a Building Unit Plan or Group Title Plan
11	Shop Single	Shop with or without attached accommodation
12	Shops, Shopping Group (> 6 Shops)	More than six shops on subject property built to road alignment





Primary VG L/Use	Description	Description
13	Shopping Group (2 to 6 shops)	Two to six shops on subject property built to road alignment
14	Shops, Main Retail (CBD)	Shops located in main inner city/town commercial area (central business district) – any local govt may have more than one CBD e.g. Gold Coast with Southport, Surfers Paradise, Burleigh, etc.
15	Shops, Secondary Retail (Fringe CBD – Presence of Service Industry)	Shops located on fringe of a central business district of city/town commercial areas. Presence of service industry in locality
16	Drive-in Shopping Centre	Drive in shopping minimum 4000sm including – neighbourhood community and regional centres
17	Restaurant	Isolated prepared food outlet outside commercial area and including fast food outlet. e.g. KFC, McDonalds
18	Special Tourist Attraction	Any development with special recreation, historical or residential features which attracts a large number of people (including tourist village)
19	Walkway	Stratum as walkway
20	Marina	Marina including land based component (boat servicing facilities and storage) not including harbour industries or structural, mechanical repairs
21	Res Institutions (Non-Medical Care)	Aged people home – not predominantly medical care
22	Car Parks	An area of land which has been prepared to accommodate vehicles either below or at ground level or on suspended concrete floors
23	Retail Warehouse	Isolated large showroom, warehouse used for retail purposes, but not in main inner city/town commercial area
24	Sales Area Outdoor	Dealers, Boats, Stock Cars, etc.
25	Professional Offices	Building with professional offices, finance, banks, lending agents and brokers which are predominantly offices
26	Funeral Parlours	As code



Primary VG L/Use	Description	Description
27	Hospitals, Conv. Homes (Medical Care Private)	Hospitals, aged peoples home, nursing home, convalescent homes. Predominantly medical care
28	Warehouses & Bulk Stores	Not used for retail purposes
29	Transport Terminal	Freight and / or passengers
30	Service Station	Predominantly fuel retailing. If predominantly servicing repairs see Code 36
31	Oil Depots & Refinery	Fuel dumps or storage and oil refineries
32	Wharves	Actual wharves, jetties and barge landing
33	Builders Yards, Contractors Yards	Building and/or garden material storage centres (not retail or hardware). Fenced area for parking heavy equipment/materials
34	Cold Stores, Ice works	Isolated
35	General Industry	Heavy manufacturing industries e.g. Motor vehicle assembly, plant structural steel works, etc. See Town Planning guidelines
36	Light Industry	Light manufacturing industry and service industry. See Town Planning guidelines
37	Noxious, Offensive Industry	Industry from where a deal of offensive noise, odour, dust, etc. emanates, including abattoirs. See Town Planning guidelines
38	Hoarding	As code. Predominantly used for advertising
39	Harbour Industries	Harbour associated service industry. Storage industry and processing
40	Extractive	Any industry which extracts material from the ground. e.g. Quarry, mining, etc.
41	Child Care, Ex Kindergarten	Facility for safe keeping of below school age children
42	Hotel, Tavern	Premises licensed by Licensing Commission as hotel or tavern for the sale of liquor including casino
43	Motels	Building predominantly used for overnight accommodation of persons plus vehicle
44	Nurseries (Plants)	Plants and associated garden material
45	Theatres & Cinemas	As code



Primary VG L/Use	Description	Description
46	Drive-in Theatre	As code
47	Licensed Clubs	Any club with liquor licence/non sporting (not including clubs with attached sporting/recreation facilities) e.g. RSL
48	Sports Clubs, Facilities	All sporting/fitness/health/bowling clubs with or without a liquor licence
49	Caravan Parks	As code
50	Other Clubs (Non Business)	Boy Scouts/Girl Guides etc. – not run as a business. Memorial halls, QCWA, School of Arts etc. Sporting clubs not run as a business including sports fields/area, tennis courts, etc.
51	Religious	Churches, places of worship, church hall, etc.
52	Cemeteries including Crematoria	Including crematoria
53	Vacant	As code
54	Vacant	As code
55	Library	As code
56	Showgrounds, Racecourses, Airfields	Airfield parking, hangers – no maintenance – if maintenance See 36
57	Parks, Gardens	Including undeveloped parkland
58	Education inc Kindergarten	University, Tertiary, State and Private, residential colleges/school and non-residential school, kindergarten
59	Vacant	As code
60	Sheep Grazing – Dry	Poorer country associated with running wethers
61	Sheep Breeding	Better class country used for land breeding
62	Vacant	Not to be used
63	Vacant	Not to be used
64	Cattle Grazing – Breeding	Concentration of the growing and selling of young stock – includes stud breeding
65	Cattle Breeding and Fattening	Mixture of growing and/or selling young and mature stock – included associated studs
66	Cattle Fattening	Concentration of feeding and grazing mature stock for sale (includes feedlots)
67	Goats	Goat studs and dairies



Primary VG L/Use	Description	Description
68	Dairy Cattle – Quota Milk	Supplying to milk factory on a quota basis – includes feed lot dairies
69	Dairy Cattle – Non-Quota Milk	Supplying to milk factory on an entitlement or proportion basis. Includes feed lot dairies
70	Cream	Supplying cream only for manufacturing purposes
71	Oil Seeds	Safflower, sunflower, linseed, etc.
72	Sec 25 of Valn Land Act	Lands subdivided under Section 25
73	Grain	All grains including wheat, barley, oats, maize, rye, etc.
74	Turf Farms	Growing turf for the purpose of harvesting and sale
75	Sugar Cane	Lands used for the growing of sugar cane or associated experimental purposes
76	Tobacco	Land used for the cultivation of tobacco
77	Cotton	Land used for the cultivation of cotton
78	Rice	Land used for the cultivation of rice
79	Orchards	Includes all orchards – citrus, exotic fruit and nut, stone, other fruits and nuts
80	Tropical Fruits	As separate to orchards e.g. Bananas, paw, paw
81	Pineapple	The growing of pineapple either for cash crop or manufacturing purposes
82	Vineyard	Grapes
83	Small Crops and Fodder Irrigated	All vegetable and small crop items including strawberries, also includes legumes and other improved pasture, used for fodder or stock breeding purposes, grown under irrigation
85	Pigs	The breeding and/or growing and/or fattening of pigs in open range or feed lot environment
86	Horses	The breeding and/or growing of horses including stud purposes, including predominantly stables
87	Poultry	Includes breeding, plus the growing for meat and/or egg production either in a controlled environment or by open runs
88	Forestry of Logs	Growing for the purposes of harvesting areas of natural and/or plantation hardwood or softwood owned either privately or by the crown





Primary VG L/Use	Description	Description
89	Animals, Special	Any animal not listed above e.g. Deer farms, crocodile farms etc. (includes dog kennels, cattery, permanent pounds, quarantine stations, cattle dips)
90	Stratum	As code
91	Transformers	Transformer and substation, television / radio, transmission towers
92	Defence Force Establishment	As code
93	Peanuts	Growing of peanuts as predominant use
94	Vacant Rural Land (Excl Primary 01 & 04)	A vacant parcel of land where the highest use is for rural pursuits
95	Reservoir, Dam, Bores	Includes permanent pump sites
96	Public Hospital	As coded
97	Welfare Homes, Institutions	Child / Adult welfare institutions e.g. Subnormal, MS and similar organisations
98	Exclusive use as single dwelling or farming	As code
99	Community Protection Centre	Ambulance centre, fire station, state emergency centre and headquarters, air sea rescue station, coast guard



**ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Budgeted Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the periods ending 30 June -**

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>										
Rates and utility charges	86,398,603	87,694,581	89,448,473	91,237,443	93,062,192	94,923,435	96,821,903	98,758,339	100,733,506	102,748,174
Less discounts	(6,035,691)	(6,126,224)	(6,248,747)	(6,373,719)	(6,501,191)	(6,631,212)	(6,763,836)	(6,899,110)	(7,037,090)	(7,177,830)
Net rates and utility charges	80,362,912	81,568,357	83,199,726	84,863,724	86,561,001	88,292,223	90,058,067	91,859,229	93,696,416	95,570,344
Sale of goods and major services	3,933,050	4,011,711	4,091,944	4,173,781	4,257,255	4,342,398	4,429,244	4,517,827	4,608,182	4,700,344
Statutory fees and charges	558,720	569,894	581,292	592,916	604,774	616,869	629,205	641,788	654,622	667,712
User fees and charges	2,311,311	2,357,536	2,404,684	2,452,775	2,501,828	2,551,861	2,602,896	2,654,951	2,708,048	2,762,206
Rental and levies	1,321,657	1,348,089	1,375,049	1,402,548	1,430,597	1,459,207	1,488,388	1,518,154	1,548,516	1,579,485
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	5,939,680	6,357,452	6,484,599	6,614,288	6,746,570	6,881,499	7,019,127	7,159,506	7,302,693	7,448,743
Interest revenue	2,320,517	2,082,946	1,939,394	1,923,978	1,975,823	2,067,349	2,179,321	2,282,838	2,438,555	2,598,210
Total sales of contract and recoverable works	3,976,128	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289
Other income	79,661	81,254	82,877	84,532	86,220	87,942	89,698	91,491	93,318	95,181
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</b>	<b>100,803,635</b>	<b>102,418,528</b>	<b>104,200,854</b>	<b>106,149,831</b>	<b>108,205,357</b>	<b>110,340,637</b>	<b>112,537,235</b>	<b>114,767,073</b>	<b>117,091,639</b>	<b>119,463,514</b>
<b>Expenses</b>										
Employee benefits	(37,726,724)	(38,622,093)	(39,394,526)	(40,182,407)	(40,986,043)	(41,805,751)	(42,641,855)	(43,494,681)	(44,364,566)	(45,251,846)
Materials and services	(38,210,069)	(38,889,007)	(39,181,518)	(39,979,876)	(40,794,197)	(41,624,803)	(42,472,026)	(43,336,188)	(44,217,634)	(45,116,711)
Depreciation and amortisation	(22,389,083)	(22,564,657)	(22,849,533)	(23,136,127)	(23,417,337)	(23,698,520)	(23,981,996)	(24,262,363)	(24,544,003)	(24,832,634)
Finance costs	(644,286)	(604,683)	(584,128)	(562,577)	(539,984)	(516,302)	(491,480)	(465,466)	(438,204)	(409,639)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>(98,970,162)</b>	<b>(100,680,440)</b>	<b>(102,009,705)</b>	<b>(103,860,987)</b>	<b>(105,737,561)</b>	<b>(107,645,376)</b>	<b>(109,587,357)</b>	<b>(111,558,698)</b>	<b>(113,564,407)</b>	<b>(115,610,830)</b>
<b>Operating surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>1,833,474</b>	<b>1,738,088</b>	<b>2,191,149</b>	<b>2,288,844</b>	<b>2,467,796</b>	<b>2,695,261</b>	<b>2,949,878</b>	<b>3,208,375</b>	<b>3,527,232</b>	<b>3,852,684</b>
<b>Capital income and expenditure</b>										
Grants and subsidies	36,211,017	4,725,000	650,000	1,050,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Developer contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contributions	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital expense	(1,033,048)	(483,453)	(418,342)	(449,382)	(446,819)	(446,057)	(459,093)	(450,528)	(456,663)	(496,068)
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>35,877,969</b>	<b>4,241,547</b>	<b>231,658</b>	<b>600,618</b>	<b>203,181</b>	<b>203,943</b>	<b>190,907</b>	<b>199,472</b>	<b>193,337</b>	<b>153,932</b>
<b>Net result for the period</b>	<b>37,711,443</b>	<b>5,979,635</b>	<b>2,422,807</b>	<b>2,889,462</b>	<b>2,670,977</b>	<b>2,899,204</b>	<b>3,140,785</b>	<b>3,407,847</b>	<b>3,720,569</b>	<b>4,006,616</b>





### ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL

#### Budgeted Statement of Financial Position

As at the periods ending 30 June -

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Current assets</b>										
Cash and deposits	38,554,796	36,441,886	37,069,557	38,102,444	39,833,828	41,900,043	44,018,477	46,857,917	49,888,050	52,261,458
Receivables	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371	12,043,371
Inventories	18,425,975	19,088,314	19,714,200	20,301,737	20,848,933	21,353,691	21,813,806	22,226,957	22,590,703	22,902,476
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>69,024,142</b>	<b>67,573,581</b>	<b>68,827,128</b>	<b>70,447,552</b>	<b>72,726,132</b>	<b>75,297,105</b>	<b>77,875,654</b>	<b>81,128,245</b>	<b>84,522,124</b>	<b>87,207,305</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>										
Receivables	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435	5,385,435
Property, plant and equipment	1,172,476,291	1,178,806,993	1,178,819,180	1,178,870,666	1,177,981,986	1,176,962,417	1,176,106,771	1,174,770,541	1,173,528,437	1,173,189,887
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504	13,532,504
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,191,394,230</b>	<b>1,197,724,932</b>	<b>1,197,737,119</b>	<b>1,197,788,605</b>	<b>1,196,899,925</b>	<b>1,195,880,356</b>	<b>1,195,024,710</b>	<b>1,193,688,480</b>	<b>1,192,446,376</b>	<b>1,192,117,826</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,260,418,372</b>	<b>1,265,298,513</b>	<b>1,266,564,247</b>	<b>1,268,236,157</b>	<b>1,269,626,057</b>	<b>1,271,177,461</b>	<b>1,272,900,364</b>	<b>1,274,816,725</b>	<b>1,276,968,500</b>	<b>1,279,325,131</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>										
Trade and other payables	11,746,925	11,821,444	11,897,452	11,974,980	12,054,059	12,134,720	12,216,994	12,300,914	12,386,512	12,473,822
Provisions	1,185,178	1,208,881	1,233,058	1,257,719	1,282,873	1,308,530	1,334,700	1,361,394	1,388,621	1,416,393
Interest bearing liabilities	1,240,341	1,300,735	1,364,088	1,430,544	1,500,257	1,573,388	1,650,104	1,730,582	1,815,009	1,815,009
Other	121,595	121,594	121,594	121,594	121,594	121,594	121,594	121,594	121,594	121,594
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>14,294,038</b>	<b>14,452,654</b>	<b>14,616,192</b>	<b>14,784,837</b>	<b>14,958,783</b>	<b>15,138,232</b>	<b>15,323,392</b>	<b>15,514,484</b>	<b>15,711,736</b>	<b>15,826,818</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>										
Trade and other payables	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894	52,894
Provisions	7,251,465	7,294,090	7,337,567	7,381,914	7,427,148	7,473,287	7,520,348	7,568,351	7,617,314	7,667,256
Interest bearing liabilities	22,172,313	20,871,578	19,507,490	18,076,946	16,576,688	15,003,301	13,353,197	11,622,614	9,807,605	7,992,596
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>29,476,672</b>	<b>28,218,562</b>	<b>26,897,951</b>	<b>25,511,754</b>	<b>24,056,730</b>	<b>22,529,482</b>	<b>20,926,439</b>	<b>19,243,859</b>	<b>17,477,813</b>	<b>15,712,746</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>43,770,710</b>	<b>42,671,216</b>	<b>41,514,143</b>	<b>40,296,591</b>	<b>39,015,514</b>	<b>37,667,713</b>	<b>36,249,831</b>	<b>34,758,344</b>	<b>33,189,549</b>	<b>31,539,564</b>
<b>NET COMMUNITY ASSETS</b>	<b>1,216,647,662</b>	<b>1,222,627,297</b>	<b>1,225,050,103</b>	<b>1,227,939,566</b>	<b>1,230,610,543</b>	<b>1,233,509,748</b>	<b>1,236,650,533</b>	<b>1,240,058,380</b>	<b>1,243,778,950</b>	<b>1,247,785,566</b>
<b>Community equity</b>										
Capital account	843,330,962	851,564,344	853,503,152	855,506,263	856,595,323	857,580,770	858,758,626	859,485,651	860,337,875	862,136,107
Asset revaluation reserve	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882
Restricted capital reserves	20,698,492	20,413,028	20,413,028	20,413,028	21,199,422	22,056,012	23,157,277	24,406,023	25,624,722	25,957,059
Other capital reserves	10,420,933	8,023,131	7,668,131	8,534,593	9,334,593	10,434,593	11,134,593	12,634,593	14,234,593	16,034,593
Recurrent reserves	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331	3,089,331
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	(1,046,938)	(617,419)	221,580	241,469	236,992	194,160	355,824	287,901	337,547	413,594
<b>TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY</b>	<b>1,216,647,662</b>	<b>1,222,627,297</b>	<b>1,225,050,103</b>	<b>1,227,939,566</b>	<b>1,230,610,543</b>	<b>1,233,509,748</b>	<b>1,236,650,533</b>	<b>1,240,058,380</b>	<b>1,243,778,950</b>	<b>1,247,785,566</b>





**ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the periods ending 30 June -**

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>										
<b>Receipts</b>										
Net rates and utility charges	80,362,912	81,568,357	83,199,726	84,863,724	86,561,001	88,292,223	90,058,067	91,859,229	93,696,416	95,570,344
Sale of goods and major services	3,933,050	4,011,711	4,091,944	4,173,781	4,257,255	4,342,398	4,429,244	4,517,827	4,608,182	4,700,344
Fees and charges	2,850,031	2,927,430	2,985,976	3,045,691	3,106,602	3,168,730	3,232,101	3,296,739	3,362,670	3,429,918
Rentals and levies	1,321,657	1,348,089	1,375,049	1,402,548	1,430,597	1,459,207	1,488,388	1,518,154	1,548,516	1,579,485
Interest revenue	2,320,517	2,082,946	1,939,394	1,923,978	1,975,823	2,067,349	2,179,321	2,282,838	2,438,555	2,598,210
Contributions and donations	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government subsidies and grants	5,938,680	6,357,452	6,484,599	6,614,288	6,746,570	6,881,499	7,019,127	7,159,506	7,302,693	7,448,743
Total sales of contract and recoverable works	3,976,128	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289	4,041,289
Other Income	79,661	81,254	82,877	84,532	86,220	87,942	89,698	91,491	93,318	95,181
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>100,783,635</b>	<b>102,418,528</b>	<b>104,200,854</b>	<b>106,149,831</b>	<b>108,205,357</b>	<b>110,340,637</b>	<b>112,537,235</b>	<b>114,767,073</b>	<b>117,091,639</b>	<b>119,463,514</b>
<b>Payments</b>										
Employee benefits	(37,726,724)	(38,481,246)	(39,250,864)	(40,035,871)	(40,836,576)	(41,653,294)	(42,486,350)	(43,336,064)	(44,202,778)	(45,086,822)
Materials and services	(38,210,069)	(38,889,007)	(39,181,518)	(39,979,876)	(40,794,197)	(41,624,803)	(42,472,026)	(43,336,188)	(44,217,634)	(45,116,711)
Finance costs	(1,321,278)	(1,267,022)	(1,210,014)	(1,150,114)	(1,087,180)	(1,021,060)	(951,594)	(878,616)	(801,950)	(721,412)
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>(77,258,070)</b>	<b>(78,637,275)</b>	<b>(79,642,396)</b>	<b>(81,165,861)</b>	<b>(82,717,953)</b>	<b>(84,299,157)</b>	<b>(85,909,970)</b>	<b>(87,550,868)</b>	<b>(89,222,362)</b>	<b>(90,924,945)</b>
<b>Cash provided by/(used in) operational activities</b>	<b>23,525,565</b>	<b>23,781,253</b>	<b>24,558,458</b>	<b>24,983,970</b>	<b>25,487,404</b>	<b>26,041,480</b>	<b>26,627,265</b>	<b>27,216,205</b>	<b>27,869,277</b>	<b>28,538,569</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>										
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Contributions	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government grants and subsidies	36,211,017	4,725,000	650,000	1,050,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(72,566,732)	(29,653,812)	(23,555,062)	(23,911,995)	(23,250,476)	(23,400,008)	(23,860,443)	(23,651,661)	(24,033,562)	(25,275,152)
Movement in work in progress	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>	<b>(35,380,715)</b>	<b>(24,653,813)</b>	<b>(22,630,062)</b>	<b>(22,586,995)</b>	<b>(22,325,476)</b>	<b>(22,475,008)</b>	<b>(22,935,443)</b>	<b>(22,726,661)</b>	<b>(23,108,562)</b>	<b>(24,350,152)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>										
Repayment of borrowings	(1,182,766)	(1,240,341)	(1,300,735)	(1,364,088)	(1,430,544)	(1,500,257)	(1,573,388)	(1,650,104)	(1,730,582)	(1,815,009)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(1,182,766)</b>	<b>(1,240,341)</b>	<b>(1,300,735)</b>	<b>(1,364,088)</b>	<b>(1,430,544)</b>	<b>(1,500,257)</b>	<b>(1,573,388)</b>	<b>(1,650,104)</b>	<b>(1,730,582)</b>	<b>(1,815,009)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>(13,037,916)</b>	<b>(2,112,900)</b>	<b>627,661</b>	<b>1,032,887</b>	<b>1,731,384</b>	<b>2,066,215</b>	<b>2,118,434</b>	<b>2,839,440</b>	<b>3,030,133</b>	<b>2,373,408</b>
Cash at beginning of reporting period	51,592,712	38,554,796	36,441,896	37,069,557	38,102,444	39,833,828	41,900,043	44,018,477	46,857,917	49,888,050
Cash at end of reporting period	<b>38,554,796</b>	<b>36,441,896</b>	<b>37,069,557</b>	<b>38,102,444</b>	<b>39,833,828</b>	<b>41,900,043</b>	<b>44,018,477</b>	<b>46,857,917</b>	<b>49,888,050</b>	<b>52,261,458</b>





## ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the periods ending 30 June -

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Retained Surplus/Deficit</b>										
Balance at the beginning of period	1,585,184	(1,046,938)	(617,419)	221,580	241,469	236,992	194,160	355,824	287,901	337,547
Increase (decrease) in net result	37,711,443	5,979,635	2,422,807	2,889,462	2,670,977	2,899,204	3,140,785	3,407,847	3,720,569	4,006,616
Other transfers to capital and reserves	(41,519,693)	(6,033,569)	(2,002,150)	(3,318,955)	(3,122,273)	(3,388,094)	(3,438,214)	(3,926,299)	(4,127,586)	(4,426,637)
Transfers from capital and reserves	1,176,129	483,453	418,342	449,382	446,819	446,057	459,093	450,528	456,663	496,068
Transfers between capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of period	(1,046,938)	(617,419)	221,580	241,469	236,992	194,160	355,824	287,901	337,547	413,594
<b>Capital</b>										
Balance at the beginning of period	792,581,604	843,330,962	851,564,344	853,503,152	855,506,263	856,595,323	857,580,770	858,758,626	859,485,651	860,337,875
Increase (decrease) in net result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to capital and reserves	4,600,627	1,308,569	1,352,150	1,402,493	1,672,273	1,594,842	1,997,850	1,625,365	1,657,972	1,689,994
Transfers from capital and reserves	(1,033,048)	(483,453)	(418,342)	(449,382)	(446,819)	(446,057)	(459,093)	(450,528)	(456,663)	(496,068)
Transfers between capital and reserves	47,181,780	7,408,266	1,005,000	1,050,000	(136,394)	(163,338)	(360,901)	(447,812)	(349,084)	604,306
Balance at the end of period	843,330,962	851,564,344	853,503,152	855,506,263	856,595,323	857,580,770	858,758,626	859,485,651	860,337,875	862,136,107
<b>Asset revaluation surplus</b>										
Balance at the beginning of period	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882
Increase (decrease) in net result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of period	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882	340,154,882
<b>Reserves</b>										
Balance at the beginning of period	44,614,549	34,208,755	31,525,489	31,170,489	32,036,951	33,623,345	35,579,935	37,381,200	40,129,946	42,948,645
Increase (decrease) in net result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to capital and reserves	36,919,067	4,725,000	650,000	1,916,462	1,450,000	1,793,252	1,440,364	2,300,934	2,469,615	2,736,643
Transfers from capital and reserves	(143,081)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between capital and reserves	(47,181,780)	(7,408,266)	(1,005,000)	(1,050,000)	136,394	163,338	360,901	447,812	349,084	(604,306)
Balance at the end of period	34,208,755	31,525,489	31,170,489	32,036,951	33,623,345	35,579,935	37,381,200	40,129,946	42,948,645	45,080,982
<b>TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY</b>										
Balance at the beginning of period	1,178,936,220	1,216,647,662	1,222,627,297	1,225,050,104	1,227,939,566	1,230,610,543	1,233,509,748	1,236,650,533	1,240,058,380	1,243,778,950
Increase (decrease) in net result	37,711,443	5,979,635	2,422,807	2,889,462	2,670,977	2,899,204	3,140,785	3,407,847	3,720,569	4,006,616
Other transfers to capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of period	1,216,647,662	1,222,627,297	1,225,050,104	1,227,939,566	1,230,610,543	1,233,509,748	1,236,650,533	1,240,058,380	1,243,778,950	1,247,785,566



### ISAAC REGIONAL COUNCIL Financial Ratios of the Budget For the year ended 30 June -

#### Operating surplus ratio

Extent to which operating revenue covers operational expenses. Target range 0% to 10%.

A ratio >0% indicates an operating surplus, these funds are available to maintain or increase council's capital value.

A ratio <0% indicates an operating loss, results in opening capital value declining which has future sustainability issues.

Calculation = (Net operating surplus / Total operating revenue)

#### Asset sustainability ratio

Capital expenditure on replacement infrastructure assets acquired/depreciation on infrastructure assets.

Indicator suggests percentage should be >90%.

This calculation excludes non-infrastructure replacement assets - land and improvements, buildings, plant and equipment.

Calculation = (Expenditure on replacement assets / Depreciation expense)

#### Net financial liabilities ratio

A positive percentage <60% indicates a capacity to increase borrowings.

A positive percentage >60% indicates a limited capacity to increase borrowings.

Calculation = ((Total liabilities-Current Assets) / Operating revenue)

#### Maintenance of Council's capital value - Council's sustainability performance

This is the over-riding sustainability indicator, the maintenance of council's opening capital value each year

Opening capital value

Change in opening capital value

Balance of the opening capital value at period end

#### Asset consumption ratio

The aged condition of council's infrastructure assets.

The lower the percentage the nearer replacement will need to take place. Guidance range between 40% and 80%.

Calculation = (Written down value of infrastructure assets / Replacement cost of infrastructure assets)

#### Interest coverage ratio

This shows the Council's capacity to fund additional borrowings. Indicator range is between 0% and 5%.

A negative percentage indicates interest income exceeds the interest expense.

Calculation = (Net interest expense / Operating revenue)

#### Working capital ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which unrestricted liquid assets are available to meet short term liabilities

Calculation = (Unrestricted current assets / Current liabilities)

#### Debt payment ratio

Calculation = (Debt servicing & redemption cost / Total operating revenue)

#### Revenue ratio

Calculation = (Rate revenue / Total revenue)

#### Level of debt

Calculation = (Total liabilities / Total assets)

#### Costs covered by rates

Median of 40% of costs covered by rates. Less than 40% puts dependency on grants & other revenue.

Calculation = (All rates/Total operating costs)

#### Rates and utilities trends

Net rates & utility charges original budget prior year

Net rates & utility charges budgeted for current year

Change rates and utility charges net of discounts

Percentage change

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Operating surplus ratio	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%
Asset sustainability ratio	220.4%	102.1%	87.7%	83.6%	92.4%	91.7%	93.7%	91.4%	92.1%	99.3%
Net financial liabilities ratio	-25.1%	-24.3%	-26.2%	-28.4%	-31.2%	-34.1%	-37.0%	-40.4%	-43.8%	-46.6%
Maintenance of Council's capital value - Council's sustainability performance	1,132,882,841	1,184,167,888	1,192,401,270	1,194,340,078	1,196,343,189	1,198,218,644	1,200,060,680	1,202,339,801	1,204,315,572	1,206,386,495
Opening capital value	800,426	1,254,625	1,772,807	1,839,462	2,020,077	2,249,204	2,490,785	2,757,847	3,070,569	3,356,616
Change in opening capital value	1,133,683,267	1,185,422,523	1,194,174,077	1,196,179,540	1,198,364,167	1,200,467,848	1,202,551,465	1,205,097,649	1,207,386,141	1,209,743,112
Balance of the opening capital value at period end										
Asset consumption ratio	88.0%	83.7%	82.1%	81.0%	79.9%	78.8%	77.7%	76.7%	75.6%	74.7%
Interest coverage ratio	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-2.0%
Working capital ratio	2.2 : 1	2.2 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1	2.3 : 1
Debt payment ratio	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Revenue ratio	79.7%	79.6%	79.8%	79.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Level of debt	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
Costs covered by rates	81.2%	81.0%	81.6%	81.7%	81.9%	82.0%	82.2%	82.3%	82.5%	82.7%
Rates and utilities trends	78,722,295	80,362,912	81,568,357	83,199,726	84,863,734	86,561,001	88,292,223	90,058,067	91,859,229	93,696,416
Net rates & utility charges original budget prior year	80,362,912	81,568,357	83,199,726	84,863,734	86,561,001	88,292,223	90,058,067	91,859,229	93,696,416	95,570,344
Net rates & utility charges budgeted for current year	1,640,617	1,205,445	1,631,369	1,663,998	1,697,277	1,731,222	1,765,844	1,801,162	1,837,187	1,873,928
Change rates and utility charges net of discounts	2.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Percentage change										







2018-19 BUDGET

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