Draft Long-term Plan 2021-41

Consultation – supporting information

Significant accounting policies

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Significant accounting policies

1. Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

Kāpiti Coast District Council (Council) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is based and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The primary objective of Council is to cover the costs of providing services and managing the district's assets sustainably rather than aiming to make a profit. Accordingly, the Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of the accounting standards framework applicable to public sector entities.

The financial statements presented include a prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, a prospective statement of changes in net assets/equity, a prospective statement of financial position and a prospective cash flow statement, encompassing all activities of the Council.

In order to meet its obligations of public accountability, the Council has also included separate prospective funding impact statements for the whole of Council and for each activity.

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA and comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

Council is a Tier 1 entity and the prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE standards and have been prepared in accordance with public benefit entity financial reporting standards 42: Prospective Financial Statements (PBE42).

Basis of preparation

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000's) unless otherwise stated. The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars.

The prospective financial statements are required to be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies to be used in the future for reporting historical general purpose financial statements. The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in the accounting policies.

The Council, which is authorised to do so and believes that the assumptions underlying these prospective financial statements prepared in accordance with PBE FRS 42 are appropriate, has approved these prospective financial statements for distribution on XX XXXX 2021.

The Council and its executive management team accept responsibility for the preparation of the prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures.

No actual financial results have been incorporated within the prospective financial statements.

The prospective financial statements have been prepared to:

- enable the public to participate in the decision-making processes around the services to be provided by Council over the 2021/22 to 2041/42 financial years;
- provide a broad accountability mechanism of the Council to the community; and,
- comply with the reporting requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in presenting the Long term Plan.

The information contained within these prospective financial statements may not be suitable for use in another capacity.

For further information, see the significant forecasting assumptions contained in the long term plan.

Accounting judgements and estimations

The preparation of the prospective financial statements using PBE accounting standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions concerning the future that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. These estimates and assumptions may differ from subsequent actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors which are reviewed on an on-going basis.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions have been used for measurement of the following:

- the cost of our environmental obligations in respect to the closure of the Otaihanga landfill,
- the valuation of infrastructural assets,
- the determination of estimated useful lives and residual values for property, plant and equipment,
- the valuation of long term employee entitlements, and
- the valuation of financial derivatives.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Rates

(i) General and targeted rates (excluding water meter volumetric charges)

General and targeted rates are set annually by way of a rates resolution by the Council. Rates revenue is measured at the amount assessed, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable. The Council recognises revenue from rates when the rates are set and the rates assessments have been provided. Rates are invoiced in quarterly instalments within the financial year.

Rates remissions are recognised when Council has received an application that satisfies its Rates Remission Policy. Rates are shown net of rate remissions and rates levied on council-owned properties. Rates levied on council-owned properties and rates remissions are excluded from expenditure.

(ii) Rates collected on behalf of Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC)

Rates collected on behalf of GWRC are not recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses as Council acts as an agent for GWRC.

Fees and charges

The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations which generate revenue, but generally at below market prices or at fees and user charges subsidised by rates. Revenue from the sale of goods or services at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the goods provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction. Generally, there are no conditions attached to such revenue.

(i) Rendering of services

Revenue from such subsidised services is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the service. Revenue is recognised at the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the service.

Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service to the extent that the Council no longer has an obligation to refund the cash received from the service (or to the extent that the customer has the right to withhold payment from council for the service) if the service is not completed.

(ii) Sale of goods - subsidised

Revenue from the sale of such subsidised goods is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the goods. Revenue is recognised at the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the goods.

(iii) Fines and penalties

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, overdue library items, animal management and noise control prosecutions) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed. . Revenue is recognised at the amount of cash received or receivable for the infringement

Penalties for late payments of rates are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.

Government grants

Grants, subsidies and funding subsidies received are recognised as revenue when control is obtained of the transferred asset (cash, goods, other assets or services) and the transfer is free from conditions that require the Council to refund or return the asset if the conditions relating to the assets are not fulfilled. When grants and subsidies include a condition, a liability is recognised until the Council has satisfied the conditions when the revenue is recognised.

The Council receives the majority of grants and subsidies revenue from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency which subsidises part of the cost of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The right to receive the funding from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency arises once the work is performed therefore revenue is recognised when receivable as there are no further conditions attached to the funding.

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, with no conditions attached, the fair value of the asset received, as determined by active market prices, is recognised as non-exchange revenue. Assets vested to council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is transferred to council.

The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the assets. For assets received from property developments, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

Development and financial contributions

Development and financial contributions, are non-exchange transactions and are recognised as revenue when the Council provides the service for which the contribution was charged.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Rates

(i) Targeted water rates by meter (volumetric charge)

Water rates are based on a fixed portion plus a volumetric charge for usage once the service has been delivered. As the rates charged are based on a per unit of consumption basis, water rates by meter are considered to be more in the nature of an exchange transaction. Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis. Unbilled usage as a result of unread meters at year end is accrued on an average usage basis.

Fees and charges

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods, and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

(ii) Rental revenue

Rental revenue is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease or rental term. Council receives rentals form properties used for operating activities e.g. community housing and from properties that are held for future strategic purposes e.g. future infrastructural developments. Council does no hold any properties for investment purposes.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when earned using the effective interest rate method.

Expenses

Other operating expenses

(i) Grants and sponsorships

Discretionary grants (where approval or rejection is at council discretion) are recognised as expenditure when council approves the grant and communication to this effect is made to the applicant.

(ii) Operating leases (council as lessee)

Council leases certain property, plant and equipment under operating leases. Payments made under these leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(iii) Governance and Personnel costs

Governance costs relate to the remuneration made to all elected members, comprising the Mayor, Councillors and Community Board members.

Personnel costs relate to the remuneration paid directly to staff (permanent and fixed term), other employee benefits such as KiwiSaver and other associated costs such as recruitment and training.

Interest expense

Borrowing costs, including interest expense are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST except for receivables and payables which include GST billed.

Realised and unrealised losses

Losses include realised losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment or an unrealised fair value decreases on the revaluation of forestry assets

Assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is categorised into:

(i) Operational assets – these are used to provide core council services (e.g. buildings, plant and equipment, library books).

(ii) Infrastructural assets – these are the fixed utility systems owned by council that are required for the infrastructure network to function. They include roading, water, wastewater and storm water networks.

(iii) Restricted assets – the use or transfer of these assets is legally restricted. They include parks and reserves.

The Council does not pledge any property, plant and equipment as collateral for borrowings and none are subject to finance leases.

Initial recognition

Expenditure is capitalised as property, plant and equipment when it creates a new asset or extends or expands the service potential of an existing asset.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are expensed as they are incurred.

Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost, or in the case of vested assets that are acquired for nil or nominal cost, at fair value. The initial cost includes all costs (other than borrowing costs) that are directly attributable to constructing or acquiring the asset and bringing it into the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Carrying value

Property, plant and equipment is carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, except for land, buildings, infrastructural assets and park assets which are carried at fair value less depreciation and impairment.

Revaluation

Valuations for Council's land, buildings, park assets and infrastructural assets are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure their carrying amounts are maintained at fair value. The valuations are performed by independent qualified valuers.

Fair value is determined by reference to the depreciated replacement cost or market value on an asset class basis. Optimised depreciated replacement cost is a valuation methodology where the value of an asset is based on the cost of replacement with an efficient modern equivalent making allowance for obsolesce or surplus capacity. The remaining life of the asset is estimated and straight line depreciation applied to bring the replacement cost to a fair value.

In addition, the carrying values are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the asset's fair values. If there is a material difference, then off-cycle revaluations are performed on the relevant asset class.

Gains or losses arising on revaluation are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated in an asset revaluation reserve for the class of assets. Where this results in a debit balance in the reserve for a class of assets, the balance is expensed in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. Any subsequent increase in value that offsets a previous decrease in value will be recognised firstly in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense up to the amount previously expensed, with any remaining increase recognised in the revaluation reserve.

Work in progress

Work in progress represents the cost of capital expenditure projects that are not financially and operationally complete. Capital work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

The cost of assets within work in progress is transferred to the relevant asset class when the asset is in the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property, plant or equipment less any residual value, over its remaining useful life. The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

Depreciation is charged on all assets other than land, certain parts of roading, river control and seawalls, that are composed of at least 80% base course and/or rocks, as these assets are considered to have indefinite useful lives. Regular inspections of these assets are undertaken to check for impairment.

Depreciation is not charged on work in progress until such time as the asset under construction is in its intended location and in use.

Disposal

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the financial year in which they are sold.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Asset category	Useful life for new assets (years)
Operational assets	
Buildings	3 – 75
Computer equipment	4 – 5
Furniture and chattels	3 – 25
Heritage assets	100
Library collection	5 – 7
Motor vehicles, trucks, motorcycles	10
Office equipment	3 – 10
Other improvements	4 – 100
Public art	10 – 75
Plant and machinery	
Tractors, trailers, heavy mowers	5 – 10
Other plant	3 – 20
Otaihanga Landfill post closure	8
Infrastructural assets	
Bridges	50 – 100
Seawalls	
Concrete, posts, rails, panels, rocks	5 – 60
River control	
Bank protection	50

Asset category	Useful life for new assets (years)
Roading	
Footpaths	50 – 60
Surfacing	14 – 20
Traffic modelling	10
Signs, railings, street lights, traffic signals	10 – 50
Drainage, surface water channels, sumps, sump leads, traffic islands	20 – 80
Stormwater	
Stormwater flood maps	10
Pump stations, manholes,	10 – 100
Pipes	50 – 100
Wastewater	
Pumps and pump stations	15 – 80
Manholes, cleaning eyes	90
Pipes	70 – 90
Treatment plant	5 – 50
Water	
Storage	60 – 80
Booster stations	10 – 80
Hydrants, valves, tobies	50 – 70
Meters	25
Pipes	30 – 90
Treatment plant	3 – 80

Impairment

The Council's assets are defined as cash generating if the primary purpose of the asset is to provide a commercial return. Non – cash generating asset are assets other than cash generating assets.

The carrying value of cash generating property, plant and equipment assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is an indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and recorded within the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

The carry value of non-cash-generating property, plant and equipment assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is an indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable service amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable service amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. A non-cash generating asset's value in use is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and recorded within the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. An asset is a resource that is controlled by the entity as a result of past events and form which future economic benefits are expected.

Intangible Assets are carried at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

It is initially capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to either develop or acquire it and bring it to the location and condition required for its intended use.

Amortisation

The carry amount of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and cease at the date that the asset is derecognised

The amortisation charge for each financial year is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives of intangible assets have been established as follows:

- Computer software
  3–5 years
- Right of use Kāpiti Performing Arts Centre
  48 years

Impairment

The carrying value of intangible assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is an indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and a loss will be recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in surplus or deficit.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. The amount of write-down for the loss of service potential is recognised in surplus or deficit in the Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Forestry assets

Forestry assets are carried at fair value less estimated costs to sell. They are revalued annually by an independent qualified valuer.

Gains or losses arising on revaluation are recognised in surplus or deficit in the Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. Costs incurred to maintain the forests are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Liabilities

Employee benefit liabilities

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements for salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave, sick leave, and other such benefits are recognised in surplus or deficit when they accrue to employees. Employee entitlements to be settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid.

A liability for sick leave is recognised only to the extent that absences in the following financial year are expected to exceed the full sick leave entitlements to be earned in that year.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, contractual entitlement information, and
- present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Employer contribution to pension schemes

Contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes such as KiwiSaver, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense when they accrue to employees.

Provisions

The Council recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the level of expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Material liabilities and provisions to be settled beyond 12 months are recorded at their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Landfill aftercare costs

Council, as operator of the Otaihanga landfill, has a legal obligation under the resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill site post-closure.

The provision is based on the nominal value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including known change to legal requirements and technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post-closure including final cover application and vegetation, incremental drainage control features, completing facilities for leachate collection and monitoring, completing facilities for water quality monitoring, and completing facilities for monitoring and recovery of gas.

The provision is calculated as the present value of the expected cost to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows and a discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, receivables (net of doubtful debt provisions), community loans, and other interest-bearing assets, and investments in unlisted shares.

Council's financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

Financial assets at amortised cost

(i) Loans and receivables

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

They are initially recognised at fair value. Loans and receivables with maturities beyond 12 months are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Derivatives

Financial assets in this category include derivatives and financial assets that are held for trading. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequent measurement is on the same basis, i.e. fair value. Gains or losses on revaluation or impairment are recognised in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

(i) Available for sale financial assets

These are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or do not fall within any of the above classifications of (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments, or (c) financial assets at fair value through operating surplus or deficit.

They are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue, and are subsequently measured at fair value less any impairment.

If the asset is an equity instrument that does not have a quoted price in an active market and fair value cannot be reliably measured, the asset is measured at cost.

Any gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses which are recognised in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting period for impairment.

For loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments, impairment is established when there is evidence that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Council uses the change in the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership, or liquidation, and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired.

For available for sale financial assets impairment is first recognised as a reversal of previously recorded revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where no reserve is available, the impairment is recognised in the surplus/deficit) in the prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Those with maturities beyond 12 months are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit

(i) Derivative financial instruments

Council uses derivative financial instruments in the form of interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risks arising from borrowing activities. In accordance with its treasury management policy, council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into, and subsequently re-measured to fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The fair value is determined using a valuation technique based on cash flows discounted to present value using current market interest rates. Fair value gains or losses on revaluation are recognised in surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

The Council has not adopted hedge accounting.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of components to enable clearer identification of the specified uses of equity.

The components of public equity are accumulated funds, revaluation reserves and reserves and special funds.

The revaluation reserves are used to record accumulated increases and decreases in the fair value of certain asset classes. Revaluation movements are non-cash in nature and represent the restating of the Council's assets, subject to revaluation, into current dollar values after taking into account the condition and remaining lives of the assets

Reserves and special funds

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council which may not be revised by Council without reference to the courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Council-created reserves are reserves created by a council decision. Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the Council's discretion.

Other

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the New Zealand Dollar (NZD) using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Council has minimal foreign currency transactions. These mainly include the purchase of library books, periodicals and computer software from overseas vendors.

Allocation of overheads to significant activities

For the purposes of reporting performance by activity, all overhead costs from support service functions are allocated to Council's significant activities. The costs of internal services not already charged to activities are allocated as overheads (using appropriate cost drivers) such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Individual significant activity operating revenue and expenditure is stated inclusive of any internal revenue and internal charges.

The governance (i.e. elected members' costs) is reported as a separate activity as it represents a direct public service.

Accounting judgements and estimations

The information presented in the prospective financial statements is uncertain, and the preparation requires the exercise of judgement. Actual financial results achieved for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material. Events and circumstances may not occur as expected or may not have been predicted or the Council may subsequently take actions that differ from the proposed courses of action on which the prospective financial statements are based

Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the prospective financial statements are as follow:

Financial Instruments

In January 2017, the XRB issued PBE IPSAS 41 Financial instruments. This replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Recognition and Measurement, and introduces into PBE Standards the reforms introduced by NZ IFRS 9 in the for-profit sector. PBE IPSAS 41 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with earlier application permitted.

The main changes under this standard relevant to Council are:

- New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost
- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected losses, which might result in earlier recognition of impairment losses

The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing the 30 June 2023 financial statements and anticipates that the standard will not have a material effect on Council's financial statements.

Service Performance Reporting

Council is required under the Local Government Act 2002 to produce a Statement of Service Performance as part of its annual report.

In November 2017, the XRB issued a new standard, Service Performance Reporting (PBE FRS 48).

This Standard establishes new requirements for public benefit entities (PBEs) to select and present services performance information. PBEs will need to provide users with: (i) sufficient contextual information to understand why the entity exists, what it intends to achieve in board terms over the medium to long term, and how it goes about this; and (ii) information about what the entity has done during the reporting period in working towards its broader aims and objectives. The new standard is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing the 30 June 2023 financial statements and anticipates that the standard will not have a material effect on Council's financial statements.

Other changes in accounting policies

There have been no other changes in accounting policies since 30 June 2020.