

Diamantina Shire Council Annual Budget

2024/2025

Sustainably Developing the Outback





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Acknowledgement of Country

Diamantina Shire Council acknowledges the Wangkamahdla, Pitta Pitta, Mithaka, and Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi people as the Traditional Owners of this land. We pay our respects to their cultures, their ancestors and their Elders, past, present and all future generations

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Mayor's Budget Summary

I am proud to present the 2024/2025 budget for the Diamantina Shire Council. This budget, a vital instrument for our development, demonstrates our dedication to responsible fiscal management and strategic growth.

Cost of living continues to be a significant issue within our Shire, and like our community, our costs have increased significantly over the previous years. While we are continually forced to “do more with less”, Council has decided on a moderate raise in general rates at 3.5%. Raising rates in the current cost of living environment was not done lightly, however, to not do so would impair Council's ability to fund the repairs and maintenance of vital infrastructure that supports our Community. Council will maintain its discount on general rates at 15% when paid before the due date.

This budget is again underpinned by DTMR Roadworks, flood restoration works and Works For Queensland funding, further demonstrating that external funding remains crucial for the Shire.

Council has taken significant steps in recent months in the form of a Financial Turnaround Strategy that will ensure the financial stability of the Shire into the future. This strategy is designed to bolster our financial health and supporting long term sustainability.

As a result of this I am pleased that, for the first time in many years, Council forecasts a operating surplus of \$305,527. This result represents significant time and effort from Council and staff alike. The surplus, is the result of forecasted total operating revenues of \$24,735,996 and operating expenses of \$24,430,469.

The \$13.8 million capital program for 2024/2025 is headlined by the Birdsville Cooling Pond project. This \$4,000,000 project will be partly funded by Council in cooperation with State and Federal Government and involves the development of new Cooling Ponds for the Birdsville water supply. This is a pivotal project for the community of Birdsville to ensure reliable, quality, safe drinking water now and into the future.

Roads continues to be a priority for our Council highlighted by the following:

- RMPC: \$5,693,700
- Roads to Recovery: \$800,000
- Rural roads maintenance and gravel pits operations: \$2,894,000
- TIDS: \$300,000
- Shire road flood damage: \$7,044,269

Our strategic investments in roads, water, and community services are designed to enhance the quality of life for our residents and visitors alike, while fostering economic growth. The planned upgrades to Birdsville's water system and the development of roads infrastructure are critical steps in meeting the growing needs of our community.

Thank you for your trust and involvement in shaping the future of the Shire of Diamantina. We remain committed to transparency and fiscal responsibility as we implement this budget. I look forward to working with council members and the community to achieve our shared goals for a prosperous Diamantina Shire.

Cr Francis Murray

Mayor



Budget Highlights

For the 2024/2025 Financial year



3.6%

Average Rates Increase



\$305,527

Operating Surplus



\$24.74m

Operating Income



\$18.0m

Operational Expenditure
(Excluding Depreciation)



\$13.8m

Capital Investment

Major Projects and Highlights

Birdsville Cooling Pond Project	\$4,000,000
Plant Replacement Program	\$5,023,000
Birdsville Courthouse	\$350,000
Legacy Tourism Projects and Signage	\$250,000
Parks and Gardens	\$466,000
Community Events	\$369,700
Town Street Reseals (Bedourie and Birdsville)	\$388,000
RMPC	\$5,693,700
Roads to Recovery	\$800,000
Rural Roads Management and Gravel Pits Operations	\$2,894,000
TIDS	\$300,000
Shire Road Flood Damage	\$7,044,269

What This Budget Means For You

For the 2024/2025 Financial year

For every \$100 – Where does your rates go.

Council invests your rates back into the community. Every \$100 can be divided into the following infrastructure and service costs.

Corporate Services and Administration	\$9
Council and Community Housing	\$5
Community Events and Development	\$3
Tourism, Visitor Information Centres and Libraries	\$5
Caravan Parks	\$2
Showgrounds and Racecourses	\$1
Parks and Recreation	\$3
Community Infrastructure and Services	\$3
Airports	\$3
Roads and Transport	\$56
Water and Sewerage	\$9
Waste Collection and Recycling	\$1
TOTAL	\$100

How Will My Rates Change?

For the 2024/2025 Financial year

Category 1 – Bedourie Category 2 – Birdsville	
2023/2024	
Average General Rates	\$666
Average Valuation	\$25,325
2024/2025	
Average General rates	\$690
Average Valuation	\$13,799 <i>(-45.51%)</i>
Average % Increase	3.5%
Average \$ Increase per week	\$0.45c

Category 4 - Rural	
2023/2024	
Average General Rates	\$90,841
Average Valuation	\$6,838,333
2024/2025	
Average General Rates	\$94,020
Average Valuation	\$24,368,000 <i>(+254.79%)</i>
Average % Increase	3.5%
Average \$ Increase per week	\$61.14

Utility Charges	
Average % Increase	3.5%
Average \$ Increase per week	\$0.53c

Discount on General Rates
15%

Notes

The State Government has recently issued new land valuations however, it's important to remember that just because your valuation may have changed significantly, that doesn't mean that your rates will.

Council has made significant changes to all elements of the general rating system including adopting "Caps" to limit the increase of Rates to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of general rates across the region.



REVENUE POLICY 2024-2025

Policy Number	1	Doc. ID	
Policy Type:	Financial		
Head of Power:	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>		
Approval Authority	Council		
Responsible Officer	Chief Executive Officer		
Previous Approval Date	20.07.2023	Minute No. 2037.07.20-SM-01	
Policy Version Number	10		
Review:	23.06.24	Council Meeting	
Next Review:	2025 – annual review		

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The Revenue Policy is intended to be a strategic document. Its adoption, in advance of setting the budget, allows Council to set out the principles that it will use to set its budget and to identify in broad terms the general strategy to be used for raising revenue.

This Revenue Policy will be of interest to ratepayers, federal and state departments, community groups and other interested parties seeking to understand the revenue policies and practices of Council.

The purpose of the policy is to identify the planning framework within which Council operates and to set out the principles used by Council for:

- levying rates and charges; and
- granting concessions for rates and charges; and
- recovering overdue rates and charges; and
- cost-recovery methods; and
- if Council intends to grant concessions for rates and charges—the purpose for the concessions; and
- the extent to which physical and social infrastructure costs for a new development are to be funded by charges for the development.

1.2 POLICY OBJECTIVES:

To ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012* and promote quality financial management.

1.3 COMMENCEMENT OF POLICY:

This Policy will commence on the date of adoption. This Policy replaces the Revenue Policy 2023-2024.

2. POLICY

2.1 CONTEXT

The context of this Policy aims to ensure a clear and concise approach is undertaken in respect to the intended principles and strategies for the raising of revenue.

2.2 POLICY STATEMENT

Council will be guided by the principles of user pays in the making of rates and charges so as to minimise the impact of rating on the efficiency of the local economy and to meet the range and standard of services offered to and demanded by Council's stakeholders.

Council will also have regard to those Standards and Procedures outlined in Section 3 of this Policy.

3. STANDARDS

3.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

3.1.1 Planning Framework

- The *Local Government Act 2009* sets a general planning framework within which Council must operate. There are a number of elements to the planning framework including the preparation and adoption of a Corporate Plan, Operational Plan and an Annual Budget.
- Section 193 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* also requires a Local Government to review its revenue policy annually and in sufficient time to allow an annual budget that is consistent with the revenue policy to be adopted for the next financial year.
- Council considers that the best way of setting its revenue objectives, and to achieve them, is to effectively plan through each of the elements of the planning framework. The revenue policy effectively cascades down through the Corporate Plan. Council's 2019 – 2024 Corporate Plan includes the following objective:
 - ‘Long term financial sustainability.’
- This will be achieved by maintenance of Council's existing revenue sources through the following strategies:
 - ‘Fund depreciation in line with Council's revenue policy and provide for asset replacement in line with asset management plans.’
 - “Ensure that grant and subsidy income is maximised”
 - “Maximise internal/external revenue sources”
 - “Continue to apply the Code of Competitive Conduct to nominated Council business activities” and
 - “Maintain up to date and compliant financial management and reporting systems.”

3.2 SPECIFIC AND STANDARD

3.2.1 Making of Rates and Charges

- In general, Council will be guided by the principles of user pays in the making of rates and charges so as to minimise the impact of rating on the efficiency of the local economy and to meet the range and standard of services offered to and demanded by Council's stakeholders.
- Council will also have regard to the principles of:
 - transparency in the making of rates and charges;

- having in place a rating regime that is simple and inexpensive to administer;
- equity by taking account of the different capacity of land to generate income within the local community, and the burden the use of the land imposes on Council services;
- responsibility in achieving the objectives, actions and strategies in Council's Corporate and Operational Plans;
- flexibility to take account of changes in the local economy;
- environmental conditions, particularly drought conditions that will have a suppressing impact upon the economic, social and financial recovery of the Shire;
- maintaining Shire services and assets to an appropriate standard;
- meeting the needs and expectations of the general community; and
- assessing availability of other revenue sources.

3.2.2 *Levying of Rates and Charges*

- In levying rates and charges Council will apply the principles of:
 - making clear what is Council's and each ratepayers' responsibility to the rating system;
 - making the levying system simple and inexpensive to administer;
 - timing the levying of rates and charges to take account of the financial cycle of local economic, social and environmental conditions in order to assist smooth running of the local economy;
 - adjusting the way general rates are charged in response to fluctuations in valuations combined with economic and seasonal factors affecting major local industries; and
 - equity through flexible payment arrangements for ratepayers with lower capacity to pay.

3.2.3 *Recovery of 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 principles of:
 - transparency by making clear the obligations of ratepayers and the processes used by Council in assisting them to meet their financial obligations;
 - making the processes used to recover outstanding rates and charges clear, simple to administer and cost effective;
 - equity having regard to capacity to pay in determining appropriate arrangements for different sectors of the community;
 - providing the same treatment for ratepayers with similar circumstances; and
 - flexibility by responding where necessary to changes in the local economy and environmental conditions (including recovery from drought).

3.2.4 *Granting Concessions for Rates and Charges and the purpose for the Concessions*

- 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;
 - flexibility to allow Council to respond to local economic and environmental issues; and
 - fairness in considering the provision of community service concessions.

The purpose for these concessions include: -

- Council may give consideration to granting a class concession in the event of all or part of Council experiencing a natural disaster, environmental disaster or similar event.
- Council may provide a concession to eligible pensioners for general rates to ease the burden of cost of living.
- Council will also consider a concession of whole or part of the general rate levied on organisations or entities that meet the criteria detailed in the *Local Government Act 2009*.

3.2.5 Cost Recovery Methods

In considering Council's powers to set cost-recovery fees Council will be guided by the principle of user pays, subject to the overriding requirement in section 97 of the *Local Government Act 2009* that the amount of a cost-recovery fee cannot be more than the cost to Council of providing the service or taking the action to which the fee applies.

3.2.6 Developer Contributions

Mechanisms for the planning and funding of infrastructure for new development are contained within the Planning Act 2016.

Pursuant to that legislative regime, developers will contribute to new physical and social infrastructure when they commence a new development. The amount of their contribution and how much of the infrastructure they fund may vary. This will depend on many factors and will be assessed for each development. The processes used in determining the contribution, however will be transparent, fair and equitable.

4.0 SERVICE STANDARDS

The Revenue Policy will be developed and presented to Council each financial year, prior to the adoption of the next financial year's budget.

5. REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

5.1 DEFINITIONS:

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions shall apply:

WORD / TERM	DEFINITION
Council	Means Diamantina Shire Council.

5.2 RELATED POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS:

LINKS TO SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012 – Section 193

5.3 VERSION CONTROL:

PREVIOUS VERSION NUMBER	ADOPTED/APPROVED DATE
Revenue Policy 2015-16	May 18 2015; Minute No. 2015.05.18-OM-03
Revenue Policy 2016-17	June 27 2016; Minute No. 2016.06.27-OM-5
Revenue Policy 2017-18	May 15 2017; Minute No. 2017.05.15-OM-12
Revenue Policy 2018-19	May 21 2018; Minute No. 2018.05.21-OM-11
Revenue Policy 2019-20	June 24 2019; Minute No. 2019.06.24-OM-5
Revenue Policy 2020-21	June 22 2020; Minute No. 2020.06.22-OM-3
Revenue Policy 2021-22	July 19 2021, Minute No. 2021.07.19-OM-9
Revenue Policy 2022-23	July 29, 2022, Minute No. 2022.07.29-SM-2
Revenue Policy 2023-24	July 20, 2023, Minute No. 2037.07.20-SM-0



DEBT POLICY 2024-2025

Policy Number	3	Doc. ID	
Policy Type:	Financial		
Head of Power:	Section 104 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> Section 192 of the <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>		
Approval Authority	Council		
Responsible Officer	Chief Executive Officer		
Previous Approval Date	20 July 2023	Minute No. 2023.07.20-SM-03	
Policy Version Number	3		
Review:	23.06.24	Council Meeting	
Next Review:	2025 annual review		

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Policy to provide guidelines for those who work for Diamantina Shire Council (“Council”) in respect to its approved strategies for borrowing for the current and future Financial Years.

1.2 POLICY OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this policy is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and to articulate Council’s current and future debt position.

1.3 COMMENCEMENT OF POLICY:

This Policy will commence on adoption and it replaces all other specific Borrowing policies of Council (whether written or not).

2. POLICY

2.1 CONTEXT

Section 104(5) of the *Local Government Act 2009* outlines Council’s requirement for a system of financial management including:

1. financial planning documents consisting of a five year corporate plan, a long term asset management plan for 10 years or more, a long term financial forecast covering a period of at least 10 years, an annual budget, and an annual operational plan; and
2. financial accountability documents; and
3. the following policies:
 - a) an investment policy;
 - b) a debt policy;
 - c) a revenue policy.

Section 192 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* outlines the requirements of a debt policy as follows:

1. A local government must prepare a debt policy each financial year.
2. The debt policy must state:
 - a) the new borrowings planned for the current financial year and the next nine financial years; and
 - b) the period over which the local government plans to repay existing and new borrowings.

2.2 POLICY STATEMENT

The context of this Policy aims to ensure a clear and concise approach is undertaken in respect to Council's approved strategy for long term borrowing.

In developing a long term financial plan, borrowing is identified as an alternative source for funding major capital projects.

To achieve long term financial sustainability, Council will adopt the strategies outlined in Section 3.

3. STANDARDS

3.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

3.1.1 Council's approved strategies are detailed below:

- Council will in general, seek to minimise its dependence on borrowings in order to minimise future revenue committed to debt servicing and redemption charges.
- Council will only borrow funds for the purpose of acquiring assets, improving facilities, services or infrastructure and/or substantially extending their useful life.
- Council may borrow to meet strategic needs or to take advantage of opportunities for development providing there is a demonstrably good return in economic and/or social terms.
- Borrowing's in programs/areas such as water, sewerage, cleansing are to be repaid from revenue generated in those areas and the full costs are to be taken to account in these areas.
- Where borrowings are to be repaid by special rates, the revenue and repayments will be matched as far, as is practical. Borrowings will be repaid early should revenue exceed scheduled repayments.
- Borrowings will only be made in accordance with the adopted budget.
- Borrowings will only be from the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) or, if from another organisation, with the approval of QTC and Department of Local Government and Planning.
- Borrowings will normally be for a maximum of twenty years. Shorter borrowing periods and earlier repayments will be taken where possible and appropriate. If a longer term is appropriate, and this may be the case for some infrastructure assets such as water and sewerage, the term will not exceed the life of the asset or twenty years, whichever is the shorter period.

3.2 CONSIDERATIONS

3.2.1 Borrowings

Based on Council's most recent review of its capital funding requirements, the following borrowings are identified as being required for the 2024/2025 financial year and the next nine financial years.

Financial Year	Debt Details	Loan Term
2024/2025	Additional Housing Birdsville - \$1,000,000 Birdsville Water Project - \$2,000,000	20 Years 20 Years
2025/2026	No New Borrowings	
2026/2027	No New Borrowings	
2027/2028	No New Borrowings	
2028/2029	No New Borrowings	
2029/2030	No New Borrowings	
2030/2031	No New Borrowings	
2031/2032	No New Borrowings	
2032/2033	No New Borrowings	
2033/2034	No New Borrowings	

3.2.2 Loan Position

The following table sets out the status of Council's loan liability over the coming 2024-2025 financial year.

Loan Project	Principal Outstanding 01/07/2024 (\$)	Repayment Per Annum (\$)	Loan Expiry Date
Optic Fibre / BV Caravan Park Loan 81160 – Diamantina SC – 2015/16	\$1,545,050.51	\$154,052.64	June 15, 2036
505605 - Diamantina Shire 2022 Housing	\$937,766.27	\$76,778.25	June 15, 2042
TOTAL	\$2,479,816.78	\$230,830.89	

4.0 SERVICE STANDARDS

The Debt Policy will be developed and presented to Council each financial year, prior to the adoption of the next financial year's budget.

5. REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

5.1 DEFINITIONS:

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions shall apply:

WORD / TERM	DEFINITION
Council	Means Diamantina Shire Council.

5.2 RELATED POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS:

LINKS TO SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
<i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

5.3 VERSION CONTROL:

PREVIOUS VERSION NUMBER	ADOPTED/APPROVED DATE
2022-2023	July 29 2022, Minute No. 2022.07.29-SM-2
2023-2024	July 20 2023, Minute No. 2023.07.20-SM-03



REVENUE STATEMENT 2024-2025

Policy Number	2	Doc. ID	
Policy Type:	Financial		
Head of Power:	<i>Local Government Act 2009, Section 104(5)(a)</i> <i>Local Government Regulation 2012, Section 172</i>		
Approval Authority	Council		
Responsible Officer	Chief Executive Officer		
Previous Approval Date	20.07.2023	Minute No. 2037.07.20-SM-02	
Policy Version Number	10		
Resolution	Minute No.		
Review:	23.06.24	Council Meeting	
Next Review:	2025 – annual review		

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of a Revenue Statement is to outline and explain the revenue measures adopted in the budget and to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (LG Regulation).

This Revenue Statement is adopted as part of the Diamantina Shire Council's (council) budget and applies to the financial year ending 30 June 2025.

1.2 POLICY OBJECTIVES:

To ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 2009* and LG Regulation and promote quality financial management.

1.3 COMMENCEMENT OF POLICY:

This Policy will commence on the date of adoption. This Policy replaces the Revenue Statement 2023-2024.

2. POLICY

2.1 CONTEXT

The context of this Policy aims to ensure a clear and concise approach is undertaken in respect to the intended principles and strategies for the raising of revenue.

2.2 POLICY STATEMENT

2.2.1 Introduction

The Diamantina Shire Council is categorised as a Rural Remote Extra Small (RTX) Council and is located in the far central west of Queensland. It is home to a significant cattle industry and growing

tourism sector based around its towns of Bedourie, Birdsville and Betoota. The shire has approximately 290 permanent residents.

Birdsville is the venue for two iconic annual events, the Birdsville Races and Big Red Bash.

3. STANDARDS

3.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

3.1.1 Council's Revenue

The Council has a forecast revenue budget of \$29.7 million for the 2024-25 financial year, comprised mainly of rates and charges levied by the Council, Commonwealth and State Government grants and subsidies, sales and recoverable works, fees and charges, rental income, interest and other income.

Council's estimated revenue for the forthcoming year is:

- In accordance with its adopted Corporate Plan and Operational Plan;
- Set at a level which considers the current economic climate;
- Set at a level which considers the services which are to be provided to the community;
- Set at a level that is considered fair and equitable; and
- Set in accordance with Council's adopted Revenue Policy.

3.2 PERIOD

This statement applies from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025.

3.3 RATING

3.3.1 Differential General Rates

General rates are levied to help fund Council's administration as well as services, facilities and activities that are supplied or undertaken for the benefit of the community in general (rather than a particular person).

The Council is required to raise an appropriate amount of revenue to maintain assets and provide services to the shire as a whole. In deciding how to best raise this revenue, Council considered numerous factors, including:

- The rateable value of the land;
- Relative valuations between different types of land;
- The approach to general rating adopted by the Diamantina Shire Council for the 2024-25 financial year;
- The demand that some land uses place on the services which Council is required to provide; and
- The ability of the land to generate revenue.

Council has determined to undertake differential general rating for the 2024-25 financial year.

Pursuant to section 81, subsections (1) and (3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* categories into which rateable land is categorised, the description of those categories and, pursuant to section 81, subsections (4) (5) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the method by which land is to be identified and included in its appropriate category is as follows:

COLUMN 1 CATEGORY	COLUMN 2 DESCRIPTION	COLUMN 3 IDENTIFICATION
CATEGORY 1 Bedourie	Those lands situated within the boundaries of the Town Reserve of Bedourie and not otherwise categorised.	Land identified as area A of map 'Bedourie - Map 1' and having a land use code of 00,01,02,03,04,05,07,08,48,50,72A, or 94
CATEGORY 2 Betoota	Those lands situated within the boundaries of the Town Reserve of Betoota and not otherwise categorised.	Land identified within area A of map 'Betoota - Map 2' having a land use code of 00,01,02,03,04,05,07,08,48,50,72A, or 94
CATEGORY 3 Birdsville	Those lands situated within boundaries of the Town Reserve of Birdsville and not otherwise categorised.	Land identified within area A of map 'Birdsville - Map 3' having a land use code of 00,01,02,03,04,05,07,08,48,50,72A,83 or 94
CATEGORY 4 Rural	Those lands within the shire located outside of a town area and used for grazing or agricultural purposes.	Land having a land use code of 04,05,60,61,64,65,66,72B, or 94
CATEGORY 5.1 Mining-Small	Those lands within the Shire used, or capable of being used for extractive or mining purposes with annual extraction of less than 1,000 tonnes of material.	Land having the land use code of 40A,40B
CATEGORY 5.2 Mining-Medium	Those lands within the Shire used, or capable of being used for extractive or mining purposes with annual extraction of between 1,000 and 10,000 tonnes of material.	Land having the land use code of 40A,40B
CATEGORY 5.3 Mining-Large	Those lands within the Shire used, or capable of being used for extractive or mining purposes with annual extraction of more than 10,000 tonnes of material.	Land having the land use code of 40A,40B
CATEGORY 5.4 Mining-Other	All mining leases which are not otherwise categorised of greater than 50 hectares	Land having the land use code of 40A,40B

CATEGORY 6 Telecommunications	Those lands within the Shire used or capable of being used for telecommunications purposes.	Land having the land use code of 36A,36B, or 91
CATEGORY 7.1 Commercial Birdsville Operating	Those lands within Birdsville used or capable of being used for commercial purposes and/or which in full or part provides goods and/or services to visitors/travellers.	Land identified as area A on Birdsville Map 3 and having a land use code of 10,11,13,17,18,19,21,22,23,24,25,27,30, 3 4,36A,36B,38,41,42,43,44,47,49,51,52,55,56,57,58,91,95,97, or 99
CATEGORY 7.2 Commercial Bedourie Operating	Those lands within Bedourie used or capable of being used for commercial purposes and/or which in full or part provides goods and/or services to visitors/travellers.	Land identified as area A on Bedourie Map 1 and having a land use code of 10,11,13,17,18,19,21,22,23,24,25,27,30, 3 4,36A,36B,38,41,42,43,44,47,49,51,52,55,56,57,58,91,95,97, or 99
CATEGORY 7.3 Commercial Birdsville Non-Operating	Those lands within Birdsville capable of being used for commercial purposes but do not provide services to tourists/travellers.	Land identified as area A on Birdsville Map 3 and having a land use code of 10,11,13,17,18,19,21,22,23,24,25,27,30, 3 4,36A,36B,38,41,42,43,44,47,49,51,52,55,56,57,58,91,95,97, or 99
CATEGORY 8 Industrial	Those lands within the Shire used or capable of being used for industrial purposes.	Land identified as area A on Bedourie Map 1 or area A on Birdsville Map 3 having a land use code of 01,28, 29,31,33,35,36A,36B,37A.
CATEGORY 9 Intensive Accommodation	All land predominately used or capable of being used for providing intensive accommodation for more than 50 people (other than the ordinary travelling public) in rooms, suites, or caravan sites specifically built or provided for this purpose. Land within this category is commonly known as “workers accommodation”, “single person’s quarters”, “work camps”, “accommodation village” or “barracks”.	Land having a land use code of 44
CATEGORY 10 Petroleum Lease	All Petroleum leases issued within the Council Area.	Land having a land use code of 40C
CATEGORY 11 Petroleum Other	All land, used or capable of being used primarily for gas and/or oil extraction and/or processing (or for purposes ancillary or associated with gas and/or oil extraction /processing such as water storage, pipelines), excluding Category	Land having a land use code of 40C

	10 petroleum leases.	
CATEGORY 12 Geothermal Lease	All geothermal leases issued within the Council area.	Land having a land use code of 40D
CATEGORY 13 Geothermal Other	All land, used or capable of being used primarily for geothermal extraction and/or processing (or for purposes ancillary or associated with geothermal extraction /processing such as water storage, pipelines), excluding Category 12 geothermal leases.	Land having a land use code of 40D
CATEGORY 14 Power Station	All land, within the Council area, used or capable of be used for or ancillary to the generation and transmission of electricity.	Land having a land use code of 90 or 91

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* and section 80 of the LG Regulation, the differential general rate to be made and levied for each differential general rate category and, pursuant to section 77 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the minimum general rate to be made and levied for each differential general rate category, is as follows:

Category		Rate in the Dollar (cents)		Minimum Differential General Rate \$	
		2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
1	Bedourie	2.2234	5.4473	\$561.30	\$687.59
2	Betoota	4.3710	5.2933	\$413.59	\$500.86
3	Birdsville	2.2234	5.4473	\$561.30	\$687.59
4	Rural	2.1224	0.9530	\$560.98	\$589.03
5.1	Mining - Small	39.4770	40.8587	\$1,677.98	\$,736.71
5.2	Mining - Medium	50.4207	52.1854	\$16,389.80	\$16,963.44

5.3	Mining - Large	59.3739	61.4520	\$85,600.37	\$88,596.38
5.4	Mining - Other	59.3739	61.4520	\$85,600.37	\$88,596.38
6	Telecommunications	3.3603	8.5352	\$691.28	\$871.01
7.1	Commercial Birdsville Operating	6.3920	15.5773	\$677.73	\$784.13
7.2	Commercial Bedourie Operating	3.2022	7.8038	\$677.73	\$784.81
7.3	Commercial Birdsville Non-Operating	2.4931	6.0757	\$691.28	\$800.50
8	Industrial	2.4024	2.5417	\$691.28	\$857.19
9	Intensive Accommodation	46.8643	48.5046	\$36,230.10	\$37,498.15
10	Petroleum Lease	51.2468	53.0404	\$19,776.48	\$20,468.66
11	Petroleum Other	51.2468	53.0404	\$9,903.60	\$10,250.23
12	Geothermal Lease	51.2468	53.0404	\$19,775.29	\$20,467.43
13	Geothermal Other	51.2468	53.0404	\$5,296.25	\$5,481.62
14	Power Station	51.6311	65.0552	\$6,581.92	\$9,346.33

3.4 OBJECTION TO CATEGORISATION

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* the owners of rateable land will be informed that they have the right of objection to the category their land is included in. All objections shall be to the Chief Executive Officer of the Diamantina Shire Council and the only basis for objection shall be that at the date of issue of the rate notice, the land should belong to a different rating category.

3.5 LIMITING OF RATES INCREASE

Pursuant to section 116 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the amount of the differential general rate to be levied for the 2024-2025 financial year on the categories of land identified in Column 1 of the table below, be limited to an amount no more than an amount equal to the amount of general rate levied on that land in the previous financial year increased by the percentage identified in column 2 of the table below:

Column 1 – Category	Column 2 – Percentage Increase (i.e. “the cap”)
Category 1 - Bedourie	3.50%
Category 3 - Birdsville	3.50%
Category 4 - Rural	3.50%
Category 6 - Telecommunications	7.50%

3.1.6 Separate Charge

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* and section 103 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Council will make and levy a separate charge (to be known as the “Environmental Levy Separate Charge”), in the sum of \$122.30 per rateable assessment, to be levied equally on all rateable land in the shire, for environmental and waste management purposes.

3.6 UTILITY CHARGES

3.6.1 Water Utility Charge

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* and section 99 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Council will make and levy water utility charges, for the supply of water services by the Council, as follows:

Water charges are determined, collected and used for the purpose of defraying the cost of planning, water demand management and constructing water infrastructure including interest and redemption charges incurred by Council and the cost of operating, maintaining and managing the water supply systems in Bedourie and Birdsville.

As such, the utility charge for water services shall be charged as a 2-part charge in accordance with section 101(1)(b) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, comprising:

- (a) an access charge; and
- (b) a charge for the amount of water used (a consumption charge).

The access charge shall be levied on every parcel of rateable land in Council’s water service area. Council believes that it is logical and equitable for all ratepayers who have access, or may have access, to Council’s water supply infrastructure to contribute to the fixed costs of the water supply operation.

The consumption charge shall be calculated:

- a) where water used by land is measured by a water meter, having regard to the actual metered consumption.
- b) where water used by land is not measured by a water meter, in accordance with Table A,

where Council considers the relativity between each land use type in determining the number of units allocated.

Table A

DESCRIPTION OF LAND	BEDOURIE WATER SUPPLY (WATER UNITS)	BIRDSVILLE WATER SUPPLY (WATER UNIT)
Vacant Unconnected Land	9	9
Vacant Connected Land	10	10
Detached Dwelling	10	10
Attached Dwelling Unit -each	8	8
Motels – per accommodation unit	4	4
Hotels	15	15
Health Clinic	15	15
School	20	20
Caravan Parks per shower	6	6
Commercial or Industrial Premises	10	10
Intensive Accommodation per shower	4	4
Geothermal Power Station	0	500
Stock Trough	15	15

Council Outdoor Sports Facility	20	20
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Bedourie and Birdsville are supplied with water from the Artesian Basin as their potable water supply. In addition, Birdsville is supplied with an untreated water supply from the Diamantina River for gardening purposes. An equivalent number of units is charged for a potable supply and untreated supply in Birdsville.

Each use on the land is aggregated to determine the total water units to be charged to the land. E.g. Where a Hotel and a detached dwelling are on the same lot in Bedourie, a total of 25 units of water would be charged (15 for hotel and 10 for dwelling).

The charge per water unit is \$51.55.

Pursuant to section 102(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, a water meter is taken to have been read during the period that starts 2 weeks before, and ends 2 weeks after, the day on which the meter is actually read.

3.6.2 Sewerage Utility Charge

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* and section 99 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Council will make and levy sewerage utility charges, for the supply of sewerage services by the Council, as follows:-

Sewerage charges apply to all properties that are contained either wholly or partly within the declared sewerage area or outside the declared sewerage area but connected or may be connected to Council's sewerage system.

Revenue from these charges is used for the purpose of defraying the cost of planning and constructing sewerage infrastructure including any interest and redemption charges incurred by Council, and the cost of operating, maintaining and managing the sewerage system. The charge is set to recover these costs. A charge is applied to each W.C. pedestal installed on each property (exceptions apply).

Pursuant to Section 99 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* sewerage charges as set out hereunder, be made and levied in accordance with the several bases set out hereunder for the supply of a common effluent drainage system (CED) by the Council.

- (i) A CED sewerage charge will apply to all improved rateable properties and non-rateable properties which are connected to the Council's CED systems, as per schedule 1.

Schedule 1		
CED Scheme	Charge applies to:	% of CED Sewerage Connected Charge

<p>Connected Sewerage Charge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each single residential dwelling. • Each unit in a multi-unit dwelling. • Each WC pedestal or urinal in non-residential premises. • Each of the first five (5) WC pedestal or urinal in an assessment with a land use of Hotel, Motel, Caravan Park and other approved Council commercial lodgings. 	<p>100% of Charge</p>
<p>Un-connected Sewerage Charge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties which are either contained wholly or partly within the declared CED sewer area but which are not connected to Council CED sewerage system 	<p>95% of Charge</p>
<p>5+ Pedestals Sewerage Charge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sixth and each additional WC Pedestal or urinal on an assessment with a land use of Hotel, Motel, Caravan Park and other approved Council commercial lodgings. 	<p>40% of Charge</p>

The CED sewerage connected charge is \$171.21.

3.6.3 Waste Collection Utility Charge

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* and section 99 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Council will make and levy waste collection utility charges, for the supply of waste collection services by the Council, as follows:-

Waste collection charges are determined on a user pays basis and collected and used for the purpose of defraying the cost of supplying a waste collection service for the removal and disposal of waste in Bedourie and Birdsville. The charges are set so as to recover waste collection costs including:

- Waste service administration
- Waste collection
- Provision of a suitable mobile garbage bin (and its replacement due to fair wear and tear)
- Waste minimisation and reduction education
 - a) The waste collection charges will apply to all improved rateable and non-rateable properties which are either contained wholly or partly within the declared water or sewer areas in Bedourie or Birdsville, as per schedule 2.
 - b) No adjustment shall be made for non-occupancy or use of premises less than 6 months in duration. No adjustment shall be made for non-occupancy or use of premises until written advice is given to Council and only from the date of receipt of that advice and the return of the relevant bins provided to Council.

- c) Charges for waste collection service will commence upon the premises being considered to be occupied and the delivery of the 240-litre bin to the premises by Council.
- d) Arrangements can be made to collect additional mobile garbage bins on the normal bin collection day on a temporary basis upon payment of the relevant charge.
- e) Arrangements can be made to collect bin/s on days other than the normal bin collection day on a cost recovery basis.

Schedule 2	
Waste Collection Charges	Charge applies to:
Collection Charge - Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each premises' is allocated one (1) 240-litre mobile garbage bin and is serviced weekly. • If requested, each additional 240-litre weekly mobile garbage bin serviced on the normal bin collection day
Collection Charge – Non residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each property with a structure is allocated one (1) 240-litre mobile garbage bin and is serviced weekly. • If requested, each additional 240-litre weekly mobile garbage bin service. • Council's Environmental Health Officer will determine minimum bin numbers for any premise that is regulated by government legislation.

The Waste Management charge is \$122.30 per 240 litre bin.

3.7 DISCOUNT

Pursuant to section 130 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, the differential general rates made and levied shall be subject to a discount of 15% if paid within the discount period of 60 days of the date of issue of the rate notice provided that:

- a) all of the aforementioned rates and charges are paid within 60 days of the date of issue of the rate notice;
- b) all other rates and charges appearing on the rate notice (that are not subject to a discount) are paid within 60 days after the date of issue of the rate notice; and
- c) all other overdue rates and charges relating to the rateable assessment are paid within 60 days of the date of issue of the rate notice.

It is considered that the provision of a discount encourages prompt payment of rates and the extended period of the discount period allows for the extended time taken for postal services to and from Bedourie.

3.8 PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE

Council accepts payments in advance by lump sum or by instalments. Interest is not payable on any credit balances held.

3.9 INTEREST

Pursuant to section 133 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, compound interest on daily rests at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum is to be charged on all overdue rates or charges.

The Department of State Development, Local Government and Planning advises that from **1 July 2024**, the new maximum interest rate of 11 per cent will apply for the 2024-25 financial year and a resolution setting the actual rate to be charged by a council will be required to be made at the budget meeting for the 2024-25 financial year.

3.10 LEVY AND PAYMENT

Pursuant to section 107 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and section 114 of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*, Council's rates and charges, and the State Government's Emergency Management, Fire and Rescue Levy be levied for the full year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Pursuant to section 118 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, that Council's rates and charges, and the State Government's Emergency Management, Fire and Rescue Levy, be paid on the day that is 31 days after the date of the issue of the rate notice.

3.11 COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING RATES AND CHARGES

Council requires payment of rates and charges within the specified period and it is Council's policy to pursue the collection of outstanding rates and charges diligently but with due concern for the financial hardship faced by some members of the community.

To this end Council has established administrative processes which allow for the payment of rates and charges by instalments and for the selection of various options (including legal action) for the recovery of debt.

3.12 REBATES AND CONCESSIONS

3.12.1 Concessions

Other than pursuant to section 3.12.2 below, Council does not plan to fund any rebates and concessions for the 2024-25 financial year.

3.12.2 Pensioners

Council will grant assistance by way of remission of rates and charges to approved pensioners under the State Government Pensioner Subsidy Scheme provided they:

- a) hold a valid Blue Centrelink Pension Card, a Gold Veteran Affairs Card or a Blue Veteran Affairs Card; and
- b) are the registered owner or life tenant of the property; and
- c) are solely or jointly with a co-owner, legally responsible for the payment of the rates/charges; and
- d) reside on the property for which the remission is claimed; and
- e) Make a claim on the appropriate application form, for an initial application.

3.13 COST RECOVERY FEES

Council administers regulatory fees and other general fees and charges. Generally the Council will set these fees and charges at a level which reflects the underlying costs and charges including allocated overheads and administration costs.

For cost recovery fees the expected revenue from fees and other sources for each regulatory scheme will not exceed the costs of the scheme.

The criteria used to determine an amount of a cost recovery fee may include:

- a) Administrative costs including:
 - (i) acceptance and receipt of monies;
 - (ii) provision of relevant documentation; and
 - (iii) administrative support for all correspondence and advice both written and oral including wages, building overheads, stationery, and information technology time;
- b) Inspection of completed and uncompleted works;
- c) Assessment and report writing by Council staff members; and
- d) Council meeting time.

Not all cost recovery fees are set at a level of full cost recovery at this time. Some regulatory fees are set at a level that encourages public access rather than full cost recovery.

For other fees and charges, where they relate to an operation which has private sector competitors, the fees will reflect the full cost.

The Council's Fees and Charges Schedule for 2024-25 contains all general fees and charges and cost recovery fees and charges made by the Council and are open to inspection at the Council's public offices or on Council's website.

3.14 COMMERCIAL FEES AND CHARGES

One of the Council's aims in its Corporate Services program is to maintain a revenue base which emphasises a user pays principle where appropriate. Council's policy is also to structure some general charges so that the costs of each service, facility or activity provided are recovered.

Council operates business activities such as the Birdsville Tourist Park, Birdsville Lodge and Bedourie Tourist Park which provide accommodation services on a commercial basis. The fees and charges at each location is set at a level which, when the full cost of each operation is consolidated, provides an overall positive return to Council which is used to offset expenditure associated with tourism services and event support. Whether Council continues to operate Birdsville Lodge, is subject to the outcome of a current tender for management of same.

Council also undertakes private works for various parties associated with civil works or the supply of batched concrete. Charges are set at a level which takes into account the full cost of providing these works at the location requested including a return to Council.

At Council's Visitor Centres merchandise is sold with an appropriate mark-up which takes into account the full cost of the item being sold at that location and a return to Council.

[Attachment 1 - Land Use Codes](#)

Primary Land Use Codes 2024/25		
Land Use Code No.	Description	Explanation
00	Unspecified Land not categorised by any other land use code.	
01	Vacant Urban Land	Vacant land being put to no use in an urban area (irrespective of zoning) and generally less than 5,000 square metres.
02	Single Unit Dwelling	Land used primarily as a site for a dwelling in an urban area and generally less than 5,000 square metres.
03	Multi Dwellings or Flats	The use of a parcel of land for two or more self-contained residential dwellings or flats but not group or strata title and in an urban area.
04	Large Home Site Vacant	Vacant land being put to no use (irrespective of zoning), generally between 5,000 square metres and 10 hectares (inclusive) and not used for a bonafide rural activity
05	Large Home Site Dwelling	Land used primarily as a site for a dwelling, generally between 5,000 square metres and 10 hectares (inclusive) and not used for a bonafide rural activity.
06	Outbuildings Urban	A parcel of land with a relatively minor shed or garage as the main structural improvement in an urban area. The improvement would be a gross underdevelopment of the site.
07	Guest House/Private Hotel	An accommodation building where room only or room and meals are provided and have shared facilities (not a motel) in an urban area.
08	Building Format Plan Primary Use Only	A residential parcel of land surveyed on a Building Format Plan which may include Common Property and which has attached to it a Community Management Statement in an urban area.
10	Combined Dwelling and Shops	Combined dwelling/multi dwelling and shops i.e. 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 and may include provision for car parking.
13	Shopping Group (2 - 6 Shops)	Two to six shops and may include provision for car parking.
17	Restaurant/Function Centre	Restaurant including fast food outlet e.g. Kentucky Fried Chicken, McDonalds or function centre.
18	Special Tourist Attraction	Any development with special recreation, historical or residential features which attracts a large number of people (includes tourist village).
19	Walkway	Stratum as walkway.
21	Residential Institution (Non-Medical Care)	Aged People's Homes not predominantly medical care.
22	Car Park	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.
24	Sales Area Outdoors (Dealers, Boats, Cars etc.)	Dealers, Boats, Cars, etc.
25	Professional Offices	Building with professional offices, finance, banks, lending agents and brokers which are predominantly offices.
27	Hospital, Convalescent, Home (Medical Care) (Private)	Hospital, aged peoples home, nursing home, convalescent home. Predominantly medical care.

Primary Land Use Codes 2024-25

Land Use Code No.	Description	Explanation
28	Warehouse and Bulk Stores	Warehouse and Bulk Stores not used for retail purposes.
29	Transport Terminal	Freight and/or passengers.
30	Service Station	Predominantly used for fuel retailing which includes fuelling area, associated fuel storage area, associated retail shop and associated parking area. If predominantly servicing repairs see Land Use Code 36A.
31	Oil Depot and Refinery	Fuel dumps or storage and oil refineries.
33	Outdoor Storage Area/Contractors Yard	Builders/contractors yard, outdoor storage area (not retail or hardware) or area for parking heavy equipment/materials.
34	Cold Stores - Ice works	Cold Stores - Ice works.
35	General Industry or Medium Industry	Industrial premises that are not Light Industry A – Land Use Code 36A, or Light Industry B – Land Use Code 36B, Heavy Industry – Land Use Code 37A
36A	Light Industry A	Light/service industries e.g. vehicle workshops, bicycle repairs, furniture assembly/repairs/restoration, electrical goods repairs/maintenance, locksmiths, lawn mower repairs or upholstery or car washes.
36B	Light Industry B	Light manufacturing industries e.g. bread making, clothing manufacturing, dry cleaning, glass cutting or implement/machinery assembly.
37A	Heavy Industry	Industry from where a deal of offensive noise, odour, dust, etc. emanates that is not Abattoir – Land Use Code 37B.
38	Advertising - Hoarding	Advertising - Hoarding. Predominantly used for advertising.
40A	Extractive (Quarry)	Any industry which extracts quarry material from the ground.

40B	Extractive (Mining)	Any industry which extracts mining material from the ground.
40C	Gas or Oil Extraction	Any industry which extracts gas or oil from the ground.
40D	Geothermal	Any geothermal industry
41	Child Care excluding 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	Motel	Building predominantly used for overnight accommodation of persons plus vehicle.
44	Intensive Accommodation	<p>Land predominately used or capable of being used for providing intensive accommodation for more than 50 people (other than the ordinary travelling public) in rooms, suites, or caravan sites specifically built or provided for this purpose.</p> <p>Land within this category is commonly known as “workers accommodation”, “single person’s quarters”, “work camps”, “accommodation village” or “barracks”.</p>
47	Licensed Club	Any club with liquor licence/non-sporting e.g. R.S.L. (Not including clubs with attached sporting/recreation facilities).
48	Sports Club/Dance Facility	All sporting/dance/fitness/health/bowling clubs with or without a liquor licence run as a business.
49	Caravan Park	Caravan Park

Primary Land Use Codes 2024-25

Land Use	Description	Explanation

Code No.		
50	Other Club Non Business Boy Scouts/Girl Guides etc. not run as a business.	Memorial Halls, Q.C.W.A., School of Arts etc. Sporting Clubs not run as business including sports fields/area tennis courts etc.
51	Church/Facilities	Churches, places of worship, church hall etc.
52	Cemetery (Include Crematoria)	Cemetery (Include Crematoria).
53	Special Use Commonwealth Government	Secondary Code Only
54	Special Use State Government	Secondary Code Only
55	Library	Library
56	Show Ground, Race Course, Airfield	Airfield parking, no maintenance. If maintenance see Code 36A or Code 36B.
57	Parks, Gardens	Parks, Gardens - including undeveloped parkland.
58	Educational	Include Kindergarten, University, Tertiary, State and Private, residential colleges/school and non-residential school, kindergarten.
59	Special Use Local Government	Secondary Code Only
60	Sheep Grazing	Dry poorer country associated with running wethers.
61	Sheep Breeding	Better class country used for lamb breeding.
64	Cattle Grazing Breeding	Concentration of the growing and selling of young stock – includes stud breeding.
65	Cattle Grazing Breeding and Fattening	Mixture of growing and/or selling young and mature stock – includes associated studs.
66	Cattle Grazing Fattening	Concentration of feeding and grazing mature stock for sale (includes feedlots).

72A	Section 49 Valuation Vacant Urban Land	Vacant land subdivided under Sections 49 and 50 of the <i>Land Valuation Act 2010</i> in an urban area.
72B	Section 49 Valuation Vacant Other Land	Vacant land subdivided under Sections 49 and 50 of the <i>Land Valuation Act 2010</i> in a rural area.
83	Small Crops & Fodder – Non Irrigation	
89	Animal Special	
90	Power Station	Production of electricity
91	Transformer	Transformer, substation, tv/radio transmission towers, telecommunication towers
94	Vacant Rural Land (Excl 01 & 04)	
95	Reservoir, Dam, Bore, Pipeline	Reservoir, Dam, Bore, Pipeline - includes permanent pump site.
97	Welfare home/institution	
98	General (if exclusive use is single dwelling or farming)	Secondary Code Only
99	Community Protection Centre	Ambulance, Police Station, SES, Fire Station, Council Office

4.0 SERVICE STANDARDS

The Revenue Statement will be developed and presented to Council each financial year, prior to the adoption of the next financial year's budget.

5. REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

5.1 DEFINITIONS:

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions shall apply:

WORD / TERM	DEFINITION
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“Bedourie - Map 1”, “Betoota - Map 2” and “Birdsville - Map 3”	These are the three maps that have been specifically prepared for the purposes of identifying the location of particular rating categories. Copies of these three maps are attached. The originals of the three maps are retained by the Chief Executive Officer.
Council	Means Diamantina Shire Council.
Land Use Code	The land use codes referred to in Column 3 above are prepared and adopted by the Diamantina Shire Council for use in conjunction with the differential rating categorisation, description and identification table appearing above. Similarly, the definitions of these land use codes are prepared and adopted by the Diamantina Shire Council for use in conjunction with the differential rating categorisation, description and identification table appearing above. A full list of the land use codes and their definitions are in Attachment 1.
Mining	Land that was used, is used, or intended to be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a mine (or for purposes ancillary or associated with mining such as, for example, washing down, stockpiling and loading, haulage, water storage, buffering and rehabilitation); or • in conjunction with other land as part of an integrated mining operation. <p>For the purposes of the definition of mining, “integrated mining operation” means land contained in more than one rateable assessment which land was used, is used, or intended to be used in an integrated manner for the purposes of mining or purposes ancillary or associated with mining such as, for example, washing down, stockpiling and loading, haulage, water storage, buffering and rehabilitation.</p>

5.2 RELATED POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS:

LINKS TO SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
<i>Land Valuation Act 2010</i>
<i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
<i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

5.3 VERSION CONTROL:

PREVIOUS VERSION NUMBER	ADOPTED/APPROVED DATE
Revenue Statement 2015-16	May 18 2015; Minute No. 2015.07.31-OM-02
Revenue Statement 2016-17	July 18 2016; Minute No. 2016.07.18-OM-1

Revenue Statement 2017-18	June 26 2017; Minute No. 2017.06.26-SM-01
Revenue Policy 2018-19	July 16 2018; Minute No. 2018.07.16-SM-01
Revenue Policy 2019-20	July 15 2019; Minute No. 2019.07.15-SM-01
Revenue Policy 2020-21	July 15 2020; Minute No. 2020.07.15-SM-01
Revenue Policy 2021-22	July 26 2021, Minute No. 2021.07.26-SM-01
Revenue Policy 2022-23	July 29, 2022, Minute No. 2022.07.29-SM-04
Revenue Policy 2023-24	July 20, 2023, Minute No. 2037.07.20-SM-02

Attachment 2 – Bedourie Map

Bedourie – Map 1



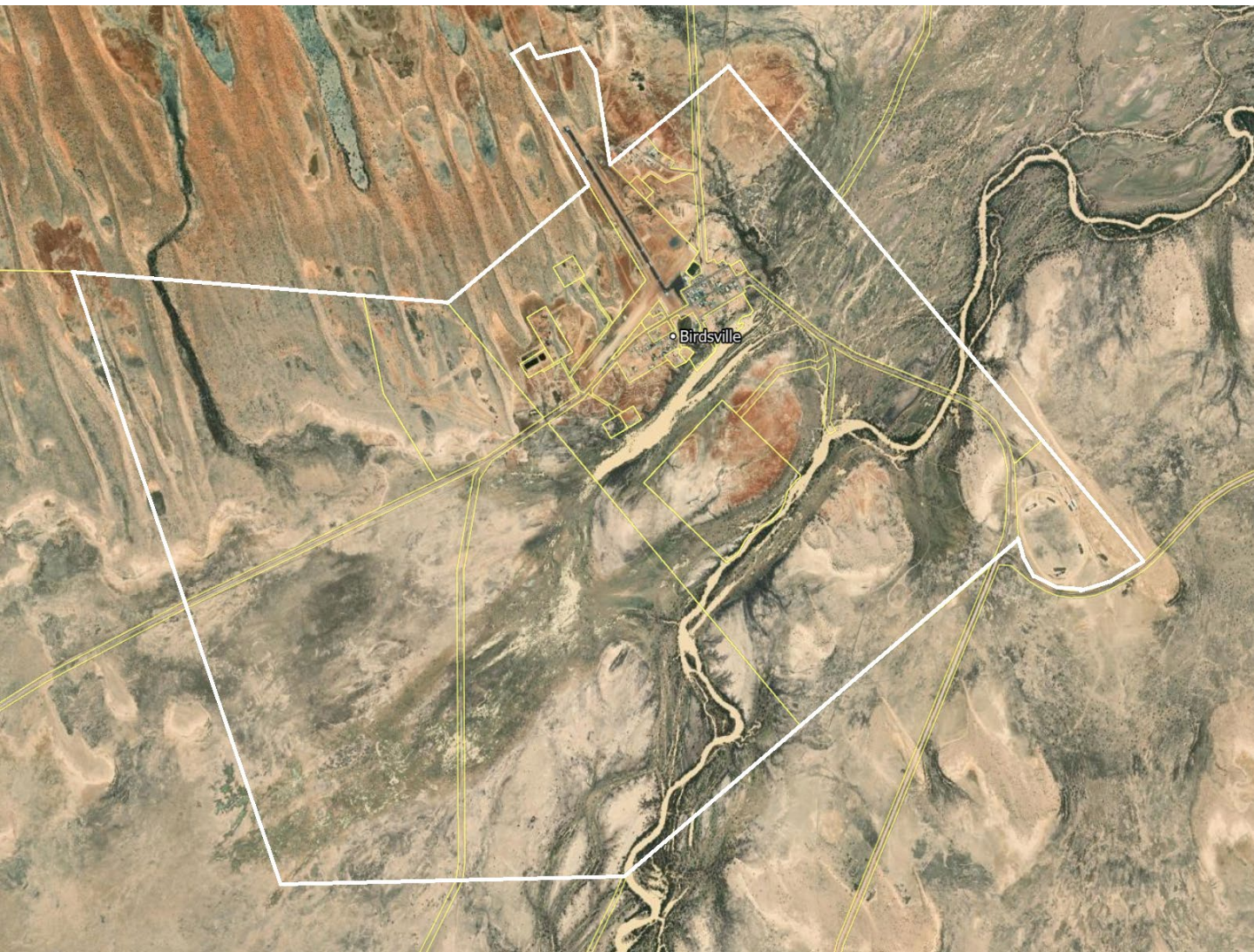
Attachment 3 – Betoota Map

Betoota – Map 2



Attachment 3 – Birdsville Map

Birdsville – Map 3



Comparison of Differential General Rates

	2023/24	2024/25	Movement	Movement	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	\$	%	
Differential General Rates					
1	Bedourie	\$ 10,498	\$ 10,866	\$ 367	3.50%
2	Betoota	\$ 827	\$ 850	\$ 23	2.76%
3	Birdsville	\$ 42,802	\$ 44,300	\$ 1,498	3.50%
4	Rural	\$ 1,280,663	\$ 1,325,487	\$ 44,823	3.50%
5.1	Mining-Small	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
5.2	Mining-Medium	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
5.3	Mining-Large	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
5.4	Mining-Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
6	Telecommunications	\$ 10,573	\$ 11,366	\$ 793	7.50%
7.1	Commercial Birdsville Operating	\$ 18,163	\$ 18,802	\$ 639	3.52%
7.2	Commercial Bedourie Operating	\$ 6,885	\$ 7,123	\$ 238	3.46%
7.3	Commercial Birdsville Non-Operating	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,785	\$ 65	3.76%
8	Industrial	\$ 12,021	\$ 12,436	\$ 414	3.44%
9	Intensive Accommodation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
10	Petroleum Lease	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
11	Petroleum Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
12	Geothermal Lease	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
13	Geothermal Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
14	Power Station	\$ 26,072	\$ 28,027	\$ 1,955	7.50%
Separate Charges and Utilities					
	Environmental Levy	\$ 16,070	\$ 16,750	\$ 680	4.23%
	Water Charges	\$ 183,849	\$ 196,980	\$ 13,131	7.14%
	CED Sewerage Charges	\$ 63,555	\$ 69,990	\$ 6,435	10.13%
	Waste Collection	\$ 37,457	\$ 38,760	\$ 1,303	3.48%
Total Net Rates and Charges					
		\$ 1,711,155	\$ 1,783,521	\$ 72,366	4.23%



DIAMANTINA SHIRE COUNCIL

Statement of Financial Position

For the Period Ending 30th June

	BUDGET 2024/25	FORECAST 2025/26	FORECAST 2026/27	FORECAST 2027/28	FORECAST 2028/29	FORECAST 2029/30	FORECAST 2030/31	FORECAST 2031/32	FORECAST 2032/33	FORECAST 2033/34
Current Assets										
Cash and Equivalents	15,537,113	11,772,684	13,076,752	21,652,991	27,723,491	36,011,591	51,499,591	59,908,091	61,622,191	66,080,191
Trade and Other Receivables	330,700	275,900	201,000	205,700	210,400	215,300	220,300	225,300	230,400	235,600
Inventories	1,436,000	1,452,600	1,468,900	1,485,300	1,501,900	1,518,700	1,535,700	1,553,000	1,570,400	1,588,000
Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	17,303,813	13,501,184	14,746,652	23,343,991	29,435,791	37,745,591	53,255,591	61,686,391	63,422,991	67,903,791
Non-Current Assets										
Property, Plant and Equipment	182,042,941	212,766,713	214,094,413	217,511,313	237,301,780	240,585,180	243,084,480	264,779,105	263,455,005	263,718,905
Right of Use Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets	182,042,941	212,766,713	214,094,413	217,511,313	237,301,780	240,585,180	243,084,480	264,779,105	263,455,005	263,718,905
TOTAL ASSETS	199,346,754	226,267,897	228,841,065	240,855,304	266,737,571	278,330,771	296,340,071	326,465,496	326,877,996	331,622,696
Current Liabilities										
Payables	990,500	1,013,026	1,035,561	1,061,500	1,088,100	1,109,900	1,134,900	1,160,500	1,189,500	1,219,300
Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	231,900	241,900	252,300	263,100	274,600	286,600	299,200	312,400	326,100	331,700
Provisions	763,700	769,500	775,700	793,200	811,000	829,200	847,900	867,000	888,700	910,900
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	1,986,100	2,024,426	2,063,561	2,117,800	2,173,700	2,225,700	2,282,000	2,339,900	2,404,300	2,461,900
Non-Current Liabilities										
Borrowings	5,249,100	5,007,200	4,754,900	4,491,800	4,217,200	3,930,600	3,631,400	3,319,000	2,992,900	2,661,200
Provisions	218,800	223,700	228,700	233,800	239,100	244,500	250,000	255,600	262,000	268,600
Total Non-Current Liabilities	5,467,900	5,230,900	4,983,600	4,725,600	4,456,300	4,175,100	3,881,400	3,574,600	3,254,900	2,929,800
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,454,000	7,255,326	7,047,161	6,843,400	6,630,000	6,400,800	6,163,400	5,914,500	5,659,200	5,391,700
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	191,892,754	219,012,571	221,793,904	234,011,904	260,107,571	271,929,971	290,176,671	320,550,996	321,218,796	326,230,996
COMMUNITY EQUITY										
Asset Revaluation Surplus	102,333,059	126,341,531	126,323,231	126,323,231	144,106,898	144,106,898	144,106,898	163,701,323	163,701,323	163,701,323
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Surplus	89,559,695	92,671,040	95,470,673	107,688,673	116,000,673	127,823,073	146,069,773	156,849,673	157,517,473	162,529,673
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	191,892,754	219,012,571	221,793,904	234,011,904	260,107,571	271,929,971	290,176,671	320,550,996	321,218,796	326,230,996



DIAMANTINA SHIRE COUNCIL

Statement of Income and Expenditure

For the Period Ending 30th June

	BUDGET 2024/25	FORECAST 2025/26	FORECAST 2026/27	FORECAST 2027/28	FORECAST 2028/29	FORECAST 2029/30	FORECAST 2030/31	FORECAST 2031/32	FORECAST 2032/33	FORECAST 2033/34
Operating Revenue										
Rates and Utility Charges	1,980,749	2,060,000	2,142,400	2,224,600	2,310,000	2,398,700	2,490,900	2,565,600	2,642,500	2,721,700
Less: Discount Allowed	(236,700)	(246,200)	(256,000)	(266,200)	(276,800)	(287,900)	(299,400)	(308,400)	(317,600)	(327,100)
Fees and Charges	1,617,200	1,674,500	1,725,800	1,776,100	1,819,900	1,864,800	1,910,700	1,958,200	2,006,600	2,056,300
Interest Received	810,500	500,500	240,500	130,500	100,500	85,500	75,500	60,500	100,500	165,500
Rental Income	657,000	676,900	697,200	718,100	739,500	761,600	784,300	807,700	831,800	856,700
Recoverable Works	11,449,269	9,387,800	14,677,200	14,794,100	12,213,900	14,712,200	19,124,900	14,240,300	7,371,300	10,305,600
Other Income	3,000	-	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	8,454,978	6,924,700	7,130,400	7,323,800	7,522,400	7,726,600	7,936,400	8,151,700	8,372,800	8,599,900
Total Operating Revenue	24,735,996	20,978,200	26,361,000	26,704,600	24,433,100	27,265,300	32,027,200	27,479,600	21,012,000	24,382,800
Operating Expenses										
Corporate Governance	(2,029,100)	(2,069,400)	(2,110,400)	(2,147,400)	(2,215,600)	(2,244,800)	(2,295,100)	(2,346,600)	(2,427,000)	(2,463,000)
Administration Costs	1,001,100	712,000	878,200	786,200	792,100	797,800	802,300	807,400	818,000	827,400
Community Services	(1,858,300)	(1,928,200)	(1,865,800)	(1,908,000)	(1,950,400)	(1,993,500)	(2,037,700)	(2,083,000)	(2,132,300)	(2,183,000)
Community Donations and Support	(177,200)	(181,501)	(185,702)	(189,800)	(194,000)	(198,300)	(202,600)	(206,900)	(211,900)	(216,900)
Environmental and Waste Management Services	(316,000)	(259,200)	(264,800)	(270,800)	(276,900)	(282,900)	(289,200)	(295,500)	(302,100)	(308,800)
Recoverable Works Costs	(11,831,769)	(9,707,000)	(15,003,500)	(5,127,700)	(5,254,800)	(5,361,200)	(5,481,800)	(5,605,000)	(5,745,000)	(5,888,500)
Tourism, Heritage and Economic Development	(1,274,300)	(1,052,700)	(1,080,000)	(1,104,400)	(1,129,400)	(1,154,200)	(1,180,200)	(1,206,800)	(1,235,900)	(1,265,700)
Housing and Accommodation	(1,576,500)	(1,494,200)	(1,528,200)	(1,562,900)	(1,598,400)	(1,634,200)	(1,671,200)	(1,708,800)	(1,749,400)	(1,790,700)
Disaster Management and Flood Damage	(24,100)	(24,600)	(25,000)	(25,500)	(26,000)	(26,400)	(26,800)	(27,200)	(27,700)	(28,200)
Infrastructure Operations and Maintenance	(3,532,100)	(3,087,454)	(3,147,765)	(3,160,100)	(3,361,100)	(3,303,600)	(3,377,600)	(3,595,700)	(3,535,300)	(3,619,000)
Utility Services (Water and Sewerage)	(785,700)	(399,500)	(353,000)	(361,300)	(369,700)	(378,000)	(386,700)	(395,500)	(404,600)	(414,000)
Net Plant Operating Costs	4,717,900	1,944,600	4,454,000	3,813,200	2,587,100	3,646,800	5,565,500	3,298,800	135,000	1,380,700
Other Expenses	(17,700)	(18,200)	(18,600)	(19,100)	(19,600)	(20,000)	(20,500)	(21,000)	(21,500)	(22,000)
Finance Costs	(300,100)	(291,000)	(281,500)	(271,700)	(261,500)	(250,500)	(239,000)	(227,000)	(214,400)	(201,300)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(6,426,600)	(6,344,500)	(6,706,000)	(6,710,100)	(6,713,200)	(7,010,600)	(7,013,700)	(7,016,800)	(7,329,100)	(7,329,100)
Total Operating Expenses	(24,430,469)	(24,200,855)	(27,238,067)	(18,259,400)	(19,991,400)	(19,413,600)	(17,854,300)	(20,629,600)	(24,383,200)	(23,522,100)
NET OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	305,527	(3,222,655)	(877,067)	8,445,200	4,441,700	7,851,700	14,172,900	6,850,000	(3,371,200)	860,700
Capital Revenue										
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	4,885,700	6,234,000	3,576,700	3,672,800	3,770,300	3,870,700	3,973,800	3,829,900	3,939,000	4,051,500
Profit on Sale of Non-Current Assets	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total Capital Revenue	4,985,700	6,334,000	3,676,700	3,772,800	3,870,300	3,970,700	4,073,800	3,929,900	4,039,000	4,151,500
Capital Expenses										
Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET RESULT	5,291,227	3,111,345	2,799,633	12,218,000	8,312,000	11,822,400	18,246,700	10,779,900	667,800	5,012,200
Net Operating Result (excluding Depreciation)	6,732,127	3,121,845	5,828,933	15,155,300	11,154,900	14,862,300	21,186,600	13,866,800	3,957,900	8,189,800



DIAMANTINA SHIRE COUNCIL

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Period Ending 30th June

	BUDGET 2024/25	FORECAST 2025/26	FORECAST 2026/27	FORECAST 2027/28	FORECAST 2028/29	FORECAST 2029/30	FORECAST 2030/31	FORECAST 2031/32	FORECAST 2032/33	FORECAST 2033/34
Cash Flows from Operating Activities										
Receipts from Customers	8,029,833	6,395,200	6,563,500	6,655,500	6,823,600	6,971,800	7,135,500	7,303,700	7,488,200	7,677,400
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(16,085,500)	(15,917,129)	(18,536,432)	(9,483,161)	(11,153,100)	(10,223,200)	(8,595,400)	(11,320,700)	(14,707,800)	(13,796,500)
	(8,055,667)	(9,521,929)	(11,972,932)	(2,827,661)	(4,329,500)	(3,251,400)	(1,459,900)	(4,017,000)	(7,219,600)	(6,119,100)
Interest Received	810,500	500,500	240,500	130,500	100,500	85,500	75,500	60,500	100,500	165,500
Rental Income	657,000	676,900	697,200	718,100	739,500	761,600	784,300	807,700	831,800	856,700
Operating Grants and Contributions	14,717,247	11,828,800	17,238,000	17,433,500	14,934,300	17,540,800	22,052,900	17,270,600	10,494,200	13,523,800
Borrowing and Other Finance Costs	(300,100)	(291,000)	(281,500)	(271,700)	(261,500)	(250,500)	(239,000)	(227,000)	(214,400)	(201,300)
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Operating Activities	7,828,980	3,193,271	5,921,268	15,182,739	11,183,300	14,886,000	21,213,800	13,894,800	3,992,500	8,225,600
Cash Flows from Investing Activities										
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment	(14,665,699)	(13,950,800)	(8,697,000)	(11,288,000)	(9,606,000)	(11,414,000)	(10,460,000)	(10,046,000)	(6,376,000)	(8,280,000)
Payments for Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	699,000	991,000	745,000	1,261,000	986,000	1,220,000	1,047,000	1,029,000	471,000	787,000
Capital Grants, Subsidies and Donations	4,885,700	6,234,000	3,576,700	3,672,800	3,770,300	3,870,700	3,973,800	3,829,900	3,939,000	4,051,500
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Investing Activities	(9,080,999)	(6,725,800)	(4,375,300)	(6,354,200)	(4,849,700)	(6,323,300)	(5,439,200)	(5,187,100)	(1,966,000)	(3,441,500)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities										
Proceeds from Borrowings	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Borrowings	(222,200)	(231,900)	(241,900)	(252,300)	(263,100)	(274,600)	(286,600)	(299,200)	(312,400)	(326,100)
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Financing Activities	2,777,800	(231,900)	(241,900)	(252,300)	(263,100)	(274,600)	(286,600)	(299,200)	(312,400)	(326,100)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Equivalents Held	1,525,781	(3,764,429)	1,304,068	8,576,239	6,070,500	8,288,100	15,488,000	8,408,500	1,714,100	4,458,000
Cash and Equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year	14,011,332	15,537,113	11,772,684	13,076,752	21,652,991	27,723,491	36,011,591	51,499,591	59,908,091	61,622,191
Cash and Equivalents at End of the Financial Year	15,537,113	11,772,684	13,076,752	21,652,991	27,723,491	36,011,591	51,499,591	59,908,091	61,622,191	66,080,191



DIAMANTINA SHIRE COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

	Revaluation Surplus \$	Reserves \$	Retained Surplus \$	TOTAL \$
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2024	102,333,058	-	84,268,468	186,601,526
Budgeted Net Result	-	-	5,291,227	5,291,227
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers to / from Reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	5,291,227	5,291,227
Budgeted Balance as at 30 June 2025	102,333,058	-	89,559,695	191,892,754
Budgeted Net Result	-	-	3,111,345	3,111,345
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Revaluation Surplus	24,008,472	-	-	24,008,472
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	24,008,472	-	3,111,345	27,119,817
Budgeted Balance as at 30 June 2026	126,341,530	-	92,671,040	219,012,571
Budgeted Net Result	-	-	2,799,633	2,799,633
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Revaluation Surplus	(18,300)	-	-	(18,300)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(18,300)	-	2,799,633	2,781,333
Budgeted Balance as at 30 June 2027	126,323,230	-	95,470,673	221,793,904



	Target	BUDGET 2024/25	FORECAST 2025/26	FORECAST 2026/27	FORECAST 2027/28	FORECAST 2028/29	FORECAST 2029/30	FORECAST 2030/31	FORECAST 2031/32	FORECAST 2032/33	FORECAST 2033/34	
Financial Capacity												
1	Council Controlled Revenue	N / A	13.59%	16.63%	13.70%	13.98%	15.77%	14.58%	12.81%	15.34%	20.61%	18.25%
Overview	Council-controlled revenue is an indicator of a council's financial flexibility, ability to influence its operating income, and capacity to respond to unexpected financial shocks.					Net Rates, Levies and Charges + Fees and Charges						
Interpretation	<p>A higher council-controlled revenue ratio indicates a stronger ability to generate operating revenue without relying on external sources. Councils with a high ratio generally have a healthy rate base and are better able to respond to unexpected financial obligations such as natural disaster recovery.</p> <p>A lower council-controlled revenue ratio indicates that a council has limited capacity to influence its operating revenue and that it is more reliant on external (and usually less reliable) sources of income such as operational grant funding, sales and recoverable works contracts, and rental income.</p>					Total Operating Revenue						
2	Population Growth	N / A	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Overview	Population growth is a key driver of a council's operating income, service needs, and infrastructure requirements into the future.					Prior Year Estimated Population						
Interpretation	<p>A growing council population indicates a greater capacity to generate its own source revenue through rates as well as statutory charges. Population growth also puts additional pressure on councils to invest in new community infrastructure to support service needs.</p> <p>Conversely, a council with a shrinking population base will have increasingly limited opportunities to generate operating revenue through its rateable property base, and over time will need to adjust its capital and operating spending decisions to reflect the reducing utilisation of its infrastructure and community assets.</p>					Previous Year Estimated Population						
												-1
Operating Performance												
3	Operating Surplus Ratio	> 0%	1.2%	-15.4%	-3.3%	31.6%	18.2%	28.8%	44.3%	24.9%	-16.0%	3.5%
Overview	The operating surplus ratio is an indicator of the extent to which operating revenues generated cover operational expenses. Any operating surplus would be available for capital funding or other purposes.					Operating Result						
Interpretation	<p>An operating surplus ratio above 0% is an indication that council is managing its finances within its existing funding envelope and generating surplus funds for capital funding or other purposes.</p> <p>An operating surplus ratio below 0% is an indication that a council's operating expenses exceed its revenue. An operating deficit in any one year is not a cause for concern if, over the long term, a council achieves a balanced operating result or small surplus. Operating deficits over the long term affect a council's ability to internally fund its capital requirements and other initiatives as and when they fall due, potentially requiring external funding support.</p>					Total Operating Revenue						
4	Operating Cash Ratio	> 0%	28.43%	16.27%	23.18%	57.77%	46.73%	55.43%	66.90%	51.29%	19.86%	34.41%
Overview	The operating cash ratio is a measure of a council's ability to cover its core operational expenses and generate a cash surplus excluding depreciation, amortisation, and finance costs.					Operating Result + Depreciation + Finance Costs						



	Target	BUDGET 2024/25	FORECAST 2025/26	FORECAST 2026/27	FORECAST 2027/28	FORECAST 2028/29	FORECAST 2029/30	FORECAST 2030/31	FORECAST 2031/32	FORECAST 2032/33	FORECAST 2033/34	
<p>Liquidity</p>												
5	Unrestricted Cash Expense Cover Ratio	> 4 Months	10.36	7.91	7.64	22.50	25.05	34.84	57.01	52.81	43.36	48.97
Interpretation	<p>A positive operating cash ratio indicates that a council is generating surplus cash from its core operations, which suggests that council has the ability to self-fund its capital expenditure requirements.</p> <p>A negative operating cash ratio is a significant indicator of financial sustainability challenges and potential future liquidity issues as, all other things being equal, a negative result means that a council's cash position is declining, and revenues are not offsetting the cost of core operational requirements.</p>						<p>Total Operating Revenue</p>					
Overview	<p>The unrestricted cash expense cover ratio is an indicator of the unconstrained liquidity available to a council to meet ongoing and emergent financial demands, which is a key component to solvency. It represents the number of months a council can continue operating based on current monthly expenses.</p>						<p>Total Cash - Restricted Cash</p>					
Interpretation	<p>A higher unrestricted cash expense cover ratio indicates that a council has sufficient free cash available to contribute to the cost of future planned and unplanned expenditures such as infrastructure investment or disaster recovery. An excessively high ratio may be indicative of cash hoarding, poor cash management, or large upcoming capital investment requirements.</p> <p>A low ratio suggests limited unconstrained liquidity available to council to use for capital investment or in an emergency. For councils with efficient cash management practices and strong borrowing capacity, this is not a concern. Where a council also has a negative operating cash ratio, a very low or negative unrestricted cash expense cover ratio is an indicator of potential solvency concerns.</p>						<p>Expenses - Depreciation</p>					
x 12												
<p>Asset Management</p>												
6	Asset Sustainability Ratio	> 90%	113%	81%	71%	60%	62%	64%	67%	66%	63%	60%
Overview	<p>The asset sustainability ratio approximates the extent to which the infrastructure assets managed by a council are being replaced as they reach the end of their useful lives.</p>						<p>Capital Expenses on Infrastructure Replacements (Renewals)</p>					
Interpretation	<p>An asset sustainability ratio close to 100% suggests that a council is spending enough on the renewal of its assets to compensate for the deterioration in its asset base as loosely proxied by its reported depreciation, with outcomes too far below this level being potentially indicative of underspending against capital replacement requirements.</p> <p>However, as this measure uses depreciation in lieu of more rigorous asset planning data, it does not account for councils with large investments in new capital assets such as those with strongly growing population bases. In these instances, a lower asset sustainability ratio is not of concern provided a council is meeting the capital needs of its current and future community.</p>						<p>Depreciation Expenditure on Infrastructure Assets</p>					
7	Asset Consumption Ratio	> 60%	63%	65%	64%	62%	63%	62%	61%	62%	61%	60%
Overview	<p>The asset consumption ratio approximates the extent to which council's infrastructure assets have been consumed compared to what it would cost to build a new asset with the same benefit to the community.</p>						<p>Written Down Value of Infrastructure</p>					
Interpretation	<p>The minimum target of 60% indicates that a council's assets are being broadly consumed in line with their estimated useful lives.</p>						<p>Replacement Value of Infrastructure</p>					



	Target	BUDGET 2024/25	FORECAST 2025/26	FORECAST 2026/27	FORECAST 2027/28	FORECAST 2028/29	FORECAST 2029/30	FORECAST 2030/31	FORECAST 2031/32	FORECAST 2032/33	FORECAST 2033/34
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Councils with lower than target ratio will need to invest more in those assets (in terms of replacement or maintenance) to ensure they are maintained at a standard that will meet the needs of their communities. On the other hand, if the ratio is much higher than the target ratio, councils may need to revisit their asset management plans to assess their current service levels or whether their estimates of the assets' useful lives are appropriate.

8 Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

Varies

Commencing 2027/2028

Overview

The asset renewal funding ratio measures the ability of a council to fund its projected infrastructure asset renewal/replacements in the future.

Total of Planned Capital Expenditure on Infrastructure Asset Renewals over 10 years

Interpretation

Ideally, the asset renewal funding ratio should be as close to 100% as possible, as this indicates that a council is appropriately funding and delivering the entirety of its required capital program as outlined by its asset management plans.

Total of Required Capital Expenditure on Infrastructure Asset Renewals over 10 years

A ratio that is too far in excess of 100% indicates capital spending above and beyond what is proposed by a council's asset management plans. A ratio that is too far below 100% may indicate an underfunded capital program and therefore a potentially increasing infrastructure backlog and asset failures. Either scenario suggests a mismatch between a council's capital requirements and forecast capital program, whether due to poor planning and/or limited resources or skills to deliver the assets required by the community.

Debt Servicing Capacity

9 Leverage Ratio

0 - 3 Times

0.81

1.68

0.86

0.31

0.40

0.28

0.19

0.26

0.84

0.37

Overview

The leverage ratio is an indicator of a council's ability to repay its existing debt. It measures the relative size of the council's debt to its operating performance.

Book Value of Debt

Interpretation

A higher leverage ratio indicates an increasingly limited capacity to support additional borrowings due to already high debt levels and/or decreasing operational performance, while a lower ratio indicates the opposite.

Operating Result + Depreciation

Note: Council borrowings are assessed and approved through a separate process coordinated jointly by the Department and QTC, which takes multiple factors and metrics into consideration.

A lower leverage ratio is not itself a guarantee that further debt will be approved for a council, while councils with higher leverage ratios are not necessarily precluded from having additional borrowings approved due to other mitigating circumstances.



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