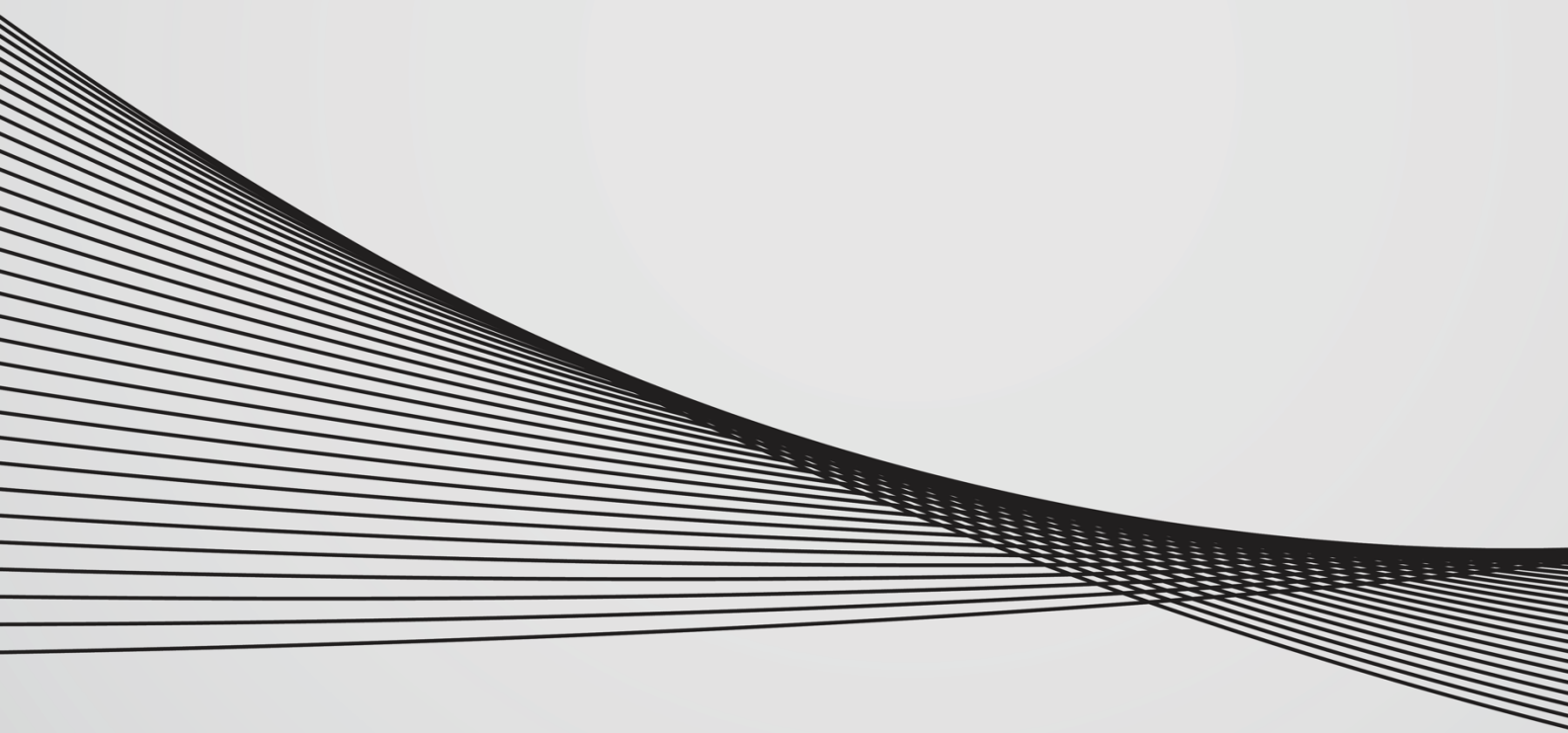


Mount Isa Water Board

ANNUAL REPORT **2021–2022**



This annual report provides information about MIWB's financial and non-financial performance during 2021–22.

The report describes MIWB's performance in meeting the bulk water needs of existing customers and ensuring the future bulk water needs of North West Queensland are identified and met.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accountability Act 2009, which requires that all statutory bodies prepare annual reports and table them in the Legislative Assembly each financial year; the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019, which provides specific requirements for information to be disclosed in annual reports; other legislative requirements and the Queensland Government's Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies for 2021–22.

This report has been prepared for the Minister for Regional Development and Manufacturing and the Minister for Water to submit to Parliament. It has also been prepared to inform stakeholders including Commonwealth, state and local governments, industry and business associations and the community.

MIWB is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders from all culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. If you have difficulty in understanding the annual report, you can contact MIWB on 0434 094 743 and an interpreter will be arranged to effectively communicate the report to you.



Mount Isa Water Board proudly acknowledges Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and their rich culture and pays respect to their Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples and as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water on which we rely.

Contact us for further information:

Telephone: 0434 094 743
Email: info@mountisawater.qld.gov.au
Address: 31 Carbonate Street, Mount Isa, Queensland, 4825
Postal: PO Box 1712, Mount Isa, Queensland, 4825
Website: www.mountisawater.qld.gov.au

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ISSN 1837-3097

Chair's letter to Minister



5 September 2022

The Honourable Glenn Butcher MP
Minister for Regional Development and
Manufacturing and Minister for Water
PO Box 15009
City East QLD 4002

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to present the Annual Report 2021–22 and financial statements for Mount Isa Water Board.

I certify that this annual report complies with:

- The requirements of the *Water Act 2000*;
- The prescribed requirements of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*, and
- The detailed requirements set out in the *Annual Report requirements for Queensland Government agencies*.

A checklist outlining the annual reporting requirements can be found on pages 63 and 64 of this Annual Report or accessed at www.mountisawater.qld.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Steve de Kruijff
Chair
Mount Isa Water Board

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About Mount Isa Water Board

Mount Isa Water Board (MIWB) supplies bulk water to three major customers in our region.

Mount Isa is situated on the traditional lands of the Kalkadoon people in North West Queensland on the banks of the Leichhardt River, about 340 kilometres south of the Gulf of Carpentaria with the Coral Sea coast about 750 kilometres to the east.

Situated in the heart of the Carpentaria Mineral Province, Mount Isa harnesses one of the world's richest mineral resources and is set amongst the brilliance of the Selwyn ranges.

The Leichhardt River catchment covers around 33,000 square kilometres. The river rises in the Selwyn Ranges, 40 kilometres south-east of Mount Isa, flowing in a northerly direction through the city and Lake Moondarra, before passing through to the Lake Julius Dam.

MIWB pumps from the Leichhardt River Dam, which forms Lake Moondarra, as the primary source of local water. We distribute and treat bulk water from Lake Moondarra, which has a capacity of 106,800 megalitres, and from Lake Julius, which has a capacity of 107,500 megalitres. Together both lakes assure the region's total water demand.

Lake Julius is a higher quality water source, however MIWB pumps from Lake Moondarra due to the additional operating costs of transporting water from Lake Julius. We continue to invest in engineering system improvements to reduce these costs to ensure our region continues to enjoy a sustainable water supply, now and into the future.

In an average year, Lake Moondarra can supply all water demand, however lower than usual rainfall can result in the need to pump from Lake Julius to mitigate exhausting Lake Moondarra. Nonetheless, the combined capacity of Lake Moondarra and Lake Julius can provide several years' supply based on typical rainfall and consumption.

MIWB constructs, operates, and maintains the bulk water transport and treatment infrastructure that transports bulk water from storages at Lake Moondarra and Lake Julius in accordance with term contracts with three major customers:

- **Mount Isa City Council** which reticulates potable water to approximately 20,000 people
- **Mount Isa Mines Ltd**, a Glencore company, which uses non-potable water in extraction, concentration and smelting processes
- **Incitec Pivot Ltd**, which uses non-potable water for manufacturing acid.

We pride ourselves in treating water that consistently achieves a water quality which meets or exceeds our legislative and commercial obligations. We are also committed to conducting ongoing investigations and planning for future infrastructure requirements for our operations, and proud of the many achievements we have delivered in this space.

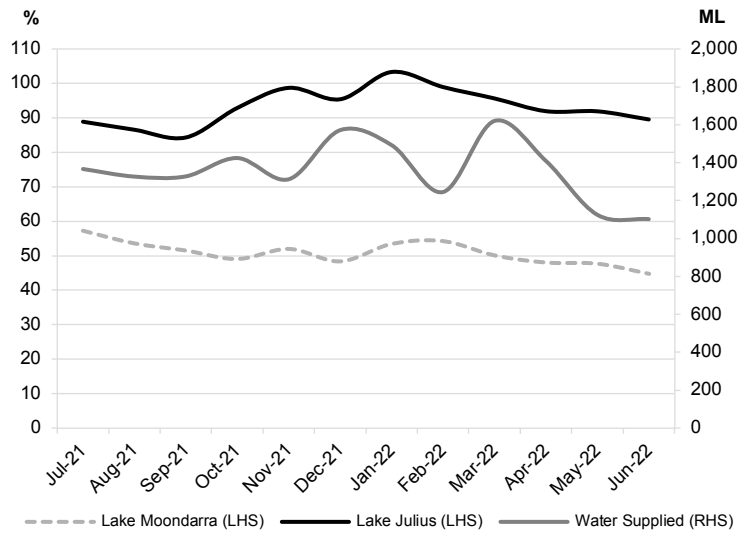
In addition to water treatment and supply, MIWB is the trustee of Mount Isa's largest water catchment and recreation reserve (the R48 Reserve) around Lake Moondarra, which provides a sanctuary for wildlife and popular leisure areas. We maintain recreational facilities including picnic and play areas and water sports facilities which are enjoyed by thousands of people each year, including residents and visitors to the region.

Regional rainfall

Mount Isa district's rainfall can vary from less than 250 mm one year to more than 500 mm the following year. During the 2021–22 reporting period, Mount Isa received 432.4 mm rainfall which was approximately 6 per cent below the historic average.

The rainfall intensity was below average and as a result stream flows were modest. With the rains in the region in November, a large catchment saw Lake Julius reach full capacity. However, Lake Moondarra peaked at only 56.2 per cent in February. Lake Moondarra finished the year at 44.8 per cent, considerably below the June historic average level of 56.5 per cent. Water allocations for both schemes were announced at 100 per cent at the start of the 2021–22 water year, the official water volume accounting period.

Lake capacity and water supplied



Role and functions

MIWB is accountable to the Minister for Regional Development and Manufacturing and the Minister for Water, and our practices are subject to the regulating principles of the Water Act including autonomy, accountability, and competitive neutrality.

MIWB is a Category 1 Water Authority under the *Water Act 2000* and operates as a commercialised statutory authority. Our core business activities include:

- Undertaking activities necessary as a registered Water Service Provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- Managing the infrastructure required to transport bulk water from storages at Lake Moondarra and Lake Julius to customers, and applying appropriate water treatment processes to comply with MIWB's legislative and commercial requirements
- Conducting ongoing investigations and planning for future infrastructure requirements relevant to MIWB operations, and
- Constructing, operating, and maintaining the bulk water transport and treatment infrastructure, core to MIWB operations.

Prior to the start of the Financial Year, MIWB submits a Performance Plan to the Minister for Regional Development and Manufacturing and the Minister for Water for approval, which details how MIWB will meet its responsibilities to its owner, the Queensland Government. These responsibilities are to:

- Conserve, store, and supply bulk water to local and industrial customers
- Take appropriate measures to protect the quantity and quality of present and future water supplies
- Investigate and plan for future infrastructure requirements
- Construct, operate and maintain water infrastructure necessary to meet customer demands
- Administer and manage property under MIWB's control, and
- Act as trustee for R48 Recreational Reserve, a major catchment area around Lake Moondarra and one of the region's primary water sources.

Strategy and objectives

Mount Isa Water Board's vision is to be a respected leader in regional water distribution and treatment.

Mission

Our mission is to provide efficient and reliable distribution and treatment of bulk water to meet our customers' needs, in line with government policy, by performing as a profitable, proactive, highly competent and engaged organisation.

Values

Customers first

- Know your customers
- Deliver what matters
- Make decisions with empathy

Ideas into action

- Challenge the norm and suggest solutions
- Encourage and embrace new ideas
- Work across boundaries

Unleash potential

- Expect greatness
- Lead and set clear expectations
- Seek, provide, and act on feedback

Be courageous

- Own your actions, successes, and mistakes
- Take calculated risks
- Act with transparency

Empower people

- Lead, empower and trust
- Play to everyone's strengths
- Develop yourself and those around you

Government objectives for the community

The Queensland Government has set objectives for the community including safeguarding our health, supporting jobs, backing small business, making it for Queensland, building Queensland, growing our regions, investing in skills, backing our frontline services, and protecting the environment.

MIWB uses a local workforce to deliver frontline services which assures the bulk water needs of Mount Isa and provides safe and reliable drinking water to the community. MIWB's services are essential to safeguarding the health of our community, and ensuring that existing industrial businesses are sustained, and emerging businesses have access to this essential, enabling resource which is critical to the economic growth of our region.

MIWB supports jobs in the region by procuring and buying local wherever possible, and we have a strong commitment to developing the skills of the MIWB team. We put considerable effort into promoting the conservation of fauna, flora, ecosystems and genetic diversity through the maintenance, preservation, and enhancement of the R48 Reserve environment. This year, the addition of a second weed harvester allowed MIWB to conduct the most extensive weed harvesting campaign to date, removing more than 400 tonnes of aquatic weed.

MIWB strategy

In implementing MIWB's statutory objectives and the government's objectives for the community, and in order to advance the achievement of the vision, the Board has set out a strategy to:

Assure: ensure our governance and business management practices are of the highest standard.

Optimise: improve the long run service output of the asset base and secure service quality and reliability at the lowest sustainable cost.

Engage: participate in respectful dialogue with our stakeholders, including our local community to develop strategic, mutually beneficial relationships.

Innovate: seek out opportunities to add value for new and existing customers, creating value for our 'shareholder'.

Chair's review

I am pleased to present the 2021-22 Annual Report for Mount Isa Water Board.

The focus for this year has been enhancing the resilience of our operations to ensure reliable supply in the event of emergencies, while building capacity in supply to the community.

In spite of the onset of drought conditions and the effects of COVID-19 in North West Queensland, MIWB has continued to deliver a quality, safe and reliable bulk water supply to the community of Mount Isa in 2021-22. This has been achieved while ensuring a sound financial return to our primary shareholder, the Queensland Government. During the year, we have continued to meet our primary performance objectives, including 100 per cent compliance with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG), as well as working hard to engage with and support the community through our role as trustee of the R48 Reserve (Lake Moondarra).

Operational performance

Our primary water source, Lake Moondarra, is susceptible to the region's highly variable annual rainfall. During the year, Mount Isa received 432.4 mm rainfall which was approximately 6 per cent below the historic average. The rainfall intensity was below average, and as a result, stream flows were modest. With the rains in the region in November 2021, Lake Julius received a strong inflow thanks to its large catchment. However, Lake Moondarra peaked at only 56.2 per cent in February (compared to 78.3 per cent in the previous year). Lake Julius, commissioned in 1978 as a drought-proofing water supply for Mount Isa, reached full capacity in January 2022 and secures Mount Isa's water supply for several years.

Our distribution and treatment assets continued to perform strongly, achieving 100 per cent compliance with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) health standards and Queensland Health's guideline values from all our health-related tests at the point of supply to Mount Isa City Council. Following the blue-green algae (BGA) outbreak of 2013-14 in Clear Water Lagoon (CWL), toxin speciation has hit a record low, a testament to the work done to limit growth by our operations team.

The health, safety and wellbeing of our workforce and our wider community is paramount to our business. I have had the privilege of taking part in the organisation's Positive Attitude Safety System (PASS), where safety improvements are frequently discussed and actioned. I am proud of our workforce for achieving zero Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) during the year.

Response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Due to its remoteness, Mount Isa experienced a delayed onset to community infections of COVID-19, resulting in a spike in early 2022. With the safety of our workforce and community a top priority, our corporate workforce transitioned to temporary remote work arrangements, while site-based controls were implemented to ensure the safety of our frontline workers.

Our corporate policies ensured that our workforce was well supported during this time, including through paid pandemic leave, free access to testing kits, and a focus on engagement and connectivity. Our employees are to be commended for their agility in transitioning to these working arrangements and site-based controls enabling us to continue to deliver a safe and reliable water supply to the Mount Isa community and minimise the risk of infection to our people.

Despite this positive outcome for our people, COVID-19 has continued to impact our ability to source and engage specialist contractors and suppliers to deliver our capital projects. While this has resulted in a slightly lower than expected completion rate for some key projects, I am pleased that our emergency backup projects, including the Mount Isa Treatment Reservoir Backup Generator Project, are largely completed. These projects will provide further resilience in our system during electricity disruptions.

Financial performance

We are proud to deliver a sound financial result for our primary shareholder, the Queensland Government, and for the community of Mount Isa through the Queensland Government's dividend sharing arrangements with the Mount Isa City Council. Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) from continuing operations were \$7.3 million, 5.8% above the previous year result of \$6.9 million. The Board has recommended a final dividend to the State Government of \$4.9 million, payable in 2022-23. Operating expenses were marginally higher than budget due to unforeseen maintenance to address disruptions to our electricity supply. This included lightning strikes, bushfires and supply interruptions requiring intervention from our maintenance team. These expenses have been largely offset through efficiencies and savings gained in MIWB's corporate operations.

Our focus for 2022-23 and beyond

Mount Isa Water Board's vision is to be a respected leader in regional water distribution and treatment. To deliver on this vision, the Executive Team and Board will undertake a refresh of our values, strategy, and objectives to develop a Five-Year Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan will guide our cultural, asset management, operational, and capital objectives over the next five years to ensure we are well positioned to deliver on our community's expectations. Our priorities will include the development of our five-year pricing model, refresh of our asset and capital plans and investment in technology to drive productivity and service excellence in our processes.

Acknowledgements

During the year, our Chief Executive, Mr Stephen Farrelly, resigned to pursue other career opportunities after a successful seven-year career with MIWB. I would like to thank Mr Farrelly for his dedication and contribution to MIWB during his time as Chief Executive. Mr Blake Nicolson, MIWB's Compliance Manager, was appointed the Interim Chief Executive in December 2022 to guide the organisation while a recruitment campaign was underway. In May 2022, the Board successfully appointed Mr Bill Esteves as the organisation's ongoing Chief Executive. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank the organisation's senior management team, staff and contractors for their dedication, professionalism, and perseverance during a year of rapid change. The Board has continued to be well informed on all aspects of the organisation's operations, including through site tours across our critical assets which has proven to be immensely valuable in expanding our knowledge and appreciation of the scale of our business.



Steve de Kruijff

Chair

Mount Isa Water Board

Year in review

In 2021–22, MIWB delivered on the key responsibilities to the Queensland Government, set out in our Performance Plan. Financial, health, safety and environmental and operational performance measures for the financial year are agreed with the Minister in MIWB's Performance Plan.

MIWB exceeded its targets for shareholder returns during 2021–22. The table below summarises MIWB's financial performance during the reporting period.

Table 1. Financial performance overview 2021–22

Performance	Measures	Target 30 June 2022	Actual outcomes 30 June 2022	Variance to Target
Financial results				
Revenue	Operating Revenue	\$27.82m	\$26.66m ⁽¹⁾	Note 1
Expenditure	Operating Expenditure	\$20.29m	\$20.43m ⁽²⁾	Note 2
Profitability	Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	\$7.5m	\$7.3m ⁽³⁾	Note 3
Liquidity	Current ratio	≥2.5	2.2 ⁽⁴⁾	Note 4
Assets	Total Assets	\$173.75m	\$179.93m	✓
Return	Return on Total Assets (ROA)	4.3%	4.0% ⁽⁵⁾	Note 5
Dividend	Dividend Payable	\$4.4m	\$4.9m	✓

Variance Notes (Table 1)

- (1) Water revenue was impacted by pricing adjustments at year end due to the impact of capital underspend, resulting in a variance to target of 0.5 per cent.
- (2) Expenditure was 0.7 per cent above target due to marginally higher operational costs during the year.
- (3) EBIT was 2.6 per cent below target due to the impact of ⁽¹⁾ and ⁽²⁾.
- (4) The current ratio was 12 per cent below target due to the impact of pricing adjustments at year end which has reduced current assets.
- (5) ROA was 7.5 per cent below target due to marginally lower profitability compared to the increased asset base caused by a revaluation at year end.

Financial results for 2021–22 were marginally below target due to fixed charge pricing adjustments at year end caused by the impact of capital under spend. This reduction in revenue and marginally higher than target expenditure had a corresponding reduction in Net Profit After Tax (NPAT). The dividend payable for 2021–22 was higher than target due to the impact of tax rate changes between 2020–21 (26 per cent) and 2021–22 (25 per cent).

Table 2. Health, safety and environment performance during 2021–22

Performance	Measures	Target 30 June 2022	Actual outcomes 30 June 2022	Variance to Target
Commercial results				
Safety	Lost Time Injury (LTI)	0 incidents	0 incidents	Nil
Environment	Reportable Environmental Incidents	0 incidents	0 incidents	Nil
Community	Recreation Area (R48) Stakeholder Meetings	100%	100%	Nil

Table 3. Operational performance during 2021–22

Performance	Measures	Target 30 June 2022	Actual outcomes 30 June 2022	Variance to Target
Operational results				
Reliability of supply	Watermain / Pipe Leaks	≤3	2	✓
	Supply Interruption Duration - Industrial	≤6 hrs	5.6	✓
	Supply Interruption Duration - MICC	≤24 hrs	8.9 hrs	✓
Water Quality	Non-complying tests for E.coli (municipal)	0	0	Nil
	Non-complying tests for other health parameters (municipal)	0	0	Nil
	Non-complying tests for other health parameters ADWG Table 10.6	0	0	Nil
Operational efficiency	Operational costs against budget	+/-5.0%	2.7%	✓
	Operation & maintenance costs per ML supplied	≤\$822	\$601	✓

MIWB reported strong operational delivery results against the Performance Plan Targets for 2021-22, achieving or exceeding the target for all operational performance measures. Through continued improvements in operations and maintenance processes, MIWB achieved a historically low operation and maintenance cost per megalitre of water supplied of \$601 during the period. Our water quality treatment processes, including those situated at Clear Water Lagoon (Lake Moondarra) and the Mount Isa Treatment Reservoir continued to ensure a safe and reliable supply of potable drinking water for our domestic customer (MICC), with no non-complying test results across any health parameters during the period.

Operations update

MIWB carries out extensive engineering, operations and maintenance work each year to support the region's bulk water supply infrastructure and plan for future requirements. We also manage a substantial water quality and compliance program to ensure fit-for-purpose water is supplied to customers.

Capital works

During 2021–22, MIWB experienced a difficult year for capital delivery impacted by COVID-19 related market and supply chain disruptions and staffing shortages. Despite the difficulties, MIWB invested \$4.6 million in infrastructure improvements. While this was 19 per cent below the planned \$5.69 million investment for 2021-22, it represents a 7 per cent increase on the investment in 2020-21.

Notable engineering achievements for the period include:

- Completion of renewal for a critical section of the Lake Julius high voltage overhead powerline
- Completion of upgraded physical asset security measures including electronic gates and fencing at Clear Water Lagoon
- Commencement of construction for the Fred Haigh Pump Station (FHPS) switchyard and switch room renewal works
- Continued cyber security enhancements for the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.

Operations and maintenance

MIWB continued to operate the membrane filtration plant at Mount Isa Terminal Reservoir (MITR) complex to ensure supply to MICC met the required Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) standards and accepted practice with respect to blue-green algae levels. The in-house operators have continued to ensure MIWB's ability to operate the system and deliver water to the quality and quantity intended.

MIWB has a contracted arrangement for the performance of key operations and maintenance activities. Operations and maintenance achievements of the contractor during 2021-22 included:

- The ongoing use of the Maintenance Connect Computerised Maintenance Management System (CCMMS) as the workflow control for all Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activities
- Identification of aging assets that require replacement under capital projects

- Rebuild of the pump No. 1 at the transfer pumpstation
- Repairs to TX184 transformer after poor result found during PM testing
- Replacement of corroded bolts on one of the Lake Julius pipeline line valves
- Repairs to the Lake Moondarra pontoon access walkway due to storm damage
- A controlled removal of the old asbestos coated pipe from the 22.6 laydown yard
- Commenced retrofitting the Lake Julius pump No. 1 old HV switch gear with new components
- Audited the stock levels and purchased the filter plant critical spares
- Replaced the HV protection 110v battery charger in the old MITR pumpstation
- Operated and maintained all chlorine dosing systems including daily checks and regular servicing of all equipment
- Performed daily checks on all pumps in operation
- Repaired pipes, valves, non-return valves and actuators
- Completed Lake Julius overhead power line repairs.

This is the second year that MIWB successfully employed an operations and maintenance services contract with a local provider, achieving improved governance and service quality outcomes. This was backed up by a favourable report from a third-party auditor. During the period, MIWB and the operations and maintenance contractor have highlighted a number of items of plant and equipment that will require capital investment, which will assist in a cost-effective operation for the life of customer contracts.

Water quality and compliance

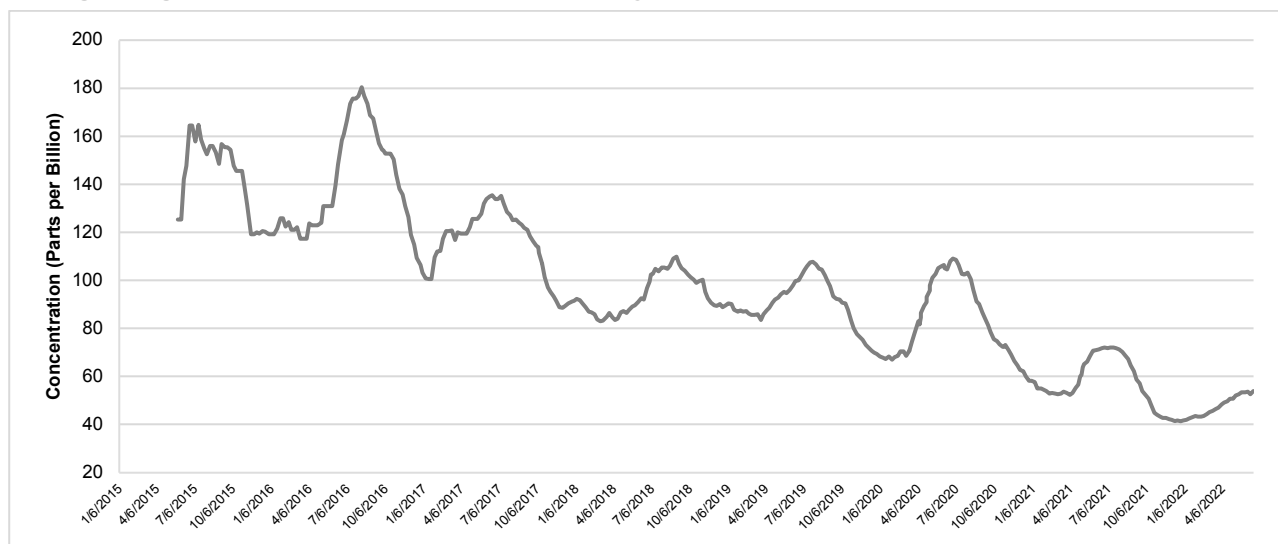
MIWB continues to provide customers with fit-for-purpose water in accordance with customer supply contracts. The Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) provide direction on what constitutes safe, good quality water and how it can be achieved, as well as aesthetic parameters that relate to factors which are not harmful but may impact on taste. The requirements of the ADWG are captured in MIWB's Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP). The DWQMP was reviewed during the period in accordance with the requirements of the regulator and was updated for minor system changes and planned improvements. These improvements will be undertaken as part of the FY23 MIWB Capital Works Program, to commence from 1 July 2022.

MIWB uses a micro-filtration plant as the primary water treatment barrier in combination with chlorine disinfection. MIWB continues to use Clear Water Lagoon primarily as

a natural sedimentation system to reduce the concentration levels of inorganic minerals. However, the use of Clear Water Lagoon comes at the cost of increased natural organic compounds which lead to the formation of disinfection by-products; unwanted compounds including halo acetic acids (see chart below), which must be continuously managed. The chlorine dosing strategy continued to be finely managed to deliver to standard and continuously improve water quality outcomes within the constraints of the source water quality and the capability of the current infrastructure.

MIWB is committed to continuous improvement of the water treatment and quality monitoring processes and has continued to investigate various system improvements during the period. The year-on-year improvement in wintertime disinfection by-product formation has continued over the last six years.

Moving average of total Halo Acetic Acids disinfection by-products present in treated water



While MIWB does not control the source water lakes, the raw water storages are monitored against the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) freshwater ecosystem guidelines. Within this raw water sampling program, 2.9 per cent of the surface water samples returned tests that were outside the relevant guideline parameter limit, primarily related to low dissolved oxygen levels during the summer months. Tests conducted on water at depth regularly test below the guideline limits for dissolved oxygen, however, generally meet the required guideline limit through natural aeration through water distribution and treatment processes. Raw water testing is a consideration in deciding when and from which sources to pump water, as well as to inform the types of downstream water quality treatment processes that need to be applied.

In times of high turbidity, flocculent dosing (a process designed to clarify water and reduce turbidity) and/or a Powdered Activated Carbon system can also be included to improve water quality in some instances. The Powdered Activated Carbon system was not required during 2021-22.

ADWG include two different types of guideline criteria:

- Health-related: the concentration or measure of a water quality characteristic that, based on present knowledge, does not result in any significant risk to the health of the consumer over a lifetime of consumption
- Aesthetic: the concentration or measure of a water quality characteristic that is associated with 'acceptability' to the consumer, e.g. appearance, taste and odour.

During 2021-22, water supplied to major industrial customers from the McNally Pump Station was 100 per cent compliant with ADWG health parameter limits, however it should be noted that these guidelines do not contain specific test limits relating to blue-green algae levels. This water is supplied as semi-treated industrial water and is not filtered and continues to have high blue-green algae cell counts making it unfit to drink without further treatment.

Despite the persistent algal bloom within Clear Water Lagoon, it has continued to be effective for the removal of inorganic minerals and suspended solids from the water, resulting in semi-treated water being available for supply to major industrial customers.

Water supplied to MICC is further treated by MIWB to ensure it is safe to drink. Microfiltration continues to be an effective barrier against blue-green algae for the drinking water supply.

The water quality outcome for MIWB potable product water for the year was again significantly better than historic outcomes and we continue to seek further improvement opportunities. This continuous improvement is focused on reducing the baseline levels of disinfection by-products year-on-year at the same time as improving microbiological control of product water.

In 2021-22 there were nearly 15,400 water quality tests conducted across the water distribution and treatment system from more than 2,300 manually collected individual water samples. These figures exclude quality parameters now collected continuously via automated monitoring equipment.

MIWB continues to collect more than a million data points across a range of locations and testing parameters using automated monitoring equipment, to provide a much more detailed picture of overall water quality.

At the points of discharge to customers, the percentage of tests compliant with water quality parameter guideline thresholds were:

- 100 per cent for McNally Pump Station industrial supply health parameter tests
- 100 per cent for ADWG drinking water health parameter tests and 100 per cent for Queensland Health guideline values
- 99 per cent for ADWG aesthetic parameter tests (excluding chlorine) for drinking water supplies.

In aggregate across all target parameters, 100 per cent of test results were compliant with health requirements at the discharge point to Mount Isa City Council during the period. Compliance with benchmark limits is shown in Table 4.

The testing and sampling program was reviewed to reflect changes in the system, emerging water quality trends and changes in water quality guidelines in line with the regulatory review timeline for MIWB's Drinking Water Quality Management Plan.

Table 4. Water quality compliance 2021–22 at point of discharge

Month	ADWG Health parameter compliance for industrial water (McNally Pump Station)	Aesthetic compliance (excluding chlorine) *for drinking water	Health parameter compliance for drinking water	E.coli detections for drinking water
Jul-21	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Aug-21	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Sep-21	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Oct-21	100.0%	98.9%	100.0%	Nil
Nov-21	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Dec-21	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Jan-22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Feb-22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Mar-22	100.0%	98.6%	100.0%	Nil
Apr-22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
May-22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Jun-22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Nil
Average	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	Nil

* Consistent with the requirements of the ADWG, chlorine dosing above the aesthetic limit occurs due to limited disinfection within the MICC distribution system.

Community

The R48 Reserve is a vital asset to the community of Mount Isa, covering approximately 11,000 hectares (110 square kilometres) in and around Lake Moondarra. MIWB is the trustee for the R48 Reserve, managing the water and recreation reserve on behalf of the Queensland Government. The R48 Reserve is home to a thriving eco-system of flora and fauna, with over 238 species of birds found across the reserve.

Our role as trustee includes managing the operation and maintenance of public amenities, regulating use of the land, and supporting the viability of flora and fauna through various environmental initiatives including pest and weed management. The primary public amenities we manage incorporate walking tracks, public bathrooms, barbecues, and shade huts in and around Transport Bay, Blackrock, Warrina Park, and Kingfisher Point.

Due to heavy rainfall in early 2022 and unprecedented growth rates of aquatic weeds from higher-than-average water temperatures, our aquatic weed management program was temporarily delayed. As a result, MIWB commenced its largest ever weed-harvesting program, extracting over 400 tonnes of aquatic weed from popular recreational and boating areas around Transport Bay, Blackrock, and Kingfisher Point over a two-month period. The program benefited from the commissioning of our second weed-harvester, allowing much greater ability to access shallower weed closer to the shorelines that has improved the ability of the public to enjoy swimming, boating, and other recreational activities.

During the year, MIWB commenced several large capital projects, including the installation of shade structures at Blackrock (expected completion July 2022), and preliminary concept design, community consultation and bathroom upgrades for the Kingfisher Point pontoon project (expected completion June 2023). The Kingfisher Point pontoon project will see the installation of an all-access boating and recreation pontoon, along with a dedicated swimming area.

During the year, we continued to administer our public health, safety, and environmental initiatives to ensure the convenience and enjoyment of the reserve for the community. This included ongoing maintenance of all public amenities, regular cleaning of eleven public bathrooms, sweeping of over 5.6 kilometres of public roads, arborist and tree management, and noxious weed spraying. We continued to expand our cooperation with community organisations to tackle local environmental issues, including through the Southern Gulf NRM Pest Taskforce. Disappointingly, vandalism, theft and illegal dumping has escalated in recent times, resulting in a large volume of reactive work. This has included the removal of illegally dumped vehicles, and replacement of signage and other assets that are illegally removed from the reserve.

Our role as trustee includes managing eleven community user groups that operate on the reserve, including the North West Canoe Club, Mount Isa Ski Club and the Mount Isa District Bow Hunters Club. Despite the impact of COVID-19, several community events were undertaken including the Pulveriser Marathon. We manage this use through assessing and issuing Trustee Permits and Trustee Leases. During the year, we successfully negotiated a long-term lease with the Mount Isa City Council for the Mount Isa Motorsports Complex, as well as a long-term lease with the Clay Target Shooters Club.

Engagement with registered user groups remained strong, with 100% engagement achieved for annual meetings in early 2022 across all registered user groups. Our management team were excited to join the Lake Moondarra Advisory Committee, established in early 2022, to co-develop a Strategic Master Plan for Lake Moondarra.

Our people

People are at the centre of MIWB's vision to be a leader in regional water supply. Our philosophy is that staff should take pride and receive satisfaction from delivering value to customers by achieving work goals.

We will continue to actively encourage staff to live the corporate values – doing what matters, challenging historic practices and taking initiative to achieve continuous improvement.

We empower our highly skilled and specialist team through training, feedback and encouraging them to embrace responsibility and challenge the status quo. Continuous improvement has seen us become an outcome-focused team dedicated to fulfilling our customers' needs.

MIWB invests in training in alignment with the Queensland Government's objectives for the community. During 2021–22, this included a broad range of training activities which including opportunities for engagement with the wider water sector through participation in Australian Water Association events, industry webinars and Water Services Association of Australia forums. Due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic many face-to-face forums were not held but there have been some opportunities to participate in industry webinars. The availability of webinars has increased the number of MIWB staff members able to cost-effectively participate in these industry learning opportunities during the period.

Staff profile

MIWB continues to operate on a largely outsourced model with in-house staff managing and coordinating contract firms and resources for the delivery of customer outcomes.

On 30 June 2022, MIWB's workforce comprised 20.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers including both employees and team members seconded from services firms. The staffing level remains unchanged from 30 June 2021.

Staff members were engaged in financial reporting and administration, project and contract management, engineering, operations oversight including water quality monitoring and analysis as well as maintenance management activities.

In-house resourcing of water operations staff commenced in 2018–19, providing MIWB assurance over water quality and operations activities.

The staff team is augmented with contributions from professional service firms on term engagements which are equivalent to the work of a further four full-time contractors, principally in project and construction management.

Workforce planning, attraction and retention

MIWB's future workforce needs are continually monitored to ensure strategies are in place to align workforce planning with service delivery.

MIWB understands the potential difficulties faced by remote communities in attracting and retaining appropriately skilled technical, engineering, and commercial staff who can contribute to highly specialised operations. The transient nature of the Mount Isa population means MIWB experiences regular staff turnover. MIWB experienced 29 per cent turnover during 2021–22. Current staff have been employed by MIWB for an average tenure of 3 years and 4 months.

There were no retrenchments, redundancies, or early retirements during the period.

Public sector ethics

MIWB periodically reviews Board and staff policies and the Code of Conduct (Codes) to ensure they align with the current ethics, principles and values of the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*.

MIWB is committed to ongoing education and continual review of processes and procedures to ensure both staff and management have proper regard for the Codes and appropriate behaviours.

Through a comprehensive induction program and continual discussions, directors and senior officers are aware of their rights and obligations in relation to contraventions of the approved Codes.

Key workforce policies

Key MIWB workforce policies, along with the Codes of Conduct, are governed by the Board-approved Policy Framework and are actively promoted inside the organisation:

- Alcohol and Drugs Policy
- Anti-Discrimination and Workplace Harassment Policy
- Corrupt Conduct and Fraud Policy
- Corporate Procurement Policy and Procedures
- Corporate Credit Card Policy
- Delegations of Human Resources Policy
- Financial Delegations Policy
- Flexible Work Arrangements Policy
- Training and Development Policy
- Flexible Work Arrangements Policy
- Gifts and Conflicts of Interest Policy
- ICT Acceptable Use Policy
- Travel Policy
- Work Health and Safety Policy, and
- Workplace Injury Rehabilitation Policy.

Ongoing refinements to workforce policies took place throughout the year to ensure they are appropriate and reflect the needs of the organisation.

Human rights

The *Human Rights Act 2019* came into effect on 1 January 2020. Throughout the period, all staff successfully completed training with respect to MIWB's obligations under the Human Rights Act. Relevant corporate governance policies, which incorporate Human Rights Act, are in place and are reviewed as required. Human rights training is now a permeant part of MIWB's induction process for new employees.

Supporting carers

MIWB recognises carers and the important contribution they make to the people they care for and to the community generally. MIWB has a copy of the Carers Charter accessible to all staff, as set out in the Schedule to the *Carers (Recognition) Act 2008*.

During 2021-22, MIWB had one carer on staff and provided flexible arrangements to suit the circumstances.

Health and safety

MIWB is committed to facilitating zero harm and therefore, safety is identified as a key success factor for the organisation. MIWB complies with Queensland's *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011*. We continue to invest significant effort to ensure the effectiveness and relevance of our Safety Management Standards and Procedures within a framework of continuous improvement.

During 2021-22 MIWB continues to see positive engagement from staff in relation to its incident reporting and tracking processes. All incidents, however minor, are assessed as improvement opportunities that are individually investigated to determine what can be learned. Safety initiatives such as the Positive Attitude Safety System® seek to engage and include all parties carrying out activities on MIWB sites in a positive safety culture, which underpins a safe workplace for all.

MIWB has leveraged the transition of the operations and maintenance contract to achieve a step change in the rigour of safety management practices in frontline activities. MIWB is committed to providing a safe work environment for employees and contractors and to drive safety culture into all the activities of the business.

MIWB will continue to apply this approach to ensure that:

- Safety management standards and procedures accurately reflect the activities undertaken and are effective in controlling the risks of the activities and the environment in which we operate
- Periodic safety audits in the field are conducted including using independent specialists
- MIWB sites are monitored to ensure they are safe workplaces for all parties entering the site, and
- Opportunities to eliminate or isolate risks are identified wherever possible including by reassessing the need for tasks to be undertaken.

Governance and risk management

MIWB is committed to ensuring our governance and business management are of the highest standard. This is essential to MIWB's vision to be a respected leader in regional water distribution and treatment. MIWB will be a sustainable, commercialised and outcome-focused business which is engaged with our community. We will manage risks appropriately to ensure water delivery is safe, reliable, and cost efficient.

MIWB governance framework

Board operations and membership

The Board is responsible for overseeing MIWB's corporate governance, including setting the strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring performance against these goals.

The Board is accountable to the Minister for MIWB's efficient and effective performance. Each Board member is required to act in MIWB's best interests and ensure MIWB acts in accordance with its Performance and Corporate Plans.

Under the *Water Act 2000* the MIWB Board of Directors consists of five directors appointed by the Governor in Council. During the period, there was one continuing vacancy that was filled in December 2021.

Mr Steve de Kruijff OAM, MAusIMM **Director and Board Chair since May 2016**

Steve de Kruijff's career spans almost four decades in the mining industry, predominantly in North West Queensland. Mr de Kruijff was previously the Chief Operating Officer for Glencore's Australian Copper Assets until February 2014. Prior to this role, Mr de Kruijff was General Manager of Xstrata's Mount Isa Copper Operations until December 2006 and Chief Operating Officer of Xstrata Copper's North Queensland division to May 2013. Mr de Kruijff has been a director of several of Xstrata's subsidiary companies and is a past President of the Queensland Resources Council. He was awarded the 2008 AusIMM Jim Torlach Health and Safety Award and an OAM in the 2016 Australia Day Honours List for his contribution to the mining industry and communities. Mr de Kruijff is a member of MIWB's Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

Cr George Fortune **Director since September 2016**

George Fortune is a long-term resident and an active community advocate including as former secretary of the Mount Isa Fish Stocking Group and former Event Manager for the Lake Moondarra Fishing Classic. Mr Fortune is the Chair of Mount Isa Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Community Reference Group. Mr Fortune has been a Councillor with Mount Isa City Council since 2012. Mr Fortune became a director of MIWB by nomination of the elected City Council¹. Mr Fortune is also a member of MIWB's Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

Ms Karen Read **B.Bus, FCPA, GAICD, MAMI** **Director since August 2019** **Chair of Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee**

Karen Read is a senior finance and commercial executive and has extensive experience within the mining and resources sector with a career spanning 30 years. Ms Read worked for Glencore Xstrata group for much of this time, including several years in Mount Isa from 1995. From 2014 – 2017, she was employed as CFO for a consulting engineering and project practice business. Ms Read has extensive Board experience including as Director Queensland Country Bank, Chair Queensland Country Health Fund, Chair Queensland Country Care Navigation Pty Ltd, Director of Wesley Medical Research, and a group member of North Queensland Sustainable Resources. Ms Read is a Fellow of CPA Australia, a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a member of Australasian Mutual Institute. She is the Deputy Chair of NQ Branch Regional Council of CPA Australia.

Ms Janice Wilson **CPEng, MIEAust, RPEQ, MIPWEAQ, MAIPM, BEng, MASC** **Director since August 2021**

Janice Wilson is a water and wastewater engineer with over 15 years of experience in infrastructure delivery and the utilities sector, paired with a Master of Applied Science, Bachelor of Engineering, Professional Certificate in Asset Management and Certificate III in Water Treatment. She is the Managing Director and founder of a regionally-based consulting firm and serves as Board member with the Whitsunday River Improvement Trust. Ms Wilson is the Regional Liaison and Regional Subcommittee Chair for the Australian Water Association Queensland Committee.

1. Under the *Water Act*, notwithstanding a person is a nominee of an entity, they are required to act in the best interests of the MIWB.

Ms Lisa Clancy

Director since August 2019

Lisa Clancy has lived and worked in Mount Isa since 1998, holding payroll, office administration and Workplace Health and Safety roles for Education Queensland for eight years. Ms Clancy is a director and office manager of Clancy Corporation in Mount Isa and has extensive leadership and team management skills, as well as close links in the community, with government agencies and private business providers.

Board meetings

Director	Meetings attended	Meetings eligible to attend	Last appointed	Expiry
Steve de Kruijff (Chair)	11	11	Appointed 27 May 2016	28 August 2022
George Fortune	10	11	Appointed 15 September 2016	28 June 2024
Lisa Clancy	11	11	Appointed 29 August 2019	28 August 2022
Karen Read	10	11	Appointed 29 August 2019	8 December 2024
Janice Wilson	5	5	Appointed 9 December 2021	8 December 2024

R48 meetings

Director	Meetings attended	Meetings eligible to attend
Steve de Kruijff (Chair)	10	10
George Fortune	9	10
Lisa Clancy	10	10
Karen Read	9	10
Janice Wilson	5	5

Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee

The Board has established and maintains the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee to assist in the execution of its responsibilities.

This committee is responsible for the review and oversight of MIWB's financial performance and financial regulatory compliance, including the integrity of its accounting and financial reporting, monitoring compliance with applicable accounting standards, appointment of internal auditors, appointment of significant consultancies (e.g. legal advisors and insurance brokers) and overseeing the integrity of the accounting and financial reporting.

During 2021–22, all sitting Directors were members of the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee under the chairpersonship of Karen Read. New Chief Executive Bill Esteves, Ex-MIWB Chief Executive Stephen Farrelly, Compliance Manager/Interim Chief Executive Blake Nicolson, Finance Manager Bruce Galbraith, Capital Works Manager StJohn Lees and Commercial Manager Hamish Coleman attended committee meetings by invitation.

The committee meets as required each financial year and assists the Board by ensuring financial reports are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian equivalence to International Financial Reporting Standards) and other prescribed statutory requirements.

During 2021–22, the committee advised the Board on the efficacy of internal and external audit functions and preparation of a budget for the next financial year.

Attendances are shown in the table below.

The Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee has observed the terms of its charter and has had due regard for Queensland Treasury's Audit Committee Guidelines. During 2021–22, the committee's achievements included the internal audit program, ensuring compliance with legislation and good corporate governance.

Finance and Audit meetings

Director	Meetings attended	Meetings eligible to attend
Karen Read (Chair)	10	11
Steve de Kruijff	10	11
George Fortune	10	11
Lisa Clancy	11	11
Janice Wilson	5	5

Disclosure of directors' remuneration

Remuneration of the directors is made in accordance with current Queensland Government policy as set out in Remuneration Procedures for Part-Time Chairs and Members of Queensland Government Bodies.

During 2021–22, the total remuneration paid was \$87,006. Related additional costs paid during the period (primarily for airfares and accommodation) totalled \$13,524.

Executive team

MIWB's executive team is responsible for overall day-to-day operational and financial performance of the organisation and for participating in senior management groups and/or committees.

Role and responsibilities of the Chief Executive

The Chief Executive, Bill Esteves, reports directly to the Board and is charged with and is accountable for the overall performance and leadership of the organisation.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the management of MIWB financial and non-financial performance, ensuring its conformity with statutory and accountability requirements. He implements the Board's policy decisions, reflecting the Board's approved strategy as reported in the Performance Plan, Corporate Plan, and Annual Budget.

In addition, the Chief Executive is responsible for organisational leadership and maintaining effective business relationships with directors, customers, other stakeholders and interested parties.

William Esteves

GCPL, GC.Bus, B.Law, MA, MBA
Chief Executive since May 2022

William (Bill) has accumulated more than two decades of valuable experience overseeing areas such as prosecutions, litigation, government inquiries, transformation, change and performance management, policy development, and health and safety. He has held various executive roles and lead many milestone projects such as Queensland's Greyhound Commission of Inquiry, Queensland's Independent Review of Passenger Transport, and recently the Northern Territory (NT) Work Health Authority, Electrical Safety Regulator, Chief Inspector of Radio Active Ores and Concentrates, and head of NT WorkSafe. Bill is a former member of Safe Work Australia, the NT Public Service Strategic Workforce Board, Injured Workers Family Committee, Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Advisory Council, and Chair of the Return-to-Work Scheme Monitoring Committee.

Hamish Coleman

BEcon, BCom, GradDipAppFin, CGMA, MBA
Commercial Manager

Hamish joined MIWB in April 2019 as Commercial Manager. With time spent in Australia and internationally, Hamish has over 25 years' commercial and management experience in numerous industries including meat, sugar, fast moving consumer goods, manufacturing, advertising, packaging, and recycling.

Bruce Galbraith

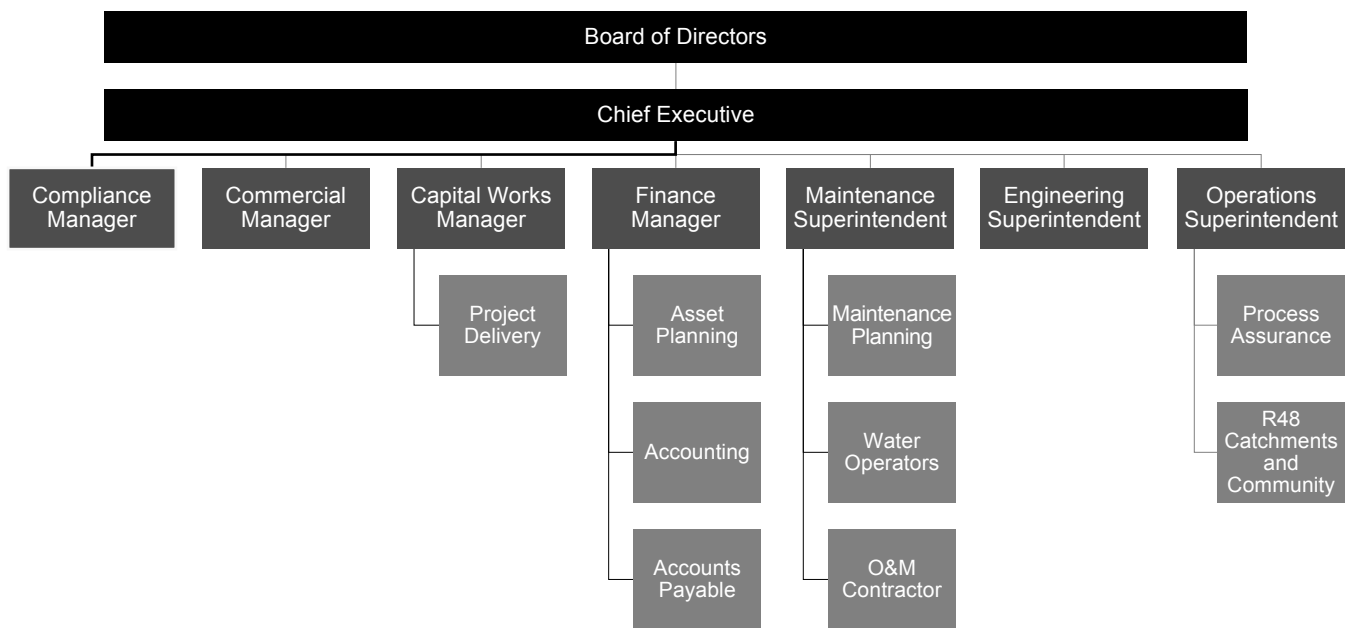
BMS, GradDipACG, CA ANZ, FGIA, FCIS
Finance Manager

Bruce joined MIWB in February 2009 as Finance Manager and Board Secretary. Bruce is responsible for the overall management of MIWB financial processes and procedures as well as ensuring organisational compliance with government requirements. Bruce brings to the position more than 30 years' experience in senior commercial and financial management roles in a wide range of industries including utilities, multinational fast-moving goods, and not-for-profit organisations.

St.John Lees

BE (Civil), MBA, RPEng,
Capital Works Manager

St.John joined MIWB as Capital Works Manager in February 2021. St.John has diverse management and senior management experience in the water and mining sectors. St.John brings to MIWB extensive project experience including in remote and regional contexts. St.John has a keen focus on using effective management processes to deliver on engineering project objectives yielding value for customers and the business.



Reporting requirements

MIWB is required to regularly review and report on a range of statutory and regulatory obligations, both as a water authority and as a government business entity.

The documents produced include:

- Annual Report
- Quarterly reports
- Financial statements
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning monthly capital reports
- Corporate Plan
- Performance Plan
- State Infrastructure Plan and Regional Action Plan update
- Water Service Provider Annual Performance Report
- Special Approval No SA05/97 Annual Report to the Regulator (*Electricity Act 1994*)
- Water Supply and Sewerage Services Survey (*Census and Statistics Act 1905*)
- Drinking Water Quality Management Plan Regulatory Review
- DWQMP Annual Report.

MIWB completed all its reporting responsibilities during 2021-22, which included providing the Minister with a summary of information and events for the year, forecasts for the year ahead and assessments of status and performance to date. MIWB also provided the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water with financial and non-financial performance reports for each quarter according to a regular timetable.

Corrections to previous annual report

MIWB advises that there are no corrections to be notified from the previous annual report.

Information systems and recordkeeping

MIWB's information systems support effective corporate governance and the delivery of accurate information for decision-making. With a view to satisfying the accountability requirements of the *Public Records Act 2002*, MIWB maintains a secure recordkeeping system.

MIWB's record keeping policy, which is aligned to the Queensland Government Records Governance Policy (RGP) is currently under review. MIWB manage records at all levels of the business, in order to:

- Create complete and reliable records
- Make records discoverable and accessible for use and re-use, and to
- Adhere to the six policy requirements of the RGP.

Detailed financial reports with analysis are prepared each month and presented to the Board at its regular meetings.

Risk management

MIWB has various risk management policies and procedures in place for local, portfolio and enterprise levels. During the period, MIWB maintained a robust enterprise risk management framework defining the roles, responsibilities, and processes for risk management from information gathering and action tracking through to Management and Board reporting. MIWB has further enhanced the risk management by reviewing and documenting business standards.

Compliance management

During the period, MIWB implemented a Compliance Management Framework (the Compliance Framework) that systematises our approach to regulatory compliance. The Compliance Framework is supported by various policies, procedures and systems, including our Training and Development Policy that ensures adherence to minimum mandatory safety and technical training requirements aligned to our regulatory obligations. During the period, there were no reportable regulatory breaches.

Investments

MIWB is committed to investments that conform to government prudential standards. It continually reviews its infrastructure investment strategy and prioritises projects that will enhance the reliability and quality of water supplied to customers.

As at 30 June 2022, MIWB's investments (property, plant and equipment) were \$155 million.

Audit functions

External auditor – financial

The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Queensland public sector entities. The Queensland Audit Office engaged Crowe Australasia to conduct MIWB's 2021–22 external audit. This is the third year Crowe Australasia has conducted the audit.

The external audit is conducted through visits to MIWB's office, with the auditor working closely with the Chief Executive, Finance Manager, and finance staff. The auditor's report is considered by the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee. A close-out interview is held between the auditor and the committee, and the committee makes recommendations to the Board concerning the adoption of the financial statements.

External auditor – non-financial

All audit recommendations of the Queensland Audit Office are considered by the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee which ensures MIWB has due regard for these recommendations.

Internal auditor

BDO Australia Ltd is the current internal auditor for the MIWB. The Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee worked closely with the internal auditor to develop a recommended audit program for the next 12 months and to ensure the effective, efficient, and economic operation of the audit activity.

The internal auditor conducted the audit based on Australian Audit Standards and reported its findings and recommendations to the Board through the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee. The 2021-22 internal audit review focused predominantly on inventory management processes, accurate capture and recording of operating and maintenance costs for pricing model purposes and human resource framework.

The internal audit was conducted through visits to MIWB's office, with the auditor working closely with management, operational staff, and contractors. The audit process had due regard for Queensland Treasury's Audit Committee Guidelines.

Right to information

As a statutory authority, MIWB supports the right of access to government information to promote transparency, openness, and accountability, and will provide this access unless it is commercial-in-confidence or contrary to the public interest to release such information.

MIWB did not process any RTI applications between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 and was not processing any RTI applications at the end of the reporting period.

Any enquiries about obtaining information held by MIWB should be made by contacting 0434 094 743 or emailing info@mountisawater.qld.gov.au.

Right to Information correspondence has been placed on the MIWB website at www.mountisawater.qld.gov.au under the 'Our Data' tab.

Open data

Several annual reporting requirements are addressed through publication of information on the Queensland Government Open Data Portal (the Open Data Portal) (<https://data.qld.gov.au>), in lieu of inclusion in the annual report.

The following information requirements are reported online:

- Consultancies – expenditure released on the Open Data Portal.
- Overseas travel – nil expenditure.

MIWB is committed to the Queensland Government's Open Data strategy and has adopted the government's strategy, policy and principles to ensure all relevant data is published in the appropriate manner.

MIWB releases procurement and contract management expenditure on the Open Data Portal on a monthly basis. Data on other activities, such as historical lake levels, is available at www.mountisawater.qld.gov.au/ourdata.

Financial performance

To achieve our vision of being a respected leader in regional water distribution and treatment, MIWB seeks to create and deliver value to our stakeholders. Efficiently and effectively delivering and maintaining bulk water infrastructure which meets customers' individual needs is critical to this value creation. MIWB has a statutory commercial imperative which drives our capital investment to be prudent and recoverable, our operational expenditure to be cost effective, and our actions transparent.

MIWB delivered sound financial performance for the 2021-22 financial year, achieving Operating Profit from continuing operations of \$7.2 million and recommending a dividend payable to the Queensland Government for the period of \$4.9 million.

MIWB has identified several financial performance objectives in the Corporate and Performance Plans, which are consistent with a commercially chartered government business. MIWB's current period performance against previous years is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Financial performance during 2021–22

	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Financial performance			
Operating revenue	\$27.67m	\$27.22m	\$26.44m
Operating expenses	\$20.43m	\$20.42m ⁽²⁾	\$19.33m
Operating profit	\$7.23m	\$6.80m	\$7.12m
Profit from ordinary activities (after tax)	\$6.14m⁽¹⁾	\$6.11m⁽³⁾	\$5.15m
Financial position			
Total assets	\$179.93m	\$174.29m	\$172.91m
Total liabilities	\$31.34m	\$32.34m	\$33.13m
Net assets	\$148.59m	\$141.95m	\$139.78m
Cash flow			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$10.00m	\$10.80m	\$10.97m
Cash at end of financial year	\$23.24m	\$22.90m	\$20.76m
Ratios			
Current ratio	2.20	1.98	1.99
Liabilities/assets ratio	17.42%	18.56%	19.16%
Liabilities/equity ratio	21.09%	22.85%	23.70%

(1) The tax rate change from 26.0% to 25.0% has given rise to a one-off credit against the tax expense for 2021-22.

(2) During the period MIWB incurred an impairment expense for an unpaid customer invoice in the value of \$1.04 million.

(3) The tax rate change from 27.5% to 26.0% has given rise to a one-off credit against the tax expense for 2020-21.

Financial performance

MIWB's sound financial performance in 2021-22 resulted from a slight increase in revenue and a minor increase in costs.

EBIT from ordinary activities excluding abnormal items for 2021–22 was \$7.3 million, which is better than \$6.9 million in 2020–21 and the \$7.2 million reported in 2019-20.

Revenue for 2021-22 was \$27.7 million which was comparable to the \$27.2 million for the 2020–21 financial year.

Total operating costs were \$0.24 million over budget. This was mainly due to unplanned maintenance by the Operations and Maintenance contractor. Payroll expenses were \$0.48 million over budget. This was mainly due to lower than budgeted capitalised labour and termination benefits paid. A comparison of actual expenditures with budget allocations is shown in [Table 6](#).

Table 6. Actual versus budget financial results 2021-22

	Actual 2021-22 \$	Budget 2021-22 \$	Variance %
Income	27,666,388	27,817,789	(0.5%)
Corporate expenses	1,166,572	1,780,800	(34.5%)
Depreciation	5,876,718	5,731,052	2.5%
Direct operating expenses	9,798,634	9,562,041	2.5%
Payroll expenses	2,977,389	2,496,336	19.3%
R48 expenses	613,408	721,345	(15.0%)
Total expenses	20,432,721	20,291,574	0.7%
EBIT	7,268,888	7,560,612	(0.4%)
Net profit after tax	6,142,895	5,456,671	26.7%

Over the period MIWB recorded a net rise in cash holdings as a result of delays in projects.

Financial report and accounts

Mount Isa Water Board ABN 97 761 284 021

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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General information

These financial statements cover the Mount Isa Water Board.

The Mount Isa Water Board ("MIWB") is a statutory body constituted under the *Water Act 2000* as a Category 1 Water Authority and registered provider under the *Water Supply (safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

MIWB is controlled by the State of Queensland which is the ultimate parent.

The head office and principal place of business of MIWB is:

31 Carbonate Street
Mount Isa QLD 4825

A description of the nature of MIWB's operations and its principal activities is included in the annual report.

For information in relation to MIWB's financial statements please call 0434 094 743, email info@mounitsawater.qld.gov.au

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	2	27,495,848	27,041,531
Interest earned from contracts with clients		89,431	105,421
Other revenue		9,630	11,083
Total Revenue		27,594,909	27,158,036
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		71,479	65,820
Total Income from Continuing Operations		27,666,388	27,223,856
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Employee expenses	3(a)	(3,065,133)	(2,380,959)
Supplies and services	3(c)	(10,840,088)	(11,886,237)
Depreciation and amortisation	7	(5,875,101)	(5,530,752)
Depreciation - Right-Of-Use Asset	8	(1,617)	(1,620)
Finance/borrowing costs		(34,456)	(48,073)
Lease interest		(2,917)	(2,921)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		—	—
Other expenses		(613,408)	(570,084)
Total expenses from continuing operations		(20,432,721)	(20,420,646)
Operating results from continuing operations before income tax		7,233,667	6,803,210
Income tax expense	4	(1,090,772)	(694,054)
Operating results from continuing operations after income tax		6,142,895	6,109,157
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Operating Result:			
Increase (decrease) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	13	5,409,645	949,304
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		5,409,645	949,304
Total comprehensive income		11,552,540	7,058,461

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	23,235,026	22,895,844
Receivables	6	1,537,594	2,197,985
Other current assets		31,666	29,090
Total Current Assets		24,804,286	25,122,919
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	155,002,994	149,041,826
Right-of-use asset	8	124,512	126,357
Total non-current assets		155,127,505	149,168,183
Total assets		179,931,792	174,291,102
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	9	10,885,606	11,942,587
Accrued employee benefits		166,291	150,540
Other financial liabilities	10	321,080	306,993
Tax liabilities		(107,442)	316,841
Other liabilities	12	614	600
Total Current Liabilities		11,266,149	12,717,562
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued employee benefits		54,732	100,349
Other financial liabilities	10	253,903	576,091
Deferred tax liabilities	11	19,515,260	18,686,523
Other liabilities	12	254,347	261,039
Total non-current liabilities		20,078,242	19,624,002
Total liabilities		31,344,391	32,341,563
Net assets		148,587,401	141,949,538
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		30,430,390	30,430,390
Accumulated surplus		41,322,816	40,094,598
Asset revaluation surplus	13	76,834,194	71,424,550
Total Equity		148,587,401	141,949,538

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Accumulated Surplus \$	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$	Contributed Equity \$	Total \$
			Note 13		
Balance at 1 July 2020		38,872,766	70,475,246	30,430,390	139,778,402
Operating result from continuing operations		6,109,157	–	–	6,109,157
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>					
• Increase/(Decrease) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	13	–	949,304	–	949,304
Total comprehensive income for the period		6,109,157	949,304	–	7,058,461
<i>Transactions with owners</i>					
• Dividend accrued		(4,887,325)	–	–	(4,887,325)
• Dividends paid		–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2021		40,094,598	71,424,550	30,430,390	141,949,538
Balance at 1 July 2021		40,094,598	71,424,550	30,430,390	141,949,538
Operating result from continuing operations		6,142,895	–	–	6,142,895
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>					
• Increase/(Decrease) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	13	–	5,409,644	–	5,409,644
Total comprehensive income for the period		6,142,895	5,409,644	–	11,552,540
<i>Transactions with owners</i>					
• Dividend accrued		(4,914,678)	–	–	(4,914,678)
• Dividends paid		–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2022		41,322,816	76,834,194	30,430,390	148,587,401

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Inflows:			
Receipts from customers		28,149,456	26,822,049
Interest received		71,306	116,419
Other Revenue		2,599	1,065,147
GST Input Tax Credits from ATO		1,606,093	1,429,027
GST received from customers		117,447	111,909
Outflows:			
Employee expenses		(3,094,999)	(2,326,786)
Supplies and services		(12,014,437)	(11,662,533)
Finance/borrowing costs		(34,991)	(49,244)
Other expenses		(613,408)	(570,084)
GST paid to suppliers		(1,579,049)	(1,425,907)
GST remitted to ATO		(119,579)	(109,738)
Income taxes paid		(2,494,574)	(2,604,135)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	14	9,995,864	10,796,123
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Inflows:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		105,855	65,820
Outflows:			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(4,567,110)	(4,307,535)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(4,461,255)	(4,241,715)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Outflows:			
Repayment of loans		(308,102)	(294,141)
Dividends paid		(4,887,325)	(4,121,396)
Payment of lease liability			(1,760)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(5,195,427)	(4,417,297)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		339,182	2,137,111
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		22,895,844	20,758,733
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	23,235,026	22,895,844

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Objectives and Principal Activities of MIWB

Mount Isa Water Board ('MIWB') is a statutory body constituted under the Water Act 2000 and is a Category 1 Water Authority and registered service provider under the Water Supply (Safety & Reliability) Act 2008 (QLD). MIWB is domiciled in Australia. The address of MIWB's principal place of business is 31 Carbonate Street, Mount Isa, Queensland. MIWB is a for-profit entity and is primarily involved in the supply of bulk water.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. The financial statements are General Purpose Financial Statements that have been prepared on an accrual basis, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. All applicable accounting standards and policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. The financial statements comply with Queensland Treasury's Minimum Reporting Requirements for the period ending 30 June 2022, and other authoritative pronouncements to the extent they are considered relevant.

MIWB is a "for-profit" entity for the purposes of financial reporting.

Except where stated, the historical cost convention is used. Cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

(b) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MIWB is in the business of water delivery services, sale of water, and sale of electricity. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which MIWB expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. MIWB has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 1(p).

Water delivery services

Revenue from water delivery is recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by MIWB. The complete performance obligation in a contract is viewed as a series of promises to deliver water. Notwithstanding the number of distinct time periods the contract is broken down into, this meets the criteria to be treated as a series of distinct services under AASB 15 and consequently treated as one performance obligation.

With regards to measuring progress towards satisfaction of the performance obligation (the performance obligation to deliver water as and when required over the life of the contract), a time based measure of progress is considered to be the most appropriate basis upon which to recognise revenue as the total volume of water to be delivered is not known. This measure is also used when determining whether each distinct service (the promise to deliver water in a given period) has been provided.

In determining the transaction price for the sale of water, MIWB considers the effects of variable consideration and the existence of significant financing components.

(i) Variable consideration

The transaction price in the contract is comprised of fixed charges, which change over the course of the contract depending on a number of factors (and consequently are, at least in part, variable), and consumption charges, which vary depending on the quantity of water delivered.

MIWB estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the services to the customer. The variable consideration is only recognised if it is highly probable it will not be reversed. As the variable revenue is being recognised on a year-by-year basis, MIWB considers whether the revenue in relation to a particular year will reverse.

(ii) Significant financing component

Generally, the fixed charges under the contract are set for a period of between one and five years (until the next review date). Under the contract, the true-up adjustment then adjusts the fixed charges over the next review period. Consequently, the true-up adjustment relating to any year may not be payable (or, conversely, refundable) until several years after the related services were provided.

MIWB does not consider this as a significant financing component as the reason for the time lapse is for other than the provision of finance and the difference between those amounts is proportional to the reason for the difference.

Sale of water

Revenue from sale of water is recognised at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the water (each quantity of water delivered is a separate performance obligation).

In determining the transaction price for the sale of water, MIWB considers the effects of variable consideration.

Variable consideration

Generally, the contract requires the customer to pay for the water whether or not it takes up its water allocation (provided it is available). The fixed fee is subject to indexation each year and is repriced (to market price) after three years. The fixed fee cannot go down. Consequently, there is both a fixed and a variable element to the consideration. (Both the fixed and variable consideration are allocated across the performance obligations.)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

Sale of electricity

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by MIWB. The complete performance obligation in a contract is viewed as a series of promises to supply electricity.

Notwithstanding the number of distinct time periods the contract is broken down into, this meets the criteria to be treated as a series of distinct goods under AASB 15 and consequently treated as one performance obligation.

In determining the transaction price for the sale of electricity, MIWB considers the effects of variable consideration.

Variable consideration

MIWB estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is only recognised if it is highly probable it will not be reversed. As the variable revenue is being recognised on a year-by-year basis, MIWB considers whether the revenue in relation to a particular year will reverse. The variable consideration is attributed to each distinct good (not to the performance obligation as a whole).

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If MIWB performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Refer to Note 1(f) for impairment of contract assets.

Trade Receivables

A receivable represents MIWB's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to Note 1(f) for initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which MIWB has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before MIWB transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when MIWB performs under the contract.

(c) Grants and Contributions

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

(d) Taxation

MIWB is subject to the National Tax Equivalents Regime (NTER).

Current Income Tax Equivalents (Current Tax)

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of equivalent income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using taxation rates and taxation laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax for the current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable). Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior period are measured at the amount expected to be received from or paid to the Queensland Treasury based on the current period's taxable income.

Deferred Income Tax Equivalents (Deferred Tax)

Deferred tax equivalents are accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax base of those items.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and offsets can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and MIWB intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and Deferred Income Tax Equivalents for the Period

Current and deferred tax equivalents are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when it relates to items credited or debited to other comprehensive income or directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand, at bank, money market investments readily convertible to cash i.e. with a term to maturity less than three months and bank overdrafts. Cash assets includes all cash and cheques receipted but not banked at 30 June 2022.

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(f) Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days from the invoice date and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. MIWB holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets

MIWB applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. MIWB has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2022 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to expected credit losses are provided in Note 1(p).

(g) Acquisition of Assets

Actual cost is used for the initial recording of all non-current physical asset and intangible asset acquisitions. Cost is determined as the value given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including all other costs incurred in getting the asset ready for use, including architects' fees and engineering design charges. However, any training costs are expensed as incurred.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value equal to or in excess of the following thresholds are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition:

	\$
Land	1
Buildings	10,000
Infrastructure	10,000
Plant and Equipment	5,000

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition. Land improvements undertaken by MIWB are included with buildings.

MIWB has a comprehensive annual maintenance program for its infrastructure assets. Expenditure is only capitalised if it increases the service potential or useful life of the existing asset. Maintenance expenditure that merely restores original service potential (arising from ordinary wear and tear etc) is expensed.

(i) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life to MIWB.

Assets under construction (work-in-progress) are not depreciated until they reach service delivery capacity. Service delivery capacity relates to when construction is complete and the asset is first put to use or is installed ready for use in accordance with its intended application. These assets are then reclassified to the relevant classes with property, plant and equipment.

Where assets have separately identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate and are depreciated accordingly.

Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset to MIWB.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The depreciable amount of improvements to or on leasehold land is allocated progressively over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the term of the lease, which ever is shorter.

For each class of depreciable asset the following useful lives are used:

Class of Fixed Asset	Life (Years)
Buildings	15-70
Infrastructure – Pipeline	15-85
Infrastructure – Other	2-110
Plant and Equipment	3-20

(j) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

All non-current physical assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis. If an indicator of possible impairment exists, MIWB determines the asset's recoverable amount. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. When the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus to the extent available.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

When an asset is revalued using either a market or income valuation approach, any accumulated impairment losses at that date are eliminated against the gross amount of the asset prior to restating for the revaluation.

(k) Revaluation of Non-Current Physical Assets

Land, buildings and infrastructure assets are measured at fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and Queensland Treasury's *Non-Current Asset Accounting Policies for the Queensland Public Sector*. These assets are reported at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of valuation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses where applicable. In respect of these asset classes, the cost of the items acquired during the financial year has been judged by management of MIWB to materially represent their fair value.

Plant and equipment is measured at cost in accordance with the Non-Current Asset Policies.

Separately identified components of assets are measured on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

Property, plant and equipment classes measured at fair value (refer above) are revalued on an annual basis either by appraisals undertaken by an independent professional valuer or internal expert, or by the use of appropriate and relevant indices. For financial reporting purposes, the revaluation process is managed by the Finance Manager, who determines the specific revaluation practices and procedures. The Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee oversees the revaluation processes that are undertaken each year, and reports to the MIWB Board regarding the outcomes of, and recommendations arising from, each annual review.

Revaluations using independent professional valuers or internal expert appraisals are undertaken at least once every five years. However, if a particular asset class experiences significant and volatile changes in fair value, that class is subject to specific appraisal in the reporting period, where practicable, regardless of the timing of the last specific appraisal. This is arranged by the Finance Manager after consultation with the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

Materiality concepts (according to the *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*) are considered in determining whether the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of an asset is material (in which case revaluation is warranted).

The fair values reported by MIWB are based on appropriate valuation techniques that maximise the use of available and relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (refer to Note 1(l)).

Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up-to-date via the application of relevant indices. MIWB ensures that the application of such indices results in a valid estimation of the assets' fair values at reporting date. The professional valuer recommended the use of a range of indices used for the various types of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Revaluation of Non-Current Physical Assets (continued)

Such indices are either publicly available, or are derived from market information available to the valuer. The indices used are also tested for reasonableness by comparing the results of indexation to assets that have been valued by an independent professional valuer or internal expert, and analysing the trend of changes in values over time. Through this process, which is undertaken from time to time, management assesses and confirms the relevance and suitability of the indices provided by the professional valuer based on MIWB's own particular circumstances.

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation surplus of the appropriate class in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement of the same asset previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the revaluation surplus relating to the same asset.

On revaluation:

- for assets revalued using a cost valuation approach (e.g. depreciated replacement cost) - accumulated depreciation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross amount and carrying amount, after taking into account accumulated impairment losses'. This is generally referred to as the 'gross method'; and
- for assets revalued using a market or income-based valuation approach - accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are eliminated against the gross amount of the asset prior to restating for valuation. This is generally referred to as the 'net method'.

Infrastructure Revaluations

On revaluation, accumulated depreciation is re-stated proportionately with the change in the carrying amount of the asset and any change in the estimate of remaining useful life. Separately identified components of assets are measured on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

Building Revaluations

On revaluation, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the valued amount of the asset.

(l) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique.

Observable inputs are publicly available data that are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by MIWB include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgements that are not available publicly, but are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Significant unobservable inputs used by MIWB include, but are not limited to, subjective adjustments made to observable data to take into account of the characteristics of MIWB assets/liabilities, internal records of recent construction costs (and/or estimates of such costs) for assets' characteristics/functionality, and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use, or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

All assets and liabilities of MIWB for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisal:

- level 1 – represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- level 2 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- level 3 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

None of MIWB's valuations of assets or liabilities are eligible for categorisation into level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers of assets between fair value hierarchy levels during the period.

More specific fair value information about MIWB's Property, Plant and Equipment is outlined in Note 7.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Employee Benefits

Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave and long service leave are regarded as employee benefits.

Payroll Tax and Worker's Compensation Insurance are a consequence of employing employees, but are not counted in an employee's total remuneration package. They are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as employee related expenses.

Wages, Salaries and Personal Leave

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at the current salary rates.

As MIWB expects such liabilities to be wholly settled within twelve months of reporting date, the liabilities are recognised at undiscounted amounts.

Prior history indicates that on average, personal leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused personal leave entitlements is recognised.

As personal leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Annual Leave

Annual leave is expected to be taken within twelve months. Annual leave owing at 30 June 2022 is recognised at undiscounted values.

Long Service Leave

MIWB has estimated the liability for long service leave at 30 June 2022. A liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The liability has been included in the financial statements as at 30 June 2022.

Superannuation

Employer superannuation contributions are made by MIWB to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when they are incurred.

Key Management Personnel and Remuneration

Key management personnel and remuneration disclosures are made in accordance with FRR3C of the Financial Reporting Requirements for Queensland Government Agencies issued by Queensland Treasury. Refer to Note 3(b) for the disclosures on key management personnel and remuneration.

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except for:

- When the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset, or as part of an item of expense.
- Receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO.

(o) Payables

Trade creditors are recognised when goods are received or services performed and are measured at the agreed purchase/contract price, net of applicable trade and other discounts. Usually payment is settled within thirty (30) days, the amounts owing are unsecured. The carrying amount at 30 June 2022 approximates fair value.

(p) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements necessarily requires the determination and use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions, and management judgements that have the potential to cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Such estimates, judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods as relevant.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a potentially significant effect are outlined in the following financial statement notes:

- Revenue from Contracts with Customers – note 2
- Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment – note 7
- Contingencies – note 16
- Impairment provision on trade receivables and contract assets – note 15

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Financial Instruments

Recognition

Financial instruments are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when MIWB becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Measurement

Financial instruments are measured as follows:

- Receivables - held at amortised cost (refer Note 1(f))
- Payables - held at amortised cost (refer Note 1(o))
- Borrowings - held at amortised cost

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, plus any transaction costs directly attributable, then subsequently held at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of a financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of that instrument.

Borrowings are classified as non-current liabilities to the extent that MIWB has an unconditional right to defer settlement until at least twelve months after reporting date.

MIWB does not enter into transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging. MIWB holds no financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss.

All other disclosures relating to the financial risk management of financial instruments held by MIWB are included in Note 15.

(r) Finance Costs

Finance costs include interest on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings.

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the assets. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(s) Insurance

MIWB's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured through Willis Australia Limited Insurance Brokers, premiums being paid on a risk assessment basis. In addition, MIWB pays premiums to WorkCover Queensland in respect of its obligations for employee compensation.

(t) Authorisation of Financial Statements for issue

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Chair at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

(u) New and Revised Accounting Standards

Any Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued or amended and applicable for the first time in the 2021-22 financial year have been implemented and applied accordingly. Also, MIWB has not voluntarily changed any of its accounting policies, nor has it adopted any Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the 2021-22 period. MIWB will apply these standards and interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement dates.

New and amended standards and interpretations effective during the year

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 Amendments to IFRS 16

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases*. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31 March 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to 30 June 2022. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

These amendments to AASB 16 had no material impact on the financial statements.

Australian Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

The following new/amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued, but are not mandatory for financial year ended 30 June 2022. They have not been adopted in preparing the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022 and MIWB intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the table on the following page.

These standards will likely have no material impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Application date

Amendments to AASB 101- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.

There are four main changes to the classification requirements:

1. The requirement for an 'unconditional' right has been deleted from paragraph 69(d) because covenants in banking agreements would rarely result in unconditional rights;
2. The right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period. If the right to defer settlement is dependent upon the entity complying with specified conditions (covenants), the right to defer only exists at reporting date if the entity complies with those conditions at reporting date;
3. Classification is based on the right to defer settlement, and not intention (paragraph 73); and
4. If a liability could be settled by an entity transferring its own equity instruments prior to maturity (e.g. a convertible bond), classification is determined without considering the possibility of earlier settlement by conversion to equity, but only if the conversion feature is classified as equity under AASB 132.

Annual reporting
periods
beginning
on or after
1 January 2023

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

Introduces a definition of 'accounting estimate', i.e. monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to estimation uncertainty, such as estimating expected credit losses for receivables, or estimating the fair value of an item recognised in the financial statements at fair value.

The amendments clarify that a change in an estimate occurs when there is either a change in a measurement technique or a change in an input.

Annual reporting
periods
beginning
on or after
1 January 2023

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments clarify that the 'initial recognition exemption' does not apply to transactions where an entity recognises an asset and a liability which give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. This could occur, for example, where lessees recognise a right-of-use asset and lease liability for lease transactions, or where an entity recognises decommissioning, restoration and other similar obligations, which form part of a related asset.

Annual reporting
periods
beginning
on or after
1 January 2023

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments.

The amendments that may be relevant to MIWB follow:

1. AASB 9 Financial Instruments
Clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test to assess whether there has been a modification or substantial modification to a financial liability.
2. AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
Costs of fulfilling a contract need to be considered when assessing whether a contract is onerous. The amendment clarifies that costs of fulfilling a contract are costs that relate directly to a contract.

Annual reporting
periods
beginning
on or after
1 January 2022

These amendments to the accounting standards will likely have no material impact on the financial statements.

(v) Other Presentation Matters

Currency and Rounding – Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Comparatives – Comparative information has been restated where necessary to be consistent with disclosures in the current reporting period.

Current/Non-Current Classification – Assets and liabilities are classified as either 'current' or 'non-current' in the Statement of Financial Position and associated notes. Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or MIWB does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date. All other assets and liabilities are classified as 'non-current'.

(w) Commercialisation

Pursuant to the *Water Act 2000*, MIWB was commercialised on 1 October 2000. Commercialisation had a significant impact on MIWB, principally through the implementation of National Competition Policy Reforms.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Water delivery services		
Sale of water	26,426,828	25,999,942
Sale of electricity	1,069,020	1,041,589
	27,495,848	27,041,531
(a) Timing of revenue recognition		
Transferred at a point in time	4,101,203	4,029,922
Transferred over time	23,394,645	23,011,610
	27,495,848	27,041,531
(b) Contracts with Customers		
Glencore Mount Isa Mines Ltd	12,180,003	11,942,654
Mount Isa City Council	11,214,642	11,068,956
Incitec Pivot Ltd	2,992,721	2,931,215
Other	39,462	57,118
Revenue from power sales	1,069,020	1,041,589
	27,495,848	27,041,531
(c) Assets and Liabilities Related to Contracts with Customers		
Trade receivables - refer to Note 6		

Significant judgements in recognising revenue from contracts with customers

MIWB applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

(i) Water delivery services

Identifying performance obligations

There are two types of charges generally detailed in customer contracts, a fixed charge ('stand ready') and consumption charges. MIWB considered whether, from the perspective of the customer, these relate to two separate types of performance obligation (a promise to stand ready to deliver water as and when required and a promise to deliver water) or only one (a promise to deliver water as and when required).

In the case of MIWB's customer contracts, MIWB considered that, from the perspective of the customer, they do not 'benefit' from MIWB standing ready to deliver water, they 'benefit' when water is delivered. Consequently, MIWB considered there is only one type of performance obligation, that of delivering water as and when required.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of delivery of water

MIWB considered how many of this type of performance obligation (to deliver water over the life of the contract) there are, i.e. whether there are multiple performance obligations or a single performance obligation. MIWB considered that the delivery of water meets the criteria to

be satisfied overtime as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of water supplied as MIWB performs. As this is the case, the delivery of water is a provision of a series of goods that is treated as a single performance obligation.

MIWB determined that a time based measure of progress is considered to be the most appropriate basis upon which to recognise revenue given the total volume of water to be delivered is not known.

Determining transaction price

The transaction price in the contract comprise fixed charges, which change over the course of the contract depending on a number of factors (and consequently are, at least in part, variable), and consumption charges, which vary depending on the quantity of water delivered.

MIWB considered whether the consideration needs to be allocated based on relative standalone selling prices. Whilst this allocation method is generally required, MIWB considered the exception for the allocation of variable consideration. In MIWB's case, the fees are linked to the costs to fulfil the obligation through the formulae used to derive the fixed and consumption charges. Consequently, the fees charged (adjusted for the true-up adjustment) meets the allocation objective. Therefore, the variable consideration allocated to each service period is the fixed charges (adjusted for the true-up adjustment (considering the reversal constraint)) plus the consumption charges charged in relation to that period.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

(ii) Sale of water

2 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

Identifying the contract

In addition to providing water delivery services, MIWB also supplies water to Incitec Pivot Ltd under a separate agreement. There are three contracts with the same counterparties and MIWB considered that these are linked contracts and accounted for as if they were one contract.

Identifying performance obligations

MIWB considered the nature of the performance obligation. In this situation, Incitec Pivot Ltd could not benefit from the supply of water without the delivery services nor could it benefit from the delivery services without the supply of water. Consequently, there is only one type of performance obligation, being the supply of water to the delivery point.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of sale of water

Unlike in a contract for water delivery services, the supply of water is a supply of goods. Each quantity of water is a separate performance obligation. As each performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, the performance obligations would not meet the criteria to be treated as a series under AASB 15. The transaction price is therefore allocated across the multiple performance obligations.

Determining transaction price and allocating consideration to the separate performance obligations

The consideration payable under the (linked) contracts includes: fixed fee (for the supply of water) (This is subject to indexation each year and is repriced (to market price) after three years); fixed charges (as in the water delivery contract); consumption (of water delivery services) charges (as in the water delivery contract).

The fixed fee for the supply of water cannot go down. Consequently, there is both a fixed and a variable element to the consideration. Both the fixed and variable consideration are allocated across the performance obligations.

In relation to allocating the variable consideration to the separate performance obligations, the variable element of the fixed fee (indexation and market reviews) and the 'fixed' charge under the water delivery contract (formula driven) do not relate specifically to the volume of water delivered. Consequently, the variable consideration is allocated based on relative standalone selling prices. It is therefore necessary for MIWB to estimate the variable consideration that is highly probable to be received (i.e. limited by the reversal constraint) over the life of the contract. This consideration is then allocated across the performance obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Expenses from Continuing Operations

3a. Employee Expenses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Wages and salaries	2,597,743	1,947,286
Annual leave expense*	(5,160)	21,446
Long service leave expense*	(23,817)	33,574
Board member fees	87,744	76,794
Employer's superannuation contributions*	293,208	209,481

Employee Related Expenses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Worker's compensation premium*	14,837	14,691
Payroll tax*	100,578	77,686
	3,065,133	2,380,959

* Refer to Note 1(m)

The number of employees including both full-time employees and part-time employees measured on a full-time equivalent basis is:	20.5	20.3
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3b. (a) Key executive management personnel and related party disclosures

The directors of MIWB and the key executive management personnel, described as KMP, that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the agency during the 2021-22 and during the 2020-21 financial year (for comparative purposes) were:

Board of Directors

Position	Responsibilities	Appointment authority	Date initially appointed to position (Date appointment ceased)
Chairperson – Mr Steve de Kruijff	Responsible for leading and directing the board, presiding at all meetings attended, for governing the operations of MIWB and reporting and continuous disclosure to the Minister under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .	<i>Water Act 2000</i> section 600,601 and 604	Chairperson: 27/05/2016
Director Ms Lisa Clancy	Responsible for governing the operations of MIWB and reporting and continuous disclosure to the Minister under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .	<i>Water Act 2000</i> section 600 and 604	29/08/2019
Director Mr George Fortune			15/09/2016
Director Ms Karen Read			29/08/2019 (was Independent Chair of Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee from 23/07/2014)
Director Ms Janice Wilson			9/12/2021

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Expenses from Continuing Operations (continued)

3b. (a) Key executive management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

Key Executive Management Personnel

Position	Responsibilities	Current Incumbents	
		Contract classification and appointment authority	Date appointed to position
Chief Executive	The Chief Executive is responsible for the overall financial and operational performance and day-to-day management of MIWB.	Individual Employment Contract	30/05/2022
Finance Manager/Board Secretary	The Finance Manager/Board Secretary is responsible for managing all aspects of corporate accounting, financial management, and business services to ensure good governance of, and to support efficient operations across all functions of MIWB.	Individual Employment Contract	12/02/2009
Commercial Manager	The Commercial Manager is responsible for providing leadership in all aspects of commercial management to drive continual improvement in the quality and value of service delivered by MIWB and establishing commercial management processes and control measures designed to minimise risk and maximise operational performance of contracts.	Individual Employment Contract	30/04/2019
Capital Works Manager	The Capital Works Manager is primarily responsible for delivering a portfolio of capital works for MIWB from project inception through to engineering, construction and handover to operations and to manage capital works projects to ensure the continual improvement of MIWB service delivery.	Individual Employment Contract	22/02/2021
Compliance Manager	The Compliance Manager is responsible to coordinate the creation, review and implementation of policies and procedures that regulate MIWB. The role works closely with the MIWB members supporting Company Secretariat functions, as well as interacting with external auditors on matters related to audits of internal controls and assess potential fraud activity.	Individual Employment Contract	6/09/2021

3b. (b) Remuneration

Remuneration policy for MIWB's key management personnel is set by MIWB. The remuneration and other terms of employment for the key management personnel are specified in employment contracts. The contracts provide for the provision of benefits including use of motor vehicles as a tool of trade.

For 2021-22 year, remuneration of key management personnel was reviewed by MIWB and recommended changes were approved by MIWB.

Remuneration packages for key management personnel comprise the following components:

- Short term employee benefits which include:
 - Base - consisting of base salary, allowances and leave entitlements paid and provided for the entire year or for that part of the year during which the employee occupied the specified position. Amounts disclosed equal the amount expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
 - Non-monetary benefits - consisting of provision of vehicle as a tool of trade together with fringe benefits tax applicable to the benefit.
- Long term employee benefits include long service leave accrued.
- Post employment benefits include superannuation contributions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

- Redundancy payments are not provided for within individual contracts of employment. Contracts of employment provide only for notice periods or payment in lieu of notice on termination, regardless of the reason for termination.

Performance bonuses are not part of the Executive Remuneration package and no performance bonuses were paid during 2020-21 or 2021-22.

Total fixed remuneration is calculated on a 'total cost' basis and includes the base and non-monetary benefits, long term employee benefits and post employment benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Expenses from Continuing Operations (continued)

3b. (b) Remuneration (continued)

Board of Directors' compensation

1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022

Position	Short Term Employee		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Base ⁽¹⁾	Non-Monetary Benefits				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chairperson – Mr Steve de Kruijff	37,000	–	–	3,700	–	40,700
Director – Ms Lisa Clancy	19,500	–	–	1,950	–	21,450
Director – Ms Karen Read	20,000	–	–	2,000	–	22,000
Director – Ms Janice Wilson	10,800	–	–	1,080	–	11,880
Total Remuneration	87,300	–	–	8,730	–	96,030

1 July 2020– 30 June 2021

Position	Short Term Employee		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Base	Non-Monetary Benefits				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chairperson – Mr Steve de Kruijff	37,000	–	–	3,700	–	40,700
Director – Ms Lisa Clancy	19,500	–	–	1,853	–	21,353
Independent Chair of Finance, Audit & Compliance Committee (now Director) – Ms Karen Read	20,000	–	–	1,900	–	21,900
Total Remuneration	76,500	–	–	7,453	–	83,953

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Expenses from Continuing Operations (continued)

3b. (b) Remuneration (continued)

Key Executive Management Personnel compensation

1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022

Position	Short Term Employee Benefits		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Base	Non- Monetary Benefits				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ex-Chief Executive	183,290	7,862	–	33,683	209,798	434,633
Chief Executive	25,769	–	23	2,577	–	28,369
Finance Manager	189,478	–	3,540	18,948	–	211,965
Commercial Manager	219,178	–	1,684	21,918	–	242,780
Capital Works Manager	228,310	–	465	22,831	–	251,606
Compliance Manager	177,108	–	109	16,938	–	194,154
Total Remuneration	1,023,133	7,862	5,820	116,894	209,798	1,363,507

1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021

Position	Short Term Employee Benefits		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Remuneration
	Base	Non- Monetary Benefits				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Executive	289,213	7,475	14,356	23,502	–	334,546
Finance Manager	189,670	–	3,540	18,019	–	211,228
Commercial Manager	219,178	–	946	20,822	–	240,946
Capital Works Manager	80,787	287	89	7,675	–	88,838
Total Remuneration	778,848	7,762	18,931	70,017	–	875,558

3b c) Transactions with Directors' and Director related entities

In the ordinary course of business, under normal terms and conditions and excluding Director remuneration, during the financial year MIWB has dealt with the following entities, which are Director related entities:

- Mount Isa City Council, of which Mr George Fortune was a councillor.

MIWB entered into 13 transactions for the supply of goods and services to director related entities during the year (2020-21: 12 transactions) and 15 transactions for the purchase of goods and services (2020-21: 10 transactions). The aggregate amounts recognised in profit or loss during the year relating to Directors and Director related entities, other than Directors' remuneration, comprise which are listed on the following page.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue		
Water Charges	11,540,595	11,068,956
Expenditure		
Other expenses	2,391	2,893
Supplies & Services – Other	530	9,650

Amounts receivable from and payable to directors and their director related entities at the reporting date comprise:

Receivables		
Trade receivables	959,221	912,650
Payables		
Trade creditors	–	3,990

3. Expenses from Continuing Operations (continued)

3b (d) Transactions with Key Executive Management Personnel and Key Executive Management Personnel Related Entities

The terms and conditions of the transactions with Key Executive Management Personnel were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-Key Executive Management Personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

From time to time, Key Executive Management Personnel of MIWB or their related entities, may purchase goods from MIWB. These purchases are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other employees of MIWB or customers and are trivial or domestic in nature. There are no transactions with Key Executive Management Personnel and their related entities during the period.

3c Supplies and Services

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accounting and secretarial	32,441	26,735
Audit fees – External audit*	53,600	53,600
Audit fees – Internal fees	50,173	102,803
Doubtful debts	–	1,042,489
Professional Services	78,327	105,958
General repairs and maintenance	1,508	5,661
Insurance	294,401	238,243
Legal fees	130,963	143,511
Recruitment and relocation	195,257	98,166
Water testing	128,647	126,838
SunWater – Lake Julius	510,925	472,286
Power costs	4,926,810	4,713,322
Technical services	11,294	21,575
Operating and maintenance	3,981,954	4,030,432
Filtration costs	(1,045)	31,076
Other	444,834	673,541
	10,840,088	11,886,237

* Total audit fees paid to the Queensland Audit Office relating to the 2021-22 financial statements are estimated to be \$56,000 (2021: \$53,600). There are no non-audit services included in this amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

4. Income Tax Expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
(a) Income tax equivalents expense		
Current income tax charges	2,070,403	2,363,040
Deferred income tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary tax differences	(260,806)	(576,374)
Under/(over) provision in prior years	–	(745)
Tax rate change	(718,712)	(1,091,867)
Income tax expense	1,090,885	694,054
Deferred income tax (revenue) expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	8,537	(281,787)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(269,343)	(294,587)
	(260,806)	(576,374)
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax expense calculated per statutory income tax rate		
Profit from operations before income tax expense	7,233,667	6,803,210
Tax at the rate of 25.0% (2021: 26.0%)	1,808,417	1,768,835
Permanent tax differences	1,067	17,831
Under/(over) provision in prior years	–	(745)
Change to corporate tax rate	(718,712)	(1,091,867)
Income tax equivalents expense	1,090,772	694,054
(c) Tax expense relating to items of other comprehensive income		
Deferred Tax		
Net gain/loss on revaluation of property, plant & equipment	1,808,255	337,219
	1,808,255	337,219

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at Bank	22,901,497	22,563,796
Deposits at Queensland Treasury Corporation, at call	333,529	332,048
	23,235,026	22,895,844

6. Receivables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current		
Trade Debtors	2,422,373	3,075,981
Provision for impairment	(1,042,489)	(1,042,489)
Accrued Interest	32,421	14,292
GST Receivable	125,290	150,202
	1,537,594	2,197,985

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Property, Plant & Equipment

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Land		
At fair value	94,877	91,228
	94,877	91,228
Leasehold Land:		
At cost	568,986	568,986
	568,986	568,986
Buildings:		
At fair value	1,320,271	1,182,203
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(804,033)	(726,210)
	516,238	455,992
Infrastructure: Pipelines		
At fair value	171,138,861	163,909,155
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(100,016,156)	(93,663,416)
	71,122,705	70,245,739
Infrastructure: Other		
At fair value	153,948,094	144,216,013
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(79,631,648)	(71,142,612)
	74,316,445	73,073,401
Plant and Equipment Infrastructure:		
At cost	2,332,394	2,098,314
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,258,565)	(1,211,293)
	1,073,829	887,021
Capital work in progress		
At cost	7,309,913	3,719,458
Total	155,002,994	149,041,826

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

Movement in Carrying Amounts

The movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the financial year is summarised as follows:

	Balance at beginning of year	Adjustment s Additions	Disposals	Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	Depreciation expense	Transfers	Carrying amount at end of year
30 June 2022	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land (at fair value)	91,228	—	—	3,649	—	—	94,877
Leasehold improvements on Land (at cost)	568,986	—	—	—	—	—	568,986
Buildings (at fair value)	455,992	—	—	36,007	(16,889)	41,127	516,238
Infrastructure: Pipelines (at fair value)	70,245,739	—	—	2,962,371	(2,085,405)	—	71,122,705
Infrastructure: Other (at fair value)	73,073,401	1,228	(15,121)	4,250,142	(3,613,270)	620,065	74,316,445
Plant and Equipment (at cost)	887,021	—	(34,376)	—	(159,537)	380,722	1,073,830
Capital WIP (at cost)	3,719,458	4,632,368	—	—	—	(1,041,913)	7,309,913
TOTAL	149,041,826	4,633,596	(49,497)	7,252,169	(5,875,101)	—	155,002,993

	Balance at beginning of year	Adjustment s Additions	Disposals	Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	Depreciation expense	Transfers	Carrying amount at end of year
30 June 2021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land (at fair value)	88,571	—	—	2,657	—	—	91,228
Leasehold improvements on Land (at cost)	568,986	—	—	—	—	—	568,986
Buildings (at fair value)	459,108	—	—	13,281	(16,397)	—	455,992
Infrastructure: Pipelines (at fair value)	71,602,778	—	—	520,584	(2,060,891)	183,270	70,245,739
Infrastructure: Other (at fair value)	67,945,771	—	(10,391)	760,392	(3,289,681)	7,667,311	73,073,401
Plant and Equipment (at cost)	833,177	—	(11,680)	—	(163,783)	229,307	887,021
Capital WIP (at cost)	7,491,811	4,307,535	—	—	—	(8,079,888)	3,719,458
TOTAL	148,990,201	4,307,535	(22,071)	1,296,914	(5,530,752)	—	149,041,826

Land & Buildings – fair value hierarchy level 2 both 2021 and 2022

As at 30 June 2018, MIWB completed an independent valuation of its Land and Buildings in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement. A market-based approach has been applied. MIWB engaged AssetVal to undertake an independent valuation of the Land assets. In addition to the formal revaluation of assets in 2018 MIWB applied indices to the 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 asset values in order to appropriately determine their fair value.

The valuation of 31 Carbonate Street Office Building used the Direct Comparison Approach as the Primary method, and the Cost Approach as the Secondary/Check method to determine Fair Value, therefore utilising Level 2 inputs as per AASB 13. The Direct Comparison method involved researching a number of sales in the Mount Isa area, these sales were selected as evidence in determining a fair value. The selection criteria for these sales considered Location, Site Area, Topography, Zoning, Access and Potential Demand.

After determining Fair Value using the Direct Comparison Approach the Cost Approach was used as a secondary/check methodology to the Direct Comparison Approach. The Cost Approach adds the Depreciated Replacement Cost of the site improvements (office building) to a determined land value to arrive at Fair Value. To accomplish this a number of vacant land sales were selected as evidence to determine the land value of the site, allowing for adjustments for factors such as size, location shape and topography. The building replacement cost was obtained from the application of unit rates obtained from cost guides such as Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook while the Depreciation Rate was determined based on age and functionality of the subject building.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

Land & Buildings – fair value hierarchy level 2 both 2021 and 2022 (continued)

After considering both methods side by side, the valuation from the Primary Methodology was adopted for Fair Value of 31 Carbonate Street Office Building. The AASB 13 framework provides multiple methodologies to conduct level 2 and level 3 valuations and sets out that the methodology that allows the most observable data to be utilised in producing the valuation should be adopted as the preferred methodology. As stated above, for the case of 31 Carbonate Street Office Building the methodology was the Direct Comparison Approach.

Leasehold improvement on Land

Leasehold improvement on land is held under perpetual leases and is valued at cost.

Infrastructure: Pipelines & Other – fair value hierarchy level 3 both 2021 and 2022

As at 30 June 2018, MIWB completed an independent valuation of its pipeline and other infrastructure assets in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement. Other infrastructure and pipeline assets have been valued using a cost approach. In undertaking the valuation of the other infrastructure assets, due consideration has been given to the degree of obsolescence (physical, function/technical and economic) associated with each of these assets. MIWB engaged AssetVal to undertake an independent valuation of the fair value of the other and pipeline infrastructure assets. In doing this the valuer adopted the written down current replacement cost approach. Other infrastructure assets revalued included pump stations, storages, treatment facilities, buildings (including laboratories), electrical facilities and R48 facilities. Plant was excluded from the revaluation as were assets at the end of their useful life. In addition to the formal revaluation of assets in 2018 MIWB applied indices to the 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 values in order to appropriately determine their fair value.

Due to the predominantly specialised nature of water infrastructure assets, the valuations have been undertaken on a Cost Approach. The cost approach is deemed a Level 3 input. Under this approach, the following process has been adopted.

Level 3 Significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Pipeline infrastructure assets have been assessed utilising valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable data where possible. Typically, the methodology applied will be determined based on the AASB 13 Input Decision tree. Standard valuation principles dictate that a cost approach method (generally incremental Greenfield) is a suitable primary methodology when assessing assets that have no active market nor has directly applicable income. The major steps in using the cost approach for these assets include:

- Where there is no market, the net current value of an asset is the gross value less accumulated depreciation to reflect the consumed or expired service potential of the asset. Published/available market data for recent projects, and/or published cost guides are utilised to determine the estimated replacement cost (gross value) of the asset, including allowances for preliminary and professional fees. This is considered a Level 2 input.
- A condition assessment is applied, which is based on factors such as the age of the asset, overall condition as noted by the Valuer during inspection, economic and/or functional obsolescence. The condition assessment directly translates to the level of depreciation applied.
- In determining the level of accumulated depreciation for major assets, the Valuer has disaggregated into significant components which exhibit different patterns of consumption (useful lives). The condition assessment is applied on the component basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

Level 3 Significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value (continued)

To calculate the appropriate amount of accumulated depreciation, assets were either subject to a site inspection or an assessment to determine remaining useful life. Where site inspections were conducted (i.e. for sampled visible assets), the assets were allocated a condition assessment, which was used to estimate remaining useful life as tabled below:

Condition rating	Description explanation	Percentage of Life Remaining
1	Near new with no visible deterioration	90-100%
2	Excellent overall condition early stages of deterioration	80-90%
3	Very good overall condition with obvious deterioration evident	70-80%
4	Good overall condition, obvious deterioration, serviceability impaired very slightly	60-70%
5	Fair overall condition, obvious deterioration, some serviceability loss	50-60%
6	Fair to poor overall condition, obvious deterioration, some serviceability loss	40-50%
7	Poor overall condition, obvious deterioration, some serviceability loss, high maintenance costs	30-40%
8	Very poor overall condition, severe deterioration, very high maintenance costs. Consider renewal	20-30%
9	Extremely poor condition, severe serviceability problems, renewal required immediately	10-20%
10	Failed asset, no longer serviceable. Should not remain in service	0-10%

The valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values maximise the use of observable data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specifics. The disclosure of valuation estimates is designed to provide users with an insight into the judgements that have been made in the determination of fair values.

Calculation of Gross Replacement Cost

The replacement cost of the water infrastructure assets was determined by applying the unit rates to each individual asset.

The unit rates applied include all materials, labour and overheads. These unit rates are estimated using information collated from similar recent project costs, direct quotations from suppliers, unit rate databases, indices and Rawlinson's Construction Handbook.

Accumulated Depreciation

An assessment of remaining useful life was made using data supplied by Mount Isa Water Board. An assessment of remaining useful life was made by the Valuer taking into consideration the construction date, evidence of recent repairs or capital works and the surrounding environmental factors.

Impact of Unobservable Inputs

The Valuer has undertaken a sensitivity analysis to observe the impact of unobservable inputs to Fair Value. The analysis is summarised in the following table:

Significant unobservable input	Range of inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fairvalue
Number of Labour Hours	5-100 hr/m ²	The higher the labour hours, the higher the fairvalue
Raw material usage quantities	Varies dependent of type and applications	The higher the usage quantities, the higher the fairvalue
Condition Rating	1-10 as specified	The lower the condition rating, the higher the fairvalue
Remaining useful life	1-200 years	The longer the remaining life, the higher the fairvalue

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

Carrying Amount of Assets Recognised at Fair Value

The Carrying Amount of Property, Plant and Equipment which has been revalued, that would have been recognised had the assets been carried at cost, is set out below:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Land	32,500	32,500
Buildings	775,460	775,460
Infrastructure – Pipelines	38,382,932	38,382,932
Infrastructure – Other	81,459,455	80,839,390
Total	120,650,347	120,030,282

8. Leases

MIWB has a perpetual lease of a piece of land from the Department of Resources that is used for a pipeline. As the arrangement is perpetual, MIWB determined the estimated useful life of the pipeline as a reasonable basis of lease term which is 80 years.

MIWB does not have lease contracts with lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Accounting policy

From 1 July 2019, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability was recognised by MIWB.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by MIWB under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if MIWB is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects MIWB exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases that relate to properties, MIWB's incremental borrowing rate is used, which is based on Queensland Treasury Corporation's fixed loan borrowing rate.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

MIWB's right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Reconciliation of movement of right-of-use asset	\$
Opening balance – 1 July 2020	108,360
Depreciation expense	(1,620)
Re-assessments	19,617
Closing balance – 30 June 2021	126,357
Opening Balance – 1 July 2021	126,357
Depreciation expense	(1,617)
Re-assessments	(228)
Closing balance – 30 June 2022	124,512

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

9. Payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current Liabilities		
Trade creditors	927,300	1,088,210
Other creditors	83,768	98,091
Accruals*	4,959,861	5,868,960
Dividends payable**	4,914,678	4,887,325
	10,885,606	11,942,587

* Included in Accruals is a disputed amount invoiced for electricity by Mount Isa Mines that is unpaid (\$3,989,483). MIWB does not know what the final amount to be paid will be given the dispute has not been settled. However, an associated amount of water revenue charged to Mount Isa Mines, and unpaid, has been fully impaired.

** On 3 May 2022, MIWB wrote a letter to the Minister for Regional Development and Manufacturing and Minister for Water recommending the payment of a dividend to the State for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 based on 80% of NPAT as per section 660(3) of the *Water Act 2000*. The Minister approved dividend recommendation in a letter dated 28 June 2022.

10. Other Financial Liabilities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current		
Loans – Queensland Treasury Corporation	321,080	306,993
	321,080	306,993
Non-Current		
Loans – Queensland Treasury Corporation	253,903	576,091
	253,903	576,091
Total Financial Liabilities	574,982	883,084

No assets have been pledged as security for any liabilities.

All borrowings are in \$AUD denominated amounts and carried at amortised cost. No interest has been capitalised during the current or comparative reporting period. The repayment date for the QTC loan is March 2024. There have been no defaults or breaches of the loan agreements during the period.

Principal and interest repayments are made quarterly in arrears with interest rates being 4.676%.

Queensland Treasury Corporation advises that the amount to be repaid is the market value of the debt which is \$583,987 (2021 \$938,402). Market Value at a relevant time reflects the remaining cash flows required to repay the debt, valued at the current market rate of interest at the time which equates to the amount that would be required at any point in time to be repaid, to extinguish the debt outstanding at that time.

It is the intention of MIWB to hold all its borrowings for their full term and as such there is no fair value adjustment required to be made to the carrying amount of the borrowings.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

11. Current and Deferred Tax

	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS		
Non-current		
Deferred tax asset comprises:		
Employee benefits	55,256	65,231
Accrued expenses	14,000	13,936
Provisions: Other	260,623	271,047
Legal fees	2,081	2,164
Lease liability	31,912	33,349
Deferred income	31,828	34,677
Deferred tax asset	395,700	420,406
LIABILITIES		
Non-current		
Deferred tax liability comprises:		
Property, Plant & Equipment	19,910,960	19,106,929
Net deferred tax liability	19,515,260	18,686,523

12. Other Liabilities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current		
Lease liability	614	600
Non-current		
Grants received in advance	127,311	133,374
Lease liability	127,036	127,666
	254,347	261,039
	254,961	261,639

13. Asset Revaluation Surplus

The asset revaluation surplus represents the net effect of upward and downward revaluations of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

	Balance at beginning of year	Revaluation Increments	Revaluation Decrements	Impairment Losses through equity	Impairment reversals through equity	Balance at end of year
30 June 2022	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	41,216	2,737	—	—	—	43,953
Buildings	9,828	27,005	—	—	—	36,833
Infrastructure	71,297,253	5,379,903	—	—	—	76,677,155
Plant & Equipment	76,253	—	—	—	—	76,253
Total	71,424,550	5,409,645	—	—	—	76,834,194

	Balance at beginning of year	Revaluation Increments	Revaluation Decrements	Impairment Losses through equity	Impairment reversals through equity	Balance at end of year
30 June 2021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	39,250	1,966	—	—	—	41,216
Buildings	—	9,828	—	—	—	9,828
Infrastructure	70,359,743	937,510	—	—	—	71,297,253
Plant & Equipment	76,253	—	—	—	—	76,253
Total	70,475,246	949,304	—	—	—	71,424,550

Revaluation increments and decrements above are disclosed net of tax.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

14. Cashflow Information

	2022	2021
Reconciliation of Profit to Net Cash from Operating Activities	\$	\$
Profit after income tax	6,142,895	6,109,157
Non-cash items		
Depreciation	5,854,724	5,530,752
Depreciation – Right-Of-Use Asset	1,617	1,620
Loss on write off	–	–
Revaluation decrement	–	–
Profit on Sale of Asset	(71,479)	(65,820)
Movement in Operating Assets and Liabilities	11,927,757	11,575,709
Receivables	653,608	822,107
Interest Receivable	(18,125)	10,998
GST Receivables	24,912	5,291
Prepayments	(2,576)	(16,333)
Payables	(1,121,670)	241,785
Annual Leave	15,751	20,599
Long Service Leave	(45,617)	33,574
Deferred Income	–	12,475
Deferred Tax including tax effect of revaluations	(1,013,893)	(1,586,357)
Provision for Taxes	(424,283)	(323,725)
Net cash from operating activities	9,995,864	10,796,123

Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

		Non-Cash Charges		Cash Flows			
	Closing Balance 2021	Transfers to/ (from) other Queensland Government Entities	New Leases Acquired	Other	Cash Received	Cash Repayments	Closing Balance 2022
2022	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Borrowings	883,084	–	–	–	–	308,102	574,982
Lease liability	128,266	–	–	616	–	–	127,650
Dividends Payable	4,887,325	–	–	4,914,678	–	4,887,325	4,914,678
Total	5,898,675	–	–	4,914,061	–	5,195,427	5,617,310

		Non-Cash Charges		Cash Flows			
	Closing Balance 2020	Transfers to/ (from) other Queensland Government Entities	New Leases Acquired	Other	Cash Received	Cash Repayments	Closing Balance 2021
2021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Borrowings	1,177,225	–	–	–	–	294,141	883,084
Lease liability	109,728	–	–	20,298	–	1,760	128,266
Dividends Payable	4,121,396	–	–	4,887,325	–	4,121,396	4,887,325
Total	5,408,349	–	–	4,907,623	–	4,417,297	5,898,675

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

15. Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

MIWB's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, and loans from Queensland Treasury Corporation.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for operations.

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the entity's risk management objectives and policies. It has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to MIWB's Finance Manager. MIWB's risk management policies and objectives are designed to minimise the potential impacts of these risks on the results of MIWB where such impacts may be material. MIWB receives monthly reports from the Finance Manager through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets. The entity's internal auditors also review the risk management policies and processes and report their findings to the Audit and Finance Committee.

MIWB does not have any derivative instruments at financial year end.

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the Statement of Financial Position.

i) Financial Risk Management

MIWB's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks - interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. All financial risk is managed by the Finance Section under policies approved by MIWB. MIWB provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

MIWB measures risk exposure using a variety of methods as follows:

Risk Exposure	Measurement Method
Credit risk	Ageing analysis, earnings at risk
Liquidity risk	Cash flow analysis
Market risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis

ii) Credit Risk Exposure

Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where MIWB may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation. MIWB's credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each asset class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets (inclusive of any provision for impairment) as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

There is concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables as MIWB has a small number of customers. MIWB policy is that water sales are only made to eligible customers.

MIWB has four key customers which operate in the West Queensland region. As such there is some concentration of trade receivables. The individual most material trade receivable balance at 30 June 2022 is \$2,092,278, which represents 59.8 per cent of the total trade receivables at reporting date (2021 \$2,014,314 and 61.76 per cent).

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by MIWB.

MIWB manages credit risk through the use of a credit management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to credit default by ensuring that MIWB invests in secure assets and monitors all funds owned on a timely basis. Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Trade receivables and contract assets

MIWB uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for customers that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on MIWB's historical observed default rates. MIWB will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

15. Financial Instruments (continued)

ii) Credit Risk Exposure (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and expected credit losses is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions.

No provision for expected credit loss has been recognised on the basis of historical default rates, forward looking information and materiality as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022.

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the situation where MIWB may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets.

MIWB is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its payables and borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation for capital works. The borrowings are based on Queensland Government's gazetted floating rate.

MIWB manages liquidity risk through the use of a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring MIWB has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.

The following table sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by MIWB. It represents the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows relating to the liabilities and the repayment of the principal amount outstanding at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts in the Statement of Financial Position.

	Note	2022 Payable in			Total
		< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Financial liabilities		\$	\$	\$	\$
Payables	9	10,885,606	–	–	10,885,606
Other financial liabilities – QTC Borrowings	10	321,080	253,903	–	574,982
Total		11,206,686	253,903	–	11,460,589

	Note	2021 Payable in			Total
		< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Financial liabilities		\$	\$	\$	\$
Payables	9	11,942,587	–	–	11,942,587
Other financial liabilities – QTC Borrowings	10	306,993	576,091	–	883,084
Total		12,249,581	576,091	–	12,825,671

iv) Market Risk

MIWB does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed directly to commodity price changes or other market prices. MIWB is exposed to interest rate risk through its borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation and cash deposits in interest bearing accounts. MIWB does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

15. Financial Instruments (continued)

v) Interest Rate Risk

The MIWB's exposure to interest rate risk, is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on a report similar to that which may be provided to management, depicting the outcome to profit or loss and equity if interest rates would change by +/- 1% from the year-end rates applicable to MIWB's financial assets and liabilities. With all other variables held constant, MIWB would have a surplus and equity increase/(decrease) of \$232,350 (2021: \$228,958). This is mainly attributable to MIWB's exposure to variable interest rates on Cash and cash equivalents and variable interest rates on its borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation.

	2022 Interest Rate Risk				
	Carrying Amount	-1%		+1%	
		Profit or Loss	Equity	Profit or Loss	Equity
Financial Instruments	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	23,235,026	(232,350)	(232,350)	232,350	232,350
Potential Impact on Profit and Equity		(232,350)	(232,350)	232,350	232,350

MIWB's sensitivity to interest has decreased in the current period due to increases in cash.

	2021 Interest Rate Risk				
	Carrying Amount	-1%		+1%	
		Profit or Loss	Equity	Profit or Loss	Equity
Financial Instruments	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	22,895,844	(228,958)	(228,958)	228,958	228,958
Potential Impact on Profit and Equity		(228,958)	(228,958)	228,958	228,958

Fair Value

MIWB does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value.

The fair value of trade receivables and payables is assumed to approximate the value of the original transaction, less any provision for impairment, as recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

The fair value of Borrowings is notified by the Queensland Treasury Corporation. It is calculated using discounted cash flow analysis and the effective interest rate (refer Note 10) and is disclosed below:

	2022		2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost – QTC Borrowings	574,982	763,784	883,084	938,402
Total	574,982	763,784	883,084	938,402

16. Contingencies

At the date of this report, there are no known contingent liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Budget vs Actual Comparison

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Variance Notes	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2022 \$	Variance \$	Variance % of Budget
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Revenue					
Revenue from contracts with customers	1	27,747,789	27,495,848	(251,941)	(0.9%)
Interest	2	64,000	89,431	25,431	39.7%
Other revenue	3	6,000	9,630	3,630	60.5%
Total revenue		27,817,789	27,594,909	(222,880)	(0.8%)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		–	71,479	–	NA
Total income from continuing operations		27,817,789	27,666,388	(151,401)	(0.5%)
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Employee expenses	4	(1,815,800)	(3,065,133)	(1,249,333)	68.8%
Supplies and services	5	(11,988,377)	(10,840,088)	1,148,289	(9.6%)
Depreciation and amortisation		(5,731,053)	(5,875,101)	(144,048)	2.5%
Depreciation – Right-Of-Use Asset		–	(1,617)	–	NA
Finance/borrowing costs		(35,000)	(34,456)	544	(1.6%)
Lease interest		–	(2,917)	–	NA
Revaluation decrement		–	–	–	NA
Other expenses		(721,345)	(613,408)	107,937	(15.0%)
Losses					
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment		–	–	–	NA
Total expenses from continuing operations		(20,291,574)	(20,432,721)	(141,146)	0.7%
Operating results from continuing operations before income tax		7,526,214	7,233,667	(292,547)	(3.9%)
Income tax expense		(2,069,543)	(1,090,772)	978,771	47.3%
Operating results from continuing operations after income tax		5,456,671	6,142,896	686,225	12.6%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Operating Result:					
Increase (decrease) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		–	5,409,645	5,409,645	NA
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	5,409,645	5,409,645	NA
Total comprehensive income		5,456,671	11,552,541	6,095,870	111.7%

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Budget vs Actual Comparison (continued)

Statement of Financial Position

	Variance Notes	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2022 \$	Variance \$	Variance % of Budget
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	22,197,728	23,235,026	1,037,298	4.7%
Receivables	7	3,779,327	1,537,594	(2,241,733)	(59.3%)
Other current assets		299,753	31,666	(268,087)	(89.0%)
Total current assets		26,276,808	24,804,286	(1,472,522)	(5.6%)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment		147,331,490	155,002,994	7,671,504	5.2%
Right-of-use asset		–	124,512	(124,512)	NA
Total non-current assets		173,608,298	155,127,505	7,546,992	5.1%
Total assets		173,808,298	179,931,792	6,323,494	3.6%
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Payables		5,005,425	5,970,929	965,504	19.3%
Accrued employee benefits		120,687	166,291	45,604	37.8%
Dividend payable		4,364,855	4,914,678	–	NA
Other financial liabilities		322,188	321,080	(1,109)	(0.3%)
Tax liabilities		559,909	(107,442)	(667,351)	(119.2%)
Other liabilities		–	614	614	NA
Total current liabilities		10,373,064	11,266,149	343,262	3.3%
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accrued employee benefits		100,000	54,732	(45,268)	(45.3%)
Other financial liabilities		251,663	253,903	2,240	0.9%
Deferred tax liabilities	8	19,935,661	19,515,260	(420,401)	(2.1%)
Other liabilities		236,667	254,347	17,680	7.5%
Total non-current liabilities		20,523,991	20,078,242	(445,749)	(2.2%)
Total liabilities		30,897,055	31,344,391	(102,487)	(0.3%)
Net assets		142,711,243	148,587,401	5,876,158	4.1%
EQUITY					
Contributed equity		30,430,390	30,430,390	–	0.0%
Accumulated surplus		41,805,607	41,322,816	(482,791)	(2.1%)
Asset revaluation surplus		70,475,246	76,834,194	6,358,948	9.0%
Total equity		142,711,243	148,587,401	5,876,158	4.1%

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Budget vs Actual Comparison (continued)

Statement of Cash Flow

	Variance Notes	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2022 \$	Variance \$	Variance % of Budget
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Inflows:					
Receipts from customers		27,195,166	28,149,456	954,290	3.5%
Interest received		64,000	71,306	7,306	11.4%
Other revenue		–	2,599	2,599	NA
GST per budget	9	32,010	–	(32,010)	(100.0%)
GST input tax credits from ATO	9	–	11,606,093	1,606,093	NA
GST received from customers	9	–	117,447	117,447	NA
Outflows:					
Employee expenses		(1,815,800)	(3,094,999)	(1,279,199)	70.4%
Supplies and services	5	(13,578,927)	(12,014,438)	1,564,489	(11.5%)
Finance/borrowing costs		(35,000)	(34,991)	9	0.0%
Other expenses		(721,345)	(613,408)	107,937	(15.0%)
GST paid to suppliers	9	–	(1,579,049)	(1,579,049)	NA
GST remitted to ATO	9	–	(119,579)	(119,579)	NA
Income taxes paid		(1,874,550)	(2,494,574)	(619,924)	33.1%
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		9,265,454	9,995,864	730,410	7.9%
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Inflows:					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		–	105,855	105,855	NA
Outflows:					
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(5,687,614)	(4,567,110)	1,226,359	(19.7%)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(5,687,614)	(4,461,255)	1,226,369	(21.6%)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Outflows:					
Repayment of loans		(307,553)	(308,102)	(549)	0.2%
Loans received		–	–	–	NA
Payment of lease liability		–	–	–	NA
Dividends paid		(4,460,025)	(4,887,325)	(427,300)	9.8%
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(4,767,578)	(5,195,427)	(427,849)	9.0%
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,189,738)	339,182	1,528,920	(128.5%)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		23,387,466	22,895,844	(491,622)	(2.1%)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	22,197,728	23,235,026	1,037,298	4.7%

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Budget vs Actual Comparison (continued)

Explanations of Major Variances

Statement of Comprehensive Income

1. Actuals are lower than budget due to pricing true-ups.
2. Actuals are higher than budget due to higher than forecast interest rates.
3. Actuals are higher than budget due to higher than budgeted miscellaneous income.
4. Actuals are higher than budget due to lower than budgeted capitalised labour and termination benefits.
5. Actuals are lower than budget due to lower than budgeted corporate costs due to COVID-19.

Statement of Financial Position

6. Actuals are higher than budget due to lower than budgeted capital spend.
7. Actuals are lower than budget due to pricing true-ups.
8. Actuals are lower than budget due end of year tax adjustments.

Statement of Cash Flows

9. For budgeting purposes GST is not split between the categories reported in the financial statements.

Certificate of the Mount Isa Water Board

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62 (1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (the Act), section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements. In accordance with Section 62(1)(b) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- a) The prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects;
- b) The statements have been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Mount Isa Water Board for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and of the financial position of the Mount Isa Water Board as at the end of that year.

We acknowledge responsibility under section 7 and section 11 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.



Steve de Kruijff
Chairperson



Bill Esteves
Chief Executive Officer

Dated 26th day of August 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Mount Isa Water Board

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Mount Isa Water Board. In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
- b) complies with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including summaries of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the management certificate.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

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

Other Information

Other information comprises financial and non-financial information (other than the audited financial report) in the entity's annual report.

The Board is responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the entity for the financial report

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board is also responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the entity or to otherwise cease operations.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. This is not done for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls, but allows me to express an opinion on compliance with prescribed requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the entity.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the entity's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. I base my conclusions

on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Statement

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2022:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, any other Act and the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the entity's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.



Vaughan Stemmett
as delegate of the Auditor-General

31 August 2022

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Glossary

ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011)	Glencore	Glencore completed a merger with Xstrata in May 2013 and the local mining operator is now known as Mount Isa Mines, a Glencore Company
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council	Lake Julius	Owned and operated by Sunwater, a government-owned corporation
Blue-green algae	A naturally occurring type of bacteria known as “Cyanobacteria” found in rivers, lakes, damp soil, tree trunks and hot springs. Some species of BGA have the potential to produce toxins.	Lake Moondarra	Owned by Mount Isa Mines Limited as resource operations licence holder
Board	The Board of Directors of Mount Isa Water Board	MIWB	Mount Isa Water Board, as the Statutory Corporate entity
DRDMW	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	MICC	Mount Isa City Council
DWQMP	Drinking Water Quality Management Plan	ML	Megalitre (one million litres)
EBIT	Earnings before Interest and Tax	R48 Reserve	R48 Water and Recreation Reserve
FTE	Full Time Equivalent (employee)	RTI	Right to Information relating to the <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
		Sunwater	The government-owned corporation operating under that name
		Water Act	<i>Water Act 2000 (Qld)</i> as amended

Government Body Summary

Mount Isa Water Board

Act or instrument	<i>Water Act 2000 (Qld)</i>
Functions	Principally the ownership, management, operation and maintenance of treatment plants, pipelines and other bulk water distribution infrastructure and dam recreational areas and any other occupation incidental thereto.
Achievements	Delivered a safe and reliable supply of water, sustaining life and industry in the Mount Isa Region. Invested \$4.6 million in capital works to sustain the long-term reliability of the system. Delivered on our commercial imperative with a dividend return for the Queensland Government to reinvestment in Queensland and in Mount Isa.
Financial reporting	Financial results are presented in the financial statements. MIWB is not exempt from a financial statement audit by the Auditor-General

Remuneration

Position	Name	Meetings/ sessions attendance	Approved annual, sessional or daily fee	Approved sub- committee fees if applicable	Actual fees received ⁽¹⁾
Chair	Steven de Kruijff	Board: 11 Audit Committee: 10	\$35,000	\$2,000	\$40,700
Director	Lisa Clancy	Board: 11 Audit Committee: 11	\$17,500	\$2,000	\$21,450
Director	George Fortune	Board: 10 Audit Committee: 10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director	Karen Read	Board: 10 Audit Committee: 10	\$17,500	\$2,500	\$22,000
Director	Janice Wilson	Board: 5 ⁽²⁾ Audit Committee: 5 ⁽²⁾	\$17,500	\$2,000	\$11,800
No. scheduled meetings/sessions	Board: 11 Audit Committee: 11				
Total out of pocket expenses	\$13,524 (primarily airfares and accommodation)				

(1) Actual fees received include approved fees plus superannuation

(2) Ms. Janice Wilson was appointed as a Director to the Board of Directors and a Member of the Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee (FACC) on 9 December 2021. Ms Wilson attended all eligible Board and FACC Meetings since commencement with MIWB.

Annual report compliance checklist

Summary of requirement		Basis for requirement	Annual report reference
Letter of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant Minister/s 	ARRs – section 7	(ii)
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table of contents 	ARRs – section 9.1	(iii)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glossary 		60
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public availability 	ARRs – section 9.2	(i)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpreter service statement 	<i>Queensland Government Language Services Policy</i> ARRs – section 9.3	(i)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copyright notice 	<i>Copyright Act 1968</i> ARRs – section 9.4	(i)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Licensing 	<i>QGEA – Information Licensing</i> ARRs – section 9.5	(i)
General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory Information 	ARRs – section 10.1	1-3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery of Government changes 	ARRs – section 10.2, 31 and 32	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency role and main functions 	ARRs – section 10.2	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating environment 	ARRs – section 10.3	10
Non-financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government's objectives for the community 	ARRs – section 11.1	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other whole-of-government plans / specific initiatives 	ARRs – section 11.2	N/A to MIWB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency objectives and performance indicators 	ARRs – section 11.3	5-6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency service areas and service standards 	ARRs – section 11.4	1
Financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of financial performance 	ARRs – section 12.1	18-19
Governance – management and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational structure 	ARRs – section 13.1	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive management 	ARRs – section 13.2	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities) 	ARRs – section 13.3	61
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector Ethics 	<i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> ARRs – section 13.4	11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights 	<i>Human Rights Act 2019</i> ARRs – section 13.5	12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland public service values 	ARRs – section 13.6	3
Governance – risk management and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk management 	ARRs – section 14.1	16-17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit committee 	ARRs – section 14.2	14
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal audit 	ARRs – section 14.3	16-17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External scrutiny 	ARRs – section 14.4	16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information systems and recordkeeping 	ARRs – section 14.5	16

Summary of requirement		Basis for requirement	Annual report reference
Governance – human resources	• Strategic workforce planning and performance	ARRs – section 15.1	11
	• Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment	Directive No.04/18 <i>Early Retirement, Redundancy and Retrenchment</i> ARRs – section 15.2	N/A to MIWB
Open Data	• Statement advising publication of information	ARRs – section 16	17
	• Consultancies	ARRs – section 33.1	data.qld.gov.au
	• Overseas travel	ARRs – section 33.2	data.qld.gov.au
	• Queensland Language Services Policy	ARRs – section 33.3	data.qld.gov.au
Financial statements	• Certification of financial statements	FAA – section 62 FPMS – sections 38, 39 and 46 ARRs – section 17.1	60
	• Independent Auditor's Report	FAA – section 62 FPMS – section 46 ARRs – section 17.2	61

FAA *Financial Accountability Act 2009*

FPMS *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*

ARRs Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies

This annual report is available for viewing or download from www.mountisawater.qld.gov.au/ourdata/corporate-documents

