

Budget 2025/26

ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

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2025/2026 Budget Report from Chief Financial Officer

The 2025/2026 budget has been focussed on maintaining existing services whilst managing the impacts of escalating infrastructure costs and balancing cost of living pressures which continue to impact the community.

Land revaluations have resulted in overall land valuation increases of around 36% across the region since the last revaluation in 2022. Council has worked on minimising the impacts of the valuations on the rating of residential properties, with considerable reductions in the rate in the dollar of between 17% and 24%, compared to the previous year's rates, whilst still generating an overall revenue increase of 3% on last year.

Large increases in valuations of non-residential properties have resulted in Council implementing rate capping to a maximum of 20% on Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural rating categories. Valuation increases in non-residential categories were substantial and as a result, capping has been introduced to these categories, in order to soften the impact of rating increases. Rate increases are generally inevitable for Council to maintain consistent levels of service to the community, given the significant reliance on the rate revenue of the Region in the provision of existing services, which have been subject to various cost escalations in recent years.

Increases to Utility Charges have been maintained in line with operating costs with a 4% increase to both Water and Sewerage Utility Charges and a 7.8% increase to Waste Utility Charges. Council has not increased the Road Levy and the Natural Environment Levy, which have not changed since 2021/2022.

2025/2026 Budget Key Points

Operating Budget key highlights

- Small surplus achieved
- Overall general rate revenue increase on residential rating categories of 3%
- Reduced rate in the dollar applied to residential rating categories
- 20% rate capping applied to some non-residential rating categories with large fluctuations in valuations
- No reduction to Council services
- \$18.2 million for prompt payment discounts – maintained at 10% on Rates & Charges
- \$1.8 million in concessions to pensioners (Council remission)

Capital Budget key highlights

- \$10.8 million on various Airport capital projects, including airside and landside upgrades, completion of the solar installation, which will be offset by \$1.1 million in capital grant funding
- Council fleet renewal program - \$10 million

- \$5.6 million in Parks renewals and upgrades, including new playgrounds and renewals, landscaping and irrigation renewals, pathway renewals and Rockhampton Zoo enclosure renewals
- \$2.7 million on continuing works on the North Rockhampton Sporting Precinct, with offsetting funding in 2025/2026 of \$2.5 million
- \$21 million in Facilities renewals and upgrades, including works at cemeteries, community and Council facilities and amenities, libraries, Showgrounds, Council Depots, tennis courts, swimming pools and Pilbeam Theatre, which will be offset by \$5.7 million in capital grant funding
- \$3.4 million in Waste Management capital works
- Continuation of the Mount Morgan Water Security Pipeline Project with the majority of works to be completed during 2025/2026 - \$18 million, with offsetting funding in 2025/2026 of \$2.5 million
- Continued works on the North Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plant - \$17.2 million, with remaining works planned to be completed in 2026/2027
- Continued works on the Gracemere and South Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plan (including Diversion Pipeline and Transfer Pumpstation) - \$12.2 million with longer term works amounting to \$148.2 million in future years
- Continuation of Barrage Refurbishment works - \$1 million, with \$12.5 million allocated for longer term works
- Fitzroy River Water capital program - \$14.1 million offset by \$2.8 million in capital income
- \$39.7 million on road renewal, upgrades and rehabilitation program, offset by \$23.2 million in capital income

Key Financial Information

Council's Operational Budget

The final budgeted position for the 2025/2026 financial year is a small surplus of \$475,000. This is the first forecast surplus position since the 2019/2020 budget was adopted.

Operational Revenue

Council's operating revenue budget for 2025/2026 is \$291.7 million, which has increased by 7% from 2024/2025.

Rates and charges represent 72% of Council's total operating income. Net rates and charges have increased by 3.74% overall from 2024/2025. Council has aimed to minimise rate increases, particularly taking into consideration the valuation increases, however in order to maintain existing levels of service an increase is warranted.

The typical Rockhampton residential ratepayer has been impacted by an increase of 0.6368% to the total rates levied. This is made up of the following changes per line item on the rate notice:

Rate or Charge	Amount
General Rates (Category 10 Rate in the Dollar)	-4.3%

Rate or Charge	Amount
Water Access	4.0%
Waste	7.8%
Sewer Access	4.0%
Road Levy	0.0%
Natural Environment Levy	0.0%
State Govt Emergency Management Levy (EML)	0.0%
Overall typical residential Rockhampton ratepayer increase	0.66%

Typical Rockhampton residential ratepayer detail:

Category 10	2024/2025 Rates	2025/2026 Rates	Annual Variation \$	Annual Variation %
Average Valuation	\$119,800	\$138,000		
Rate in the dollar	\$0.013656	\$0.011269	-\$0.002387	-17.5%
General Rate	\$1,636.09	\$1,565 (min. gen.)	-\$71.09	-4.3%
Charges:				
Water Access	\$554.00	\$576.00	\$22.00	4.0%
Waste	\$541.00	\$583.00	\$42.00	7.8%
Sewer Access	\$892.00	\$928.00	\$36.00	4.0%
Road Levy	\$460.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	0%
Env Levy	\$55.00	\$55.00	\$0.00	0%
EML	\$243.40	\$243.40	\$0.00	0%
Total Charges	\$2,745.40	\$2,845.40	\$100.00	3.6%
Total Levy	\$4,381.49	\$4,410.40	\$28.91	0.66%

Council's fees and charges make up 17% of Council's total operational revenue and represents an increase from 2024/2025 of 20%. The fees and charges are reviewed annually as part of the budget process and schedule of fees and charges for 2025/2026 was adopted by Council on 27 May 2025.

Operational Expenses

Council's operating expense budget for 2025/2026 is \$291.3 million, which represents an increase of 6.4% from 2024/2025. Increases in expenditure are the result of maintaining existing levels of service, whilst absorbing the impacts of cost increases in areas such as the maintenance of Council's major infrastructure assets, as well as rises in insurance, wages, materials, fuel, chemicals and construction costs.

There has also been a significant increase in depreciation expense in 2025/2026 due to continued rising infrastructure costs and the valuation of major infrastructure assets. Council's depreciation expenses will be just under \$88 million in 2025/2026, an increase of almost \$8 million from 2024/2025.

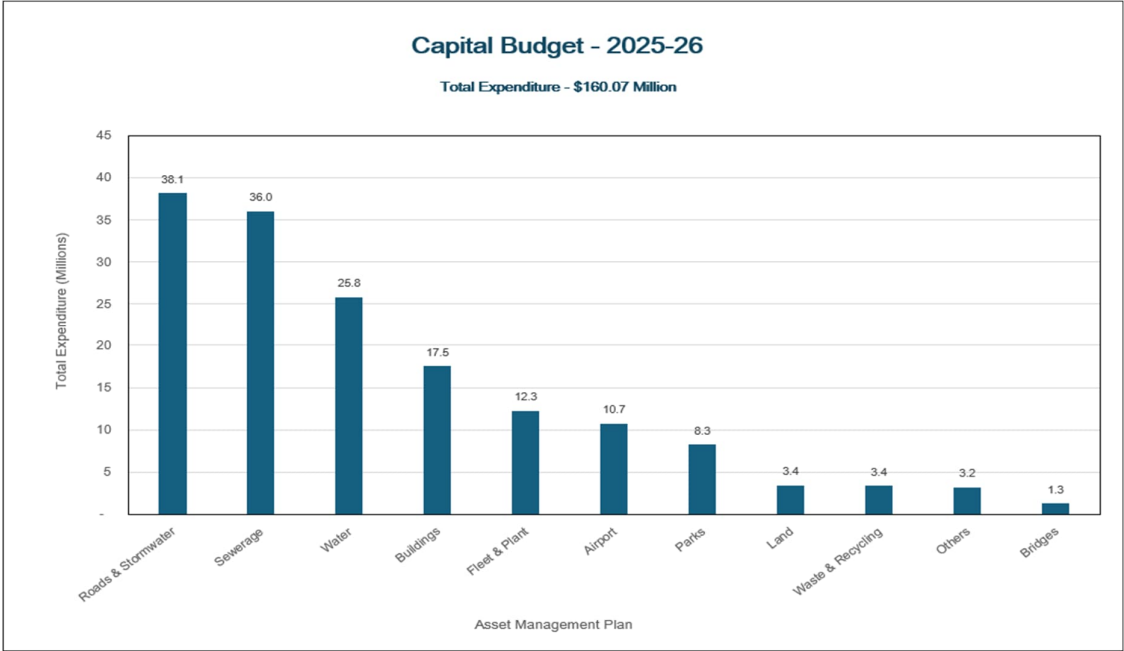
Capital Program

In recent years, Council's capital program of expenditure has reached unprecedented amounts, requiring significant borrowings to fund the program. Due to large underspends on the capital program over the last several years, steps have been taken to set a more realistic

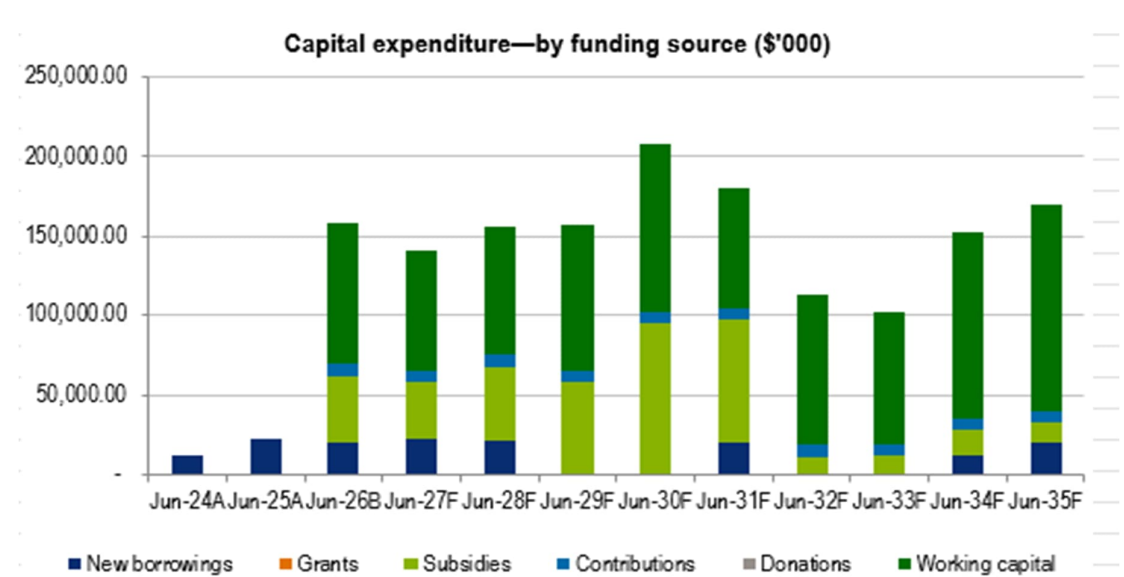
and achievable capital expenditure budget. A review was completed during 2024/2025 on the average annual capital spends of the past few years and targets have now been set for annual capital expenditure, ensuring more sustainable forecasting, resulting in the alteration to the timing of borrowings and improved alignment of cash flow forecasts.

Council's capital program for 2025/2026 has capital expenditure at \$160.1 million and capital revenue at \$49.3 million. Future forecasts reflect a reduced annual expenditure amount, but still aiming to deliver over \$1.5 billion in capital expenditure over the next 10 years. The focus of Council's capital program continues to be major infrastructure upgrades and augmentation to support future development and growth of the region.

The Capital Expenditure program across the asset classes is represented below:



The funding for the 2025/2026 capital program is a mix of grants and subsidies (\$42 million), loan borrowings (\$20 million), capital income (\$7.3 million) and Council's cash (\$89.1 million).



Strategy for Debt

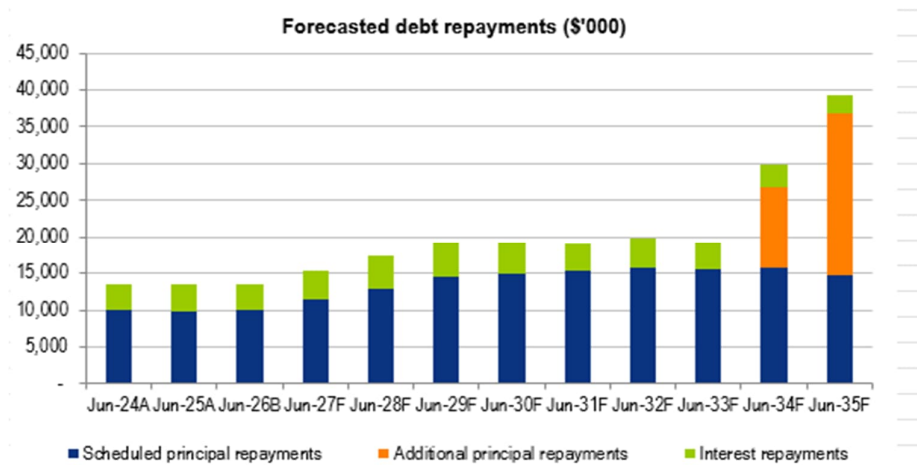
The review of the future capital expenditure program has altered the timing and quantum of borrowings Council will require over the forecast ten-year period. Council now requires less borrowings than identified in previous adopted budgets, due to the changed patterns of capital expenditure.

The current weighted average interest rate of Council's existing debt is 2.86% (31 May 2025). Inflationary pressures continue to increase the cost of debt, therefore a reduction in future borrowings will have a positive impact on these debt costs.

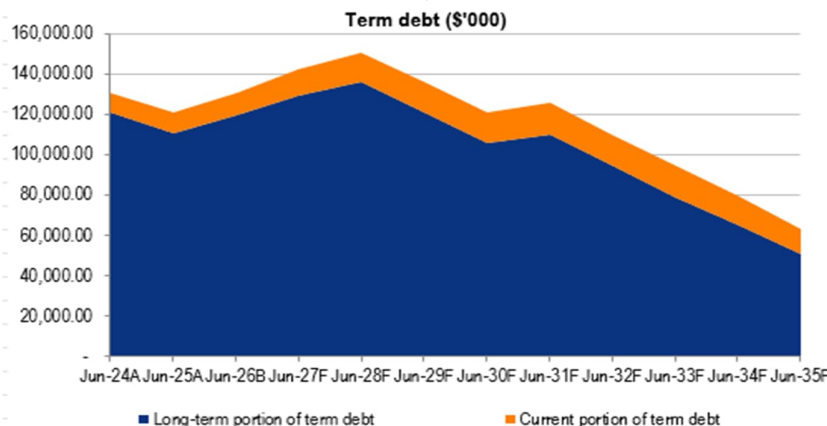
Council received approval for \$42 million in borrowings in 2024/2025, however there was no requirement to draw down any of this amount due to the underspend in Council's capital works program. This has ultimately contributed to savings in the cost of debt.

To assist further in managing future cash flows and reduce the reliance of borrowings, Council has an approved \$30 million Working Capital Facility now in place.

The following graph depicts how the repayment of debt gradually increases over the next 10 years; however, it is now at a more manageable level than previously forecast debt requirements.



The following graph shows the proportion of loan principal that is being repaid each year. As evidenced from the revised borrowings program, there is a focus on reducing down debt over time, with the debt service ratio improving over the ten years.



Council's future borrowings are formally adopted within the Debt (Borrowings) Policy.

Movement in Debt

The following table shows historic debt levels as well as the debt forecast for the 2025/2026 Budget year. The future debt levels are shown in the graph above.

Year Ended	Total Loans Outstanding \$'000	Comments
30 June 2021	147,929	An increase of \$7.4 million. Original budget planned to borrow \$55.65 million in 2020/2021, however this was revised down to \$33.65 million, with a significant portion of the original capital program of \$170.6 million being deferred to the 2021/2022 financial year.
30 June 2022	158,254	An increase of \$10.3 million. The full amount that was budgeted to be borrowed was drawn (\$40 million) to ensure Council has significant cash at the commencement of the 2023/2024 financial year. Council revised down its capital program from \$151.1 million to \$110.8 million. Inflationary pressures and concerns about rising interest rates were considered, which is why the full amount of the loan was drawn down.
30 June 2023	128,936	A reduction of \$29.3 million Original budget planned to borrow \$40 million in 2022/2023, however decision was made not to proceed with any borrowings due to lower than expected capital program expenditure, which was originally forecast at \$186.6 million and will close at \$130.5 million.
30 June 2024	132,328	An increase of \$3.4 million Original budget planned to borrow \$24 million in 2023/2024, however decision was made to reduce amount borrowed to \$12 million due to lower than expected capital program expenditure, which was originally forecast at \$150.6 million and will close at \$136.2 million,
30 June 2025	121,091	A reduction of \$11.2 million Original budget planned to borrow \$42 million in 2024/2025, however decision was made not to proceed with any borrowings due to lower than expected capital program expenditure, which was originally forecast at \$194.3 million and will close at \$135.4 million.
30 June 2026	130,995	An increase of \$9.9 million Council's capital expenditure is budgeted at \$160.1 million which requires an injection of borrowings in 2025/2026 of \$20 million. Any changes to the timing of the capital program will require a reassessment of loans and may result in loans shifting forward.

Each year Council sets its capital expenditure targets in budget. Throughout the year, there are many impacts such as scope, timing, other funding available and design changes which can alter the delivery of the capital program. When projects are deferred, the loan funds are generally deferred also.

Long Term Financial Forecast

Council adopts a Long-Term Financial Forecast (LTFF) with each Budget Adoption and Revision. Council uses this future forecast when planning capital projects and making decisions around operations.

Council's future financial position is reported in the Financial Statements; however this summary provides some commentary on the forecast for the next 10 year period as well as key assumptions.

The LTFF is built within the custom model provided by the Queensland Treasury Corporation. This model is submitted annually to the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (the Department) and receives scrutiny as part of Council's future loan application assessment process.

The LTFF provides for natural price increases such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), however for Council operations most costs move at an index referred to as the Council Cost Index. Council has assumed that costs will increase by 3% for this budget and drop to 2.5% for next year's budget. For 2027/2028, it is anticipated that cost increases will remain at 2.5%.

A large part of Council operations depends upon population growth and property growth. The Queensland Government Statisticians Office (QGSO) projects that the Rockhampton Region's growth in population remains low at 0.6%. Similarly, Council has forecast rateable property growth at the same rate of 0.6%, however actual growth remains lower than this rate.

Council's Stream A enterprise agreement is due to be renewed from 1 July 2025 and the Stream B & C agreement will enter the fourth year of operation in 2025/2026. Wage increases have been factored into employee costs.

Capital projects are summarised for the immediate 3 years. Beyond 2027/2028, the Capital program is largely formed from allocations within the Asset Management Plans and the Local Government Infrastructure Plan and associated projects. Certain assumptions are made in relation to Capital Grants to be received beyond the immediate three-year period, which are tied to specific projects. However, there is no certainty around the receipt of future grants.

Known extra costs over and above inflation are also provided for, such as future costs of elections which are held every four years.

The LTFF model provides estimates for interest revenue and expense based upon current interest rates and provides full Financial Key Performance Indicators to ensure that Council is budgeting to be financially sustainable.

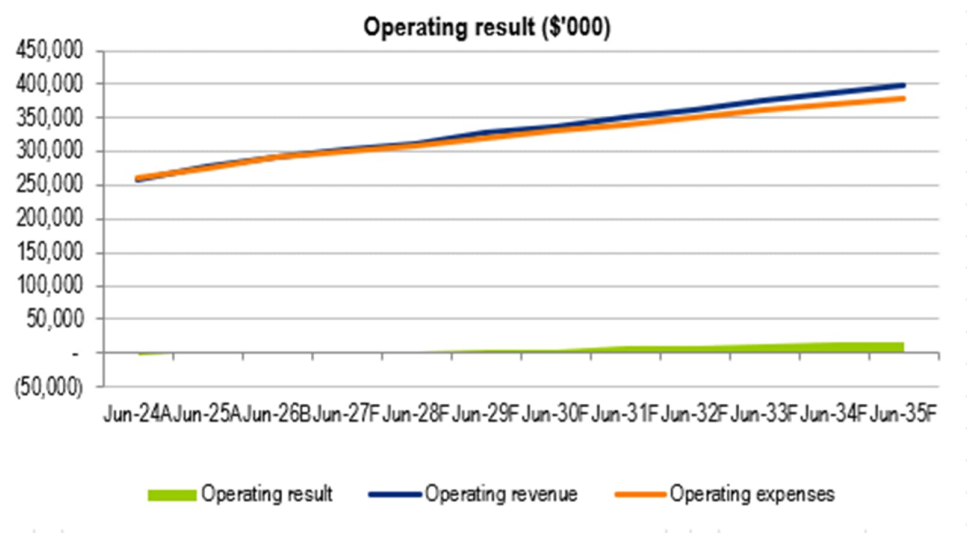
Council's Forward Operating Position

The Statement of Comprehensive Income provides forecast revenue and expenditure. The key performance aspect of this statement is that expenses do not exceed forecast revenue. In 2025/2026, Council has budgeted for a small surplus position, however this position will be difficult to maintain through the financial year should there be any unexpected deviations from budget. Ongoing escalations in asset values have resulted in growing depreciation expenses over the past couple of years placing increasing pressure on Council's ability to achieve and maintain a surplus position.

In the past few years, Council has not been able to reach a surplus position, so it is important that the current surplus position is maintained to ensure that the funds accumulated can be directed to debt reduction or to provide a buffer against future financial shocks, such as natural disasters and unexpected cost escalations.

Council's total income also includes capital grants that are expected to be received. Capital grants forecast in 2025/2026 amount to \$42 million, however beyond 2025/2026 there is less certainty around expected grant amounts. Council continues to advocate with the State and Commonwealth Governments for access to capital funding programs which will assist the region.

The following graph shows the forecast Operating Result for Council.



Council's Balance Sheet – Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position shows Council's Assets and Liabilities over the forecast period as well as Community Equity. Ideally Council's Community Equity improves year on year. If the Statement of Comprehensive Income is showing a surplus, it flows that Community Equity will increase.

The model allocates a level of short term debtors, depending on the level of revenue as well as an amount for Trade and Other Payables. This allows Council to manage its forward cash

holdings. Any temporary surplus in cash holdings is managed in line with Council's Investment Policy which minimises Council's financial exposure.

Any capital expenditure that is forecast, results in an improvement in Property, Plant and Equipment values which will then flow into annual depreciation. There is also an allowance for price increases in non-current asset valuations.

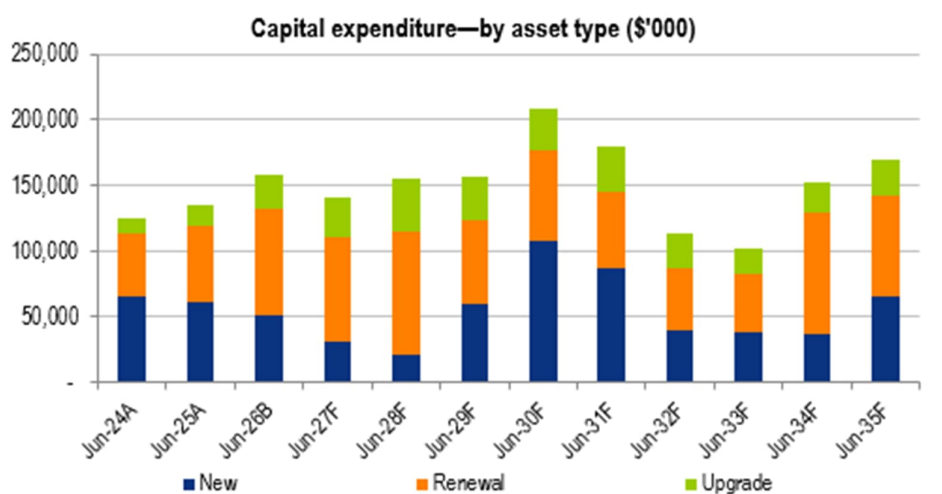
The provisions shown on Council's Statement of Financial Position relate to: (1) employee leave entitlements; and (2) Council's obligation for remediation of landfills and quarries. These represent Council's obligation if Council had to "pay up" on the reporting date. It is, however, Council's position that it plans for longevity and that actual payment of employee leave entitlements will happen with natural turnover. Similarly, the remediation obligations will occur when the need for remediation arises, not all in a single financial year.

Asset Sustainability

With close to \$3.5 billion worth of assets deployed in the provision of services to our community, much of what Council does rests with the maintenance and replacement of these assets. Each year as part of the Annual Budget process, there are critical reviews of the highest needs across the asset classes. Renewals are not always the same amount each year depending on the asset renewal that is due.

Overall, Council is aiming to maintain the condition of its assets and ensure the risk of any asset in poor condition is managed adequately. Council has Asset Management Plans for infrastructure assets that provide more detail around the renewal requirements and condition of assets.

The following graph shows Council's Capital Expenditure broken up into new expenditure, renewal expenditure and upgrade expenditure.



2025/2026 Budget Impact on Longer Term Financial Forecast

Compared to the 2024/2025 Budget, the graphs provided above in this document have not altered substantially, however decisions around setting targets for more realistic and achievable annual capital expenditure has reduced the amount of borrowings required over the 10 year forecast.

Sustainability Measures

The measures are provided as follows.

30/06/2026	
1) Unrestricted Cash Expense Cover Ratio - Target - Greater than 3 months (Single Year Result)	
((Total Cash and Equivalents add Current Investments add Available Ongoing QTC Working Capital Facility Limit less Externally Restricted Cash) / (Total Operating Expenditure less Depreciation and Amortisation less Finance Costs)) * 12	7.0

The unrestricted cash expense cover ratio is an indicator of the unconstrained liquidity available to a council to meet ongoing and emergent financial demands, which is a key component to solvency. It represents the number of months a council can continue operating based on current monthly expenses.

A higher unrestricted cash expense cover ratio indicates that a council has sufficient free cash available to contribute to the cost of future planned and unplanned expenditures such as infrastructure investment or disaster recovery. An excessively high ratio may be indicative of cash hoarding, poor cash management, or large upcoming capital investment requirements. A low ratio suggests limited unconstrained liquidity available to council to use for capital investment or in an emergency. For councils with efficient cash management practices and strong borrowing capacity, this is not a concern. Where a council also has a negative operating cash ratio, a very low or negative unrestricted cash expense cover ratio is an indicator of potential solvency concerns.

Council is planning to keep its cash holdings at or slightly above the required benchmark over the forecast period.

30/06/2026	
2) Council Controlled Revenue Ratio - Contextual Measure - No Target	
(Net Rates, Levies and Charges add Fees and Charges) / Total Operating Revenue (%)	88.3%
Five-Year Average Result	85.2%

Council-controlled revenue is an indicator of a council's financial flexibility, ability to influence its operating income, and capacity to respond to unexpected financial shocks.

A higher council-controlled revenue ratio indicates a stronger ability to generate operating revenue without relying on external sources. Councils with a high ratio generally have a healthy rate base and are better able to respond to unexpected financial obligations such as natural disaster recovery. A lower council-controlled revenue ratio indicates that a council has limited capacity to influence its operating revenue and that it is more reliant on external (and

usually less reliable) sources of income such as operational grant funding, sales and recoverable works contracts, and rental income.

Revenue from Rates and Utility Charges is Council's main source of operating income - comprising 72% of total operating income for Council's budget for the 2025/2026 financial year. Fees and Charges are budgeted to provide 17% of total operating income in 2024/2025.

30/06/2026

3) Population Growth Ratio - Contextual Measure - No Target

(Prior Year Estimated Population / Previous Year Estimated Population) - 1	0.5%
Five-Year Average Result	0.6%

Population growth is a key driver of a council's operating income, service needs, and infrastructure requirements into the future.

A growing council population indicates a greater capacity to generate its own source revenue through rates as well as statutory charges. Population growth also puts additional pressure on councils to invest in new community infrastructure to support service needs. Conversely, a council with a shrinking population base will have increasingly limited opportunities to generate operating revenue through its rateable property base, and over time will need to adjust its capital and operating spending decisions to reflect the reducing utilisation of its infrastructure and community assets.

Rockhampton Regional Council's population has been growing at a relatively slow pace in recent years. Forecasts provided by the Queensland Government Statisticians Office have our population continuing to increase in future years.

30/06/2026

4) Operating Surplus Ratio - Target - Greater than 0% (Five-Year Average Result)

(Net Operating Surplus / Total Operating Revenue) (%)	0.2%
Five-Year Average Result	-0.4%

The operating surplus ratio is an indicator of the extent to which operating revenues generated cover operational expenses. Any operating surplus would be available for capital funding or other purposes.

An operating surplus ratio above 0% is an indication that council is managing its finances within its existing funding envelope and generating surplus funds for capital funding or other purposes. An operating surplus ratio below 0% is an indication that a council's operating expenses exceed its revenue. An operating deficit in any one year is not a cause for concern if, over the long term, a council achieves a balanced operating result or small surplus. Operating deficits over the long term affect a council's ability to internally fund its capital requirements and other initiatives as and when they fall due, potentially requiring external funding support.

Council is forecasting a small surplus operating budget position for the 2025/2026 financial year. Small but increasing operating surpluses are forecast for the remainder of the 10 year forecast period.

30/06/2026	
5) Operating Cash Ratio - Target - Greater than 0% (Five-Year Average Result)	
(Operating Result add Depreciation and Amortisation add Finance Costs Surplus / Total Operating Revenue) (%)	31.4%
Five-Year Average Result	29.6%

The operating cash ratio is a measure of a council's ability to cover its core operational expenses and generate a cash surplus excluding depreciation, amortisation, and finance costs.

A positive operating cash ratio indicates that a council is generating surplus cash from its core operations, which suggests that council has the ability to self-fund its capital expenditure requirements. A negative operating cash ratio is a significant indicator of financial sustainability challenges and potential future liquidity issues as, all other things being equal, a negative result means that a council's cash position is declining, and revenues are not offsetting the cost of core operational requirements.

Council is planning to keep its operating cash holdings above the required benchmark over the forecast period.

30/06/2026	
6) Asset Sustainability Ratio - Target - Greater than 80% (Five-Year Average Result)	
(Capital Expenditure on the Replacement of Infrastructure Assets (Renewals) / Depreciation Expenditure on Infrastructure Assets) (%)	94.1%
Five-Year Average Result	76.2%

The asset sustainability ratio approximates the extent to which the infrastructure assets managed by a council are being replaced as they reach the end of their useful lives.

An asset sustainability ratio close to 100% suggests that a council is spending enough on the renewal of its assets to compensate for the deterioration in its asset base as loosely proxied by its reported depreciation, with outcomes too far below this level being potentially indicative of underspending against capital replacement requirements. However, as this measure uses depreciation in lieu of more rigorous asset planning data, it does not account for councils with large investments in new capital assets such as those with strongly growing population bases. In these instances, a lower asset sustainability ratio is not of concern provided a council is meeting the capital needs of its current and future community.

The average of this ratio over the ten-year forecast period is below the benchmark, which will require Council's commitment in future years to the renewal of its assets to ensure the continuance of reliable service delivery.

30/06/2026

7) Asset Consumption Ratio - Target - Greater than 60% (Five-Year Average Result)

(Written Down Replacement Cost of Depreciable Infrastructure Assets / Current Replacement Cost of Depreciable Infrastructure Assets) (%)	76.3%
Five-Year Average Result	72.5%

The asset consumption ratio approximates the extent to which council's infrastructure assets have been consumed compared to what it would cost to build a new asset with the same benefit to the community.

The minimum target of 60% indicates that a council's assets are being broadly consumed in line with their estimated useful lives. Councils with lower than target ratio will need to invest more in those assets (in terms of replacement or maintenance) to ensure they are maintained at a standard that will meet the needs of their communities. On the other hand, if the ratio is much higher than the target ratio, councils may need to revisit their asset management plans to assess their current service levels or whether their estimates of the assets' useful lives are appropriate.

This ratio is above the benchmark over the ten year forecast period, demonstrating Council's commitment to the renewal of its assets to ensure the continuance of reliable service delivery.

30/06/2026

8) Leverage Ratio - Target - 0 - 3 Times

Book Value of Debt / (Operating Result add Depreciation and Amortisation and Finance Costs) (%)	1.4
Five-Year Average Result	2.0

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

A higher leverage ratio indicates an increasingly limited capacity to support additional borrowings due to already high debt levels and/or decreasing operational performance, while a lower ratio indicates the opposite. A lower leverage ratio is not itself a guarantee that further debt will be approved for a council, while councils with higher leverage ratios are not necessarily precluded from having additional borrowings approved due to other mitigating circumstances.

This ratio is monitored and maintained within the benchmark range over the forecast period.

Conclusion

This report has provided the major budget highlights as well as key financial information to support the Financial Statements being adopted and the background and results of the Long-Term Financial Forecast.

The focus of the 2025/2026 budget continues to be on the delivery of large infrastructure projects, particularly in the water and wastewater asset classes, but done so in a more measured and planned method of delivery. This is to ensure capital budgets are more realistically set annually and Council is not over-extending capital expenditure commitments, thereby improving the planning for future borrowings.

Council continues to focus on maintaining existing levels of service to the community, which remains a difficult task with ongoing cost pressures. This budget ensures a balanced approach with continued investment in infrastructure, which will contribute to future growth, whilst delivering the expected services to the community.



2024/2025 Budget Financial Statements

Statement of Income and Expenditure

	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000	2027-2028 \$000
Income				
Revenue				
Operating revenue				
Rates and utility charges excluding discounts and rebates	217,531	229,229	240,919	248,387
Less rebates and discounts	(19,610)	(20,473)	(21,517)	(22,184)
Net rates, levies and charges	197,922	208,756	219,401	226,202
Fees and charges	45,141	48,967	50,723	52,399
Rental income	3,865	3,954	4,053	4,154
Interest received	5,494	3,104	3,799	3,904
Sales revenue	7,742	7,924	8,122	8,325
Profit from investments	-	-	-	-
Other income	7,343	7,512	7,448	7,634
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	9,817	11,517	10,517	9,897
Total operating revenue	277,323	291,735	304,063	312,515
Capital revenue				
State subsidies and grants—capital	12,042	-	-	-
Government subsidies and grants—capital	75,216	39,539	35,088	46,705
Donations—capital	-	-	-	-
Contributions from developers	7,273	7,274	7,273	7,273
Other capital contributions	-	-	-	-
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	94,532	46,813	42,361	53,978
Total revenue	371,855	338,548	346,424	366,493
Capital income				
Capital income	-	-	-	-
Total income	371,855	338,548	346,424	366,493
Expenses				
Operating expenses				
Employee benefits	104,046	107,395	110,916	114,552
Materials and services	84,670	91,363	93,577	95,592
Finance costs	4,174	3,962	4,364	4,838
Depreciation and amortisation	81,412	87,757	90,835	93,258
Other expenses	600	783	807	832
Total operating expenses	274,901	291,260	300,499	309,073
Capital expenses				
Total expenses	274,901	291,260	300,499	309,073
Net result	96,954	47,288	45,925	57,421
Operating result				
Operating revenue	277,323	291,735	304,063	312,515
Operating expenses	274,901	291,260	300,499	309,073
Operating result	2,423	475	3,563	3,442
Estimated costs of significant business activities (included in above figures)				
Significant business activities carried on using a full cost pricing basis				
Commercial business units:				
Fitzroy River Water	49,470	54,393	56,711	58,634
Rockhampton Airport	18,059	18,897	19,362	19,754
Waste and Recycling	23,129	25,431	26,017	26,604

Statement of Financial Position

	2024-2025 \$000	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	108,942	92,065	93,874	94,925
Trade and other receivables	22,004	23,571	24,543	25,296
Inventories	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471
Contract Assets	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	138,806	123,496	126,277	128,082
Non-current assets				
Property, plant & equipment	3,589,709	3,761,298	3,900,652	4,057,019
Right of use assets	874	579	417	401
Other non-current assets	342	196	81	251
Total non-current assets	3,590,925	3,762,073	3,901,150	4,057,671
Total assets	3,729,732	3,885,569	4,027,427	4,185,752
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	27,844	29,534	30,330	31,037
Unearned Revenue	1,853	1,653	-	-
Borrowings	10,156	11,510	13,028	14,505
Provisions	26,246	28,152	25,978	26,441
Other current liabilities	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287
Total current liabilities	78,385	83,136	81,624	84,269
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	112,060	120,586	130,592	137,119
Provisions	26,191	22,648	21,024	18,885
Other non-current liabilities	98	98	98	98
Total non-current liabilities	140,551	143,881	152,263	156,651
Total liabilities	218,936	227,017	233,887	240,920
Net community assets	3,510,796	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832
Community equity				
Asset revaluation surplus	1,772,706	1,873,175	1,962,238	2,056,110
Retained surplus	1,738,090	1,785,377	1,831,302	1,888,722
Total community equity	3,510,796	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832

Statement of Cash Flows

	2024-2025 \$000	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers	247,013	269,821	282,994	293,762
Payments to suppliers and employees	(176,648)	(198,336)	(204,890)	(210,665)
Interest received	5,494	3,104	3,799	3,904
Rental income	3,981	3,933	4,045	4,147
Non-capital grants and contributions	8,816	11,457	10,599	9,950
Borrowing costs	(3,712)	(3,477)	(3,979)	(4,443)
Payment of provision	(178)	(1,637)	(3,798)	(1,677)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	84,766	84,866	88,771	94,978
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(135,206)	(158,386)	(140,797)	(155,697)
Payments for intangible assets	(50)	(50)	(52)	(211)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	6,549	-	-	-
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	73,952	46,813	42,361	53,978
Net cash inflow from investing activities	(54,754)	(111,623)	(98,488)	(101,930)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	20,000	23,000	21,000
Repayment of borrowings	(9,885)	(10,096)	(11,451)	(12,973)
Repayments made on finance leases	(23)	(23)	(24)	(24)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	(9,908)	9,881	11,525	8,003
Total cash flows				
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent held	20,104	(16,877)	1,809	1,051
Opening cash and cash equivalents	88,839	108,942	92,065	93,874
Closing cash and cash equivalents	108,942	92,065	93,874	94,925

Statement of Changes in Equity

	2024-2025 \$000	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000
Asset revaluation surplus				
Opening balance		1,772,706	1,873,175	1,962,238
Increase in asset revaluation surplus		100,468	89,064	93,872
Closing balance	1,772,706	1,873,175	1,962,238	2,056,110
Retained surplus				
Opening balance		1,738,090	1,785,377	1,831,302
Net result		47,288	45,925	57,421
Closing balance	1,738,090	1,785,377	1,831,302	1,888,722
Total				
Opening balance		3,510,796	3,658,552	3,793,540
Net result		47,288	45,925	57,421
Increase in asset revaluation surplus		100,468	89,064	93,872
Closing balance	3,510,796	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832

Long Term Financial Forecast

Statement of Income and Expenditure

	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Income										
Revenue										
Operating revenue										
Rates and utility charges excluding discounts and rebates	229,229	240,919	248,387	261,053	269,145	282,870	291,639	300,679	310,000	319,610
Less rebates and discounts	(20,473)	(21,517)	(22,184)	(23,316)	(24,038)	(25,264)	(26,048)	(26,855)	(27,688)	(28,546)
Net rates, levies and charges	208,756	219,401	226,202	237,737	245,107	257,606	265,591	273,824	282,312	291,064
Fees and charges	48,967	50,723	52,399	54,116	55,878	57,685	59,541	61,448	63,408	65,423
Rental income	3,954	4,053	4,154	4,258	4,364	4,474	4,585	4,700	4,817	4,938
Interest received	3,104	3,799	3,904	4,187	3,859	3,764	4,609	5,292	5,279	4,465
Sales revenue	7,924	8,122	8,325	8,533	8,746	8,965	9,189	9,419	9,654	9,896
Other income	7,512	7,448	7,634	7,825	8,020	8,221	8,426	8,637	8,853	9,074
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	11,517	10,517	9,897	10,189	10,491	10,802	11,123	11,454	11,795	12,147
Total operating revenue	291,735	304,063	312,515	326,846	336,466	351,517	363,066	374,774	386,120	397,007
Capital revenue										
Government subsidies and grants—capital	39,539	35,088	46,705	57,817	95,216	77,443	11,539	11,814	16,467	12,934
Contributions from developers	7,274	7,273	7,273	7,273	7,273	7,133	7,273	7,273	7,273	7,273
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	46,813	42,361	53,978	65,090	102,490	84,577	18,813	19,087	23,740	20,208
Total revenue	338,548	346,424	366,493	391,937	438,956	436,093	381,878	393,862	409,860	417,215
Capital income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	338,548	346,424	366,493	391,937	438,956	436,093	381,878	393,862	409,860	417,215
Expenses										
Operating expenses										
Employee benefits	107,395	110,916	114,552	118,308	121,614	125,013	128,507	132,098	135,790	139,585
Materials and services	91,363	93,577	95,592	99,190	101,048	104,195	107,441	111,514	114,239	117,797
Finance costs	3,962	4,364	4,838	5,137	4,712	4,303	4,525	4,046	3,481	2,935
Depreciation and amortisation	87,757	90,835	93,258	97,308	101,929	106,250	109,766	112,611	115,362	118,537
Other expenses	783	807	832	858	885	913	941	970	1,001	1,032
Total operating expenses	291,260	300,499	309,073	320,801	330,188	340,674	351,180	361,240	369,872	379,886
Capital expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	291,260	300,499	309,073	320,801	330,188	340,674	351,180	361,240	369,872	379,886
Net result	47,288	45,925	57,421	71,135	108,768	95,419	30,699	32,621	39,988	37,329
Operating result										
Operating revenue	291,735	304,063	312,515	326,846	336,466	351,517	363,066	374,774	386,120	397,007
Operating expenses	291,260	300,499	309,073	320,801	330,188	340,674	351,180	361,240	369,872	379,886
Operating result	475	3,563	3,442	6,045	6,278	10,842	11,886	13,534	16,248	17,122

Statement of Financial Position

	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000	2027-2028 \$000	2028-2029 \$000	2029-2030 \$000	2030-31 \$000	2031-32 \$000	2032-33 \$000	2033-34 \$000
Assets										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	92,065	93,874	94,925	89,366	73,507	95,686	106,782	134,327	113,090	82,850
Trade and other receivables	23,571	24,543	25,296	26,520	27,338	28,582	29,382	30,368	31,302	32,264
Inventories	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471
Other current assets	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389	5,389
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,545
Total current assets	123,496	126,277	128,082	123,746	108,705	132,128	144,024	172,555	152,252	125,518
Non-current assets										
Property, plant & equipment	3,761,298	3,900,652	4,057,019	4,216,185	4,427,949	4,614,198	4,736,032	4,848,592	5,014,515	5,197,362
Right of use assets	579	417	401	385	368	350	332	314	294	274
Other non-current assets	196	81	251	237	214	185	156	144	147	150
Total non-current assets	3,762,073	3,901,150	4,057,671	4,216,807	4,428,531	4,614,734	4,736,521	4,849,049	5,014,956	5,197,786
Total assets	3,885,569	4,027,427	4,185,752	4,340,553	4,537,236	4,746,862	4,880,545	5,021,605	5,167,208	5,323,304
Liabilities										
Current liabilities										
Trade and other payables	29,534	30,330	31,037	32,230	32,956	33,939	34,857	36,135	37,070	38,176
Borrowings	11,510	13,028	14,505	14,862	15,306	15,796	15,626	15,837	14,858	12,329
Provisions	28,152	25,978	26,441	27,717	28,005	24,259	24,298	33,294	24,299	24,259
Other current liabilities	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287	12,287
Total current liabilities	83,136	81,624	84,269	87,096	88,555	86,282	87,068	97,553	88,514	87,051
Non-current liabilities										
Borrowings	120,586	130,592	137,119	122,257	106,950	111,184	95,559	79,722	65,883	51,586
Provisions	22,648	21,024	18,885	15,480	11,818	11,909	11,870	2,837	3,017	3,018
Other non-current liabilities	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Total non-current liabilities	143,881	152,263	156,651	138,384	119,416	123,741	108,076	83,206	69,547	55,251
Total liabilities	227,017	233,887	240,920	225,480	207,970	210,023	195,144	180,759	158,062	142,302
Net community assets	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832	4,115,072	4,329,265	4,536,839	4,685,400	4,840,846	5,009,147	5,181,002
Community equity										
Asset revaluation surplus	1,873,175	1,962,238	2,056,110	2,155,215	2,260,640	2,372,795	2,490,657	2,613,482	2,741,794	2,876,321
Retained surplus	1,785,377	1,831,302	1,888,722	1,959,858	2,068,625	2,164,044	2,194,743	2,227,364	2,267,352	2,304,682
Total community equity	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832	4,115,072	4,329,265	4,536,839	4,685,400	4,840,846	5,009,147	5,181,002

Statement of Cash Flows

	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000	2027-2028 \$000	2028-2029 \$000	2029-2030 \$000	2030-31 \$000	2031-32 \$000	2032-33 \$000	2034-35 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities										
Receipts from customers	269,821	282,994	293,762	307,023	316,967	331,267	341,981	352,382	363,332	374,534
Payments to suppliers and employees	(198,336)	(204,890)	(210,665)	(217,567)	(223,236)	(229,563)	(236,407)	(243,752)	(250,552)	(257,777)
Interest received	3,104	3,799	3,904	4,187	3,859	3,764	4,609	5,292	5,279	4,465
Rental income	3,933	4,045	4,147	4,248	4,356	4,465	4,577	4,690	4,808	4,928
Non-capital grants and contributions	11,457	10,599	9,950	10,163	10,466	10,777	11,099	11,424	11,767	12,118
Borrowing costs	(3,477)	(3,979)	(4,443)	(4,732)	(4,297)	(3,878)	(4,089)	(3,599)	(3,023)	(2,465)
Payment of provision	(1,637)	(3,798)	(1,677)	(2,128)	(3,373)	(3,655)	-	(38)	(8,814)	(39)
Other cash flows from operating activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	84,866	88,771	94,978	101,194	104,742	113,176	121,770	126,398	122,797	135,764
Cash flows from investing activities										
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(158,386)	(140,797)	(155,697)	(157,285)	(208,173)	(180,242)	(113,632)	(102,257)	(152,895)	(169,323)
Payments for intangible assets	(50)	(52)	(211)	(54)	(55)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(62)
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	46,813	42,361	53,978	65,090	102,490	84,577	18,813	19,087	23,740	20,208
Net cash inflow from investing activities	(111,623)	(98,488)	(101,930)	(92,249)	(105,738)	(95,722)	(94,878)	(83,228)	(129,215)	(149,177)
Cash flows from financing activities										
Proceeds from borrowings	20,000	23,000	21,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	12,000	20,000
Repayment of borrowings	(10,096)	(11,451)	(12,973)	(14,481)	(14,837)	(15,250)	(15,770)	(15,599)	(26,792)	(36,801)
Repayments made on finance leases	(23)	(24)	(24)	(25)	(25)	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	9,881	11,525	8,003	(14,505)	(14,862)	4,724	(15,796)	(15,625)	(14,818)	(16,827)
Total cash flows										
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent held	(16,877)	1,809	1,051	(5,560)	(15,859)	22,179	11,096	27,545	(21,237)	(30,240)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	108,942	92,065	93,874	94,925	89,366	73,507	95,686	106,782	134,327	113,090
Closing cash and cash equivalents	92,065	93,874	94,925	89,366	73,507	95,686	106,782	134,327	113,090	82,850

Statement of Changes in Equity

	2024-2025 \$000	2025-2026 \$000	2026-2027 \$000	2027-2028 \$000	2028-2029 \$000	2029-2030 \$000	2030-31 \$000	2031-32 \$000	2032-33 \$000	2034-35 \$000
Asset revaluation surplus										
Opening balance	1,772,706	1,873,175	1,962,238	2,056,110	2,155,215	2,260,640	2,372,795	2,490,657	2,613,482	2,741,794
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	100,468	89,064	93,872	99,105	105,425	112,155	117,863	122,824	128,313	134,526
Closing balance	1,873,175	1,962,238	2,056,110	2,155,215	2,260,640	2,372,795	2,490,657	2,613,482	2,741,794	2,876,321
Retained surplus										
Opening balance	1,738,090	1,785,377	1,831,302	1,888,722	1,959,858	2,068,625	2,164,044	2,194,743	2,227,364	2,267,352
Net result	47,288	45,925	57,421	71,135	108,768	95,419	30,699	32,621	39,988	37,329
Closing balance	1,785,377	1,831,302	1,888,722	1,959,858	2,068,625	2,164,044	2,194,743	2,227,364	2,267,352	2,304,682
Total										
Opening balance	3,510,796	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832	4,115,072	4,329,265	4,536,839	4,685,400	4,840,846	5,009,147
Net result	47,288	45,925	57,421	71,135	108,768	95,419	30,699	32,621	39,988	37,329
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	100,468	89,064	93,872	99,105	105,425	112,155	117,863	122,824	128,313	134,526
Closing balance	3,658,552	3,793,540	3,944,832	4,115,072	4,329,265	4,536,839	4,685,400	4,840,846	5,009,147	5,181,002

Sustainability Statement & Required Disclosure

Change in Rates And Utility Charges				
	30/06/2025	30/06/2026	\$ Increase	% Increase ^a
Budgeted Gross Rate Revenue	\$217,531,406	\$229,229,306	\$11,697,900	5.4%

^a The increase in budgeted gross rate revenue from 2024/25 to 2025/26 is inclusive of growth in rateable assessments and / or utility connections. Rates and Utility Charges per average rateable residential assessment for 2025/26 have increased by an average of 0.66% from 2024/25.

	30/06/2026	30/06/2027	30/06/2028	30/06/2029	30/06/2030	30/06/2031	30/06/2032	30/06/2033	30/06/2034	30/06/2035
1) Unrestricted Cash Expense Cover Ratio - Target - Greater than 3 months (Single Year Result)										
((Total Cash and Equivalents add Current Investments add Available Ongoing QTC Working Capital Facility Limit less Externally Restricted Cash) / ((Total Operating Expenditure less Depreciation and Amortisation less Finance Costs)) * 12	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.3	5.3	6.3	6.7	7.8	6.6	5.0
2) Council Controlled Revenue Ratio - Contextual Measure - No Target										
(Net Rates, Levies and Charges add Fees and Charges) / Total Operating Revenue) (%)	88.3%	88.8%	89.1%	89.3%	89.5%	89.7%	89.6%	89.5%	89.5%	89.8%
Five-Year Average Result	85.2%	86.0%	87.2%	88.4%	89.0%	89.3%	89.4%	89.5%	89.5%	89.6%
3) Population Growth Ratio - Contextual Measure - No Target										
(Prior Year Estimated Population / Previous Year Estimated Population) - 1	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Five-Year Average Result	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
4) Operating Surplus Ratio - Target - Greater than 0% (Five-Year Average Result)										
(Net Operating Surplus / Total Operating Revenue) (%)	0.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	4.2%	4.3%
Five-Year Average Result	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.7%
5) Operating Cash Ratio - Target - Greater than 0% (Five-Year Average Result)										
(Operating Result add Depreciation and Amortisation add Finance Costs Surplus / Total Operating Revenue) (%)	31.4%	32.4%	32.4%	33.1%	33.4%	34.4%	34.6%	34.6%	34.9%	34.8%
Five-Year Average Result	29.6%	29.8%	30.5%	31.7%	32.5%	33.1%	33.6%	34.0%	34.4%	34.7%
6) Asset Sustainability Ratio - Target - Greater than 80% (Five-Year Average Result)										
(Capital Expenditure on the Replacement of Infrastructure Assets (Renewals) / Depreciation Expenditure on Infrastructure Assets) (%)	94.1%	89.1%	101.4%	66.0%	67.1%	56.2%	42.8%	40.2%	80.5%	65.6%

REVENUE POLICY 2025-2026

STATUTORY POLICY



1 Scope

This policy is Rockhampton Regional Council's strategic Revenue Policy which applies for the financial year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

2 Purpose

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, section 193, this policy identifies the principles Council intends to apply for:

- (a) Levying of rates and charges.
- (b) Granting concessions for rates and charges.
- (c) Recovery of overdue rates and charges; and
- (d) Cost-recovery methods.

This policy also addresses:

- (a) The purpose for concessions: and
- (b) The extent to which physical and social infrastructure costs for a new development are to be funded by charges for the development.

3 Related Documents

3.1 Primary

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

3.2 Secondary

Planning Act 2016

Debt Recovery Policy

Fees and Charges Schedule

Infrastructure Charges Collection Policy

Rates Concession Policy

Rates Relief (Hardship) Policy

Revenue Statement

Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme

Social Housing Development Incentives Policy – 1 May 2024 to 30 April 2027

4 Definitions

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions apply:

Act	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer A person who holds an appointment under section 194 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . This includes a person acting in this position.
Council	Rockhampton Regional Council
Region	Rockhampton Regional Area defined by the Local Government Areas of Queensland.
Regulation	<i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

5 Policy Statement

5.1 Background

When determining principles to be applied for the levying of rates and charges, Council must act consistently with the local government principles, namely:

- (a) Transparent and effective processes and decision making in the public interest;
- (b) Sustainable development and management of assets and infrastructure, and delivery of effective services;
- (c) Democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement;
- (d) Good governance of, and by, local government; and
- (e) Ethical and legal behaviour of Councillors, local government employees and councillor advisors.

5.2 Principles Applied in Levying Rates and Charges

5.2.1 Making Rates and Charges

It is Council's policy to identify certain services where the consumer of the services is expected to meet all or the greater part of the total cost of providing the specific service. In such cases, the cost of providing the service includes the cost of acquiring the commodity or service, the cost of providing the infrastructure or the cost to process and/or deliver the commodity or service and any overheads associated with these cost components.

It is acknowledged that individual consumers of a commodity or service cannot always be separately identified. For this reason, there is a need for specific user charges to be supplemented by other general revenue sources.

The relevant components of Council's rates and charges are based on a combination of specific user charges, separate charges, special charges and a differential general rating system based on the value of the land to provide the most equitable and rational basis for raising revenue.

Rates and charges are determined after due consideration of the following:

- (a) Council's legislative obligations;
- (b) The needs and expectations of the general community;
- (c) The cost of maintaining existing facilities and necessary service;
- (d) The need of additional facilities and services; and

Equity by ensuring the fair and consistent application of lawful rating and charging principles, without bias, taking account of all relevant considerations, and disregarding irrelevancies such as the perceived personal wealth of individual ratepayers or ratepayer classes.

Council also has regard to the principles of:

- (a) Transparency of process;
- (b) Simplicity and efficient administration; and
- (c) Flexibility to take account of changes in the local economy.

5.2.2 Levying Rates and Charges

In levying rates and charges, Council applies the following principles:

- (a) Making clear what is Council's and each ratepayer's responsibility in relation to the rating system;
- (b) Making the levying process, granting discount and any refund of rates and charges as simple and efficient to administer as possible; and
- (c) Timing the levy of rates notices to take into account the financial cycle to which ratepayers are accustomed or may adapt to.

5.3 Principles Applied in Granting Concession for Rates and Charges

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

- (a) Reducing the financial burden of rates and charges payable by pensioners;
- (b) Equity by providing the same treatment for ratepayers with similar circumstances;
- (c) Transparency by making clear the requirements necessary to receive concessions; and
- (d) Support eligible not-for-profit or charitable community organisations whose objectives do not include the making of a profit and who provide services to their membership and the community.

In circumstances where a ratepayer incurs responsibility for a rating debt that is beyond their financial capacity to pay immediately, Council may consider avenues to assist with the payment of the liability.

Certain activities benefit the community and the cost of meeting their obligations may impact on the provision of these activities. Council should assist in such circumstances.

The purpose for the concessions is to provide support to identified classes of ratepayers in meeting their obligations under Council's rating regime within the available provisions of the Act and the Regulation.

5.4 Principles Applied to the Recovery of Overdue Rates and Charges

Under the provisions of Chapter 4 Part 12 of the Regulation, Council exercises its rates and charges recovery powers in order to reduce the overall rate burden on ratepayers by:

- (a) Transparency in making clear the obligations of ratepayers and the processes used by Council in assisting them to meet their financial obligations;
- (b) Making the processes used to recover outstanding rates and charges clear, simple to administer and cost effective; and
- (c) Equity, by having regard to capacity to pay in determining appropriate arrangements for different sectors of the community.

Council requires payment of rates and charges within a specified period and pursues the collection of overdue rates and charges diligently. The non-payment of rates and charges by some ratepayers places an unfair burden on other ratepayers who meet their legal obligations in full.

When pursuing the collection of overdue rates and charges Council gives due concern for any financial hardship faced by ratepayers.

Council's Debt Recovery Policy and Rates Relief (Hardship) Policy provide guidance in the collection of overdue rates and charges.

5.5 Payments in Advance

Council accepts payments in advance by lump sum or by instalment. Interest is not payable on any credit balance.

5.6 Cost-Recovery Fees and Other Fees

Council makes cost recovery fees and other fees and charges. Generally, Council sets these fees and charges at a level which reflects the underlying costs and charges, including allocated overheads and administration costs.

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

For other fees and charges, where they relate to an operation which has private sector competitors, the fees reflect the full cost including costs which a private sector competitor would face but which Council, because it is a public-sector entity, does not incur.

Council may apply community service obligations to its business activities and exclude the cost of those obligations in fixing prices for the activity. Council each year adopts a Code of Competitive Conduct Statement which provides the framework for identification of community service obligations enforced on its identified business units.

5.7 Physical and Social Infrastructure Costs for New Development

Council requires developers to pay reasonable and relevant contributions towards the cost of physical and social infrastructure required to support the development. Specific charges are detailed in Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme.

Mechanisms for the planning and funding of infrastructure for urban growth are contained within the *Planning Act 2016*. These schemes are based on normal anticipated growth rates. Where a new development is of sufficient magnitude to accelerate the growth rate of a specific community within the Region, it may be necessary to bring forward physical and social infrastructure projects. Where this occurs, Council expects developers to meet sufficient costs to ensure the availability of facilities is not adversely affected and existing ratepayers are not burdened with the cost of providing the additional infrastructure.

Council may depart from applying this principle if it is determined by Council that it is in the community interest to do so.

6 Review Timelines

This policy is reviewed when any of the following occur:

- (a) As required by legislation – reviewed each financial year at the beginning of the annual budget process.
- (b) The related information is amended or replaced; or
- (c) Other circumstances as determined from time to time by the Council.

7 Document Management

Sponsor	Chief Executive Officer
Business Owner	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Policy Owner	Chief Financial Officer
Policy Quality Control	Legal and Governance

REVENUE STATEMENT 2025/2026



SCOPE

The Revenue Statement is produced in accordance with the Legislative requirements:

- Section 104(5)(a)(iv) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, the system of financial management established by a local government must include and budget including a Revenue Statement;
- Section 169(2)(b) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, a local government's budget for each financial year must include a Revenue Statement; and

Section 172 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, outlines the requirements of the Revenue Statement.

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this revenue statement is to:

- provide an explanatory statement outlining and explaining the revenue raising measures adopted in the budget, and
- comply in all respects with legislative requirements.

REFERENCE

- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Local Government Regulation 2012*

APPLICABILITY

This revenue statement applies to the financial year from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. It is approved in conjunction with the Budget as presented to Council on 24 June 2025.

It is not intended that this Revenue Statement reproduce all related policies. Related adopted policies will be referred to where appropriate and will take precedence should clarification be required.

GUIDELINE

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012* the following explanation of revenue raising measures adopted in the 2025/2026 Budget are provided.

1. RATES AND CHARGES (LGA s94)

For the financial year beginning 1 July 2025, Rockhampton Regional Council will make and levy rates and charges. Rates and Charges will include:

- A. Differential General Rates,
- B. Special Rates and Charges,
- C. Separate Charges, and
- D. Utility Charges for Water, Sewerage and Waste Management.

The Statement deals with the principles used by Council in fixing rates and charges and if applicable, how the Council will apply user pays principles to utility and general charges.

2. GENERAL RATES

Council accepts that the basis for levying general rates in Queensland is land valuations. Ideally, the general rate would be determined by dividing the total income needed from general rates by the rateable valuation of lands. However, there is considerable diversity in the Region in terms of land use and location (such as between the urban and rural areas), land values, access to, and actual and potential demands for services and facilities.

Council is committed to spreading the general rates burden equitably among broad classes of ratepayer. This does not mean the general rate is levied on a “user pays system”. Instead, Council has designed the general rating system taking into account the following factors:

- the relative rateable value of lands and the general rates that would be payable if only one general rate were levied;
- the use of the land as it relates to actual and potential demand for Council services;
- location of the land as it relates to actual and potential demand for Council services; and
- the impact of rateable valuations on the level of general rates to be paid. Council is of the opinion that a common rating policy and structure should be embraced for the whole Region.

3. GENERAL RATES – CATEGORIES AND DESCRIPTIONS (LGR Chapter 4. Part 5 Division 1)

Council adopts differential general rating for the following reasons:

- Council is committed to spreading the general rates burden equitably;
- the use of a single general rate would not result in an equitable distribution of the rates burden among ratepayers;
- certain land uses and locations of lands require and/or impose greater demands on

Council services relative to other land uses and locations; and

- valuation relativities between commercial/industrial, rural, urban, productive and residential uses, do not reflect the intensity of land use nor the actual or potential demands on Council services and facilities.
- Within each differential rating category a minimum general rate has been applied to ensure that all ratepayers contribute a minimum equitable amount towards Council's general revenue requirements in circumstances where levying rates based solely on land valuation would not achieve that outcome.

Council, for the purpose of making and levying differential general rates, has resolved to categorise all rateable land in its area into thirty-one categories and sub-categories specified hereunder in the schedule.

GENERAL RATING CATEGORIES 2025-2026

No.	Category	Description	Identifiers (Land Use Codes)
1	Commercial	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for commercial/service purposes, other than land included in categories 2.1 2.2, 2.3. Including a lot in a community title scheme or building unit	01, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26A, 27, 28A, 28B, 29B, 30A, 32, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 72
2.1	Major shopping centres with a floor area 0 – 10,000m ²	Land used, or intended to be used, as a shopping centre with a gross floor area up to 10,000m ² and a value greater than or equal to \$2,100,000.	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23 with a rateable valuation =>\$2,100,000
2.2	Major shopping centres with a floor area 10,001 - 50,000m ²	Land used, or intended to be used, as a shopping centre with a gross floor area between 10,001m ² and 50,000m ² and a value greater than or equal to \$2,100,000.	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23 with a rateable valuation =>\$2,100,000
2.3	Major shopping centres with a floor area >50,000m ²	Land used, or intended to be used, as a shopping centre with a gross floor area greater than 50,000m ² and a value greater than or equal to \$2,100,000.	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23 with a rateable valuation =>\$2,100,000
3.1	Light/Low Impact Industry	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for light/low impact industrial purposes, other than land included in categories 3.2 & 3.3. Including a lot in a community title scheme or building unit.	01, 08, 09, 30B, 33, 34, 36
3.2	General Industry	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for general	01, 08, 09, 29A, 35

No.	Category	Description	Identifiers (Land Use Codes)
		industrial purposes, other than land included in categories 3.1 and 3.3. Including a lot in a community title scheme or building unit.	
3.3	High Impact and/or noxious industry	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part for high impact and /or noxious industrial purposes for example: (a) a fuel dump; (b) fuel storage; (c) an oil refinery; (d) heavy industry; (e) special industry (f) concrete batching and or manufacturing of large form concrete products (g) noxious industry which emanates excessive noise, odour or dust, including an abattoir. Other than land included in categories 3.1 and 3.2. Including a lot in a community title scheme or building unit.	01, 08, 09, 26B, 31, 37
4.1	Power Generation Coal	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for or ancillary to the generation of electricity from a facility by the means of a coal fired power station. (excluding transformers/substations).	90
4.2	Power Generation Solar Farm	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for or ancillary to the generation of electricity from a large scale solar farm facility. (excluding transformers/substations).	90
4.3	Power Generation Wind Farm	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or part to produce electricity by the means of one or a cluster of wind turbines for which the purpose is to drive electrical generators for the generation of electricity. (excluding transformers/substations).	90

No.	Category	Description	Identifiers (Land Use Codes)
4.4	Power Generation Battery Storage	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or part for or/ancillary to the generation and/or storage of electricity via a large-scale battery. (excluding transformers/substations).	90
5.1	Extractive Industries – Quarry	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for extractive industry purposes other than category 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4.	40A
5.2	Extractive Industries – Salt Manufacturing	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part and incidental to the making and extraction of salt.	40D
5.3	Extractive Industries – Mining	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for the purpose of and incidental to a gold or other metal mining operation or any purpose associated with an integrated mining operation. With a valuation less than \$80,001	40B
5.4	Extractive Industries – Mining	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for the purpose of and incidental to a gold or other metal mining operation or any purpose associated with an integrated mining operation. With a valuation greater than \$80,000	40B
6.1	Agriculture, farming and other rural	Land used, or intended to be used, for non-residential rural, agricultural or farming purposes.	60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 93. (excl. 63 & 72 excl. lands in any other category).
6.2	Agriculture Intensive - Other	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part for intensive agricultural purposes or associated activities.	62 Aquaculture 85 Pigs 87 Poultry
6.3	Agriculture - Intensive Cattle Feedlot	Land used, or intended to be used, in whole or in part for intensive cattle feedlotting purposes	63
8.1	Residential Other	Land with a value of less than \$131,001 used or intended to be used for residential purposes that is not the owner's principal place of residence (NPPR)	02, 05, 08 & 09
8.2	Residential Other	Land with a value of \$131,001 or more used, or intended to be used,	02, 05, 08 & 09

No.	Category	Description	Identifiers (Land Use Codes)
		for residential purposes, that is not the owner's principal place of residence (NPPR).	
9	Residential 1	<p>Land which is used or intended to be used for residential purposes by means of a single residence that is not part of a community title scheme and is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) used by the property owner or at least one of the property owners as their principal place of residence (PPR); and (b) otherwise occupied only by members of a single household that includes the resident property owner or owners <p>with a value of less than \$131,001.</p>	01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 72 and 94 with a rateable valuation <\$131,001 (excl. lands in any other category).
10	Residential 2	<p>Land which is used or intended to be used for residential purposes by means of a single residence that is not part of a community title scheme and is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) used by the property owner or at least one of the property owners as their principal place of residence (PPR); and (b) otherwise occupied only by members of a single household that includes the resident property owner or owners <p>with a value of between \$131,001 and \$210,000.</p>	01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 72 and 94 with a rateable valuation >\$131,000 but <\$210,001 (excl. lands in any other category).
11	Residential 3	<p>Land which is used or intended to be used for residential purposes by means of a single residence that is not part of a community title scheme and is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) used by the property owner or at least one of the property owners as their principal place of residence (PPR); and (b) otherwise occupied only by members of a single household that includes the resident property owner or owners 	01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 72 and 94 with a rateable valuation >\$210,000 but <\$315,001 (excl. lands in any other category).

No.	Category	Description	Identifiers (Land Use Codes)
		with a value of between \$210,001 and \$315,000.	
12	Residential 4	Land which is used or intended to be used for residential purposes by means of a single residence that is not part of a community title scheme and is: (a) used by the property owner or at least one of the property owners as their principal place of residence (PPR); and (b) otherwise occupied only by members of a single household that includes the resident property owner or owners with a value more than 315,000.	01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 72 and 94 with a rateable valuation >\$315,000 (excl. lands in any other category).
14.1	Residential - Multi Res (non Strata) 1	Land with a value of less than \$131,001 which is used, or intended to be used, for residential purposes; (a) has more than one dwelling house, secondary dwelling, flat or unit constructed, or being constructed, on the rating assessment; and the dwellings, flats or units are not part of a body corporate.	01 and 03
14.2	Residential - Multi Res (non Strata) 2	Land with a value of \$131,001 or more which is used, or intended to be used, for residential purposes; (a) has more than one dwelling house, secondary dwelling, flat or unit constructed, or being constructed, , on the rating assessment; and the dwellings, flats or units are not part of a body corporate.	01 and 03
21	Strata (residential)	Land, which is a lot in a community title scheme or residential group title, used as the owner's principal place of residence (PPR).	08 and 09 (excl. lands in any other category).
24	Vacant urban/rural land >\$430,000	Vacant land intended for use for development purposes with a value of more than \$430,000.	01, 04 and 72 with a rateable valuation >\$430,000
26	Special uses	Land, used, or intended to be used, for non-commercial purposes such as aged care facilities, social and community welfare, defence or education purposes or land not covered by any other land use code.	00, 21, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 92, 96, 97A, 97B, 99

No.	Category	Description	Identifiers (Land Use Codes)
27.1	Other \$0 - \$60,000	Land, with a value of \$60,000 or less, which is not otherwise categorized.	01, 04, 91, 95, with a rateable valuation <\$60,001
27.2	Other - >\$60,000	Land, with a value of more than \$60,000, which is not otherwise categorized.	01, 04, 91, 95, with a rateable valuation >\$60,000

Land Use Codes

The land use codes referred to in column 4 above and the definitions of these land use codes, are prepared and adopted by the Rockhampton Regional Council for use in conjunction with the differential rating categorisation, description and identification table appearing above. A full list of the land use codes and their definitions are attached to Council's 2025/2026 Revenue Statement – see appendix 1.

If a property has been identified to have more than one land use code, Council will apply the highest applicable rating category.

Council may utilise town planning scheme to assist in the identification of rating categories as required especially in relation to low, general and high impact industry.

Discounting for Subdivided Land Not Yet Developed

Pursuant to section 77(3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld), Council must not levy minimum general rates to parcels of land that meet the criteria for discounting for subdivided land not yet developed under chapter 2, part 2, division 5, subdivision 3 of the *Land Valuation Act 2010* (Qld). When making and levying rates on parcels of land to which section 77(3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) applies, Council will discount the value of the relevant parcel by 40% for the discounted valuation period set out under sections 50 and 51 of the *Land Valuation Act 2010* (Qld).

Identification of Land

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

In undertaking this task the CEO will be guided by the descriptions of each category. The terms 'LV', 'Land Valuation', 'SV' and 'Site Valuation' refer to the Land Valuation and Site Valuation assigned by the Queensland Department of Resources for the applicable year of valuation.

Objecting to Differential General Rate Category

In accordance with Chapter 4, Part 5, Division 4 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld), a landowner may object:

- only to the categorisation of the land; and
- on the sole ground that, having regard to the relevant land, Rockhampton Regional Council should have included the land, as at the date of issue of the

relevant rate notice, in another rating category.

The objection must be made by giving notice of the objection to the Chief Executive Officer, Council's nominated Rating Decision Maker.

The official objection form is available at Council's Customer Service Centres or alternatively can be downloaded from Council's website: www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/.

The notice of the objection must:

- a) be given on the approved form within 30 days after the date of issue of the rate notice or any further period allowed by Rockhampton Regional Council;
- b) be addressed to The Chief Executive Officer, Rockhampton Regional Council, PO Box 1860, Rockhampton QLD 4700;
- c) nominate the rating category in which the owner claims the land should have been included; and
- d) specify the facts and circumstances on which the claim is based.

On receipt of an objection the Chief Executive Officer or delegated officer will, within 60 days after the objection was made:

- a) consider the categorisation of the land;
- b) consider the facts and circumstances on which the claim is based;
- c) decide to:
 - a. allow the objection; or
 - b. disallow the objection; or
- d) decide that the land should be included in another rating category; and
- e) give written notice of the decision to the owner, stating the reasons for the decision.

If the owner is not satisfied with the decision, an appeal may be started by filing a notice of appeal in the Land Court registry within 42 days after the owner received notice of the decision or failure, in a form approved by the Land Court.

Note:

- The sole ground on which an owner may object is that Council has miscategorised the land with respect to the criteria for the category in which the land has been included as at the date of issue of the relevant rate notice;
- Giving a notice of objection will not, in the meantime, affect the levy and recovery of rates (the rates as issued must be paid by the due date); and
- If an owner's land is included in another rating category because of the objection, an adjustment of rates will be made.

Definitions for words used in this document:

(a) Ratepayer

As defined under the Local Government Regulation 2012 a ratepayer is a person who is liable to pay rates or charges. Unless stated otherwise, ratepayer also refers to corporations who are liable to pay rates and charges.

When referring to rateable land, a ratepayer is the person liable to pay the rates and charges under section 127(1)(a) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld), being the current owner of the land, even if that owner did not own the land during the period which the rates or charges relate.

When referring to rates and charges for services provided to structures or land that is not rateable land, a ratepayer is the person liable to pay the rates and charges under section 127(1)(b) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld), being the entity who requested the service be provided.

When referring to previously rateable land (land that was, but has stopped being rateable as set out in section 127(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld)), a ratepayer is the person liable to pay the rates and charges under section 127(1)(c) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld), being the owner of the land immediately before it stopped being rateable land.

Where more than one person is liable to pay rates or charges, all of those persons are jointly and severally liable to pay the rates and charges and, as such all those persons are defined as the ratepayers.

(b) Principal Place of Residence (PPR)

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

The term "principal place of residence" is a single dwelling house or dwelling unit that is part of a Community Title Scheme or residential group title, at which one ratepayer of the land must reside permanently for a minimum of 6 months of the year. Principal place of residence will not apply to a flat, regardless of whether the ratepayer resides there.

In establishing principal place of residence, Council will consider evidence including, but not limited to, the ratepayer's declared address for Queensland, driver's licence, or any other form of evidence deemed acceptable to Council.

(c) Land used or Intended for use means land:

- (a) that was being used for the purpose at the time it was categorised; or
- (b) land that is capable of being used for this use; or
- (c) that is categorised for the use under the relevant planning scheme.

(d) Capable of Use/Capable of being Used

Includes, but is not limited to, land having obtained final approval from Council for the use by way of either:

- (a) a development application; or
 - (b) a building works application; or
 - (c) a licence or application under a Local Law by Council for this use;
- or is otherwise approved for the use.

(e) Single Residence

A single residence must be a dwelling and must only contain a single **dwelling house** or a single **dwelling unit**.

(f) Dwelling

A "dwelling" means all or part of a building that is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence and contains:

- (a) food preparation facilities;
- (b) a bath or shower;
- (c) a toilet and wash basin; and
- (d) clothes washing facilities.

(g) Secondary Dwelling

Means a dwelling on a lot that is used in conjunction with, but subordinate to, another dwelling on the lot, whether or not the dwelling is attached to the other dwelling or occupied by individuals who are related to or associated with the household of the other dwelling.

(h) Multi Res or Multi Residential

Land which has more than one single residence, dwelling, secondary dwelling, flat or unit constructed, on the same rateable lot (subject to one valuation) and the dwellings (dwelling, secondary dwelling, flats or units) are not part of a body corporate on that lot whether or not attached or capable of being used by separate households.

(i) Mining

Land that was used, is used, or intended to be used:

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

For the purposes of the definition of mining, 'integrated mining operation' means land contained in more than one rateable assessment which land was used, is used, or intended to be used in an integrated manner for the purposes of mining or purposes ancillary or associated with mining such as, for example, washing down, stockpiling and loading, haulage, water storage, buffering and rehabilitation.

(j) Solar Farm

Land which is used for:

- (a) converting sunlight to electric current via a collection of photovoltaic solar panels located upon the land, and
- (b) connected to the mains power grid, and
- (c) including any purpose ancillary to or associated with (a) or (b).

(k) Wind Farm

Land used in whole or in part to produce electricity by means of one or a cluster of wind turbines that drive electrical generators.

(l) Power Generation Battery Storage

Land used in whole or in part to store electricity by means of one or a cluster of Battery Storage Power Stations that is capable of storing at least one megawatt of power.

Minimum General Rate

The minimum general rate is set for each differential rating category to ensure an appropriate contribution from all property owners, irrespective of the valuation of a property.

General Rates and Minimum General Rates

For the 2025/2026 financial year differential general rates and minimum general rates will be levied pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, on the differential general rate categories as follows-

Category No	Category	General Rate (cents in the Dollar of Rateable Value)	Minimum General Rate (\$)
1	Commercial	2.98494	2,003
2.1	Major shopping centres with a floor area 0 – 10,000 sqm	3.3339	27,532
2.2	Major shopping centres with a floor area 10,001 - 50,000 sqm	5.10	314,406
2.3	Major shopping centres with a floor area >50,000 sqm	9.3476	2,375,570
3.1	Light/Low Impact Industry	3.03057	2,003
3.2	General Industry	3.32010	2,701
3.3	High Impact and/ or noxious industry	4.6871	4,179
4.1	Power Generation Coal	9.4780	41,196
4.2	Power Generation Solar Farm	9.3823	29,409
4.3	Power Generation Wind Farm	9.3823	29,409
4.4	Power Generation Battery Storage	7.4773	29,409
5.1	Extractive Industries - Quarry	5.150	3,411
5.2	Extractive Industries - Salt Manufacturing	7.3710	5,599
5.3	Extractive Industries – Mining \$0 - \$80,000	8.2098	3,411
5.4	Extractive Industries – Mining >\$80,000	10.0951	38,396
6.1	Agriculture, farming and other rural	5.181	1,861
6.2	Agriculture – Intensive other (aqua, pigs, poultry)	8.235	1,861
6.3	Agriculture – Intensive Cattle Feedlot	7.565	16,207
8.1	Residential Other, \$ 0 - \$131,000	1.3798	1,309
8.2	Residential Other, >\$131,000	1.3411	1,808
9	Residential 1, \$ 0 - \$131,000	1.1947	999
10	Residential 2, \$131,001 - \$210,000	1.1269	1,565
11	Residential 3, \$210,001 - \$315,000	1.0487	2,367
12	Residential 4, >\$315,001	0.9384	3,304
14.1	Residential - Multi Res (non Strata),	1.3798	1,309

Category No	Category	General Rate (cents in the Dollar of Rateable Value)	Minimum General Rate (\$)
	\$0 – \$131,000		
14.2	Residential - Multi Res (non Strata), > \$131,000	1.3411	1,808
21	Strata (residential)	1.3186	999
24	Vacant urban/rural land >\$430,000	1.7719	1,975
26	Special uses	1.6784	3,209
27.1	Other \$0 - \$60,000	2.2269	851
27.2	Other >\$60,001	3.1019	1,975

LIMITATION ON RATE INCREASE – LGR Chapter 4, Part 9, Division 3

In accordance with section 116 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Council will resolve to limit the increase in rates levied for some rating categories to a maximum stated percentage for those differential rating categories adopted by Council resolution. Principally, the rate cap is a smoothing mechanism to soften the impact of rates increases resulting from large valuation increases on some groupings of rating categories.

For land to which this limitation applies, the limitation will cease to apply effective from the start of the billing period following:

- a) the transfer of ownership of the Land, or
- b) a change of rating category grouping applicable to the land i.e. Residential to Commercial;
- c) a change of rating category applicable to the land (i.e. Material Change of Use), where the rate cap does not apply to the new rating category;
- d) a resurvey of the land is initiated by the ratepayer, which affects the title for the land;
- e) reconfiguration of a lot;
- f) Council has resolved to discontinue rate capping;
- g) a material change of use of the land is approved, which does not change the rating category grouping applicable to the land; and
- h) amalgamation of lots for rating purposes.
- i) increases in other rates or charges will not be subject to limitation in this way. and charges for the current period.

Category No.	Category	Capped Percentage
1	Commercial	20%
3.1	Light/Low Impact Industry	20%
3.2	General Industry	20%
3.3	High Impact and/ or noxious industry	20%
6.1	Agriculture, farming and other rural	20%

4. SPECIAL RATES/CHARGES (LGA s94)

The charges are calculated on the estimated cost to Council of providing the services. Council will make and levy special charges upon identified land to compensate the expense of providing or engaging in identified services, facilities or activities that:

- (a) the land or its occupiers has or will especially benefit from; or
- (b) the land or its occupiers will have special access to;
- (c) the occupier of the land or the use made or to be made of the land especially contributes to the need for the services, facility or activity.

Revenue raised from these rates will only be used to fund the implementation program for the specific services, facilities or activities. Discount in accordance with section 130 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* will not apply to these charges.

Rural Fire Services Levies

Council will, pursuant to section 152ZD of the *Fire Services Act 1990* and section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, make and levy special charges for the provision of rural fire fighting services to certain parts of the Region. The special charges shall be levied on all land which has specifically benefited, or will specifically benefit, from the implementation of the Overall Plan, comprising firefighting services, because rural fire brigades are charged with firefighting and fire prevention under the *Fire Services Act 1990* and these services could not be provided or maintained without the imposition of the special charge.

For 2025/2026, the Council shall make a special charge, in the following amounts, for each of the following Rural Fire Brigades.

Rural Fire Brigade	Levy 2025/2026	Rural Fire Brigade	Levy 2025/2026
Alton Downs	\$15.00	Garnant	
Archer Ulam		Gogango	\$50.00
Aricia		Gracemere	\$10.00
Bajool	\$25.00	Kalapa	\$20.00
Bouldercombe	\$20.00	Marmor	\$20.00
Calioran		Morinish	
Calliungal	\$65.00	Stanwell	

Rural Fire Brigade	Levy 2025/2026	Rural Fire Brigade	Levy 2025/2026
Dalma	\$10.00	South Ulam	
Faraday		Westwood	\$50.00

The rateable land to which each of the special charges will apply is land within the areas separately described on a map titled "ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL - RURAL FIRE BRIGADES BOUNDARIES". A copy of the Map is attached at Schedule 1.

The discount for the prompt payment of rates and charges, granted in accordance with section 130 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, will not apply to these charges.

Overall Plan

The Overall Plan for each of the special charges is as follows:

1. The service, facility or activity for which each special charge is levied is to fund the provision of fire prevention and firefighting services, equipment and activities by the rural fire brigades identified in the special charge table in the defined benefit areas.
2. The time for implementing the overall plan is one (1) year ending 30 June 2026. However, provision of firefighting services is an ongoing activity, and further special charges are expected to be made in future years.
3. The works and services specified in the overall plan will be carried out or provided during the year ending on 30 June 2026.
4. The estimated cost of implementing the overall plan (being the cost of planned works and activities for 2025/2026) is approximately \$52,475.
5. The special charge is intended to raise all funds necessary to carry out the overall plan.

6. SEPARATE CHARGES (LGA s94)

Council will make and levy separate charges pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009* to compensate the expense it incurs in providing identified services or facilities or engaging in identified activities for the benefit of its local governed area.

The charges are calculated on the basis of the estimated cost to Council of providing these services. Revenue raised from these charges will only be used to fund either all or part of the costs associated with the activities.

Council considers that the benefit of each service, facility or activity is shared equally by all parcels of rateable land, regardless of their value.

Road Network Separate Charge

Council will make and levy a separate charge to compensate part of the cost of maintaining the road network within the region. Council will make and levy the charge equally on all rateable land within the Rockhampton Regional Council area.

The amount of the Road Network Separate Charge will be \$460.00 per annum per rateable assessment throughout the region.

Natural Environment Separate Charge

Council will make and levy a separate charge to compensate part of the cost of formulating and implementing initiatives for environmental protection, enhancement and conservation, including the many and varied initiatives that contribute to these outcomes.

Council will make and levy the charge equally on all rateable land within the Rockhampton Regional Council area.

The amount of the Natural Environment Separate Charge will be \$55.00 per annum per rateable assessment throughout the region.

The discount for the prompt payment of rates and charges, granted in accordance with section 130 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, will not apply to the Natural Environment Separate Charge.

7. STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT LEVY

State Emergency Management Levy in accordance with the *Fire Services Act 1990*, Council is required to collect an emergency management levy on all prescribed properties on behalf of the Queensland Fire Department.

The Levy is not a Council charge and the funds collected are remitted to the Queensland Fire Department. However, Council is entitled to an administration fee for collecting this Levy, as prescribed by section 6 of the *Fire Services Regulation 2011*. Rate assessments with multiple properties are levied per parcel, in accordance with the State's legislation, excluding contiguous agricultural parcels in the same ownership.

8. UTILITY CHARGES (LGA s94)

Council will make and levy utility service charges, pursuant to section 94 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, for the financial year beginning 1 July 2025 on the basis of an equitable distribution of the burden on those who utilise, or stand to benefit from, the provision of the utility services.

WATER

Water charges will be set to recover all of the costs associated with the provision of water services by Council in the financial year.

Subject to any express provision to the contrary Council will charge all land

connected to its water supply, or capable of connection to the supply, a two-part tariff for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026, comprising:

- a graduated single tier access charge for land connected to Council's water supply, or capable of connection to the supply; and
- a multi-tiered consumption charge for residential users and a single tier charge for non-residential users.

There are three water supply areas: Gracemere, Mount Morgan and Rockhampton.

The following additional policy is adopted in relation to access charges:

- (a) The access charge for an individual residential community title lot will be the sum payable for a 20mm water meter connection, regardless of the true size of the connection to the lot itself or to the development of which it forms part.
- (b) The access charge for premises that contain residential flats will be the sum payable for a 20mm water meter connection multiplied by the number of flats upon the premises, regardless of the true size of the connection to the premises.
- (c) To prevent doubt, a management lot in a staged residential community titles scheme is not a residential community title lot.
- (d) The access charge for an individual commercial community title lot will be:
 - i. If the size of the water meter at the boundary of the scheme land (i.e. the meter to which the property services to individual scheme lots connect) is not greater than 50mm, then the access charge per lot shall be the sum payable for a 20mm water meter connection.
 - ii. If the size of the water meter at the boundary of the scheme land is greater than 50mm, the standard non-residential access charges according to the meter size will apply.
- (e) The Access charge for a property with a land use code of 97B for example providing long term care for a number of non-related persons with a disability such as purpose-built NDIS housing, will be charged as per the relevant meter connection supplied to the property.

The following additional policy is adopted in relation to consumption charges:

- (a) Where water is supplied to premises that comprise a residential flats development, the consumption volume allowed in each tier will be multiplied by the number of flats upon the premises.
- (b) Where water is supplied to a lot which forms part of a community titles scheme, and the supply to each individual lot and the common property is not separately metered, Council will levy the consumption charges for the water supplied to the premises (the scheme) in a manner permitted by section 196 of the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, namely:
 - i. Council will levy each lot-owner for a share of the supplied volume recorded by the water meter at the boundary of the scheme land, and that

share will be equivalent to the ratio of the contribution schedule lot entitlement of the owner's lot to the aggregate of contribution schedule lot entitlements recorded in the community management statement for the community titles scheme; or

- ii. For a community titles scheme in which there is only a single schedule of lot entitlements rather than a contributions schedule and an interest schedule (i.e. a scheme that continues to be governed by the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980* rather than by the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*), Council will levy each lot-owner for a share of the supplied volume recorded by the water meter at the boundary of the scheme land, and that share will be equivalent to the ratio of the lot entitlement of the owner's lot to the aggregate of lot entitlements recorded in the building units plan or the group title plan of which the lot is part; or
 - iii. Alternatively to levying the consumption charges on the basis of lot entitlement, Council may exercise its discretion to enter with the body corporate for a community titles scheme to which the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* applies an arrangement under which the body corporate accepts liability for the full consumption charge payable upon the supplied volume recorded on the water meter at the boundary of the scheme land, in which case Council will levy the body corporate for the full amount of the consumption charge and will make no separate levies against lots in the scheme.
- (c) Where water is supplied to a lot or common property which forms part of a community titles scheme where the supply to each individual lot and the common property is separately metered to the common property of a community titles scheme, Council will levy each lot for its metered consumption and the body corporate for the water supplied to the common property.
- (d) Where more than one dwelling (dwelling house, secondary dwelling, units or flats) is situated upon a single parcel of land (that is to say, the land the subject of a single valuation), Council will charge a separate two-part tariff for each dwelling house as if each were located upon a different, individually valued parcel.
- (e) Where a dwelling house is situated partly upon one parcel of land and partly upon another, Council will charge a single two-part tariff for supply to the building and will levy the tariff against the parcel upon which the dominant portion of the house is situated. The dominant portion will be the portion of the house that has the greater floor area.
- (f) The following provisions apply to premises serviced by a designated fire service:
- i. Council will charge a separate two-part tariff for the service, in addition to the tariff/s it charges for any other water service connection/s to the land.
 - ii. The access charge for the service will be determined upon the basis that the service connects to a 20mm water meter.
 - iii. Standard consumption charges will apply unless Council resolves to discount the charge pursuant to this resolution.
 - iv. The consumption charge will be, for a quarter for which the Queensland Fire Department reports or verifies, or Council otherwise verifies, use of

the service to fight a fire, either the standard consumption charge or that sum discounted by a percentage Council determines as appropriate.

- v. If the Queensland Fire Department reports or verifies, or Council otherwise verifies, that the service was used during a quarter to fight a fire, and Council determines after the end of that quarter that a discounted consumption charge was appropriate for the quarter, Council may credit against the next quarterly consumption charge the difference between the charge paid and the discounted charge determined as appropriate.
- vi. To prevent doubt, Council may determine that a 100% discount is or was appropriate.
- (g) For non-licensed premises (i.e. premises without a commercial liquor license) occupied or used by eligible Not-for-Profit or Charitable Community Organisations, Council will provide a concession in accordance with its Rates Concession Policy for access to Council's water supply, and no concession on water consumed, excluding rural fire brigades and section 5.5 of the Rates Concession Policy
- (h) Council will apply section 102 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to the reading of water meters so that if a meter is due to be read on a particular day (e.g. the last day of a quarter) to enable Council to calculate a consumption charge to be levied, the meter will be deemed read on that particular day if it is read within 2 weeks before the day or 2 weeks after the day.
- (i) The commencing water meter reading for a quarterly consumption charge cycle (i.e. a quarter plus or minus 2 weeks at the beginning and the end of the quarter) is the reading last recorded in a quarterly charge cycle, or, in the case of a new meter connection, the reading recorded on the day of connection.
- (j) The minimum value of a debt required to raise a charge will be \$5.00. If the total charge on an Assessment is less than this amount, then the charges will not be raised and consequently a bill will not be issued. This charge is not raised at all and is effectively written off which will prevent the raising of small balances where the cost of administration, printing, postage and collection is greater than the revenue returned.
- (k) For the purposes of making and levying water charges the following definitions apply:
 - i. A Not-for-Profit or Charitable Community Organisation is an organisation that Council accepts as a body that is eligible to receive a concession under the Rates Concession Policy.
 - ii. A community title lot is a lot in a community titles scheme.
 - iii. A community titles scheme is a community titles scheme created under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, or is a development similar to such a scheme but that continues to be governed by the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980* rather than by the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* (e.g. a development created under the *Integrated Resort Development Act 1987*).

- iv. A contribution schedule lot entitlement is an entitlement by that name, recorded in the community management statement (or analogous instrument) for a community titles scheme.
- v. A designated fire service is a water supply service to premises, specifically dedicated for use in fighting fires.
- vi. A flat is a self-contained residential unit, or module that is not a community title lot; but (to prevent doubt), the expression does not include a bedroom in a boarding house.

Gracemere Water Supply

The access charge for all properties located within the boundaries, and approved properties outside the boundaries of the Gracemere Water Supply Area, will be as detailed in the water access charges table below per meter or per lot as appropriate for the period 1 July 2025 to the 30 June 2026 and will generally be levied on a half yearly basis.

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Annual Charge</u>
20mm	\$ 607.00
25mm	\$ 904.00
32mm	\$ 1,481.00
40mm	\$ 2,312.00
50mm	\$ 3,612.00
Special 60mm	\$ 5,271.00
65mm	\$ 6,104.00
75mm	\$ 8,124.00
80mm	\$ 9,245.00
100mm	\$ 14,325.00
150mm	\$ 32,497.00
200mm	\$ 57,776.00
Vacant Land	\$ 607.00

The access charge for land that is capable of connection to Council's water supply will be the sum payable for a 20mm residential water meter connection.

The consumption charge detailed in the consumption charges table below will apply for all water consumed in the water period (year). This charge will apply to all properties located within the boundaries and approved properties outside the boundaries of the Gracemere Water Supply Area. The water period (year) for the consumption charge will be for a period from the 1 July 2025 to the 30 June 2026 and billing will generally be in arrears on a quarterly basis.

Gracemere Water Supply Scheme – Non Residential Consumption Charges

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Charge per Kilolitre</u>
All consumption	\$ 2.51/kl

Gracemere Water Supply Scheme – Residential Consumption Charges

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Charge per Kilolitre</u>
<=75kl per quarter	\$ 1.11/kl
> 75kl <=150kl per quarter	\$ 1.70/kl
>150kl per quarter	\$ 3.36/kl

Mt Morgan Water Supply

The access charge for all properties located within the boundaries, and approved properties outside the boundaries of the Mount Morgan Water Supply Area, will be as detailed in the water access charges table below per meter or per lot as appropriate for the period 1 July 2025 to the 30 June 2026 and will generally be levied on a half yearly basis.

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Annual Charge</u>
20mm	\$ 626.00
25mm	\$ 932.00
32mm	\$ 1,527.00
40mm	\$ 2,383.00
50mm	\$ 3,721.00
65mm	\$ 6,290.00
75mm	\$ 8,371.00
80mm	\$ 9,401.00
100mm	\$ 14,883.00
150mm	\$ 33,567.00
200mm	\$ 59,537.00
Vacant Land	\$ 626.00

The access charge for land that is capable of connection to Council's water supply, will be the sum payable for a 20mm residential water meter connection.

The consumption charge detailed in the consumption charges table below will apply for all water consumed in the water period (year). This charge will apply to all properties located within the boundaries and approved properties outside the boundaries of the Mount Morgan Water Supply Area. The water period (year) for the consumption charge will be for a period from the 1 July 2025 to the 30 June 2026 and billing will generally be in arrears on a quarterly basis.

Mount Morgan Water Supply Scheme – Non Residential Consumption Charges

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Charge per Kilolitre</u>
All consumption	\$ 2.51/kl

Mount Morgan Water Supply Scheme – Residential Consumption Charges

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Charge per Kilolitre</u>
<=75kl per quarter	\$ 1.11/kl
> 75kl <=150kl per quarter	\$ 1.70/kl
>150kl per quarter	\$ 3.36/kl

Rockhampton Water Supply

The access charge for all properties located within the boundaries, and approved properties outside the boundaries of the Rockhampton Water Supply Area, will be as detailed in the water access charges table below per meter or per lot as appropriate for the period 1 July 2025 to the 30 June 2026 and will generally be levied on a half yearly basis.

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Annual Charge</u>
20mm	\$ 576.00
25mm	\$ 849.00
32mm	\$ 1,392.00
40mm	\$ 2,170.00
50mm	\$ 3,391.00
65mm	\$ 5,730.00
75mm	\$ 7,632.00
80mm	\$ 8,682.00
100mm	\$ 13,564.00
150mm	\$ 30,514.00
200mm	\$ 54,248.00
Vacant Land	\$ 576.00

The access charge for land that is capable of connection to Council's water supply will be the sum payable for a 20mm residential water meter connection.

The consumption charge detailed in the consumption charges table below will apply for all water consumed in the water period (year). This charge will apply to all properties located within the boundaries and approved properties outside the boundaries of the Rockhampton Water Supply Area. The water period (year) for the consumption charge will be for a period from the 1 July 2025 to the 30 June 2026 and billing will generally be in arrears on a quarterly basis.

Rockhampton Water Supply Scheme – Non Residential Water Consumption Charges

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Charge per Kilolitre</u>
All consumption	\$ 2.51/kl

Rockhampton Water Supply Scheme – Residential Water Consumption Charges

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Charge per Kilolitre</u>
<=75kl per quarter	\$ 1.11/kl
> 75kl <=150kl per quarter	\$ 1.70/kl
>150kl per quarter	\$ 3.36/kl

SEWERAGE

For the financial year beginning 1 July 2025 Council will make and levy a sewerage charge in respect of land within the Declared Sewerage Areas of Rockhampton Region to which the Council provides or is prepared to provide sewerage services, including areas to which such services are extended from time to time during the course of the financial year.

The sewerage charge will be set to recover the majority of the costs associated with the provision of sewerage reticulation services provided by Council in the financial year. These costs include loan interest, depreciation and the cost of ongoing maintenance and operation of the system, including treatment plant operations.

A sewerage charge will also be levied on non-rateable land where the owner of the land requests that Council provide sewerage services.

In accordance with the Requirement to Connect to Sewerage Infrastructure Policy that was adopted by Council on 7 October 2014, the sewerage access charges in relation to Stage 2 of the Mount Morgan Sewerage Scheme are only charged upon connection to the system.

The sewerage charge will be set to recover all of the costs associated with the provision of sewerage reticulation services provided by Council in the financial year.

For occupied land, charges for 2025/2026 will be made and levied on the following basis:

- i. Generally, a sewerage charge will be levied in respect of each water closet pedestal or urinal installed.
- ii. However, for a single dwelling, residential unit, stables property or a property subject to a residential differential rate, only the first water closet pedestal will attract the normal sewerage pedestal charge.
 - The term single dwelling is to include its ordinary meaning as a residential property used for ordinary domestic purposes and includes home office situations such as for example, where desk or computer work may be done, phone calls made or answered from within the premises for business purposes but where there are no more than one non-resident employee on the premises and no significant external indicia to distinguish the premises from any other domestic residence;
 - The term single dwelling does not include premises where a distinct externally visible business activity has been established.

- iii. In the case of multi residential properties on a single title or assessment (e.g. secondary dwellings, unit or flat), the sewerage charge is calculated by multiplying the number of dwellings, flats or units by the charge for the first water closet pedestal.
- iv. In the case of Retirement Villages or Aged/Nursing Homes incorporating independent living accommodation, the sewerage charge will be levied on the first pedestal only in each independent living unit/cottage. Sewerage charges will be levied on a per pedestal/urinal basis for pedestals/urinals installed elsewhere at the Aged/Nursing Homes properties.
- v. In the case of a property with a land use code of 97B, for example providing long term care for a number of non-related persons with a disability such as purpose-built NDIS housing, will be levied per pedestal
- vi. For all other premises, the sewerage charge is calculated on the number of pedestals together with the number of urinals multiplied by the charge for the first water closet pedestal. For the purpose of this paragraph, each 1200mm of a continuous style urinal or part thereof will count as one urinal.
- vii. Sewerage Charges do not apply to Public Amenities Blocks on leased Council land that are locked and controlled by the Clubs.

Where there is more than one commercial or industrial building upon a land parcel, charges will apply as if each building were on a separate land parcel.

Where a building is used for more purposes than one, charges will be levied by reference to the dominant use of the building, determined by Council.

For properties within the differential general rating category '6.1' Agriculture, farming and Other Rural, the sewerage utility charge is levied on the same basis as residential properties, even though to be eligible the properties must be classified as commercial use properties.

For the purpose of these charges:

- (a) a community titles lot is taken to be:
 - I. A single dwelling if it is used wholly or predominantly as a place of residence; or
 - II. A non-dwelling property in any other case.
- (b) A community title lot is a lot in a community titles scheme;
- (c) A community titles scheme is a community titles scheme created under or by virtue of the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, or is a development similar to such a scheme but that continues to be governed by the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980* rather than by the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* (e.g. a development created under the *Integrated Resort Development Act 1987*);
- (d) A contribution schedule lot entitlement is an entitlement by that name, recorded in the community management statement (or analogous instrument) for a community titles scheme.

The sewerage charges will be those shown in the following tables:

<u>Sewered Premises</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Number of Charges</u>
Single Residential Dwelling/Residential Unit/ or Stables.	Each Residence (regardless of number of pedestals)	1 Charge
Multi Residential Secondary Dwellings, Flat or Unit	Each dwelling/Flat or Unit	1 Charge
Aged/Nursing Home Plus Aged/Nursing other fixtures	Each Unit/Cottage Each Pedestal/Urinal	1 Charge 1 Charge
Other Premises	Each Pedestal / 1200mm of Urinal or part thereof	1 Charge
Vacant Land	Each rateable property	1 Vacant Land Charge

For those properties in the Declared Sewerage Areas, charges as per the above schedule for 2025/2026 will be:

<u>Declared Sewered Area</u>	<u>Amount of Charge</u>	<u>Amount of Vacant Land Charge</u>
Gracemere	\$1,171.00	\$1,113.00
Mount Morgan	\$1,098.00	\$1,043.00
Rockhampton	\$ 928.00	\$ 881.00

WASTE & RECYCLING

For the financial year beginning 1 July 2025, Council will make and levy the following utility charges for:

<u>Schedule of Waste Collection and Recycling Charges</u>	
<u>Service</u>	<u>Annual Charge</u>
Domestic Services	
Combined General Waste/Recycling Service	\$ 583.00
Additional General Waste Service – same day service as nominated service day	\$ 452.00
Additional Recycling Service – same day service as nominated service day	\$ 252.00
Bulk bin service are subject to assessment. Available bin sizes - (660L, 1100L, 1.0 m ³ , 1.5m ³ , 2.0m ³ and 3.0m ³ - (subject to availability)	Annual Charge per Domestic Premises
Commercial Services	
General Waste Service - 240L	\$ 559.00
Recycling Service – 240L	\$ 302.00
Commercial Residential General Waste Service	\$ 494.00

Where Council deems a specialised waste collection service is required for Domestic Service/s bulk waste bins are used in lieu of the standard 240L wheelie bin and Waste and Recycling Collection Charges to the property are based on the annual charge per domestic premises.

“Domestic Premises” includes any of the following types of premises used as a separate domicile such as:

- A house or a single unit private dwelling; or
- premises containing 2 or more flats, a lot in a community title scheme (apartments) or other dwelling units; or
- A boarding house, hostel, lodging house or guest house.

Services to be provided.

Domestic Waste and Recycling Services

The service comprises the following services as described:

Combined Domestic General Waste and Recycling Collection Service

This service is on the basis that the combined general waste and recycling collection service provided is available to properties within a Declared Waste Collection Area.

The combined domestic general waste and recycling collection charge Council levies against a Domestic Premise will be the single sum shown in the Schedule of Waste and Recycling Collection Charges, covering for the full financial year the combined cost of:

- providing a Standard General Waste Container (240L waste container) to hold domestic general waste;
- emptying the waste container once per week and removing the contents from the premises;
- disposal of the waste at an approved facility;
- providing a standard recycling waste container (240L) to hold recyclables;
- emptying the waste container fortnightly, and removing the contents from the premises; and
- processing of recyclable material at an approved facility, and
- Queensland Government waste levy – as per the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

Domestic Premises – General

Council will levy the charge on each domestic premises used as a separate domicile; whether occupied or not within the Waste Collection Areas, regardless of whether ratepayers choose to use the domestic general waste collection and/or recycling services Council makes available.

Where there is more than one dwelling on land capable of separate occupation a charge will be made for each dwelling. The charge will apply to each dwelling, unit,

flat, secondary dwelling, a lot in a community title scheme, dual occupancy or other dwelling designed for separate residential occupation at a domestic premises.

The number of charges levied to a domestic property shall be the number of bins the Chief Executive Officer or his delegate considers necessary; or the number of bins the ratepayer requests, whichever is greater. Additional bin collections from domestic properties will only be made available on the same day as the minimum service.

If a dwelling has suffered significant damage by an event such as fire and is deemed to be uninhabitable, under Waste and Recycling Collection Services Procedure, due to this event, application may be made to RRWR for the service charge to be adjusted or removed.

If the recycling service is ceased in accordance with 5.1.16 of the Waste and Recycling Collection Services Procedure, the combined charge will continue to be levied.

To ensure public health standards are maintained in rural residential areas, waste collection services are offered on an elective basis to owners of rural residential land in proximity to major haul routes and where it is economically and/or responsibly viable to do so.

These properties shall be identified on waste collection area maps by geo-fencing the land parcel and shall be deemed as located within the waste collection area. Once levied the charge will apply and cannot be removed.

Where a service is supplied to a residence on a property within differential rating category 6.1, 6.2 or 6.3 – agriculture, farming and other rural, the domestic waste charge shall apply. For newly constructed structures, the charge will apply from the earlier of plumbing or building approval or delivery of waste containers.

Commercial Waste and Recycling Services

The service comprises of the following services as described:

Commercial Premises in a Designated Waste Collection Area – 240L Service

This service is on the basis that the general waste and recycling collection service it provides are available to commercial properties within the Designated Waste Collection Areas.

A General Waste Collection and/or Commercial Recycling Collection levy shall be charged per waste container collection (called a Service) as per the Schedule of Waste and Recycling Collection Charges, covering for the full financial year the combined cost of:

- providing the number of waste containers that the Chief Executive Officer or his delegate considers necessary or the number of bins the ratepayer requests, whichever is greater;
- emptying each waste container and removing the contents from the premises on the number of occasions each week that the Chief Executive Officer or his

- delegate considers necessary; or on the number of occasions the ratepayer requests, whichever is greater;
- disposal of the waste at an approved facility;
- where a waste container is provided to hold recyclables;
- emptying and removing the contents from the premises of that waste container once per fortnight;
- processing of recyclable material at an approved facility; and
- Queensland Government waste levy – as per the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

Commercial Residential Waste Service.

This service is undertaken on the above premise but excludes the Queensland Government waste levy. Eligible properties are residential properties that Council provides a commercial waste collection service (not recycling). Eligible properties are:

- Nursing Homes, retirement villages and private age care;
- Residential, lifestyle or manufactured home parks;
- Boarding Houses; and
- Purpose built Student Accommodations – off campus, rooming accommodations

Commercial Premises - General

Council will levy a waste and recycling collection levy against commercial premises for the removal of commercial waste and recycling, unless the Chief Executive Officer or his delegate is satisfied that an approved private waste collection provider removes commercial waste and recycling from the premises, and will do so, at least once weekly for commercial waste and or once fortnightly for recycling.

Where there is more than one structure on land capable of separate occupation a charge will be made for each structure. Charges for the collection of commercial waste will be based on the number of waste containers and frequency of collection. Charges will be made for additional collections from commercial properties.

9. COST RECOVERY FEES (LGA s97)

The principles of Full Cost Pricing are applied in calculating all cost recovery fees of the Council where applicable, but the fees will not exceed the cost to Council of providing the service or taking the action for which, each fee is charged.

Cost Recovery Fees are listed in Fees and Charges which was last adopted at Council's Meeting held on 27 May 2025.

10. BUSINESS ACTIVITY FEES

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

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

11. TIME FOR PAYMENT (LGR s118)

Rates and utility charges referred to in this policy shall generally be levied half yearly with the exception of water consumption which will be levied at quarterly intervals on a rolling basis. Such rates and utility charges shall be payable by the due date detailed on the rate notice.

All rates and charges will be due and payable on the day that is 30 clear days after the issue of a notice to pay.

As a guide a separate rates notice will be issued in the first six months of the financial year (July – December), and in the second half of the financial year (January – June). These notices will cover the billing periods 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025 (issued August/September), and 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026 (issued February/March), respectively. Each notice includes one half of the annual rates and charges levied.

12. INTEREST (LGR s133)

All rates and charges remaining outstanding 30 clear days after the due date will be deemed to be overdue rates and will thereafter bear interest at the rate of 12.12% per annum, compounding on daily rests in accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, calculated on the balance of overdue rates and charges. The interest rate is to be effective from 1 July 2025.

13. DISCOUNT (LGR s130)

Discount at the rate of ten percent will be allowed on gross Council rates and charges, excluding any charge specifically excluded from discount entitlement, provided payment of the full amount outstanding, including any overdue rates and interest to the date of payment, less any discount entitlement, is paid by the due date on original notice of the levy.

Charges excluded from discount entitlement include, but are not limited to:

- a) the Natural Environment separate charge;
- b) the State Government Emergency Management Levy;
- c) the Rural Fire Service Levy; and
- d) Water Consumption charges.

14. RATE CONCESSIONS (LGR s121)

Council approves concessions each year prior to the adoption of the budget and are included in the Rate Concession Policy. This was adopted by Council on the 24 June 2025. The main areas of concessions are as follows:

Pensioner Subsidy

For Pensioner Ratepayers of their principal place of residence Council will offer a subsidy (upon the same terms and conditions as the Queensland Government Pensioner Rate Subsidy Scheme of 20%) (to a maximum of \$260) on all rates levied in respect of the property the Pensioner Ratepayer owns and occupies, excluding

environment separate charge, special rates/charges, water consumption charges and rural and state fire levies/charges.

Pensioner Ratepayers of their principal place of residence who are Veteran Gold Card holders will be entitled to a subsidy of 20% (to a maximum of \$260) on all rates levied in respect of the property the person owns and occupies, excluding environment separate charge, special rates/charges, water consumption charges and rural and state fire levies/charges.

In both cases, the concession is offered on the basis that the ratepayers are pensioners (as defined by the *Local Government Regulation 2012*). Should a person be entitled to only part of the State subsidy, because of part ownership of the property, or other relevant reason, the Council rebate would be similarly reduced.

Permit to Occupy – Separate Charges

Council will grant a concession of all Separate Charges on those assessments that only contain a permit to occupy for pump sites and where the land area is 25 square metres or less, provided the ratepayer as shown on the assessment is the owner of another property in the Council area on which the Separate Charges have been levied.

The concession is offered on the basis that the payment of the additional separate charge will cause the ratepayer hardship.

Permit to Occupy – General Rates

Council will grant a concession of up to the equivalent to Rating Category 27.1 minimum general rate for properties on those assessments that only contain a permit to occupy for pump sites and where the land area is 25 square metres or less, provided the ratepayer as shown on the assessment is the owner of another property in the Council area on which General Rates have been levied.

The concession is offered on the basis that the payment of general rates will cause the ratepayer hardship.

Eligible Not-for-Profit or Charitable Community Organisations

Council will grant varied levels of concessions to eligible Not for Profit or Charitable Community Organisations in accordance with the provisions of the Rates Concession Policy.

The concessions are offered on the basis that the ratepayers are entities whose objects do not include the making of a profit.

CBD Commercial Properties with Mixed Residential Use

The purpose of the concession is to reduce vacancies in the CBD by providing an incentive for commercial property owners within the defined CBD area to utilise unoccupied commercial space for residential purposes. Residential purposes is defined as any space constructed and permitted for residential use and occupied by the owner or tenant as a residence.

The basis for this concession is stimulation of economic development within the defined CBD area.

Council Owned/Trustee Vacant Land

Council will grant a concession on General Rates and Separate Charges for vacant land that is owned or held as Trustee by Council if it is leased to another entity and the land is not used for any business, commercial or industrial purpose. The level of concession is in accordance with Council's Rates Concession Policy.

The concessions are offered on the basis that the payment of general and separate rates will cause the ratepayer/lessee hardship.

Multi-Residential Unit Developments

Council may grant a concession of 100% of the waste/recycling charge for each multi-residential unit or units for which a community title scheme exists.

This may apply where it has been deemed impractical for Council to provide services to a multi-residential unit development consisting of six or more units within a plan.

Water Consumption Charges

Council will grant a concession/rebate of 50% on water consumption for the following assessments:

- a) 237107 – Gracemere Lakes Golf Club: and
- b) 237109 – Gracemere Bowls Club.

The concession is offered on the basis that the payment of general rates will cause the ratepayer hardship.

Lot 1 South Ulam Rd, Bajool

Council grants a rebate on the following basis for the following assessment:

146963-2 – being Lot 1 South Ulam Rd, Bajool (L1 MLG80014 Parish of Ultimo)

- (a) General Rate 100%;
- (b) Road Network Charge 100%; and
- (c) Environment Separate Charge 100%.

The concession is offered on the basis that the payment of general rates will cause the ratepayer hardship.

Rates Relief (Hardship) – General Rating Category 6.1 and Residential Properties

Where the payment of rates and charges will cause hardship to a ratepayer Council may offer a deferment of the payment of rates and charges for general rate category 6.1, (agricultural, farming and other rural), and residential properties.

Applications are considered in accordance with the Rates Relief (Hardship) Policy.

Rebate of Residential Water Consumption for Health Related Uses Policy

Rebates for residential water consumption are available to customers who are required to use large amounts of water for eligible health related uses, for example kidney dialysis.

Applications are considered in accordance with the Rebate of Residential Water Consumption for Health Related Uses Policy.

Undetected Leak Rebate Policy – Non-Residential and Residential

Rebates for undetected water leaks are available to non-residential and residential customers when an undetected water leak or other exceptional water loss occurs on the customer's side of the water meter.

The concession is offered on the basis that the payment of general rates will cause the ratepayer hardship.

15. AUTHORITY

It is a requirement of the *Local Government Act 2009* that for each financial year Council adopt, by resolution, a Revenue Statement.

APPENDIX 1 – Rockhampton Regional Council Primary Land Use Codes 2025/2026

Code	Description	Definition
00	Unspecified	Land not categorised by any other land use code.
01	Vacant Urban Land	Vacant land being put to no use in an urban area (irrespective of zoning).
02	Single Unit Dwelling	Land used primarily as a site for a dwelling
03	Multi Dwellings or Flats	The use of a parcel of land for two or more self-contained residential dwellings or flats but not group or strata title
04	Large Home Site Vacant	Vacant land being put to no use (irrespective of zoning), generally greater 5,000 square metres and not used for a bonafide rural activity.
05	Large Home Site Dwelling	Land used primarily as a site for a dwelling, generally greater 5,000 square metres and not used for a bonafide rural activity.
06	Outbuildings	A parcel of land with a relatively minor shed or garage as the main structural improvement in an urban area. The improvement would be a gross underdevelopment of the site.
07	Guest House / Private Hotel	An accommodation building where room only or room and meals are provided and have shared facilities (not a motel) in an urban area.
08	Building Units	A residential parcel of land surveyed on a Building Unit Plan or Survey plan where a single structure has been surveyed and which may include Common Property and which has attached to it a Community Management Statement in an urban area.
09	Group Title	A parcel of land where the structural improvements have been surveyed and a registered plan and Community Entitlement Scheme has been established
10	Combined Dwelling and Shops	Combined dwelling/multi dwelling and shops i.e. residential flats with shops but not registered on a Building Unit Plan or Group Title Plan.
11	Shop Single	Shop with or without attached accommodation and may include provision for car parking.
12	Shopping Group (7 - 9 Shops)	Seven to nine shops and may include provision for car parking.
13	Shopping Group (2 - 6 Shops)	Two to six shops and may include provision for car parking.
14	Shops – Main Retail (Central Business District)	Shops located in main inner city/town commercial area (central business district).
15	Shops – Secondary Retail (Fringe Central Business)	Shops located on fringe of a central business district of city/town commercial areas.

Code	Description	Definition
16	Drive In Shopping Centre	Drive In Shopping Centre including major regional, regional, sub regional and neighbourhood centres and having ten or more shops.
17	Restaurant/Function Centre	Restaurant including fast food outlet e.g. Kentucky Fried Chicken, McDonalds or function centre.
18	Special Tourist Attraction	Any development with special recreation, historical or residential features which attracts a large number of people (includes tourist village).
19	Walkway	Stratum as walkway.
21	Residential Institution (Non-Medical Care)	Aged peoples homes not predominantly medical care.
22	Car Park	An area of land which has been prepared to accommodate vehicles either below or at ground level or on suspended concrete floors.
23	Retail Warehouse	Isolated large showroom, warehouse used for retail purposes.
24	Sales Area Outdoors (Dealers, Boats, Cars, etc)	Dealers, boats, cars, bulk landscape supplies, etc.
25	Professional Offices	Offices providing administrative, financial management, the practice of a profession (examples include banks, solicitors, lending agents and brokers, medical centres, chemists, dentists).
26A	Funeral Parlour	Funeral parlour.
26B	Crematoria	Crematorium
27	Hospital, Convalescent Home, Hospice (Medical Care) (Private)	Hospital, aged peoples home, nursing home, convalescent home including hospice. Predominantly medical care.
28A	Warehouse and Bulk Stores	Warehouse and bulk stores not used for retail purposes.
28B	Storage facilities	Facility used to store various goods including but not limited to household items, business inventory, vehicles/machinery
29A	Transport Terminal	Freight and logistics.
29B	Transport Terminal	Passenger
30A	Service Station	Predominantly used for fuel retailing which includes fueling area, associated retail shop and associated parking area.
30B	Service Station	Predominantly used for fuel retailing which includes fueling area, associated retail shop and associated parking area with the ability to undertake servicing/repairs, see Land Use Code 36.
31	Oil/Fuel Depot and Refinery	Fuel dumps or storage and oil refineries.
32	Wharves	Actual wharfs, jetties and barge landings
33	Outdoor Storage Area/Contractors Yard	Builders/contractors yard, outdoor storage area (not retail or hardware) or area for parking heavy equipment/materials.
34	Cold Stores/Ice works	Cold stores/ice works.
35	General Industry	Industrial premises that are not Light Industry– Land Use Code 36, or Heavy Industry – Land Use Code 37. Refer to Rockhampton Planning Scheme industry thresholds.
36	Light Industry	Light service and manufacturing industries e.g. vehicle workshops, Lawn mowing and Outboard Motor repairs, fitting and Turning workshop, small

Code	Description	Definition
		fabricating workshops, electrical goods repairs/maintenance, implement/machinery assembly this is not an exhaustive list. Refer to Rockhampton Planning Scheme industry thresholds.
37	Heavy/Noxious Industry	Industry from where a deal of offensive noise, odour, dust, etc. emanates including Abattoirs, concrete batching and/or manufacturing of large form concrete products. Refer to Rockhampton Planning Scheme industry thresholds.
38	Advertising/Hoarding	Advertising/hoarding. Predominant used for advertising.
39	Harbour Industries	Harbour associated service industry. Storage industry and processing.
40A	Extractive (Quarry)	Any industry which extracts quarry material from the ground.
40B	Extractive (Mining)	Any industry which extracts mining material from the ground (also refer to the term 'mining' as defined in Council's Revenue Statement).
40D	Salt Production	Land used for the purposes of and incidental to the making and extraction of salt.
41	Child Care excluding Kindergarten	Facility for safe keeping of below school age children.
42	Hotel/Tavern	Premises licensed by Licensing Commission as hotel or tavern for the sale of liquor including casino.
43	Motel	Building predominantly used for overnight or short-term accommodation (includes motor inn).
44	Nursery (Plants)	Retail of plants and associated garden material.
45	Theatre/Cinema	Theatre or cinema.
46	Drive-in Theatre	Drive-in theatre.
47	Licensed Club	Any club with liquor licence/non sporting e.g. R.S.L. (not including clubs with attached sporting/recreation facilities).
48	Sports Club/Dance Facility	All sporting/dance/fitness/health/bowling clubs with or without a liquor licence run as a business.
49	Caravan Park	Caravan park.
50	Other Club Non Business	Boy Scouts/Girl Guides etc. not run as a business. Memorial Halls, Q.C.W.A., School of Arts etc.

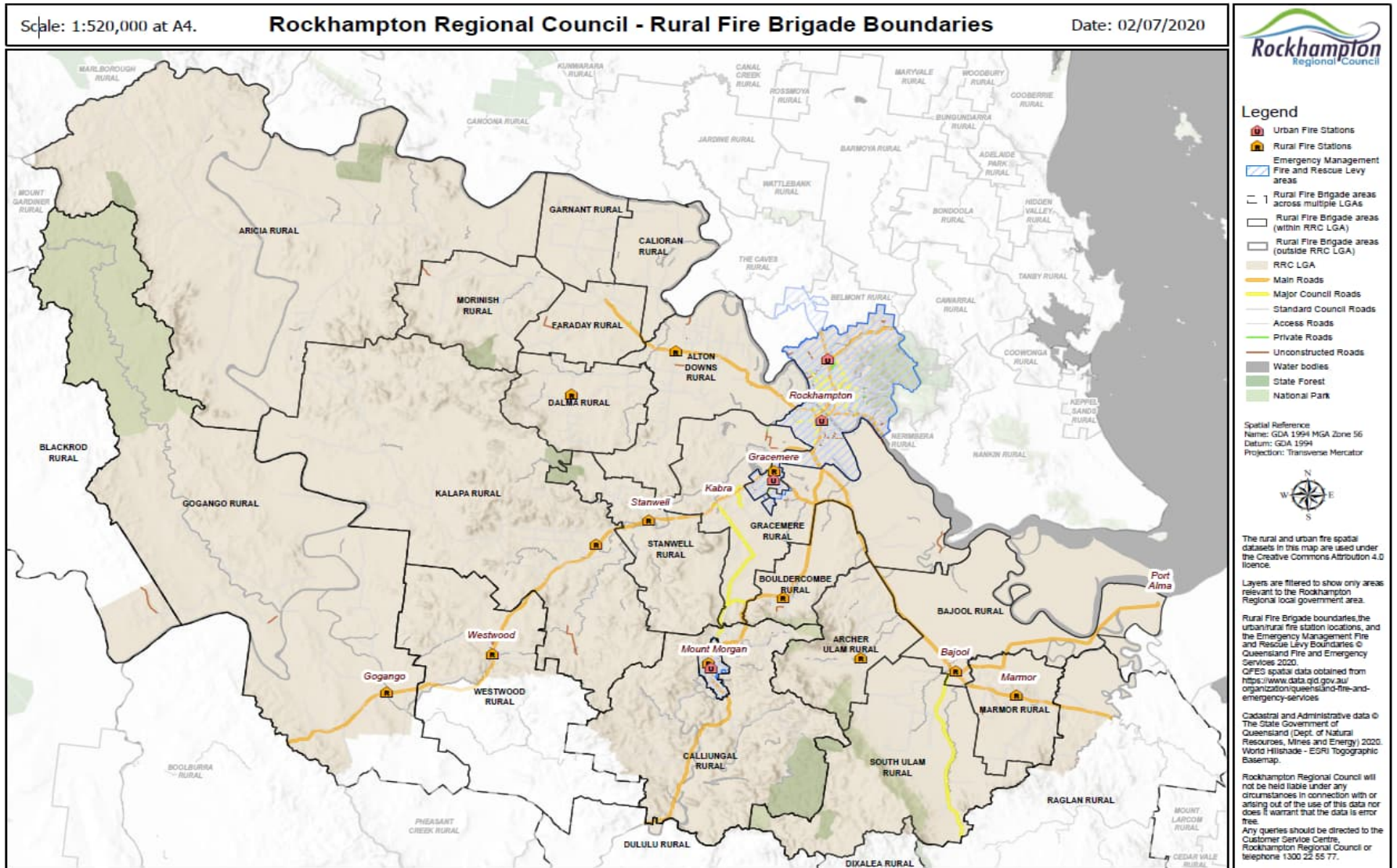
Code	Description	Definition
		Sporting Clubs not run as business including sports fields/area tennis courts etc.
51	Church/Facilities	Churches, places of worship, church hall etc.
52	Cemetery	Cemetery
55	Library	Library.
56	Show Ground, Race Course, Airfield	Show ground, race course, airfield.
57	Parks, Gardens	Parks, gardens - including undeveloped parkland.
58	Educational	University, tertiary, training academy, colleges/school (including ancillary uses) and kindergarten.
60	Sheep Grazing Dry	Poorer country associated with running wethers.
61	Sheep Breeding	Better class country used for lamb breeding.
62	Aquaculture	Land used for breeding, rearing, and harvesting of fish, shellfish, algae, and other organisms in all types of water environments.
63	Cattle Fattening Intensive Feedlot	Concentration of feeding stock for sale on a large scale feedlot environment with licensed carrying capacity of Standard Cattle Units (SCU)
64	Cattle Grazing Breeding	Concentration of the growing and selling of young stock – includes stud breeding.
65	Cattle Grazing Breeding and Fattening	Mixture of growing and/or selling young and mature stock – includes associated studs.
66	Cattle Grazing Fattening	Concentration of feeding and grazing mature stock for sale
67	Goats	Goat studs and dairies.
68	Dairy Cattle Quota Milk	Supplying to milk factory on a quota basis– includes feedlot dairies.
69	Dairy Cattle Non Quota	Supplying milk to factory on an entitlement or proportion basis- includes to feedlots.
70	Cream	Supplying cream only for manufacturing purposes
71	Oil Seed	Safflower, sunflower, linseed, etc.
72	Section 49 Valuation Vacant	Vacant land subdivided under Sections 49 and 50 of the <i>Land Valuation Act 2010</i> .
73	Grains	All grains including wheat, barley, oats, maize, rye, etc.
74	Turf Farm	Growing turf for the purpose of harvesting and sale.

Code	Description	Definition
75	Sugar Cane	Lands used for the growing of sugar cane or associated experimental purposes.
76	Tobacco	Land used for the cultivation of tobacco.
77	Cotton	Land used for the cultivation of cotton.
78	Rice	Land used for the cultivation of rice.
79	Orchard	Includes all orchards – citrus, exotic fruit and nut, stone, other fruits and nuts, etc.
80	Tropical Fruits	Tropical fruits as separate to orchards e.g. bananas, paw paw.
81	Pineapples	The growing of pineapple either for cash crop or manufacturing purposes.
82	Vineyard	Grapes.
83	Small Crops and Fodder Irrigation	All vegetable and small crop items including strawberries (also includes legumes and other improved pasture, used for fodder or stock breeding purposes, grown under irrigation).
84	Small Crops and Fodder Non Irrigation	As per Land Use Code 83 without irrigation.
85	Pigs	The breeding and/or growing and/or fattening of pigs in open range or feed lot environment.
86	Horses	The breeding and/or growing of horses including for stud purposes, including predominantly stables.
87	Poultry	Includes breeding, plus the growing for meat and/or egg production either in a controlled environment or by open runs.
88	Forestry and Logs	Growing for the purposes of harvesting areas of natural and/or plantation hardwood or softwood owned either privately or by the Crown.
89	Animals Special	Any animal not listed above e.g. deer farms, crocodile farms etc. (includes dog kennels, cattery, permanent pounds, quarantine stations, cattle dips).
90	Power Generation	Production/generation and/or storage of electricity.
91	Transformer	Transformer and substation, television/radio, transmission towers, telecommunication towers.
92	Defence Force Establishment	Defence Force Establishment.
93	Peanuts	Growing of peanuts as a predominant use.

Code	Description	Definition
94	Rural Land Vacant	Vacant rural land being put to no or minimal rural use in a rural area and generally more than 10 hectares.
95	Reservoir, Dam, Bore, Pipeline, Pump Station	Reservoir, dam, bore, pipeline - includes permanent pump site/station.
96	Public Hospital	Public hospital.
97A	Welfare Home/Institution	Child/adult welfare institution.
97B	Residential Care Dwelling	Purpose built residential dwelling for long term or transient living, for a number of unrelated people, providing care to persons with a disability with a Class 1B or 3 Building Classification
99	Community Protection Centre	Ambulance Centre, Fire Station, State Emergency Service and Headquarters, Air Sea Rescue Station, Coast Guard.

Please Note: The Council has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer the power, pursuant to sections 81(4) and 81(5) of *Local Government Regulation 2012*, to identify the rating category to which each parcel of rateable land belongs.

SCHEDULE 1 – ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL – RURAL FIRE BRIGADE BOUNDARIES



DEBT (BORROWINGS) POLICY

STATUTORY POLICY



1 Scope

This policy applies to the use of loan borrowings to fund Rockhampton Regional Council infrastructure and other important capital works projects.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide Council with a contemporary Debt (Borrowings) Policy for responsible financial management on the loan funding of infrastructure and capital works projects by ensuring the level of Council indebtedness is within acceptable limits to Council, its ratepayers and interested external parties.

3 Related Documents

3.1 Primary

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

3.2 Secondary

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982

4 Definitions

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions apply:

Council	Rockhampton Regional Council
QTC	Queensland Treasury Corporation
Ratepayers	As defined in the <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i> , a person who is liable to pay rates or charges.

5 Policy Statement

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

Council restricts all long term borrowings to expenditure on identified capital works projects that are considered by Council to be of the highest priority and which cannot be funded from revenue, as identified by the adopted budget.

Council does not use long term debt to finance operating activities or recurrent expenditure. A working capital facility or overdraft may be utilised to help fund short term cash flow requirements that may arise from time to time.

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

- (a) Where a capital works project for a service that is funded by utility or user charges, for example water, sewer, waste, is determined to be funded by way of loans, the user charge should reflect the cost of providing the service including the loan servicing costs.
- (b) Other specific capital works projects, not funded by user charges, should only be considered for loan funding where the project is considered by Council to be of long term benefit to the majority of ratepayers.
- (c) The term of any loan should not exceed the expected life of the asset being funded.

5.1 10 Year Loan Programme Forecast

Council utilises loan borrowings to fund capital and infrastructure works when required. Repayments are usually spread over a period of 15 to 20 years or shorter depending on the life of the asset being created. The Debt (Borrowings) Policy includes the following information:

- (a) New borrowings for the current and the next nine financial years; and
- (b) Repayment schedule for new and existing borrowings.

The following 10 year program is proposed by Council, although allocations are revised on an annual basis in conjunction with the review of its short and long term budgets:

Table 1
10 Year Borrowing and Repayment Schedule

Financial Year	New Borrowing Amount (\$)	Loan Redemption Amount (\$)	Repayment Period (years)
Existing Loans	N/A	N/A	6-13
2025/26	20,000,000	10,096,375	15-20
2026/27	23,000,000	11,451,418	15-20
2027/28	21,000,000	12,972,720	15-20
2028/29	-	14,480,557	15-20
2029/30	-	14,836,793	15-20
2030/31	20,000,000	15,250,214	15-20
2031/32	-	15,769,890	15-20
2032/33	-	15,599,277	15-20
2033/34	12,000,000	26,792,175	15-20
2034/35	20,000,000	36,800,863	15-20

5.2 Repayment Schedule

The loan portfolio of Council is raised solely with QTC primarily utilising QTC's fixed rate loan product, although Council may avail itself of a variable rate loan from time to time. A fixed rate loan is a loan where the interest rate does not fluctuate for the term of the fixed period. A fixed rate loan provides rate certainty; however, an early repayment adjustment applies for any unscheduled repayments.

The amount required to extinguish a fixed rate loan at any point in time is the market value of the loan. The market value reflects the remaining cash flows required to repay the debt, valued at the current market rates of interest. An early repayment

adjustment reflects the difference between the loan balance and the market value of a fixed rate loan. The adjustment can be a loss or a gain depending on whether market rates for the remaining term are lower or higher than the original fixed rate. Council intends maintaining principal and interest repayment schedules consistent with the fixed rate terms of individual loans so exposures to early repayment adjustment losses are minimised. However, in circumstances where the early repayment adjustment results in a gain to Council, consideration is given to early repayment of the relevant loan facilities, subject to evaluation of Council's financial position at the time.

The budgeted loan portfolio of Council for 2025/26 is as follows:

Table 2
Budget Interest and Redemption by Fund/Function for the Year to 30 June 2026

	A	B	C	D	E (A – C + D = E)
Function Description	Book Debt Balance 01/07/2025	QTC Admin and Interest	QTC Redemption	New Advances	EST Book Debt Balance 30/06/2026
Water and Sewerage	1,790,857	49,208	243,313	20,000,000	21,547,544
Waste and Recycling	5,861,558	133,624	597,470	-	5,264,088
Airport	12,679,958	253,696	1,110,230	-	11,569,728
Other/ General Functions	100,758,850	3,150,112	8,145,362	-	92,613,488
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	121,091,223	3,586,640	10,096,375	20,000,000	130,994,848

5.1 Working Capital Facility

Council has approval for a working capital facility with QTC. The working capital facility has a limit of \$30,000,000. The working capital facility may be utilised to help fund short-term cash flow requirements that could arise from time to time.

6 Review Timelines

This policy is reviewed when any of the following occur:

- (a) As required by legislation – no later than 30 June 2026 in conjunction with the budget;
- (b) The related information is amended or replaced; or
- (c) Other circumstances as determined from time to time by the Council.

7 Document Management

Sponsor	Chief Executive Officer
Business Owner	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Policy Owner	Chief Financial Officer
Policy Quality Control	Legal and Governance

INVESTMENT POLICY

STATUTORY POLICY



1 Scope

This policy applies to the investment of surplus funds in accordance with category one investment power under Part 6 of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* and the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulation 2019*.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide Council with a contemporary Investment Policy based on an assessment of risk within the legislative framework of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*. This includes:

- (a) Investing Council funds not immediately required for financial commitments;
- (b) Maximising earnings from authorised investments after assessing counterparty, market and liquidity risks;
- (c) Actively managing the net debt position with core surplus funds; and
- (d) Ensuring appropriate records are kept and adequate internal controls are in place to safeguard public funds.

3 Related Documents

3.1 Primary

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

3.2 Secondary

Banking Act 1959 (Cwth)

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulation 2019

Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedure

Investment Register

4 Definitions

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions apply:

CEO	Chief Executive Officer A person who holds an appointment under section 194 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . This includes a person acting in this position.
Council	Rockhampton Regional Council
Employee	Local government employee: (a) The CEO; or (b) A person holding an appointment under section 196 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .
Financial Institution	An authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of Section 5 of the <i>Banking Act 1959</i> (Commonwealth).
QTC	Queensland Treasury Corporation
SBFAA	<i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i>
SBFAR	<i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulation 2019</i>
Treasurer	State Government Treasurer

5 Policy Statement

5.1 Authority for Investment

Investment of Council funds is in accordance with the relevant power of investment under the SBFAA and SBFAR and their subsequent amendments and regulations.

Investment officers manage the investment portfolio not for speculation, but for investment and in accordance with this Investment Policy. Investment officers avoid transactions that might harm confidence in Council.

5.2 Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

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

This policy requires that investment officers and employees disclose to the CEO any conflict of interest, in accordance with the Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedure, that could be related to the investment portfolio.

5.3 Investment Objectives

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

In priority, the order of investment activities is preservation of capital, maintenance of liquidity and return on investments.

5.3.1 Preservation of Capital

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

5.3.1.1 Credit Risk

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

5.3.1.2 Interest Rate Risk

Investment officers seek to minimise the risk of a change in the market value of the investment portfolio because of a change in interest rates. This is achieved by considering the cash flow requirements of Council and structuring the investment portfolio accordingly. This avoids having to sell securities prior to maturity in the open market. Secondly, interest rate risk can be limited by investing in shorter term securities.

5.3.2 Maintenance of Liquidity

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

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

- (a) Investment in private placements;
- (b) A security that is not supported or priced by at least two approved brokers/securities dealers;
- (c) Sub investment grade (that is, a lower than rating BBB- (standard and poors or equivalent)), and in most cases, BBB rated investments; and
- (d) Unrated securities.

5.3.3 Return on Investments

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

5.3.3.1 Support of Local Business

While ensuring appropriate security, liquidity and return on investment, Council will where possible support the development of local businesses through the allocation of investment to locally based financial institutions.

5.4 Authorised Investments (as per SBFAA)

Section 44(1) of the SBFAA provides Council with the power to invest in authorised investments which include:

- (a) Deposits with a financial institution;
- (b) Investment arrangements accepted, guaranteed or issued by or for the Commonwealth or a State or a financial institution;

- (c) Other investment arrangements secured by investment arrangements accepted, guaranteed or issued by or for the Commonwealth or a State or a financial institution;
- (d) Investment arrangements, managed or offered by Queensland Investment Corporation or QTC, prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph;
- (e) An investment arrangement with a rating prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph; and
- (f) Other investment arrangements prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph.

5.5 Prohibited Investments

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

- (a) Derivative type investments (excluding floating rate notes);
- (b) Principal only investments or securities that provide potentially nil or negative cash flow;
- (c) Standalone securities issued that have underlying futures, options, forward contracts and swaps of any kind; and
- (d) Securities issued in currencies other than Australian dollars.

5.6 Portfolio Investment Parameters

The amount invested with institutions or fund managers should not exceed the following percentage ranges of average annual funds invested. When placing investments, consideration is given to the relationship between credit rating and interest rate.

Long Term Rating (Standard and Poors)	Short Term Rating (Standard and Poors)	Individual Counterparty Limit	Total Limit
AAA to AA-	A1+	Maximum 30%	No limit
A+ to A	A1	Maximum 20%	Maximum 50%
A- to BBB+	A2	Maximum 10%	Maximum 30%
Unrated or below BBB+	Unrated or below A2	Maximum 5%	Maximum 10%
QTC Cash Management Fund		No limit	No limit

5.6.1 Maturity

The maturity structure of the portfolio reflects the maximum term to maturity of one year.

5.6.2 Liquidity Requirement

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

5.7 Internal Controls

The Chief Financial Officer establishes internal controls and processes to ensure investment objectives are met and investment portfolios are protected from loss, theft or inappropriate use. The established processes include the regular update of

the Investment Register, the preparation of a monthly reconciliation report and a quarterly compliance report. As a minimum the internal controls address the following:

- (a) Approved banks;
- (b) Portfolio performance;
- (c) Compliance and oversight of investment parameters;
- (d) Maintenance and safekeeping of investment records, and
- (e) Delegation of control.

5.8 Breaches

Any breach of this policy is reported to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer/General Manager Corporate Services and rectified within seven days of the breach occurring.

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

5.9 Delegation of Authority

Authority for implementation of the Investment Policy is delegated by Council to the CEO in accordance with section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Authority for the day to day management of Council's Investment Portfolio is sub-delegated in accordance with section 259 of the *Local Government Act 2009* by the CEO to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer/General Manager Corporate Services, the Chief Financial Officer and the Coordinator Accounting Services.

6 Review Timelines

This policy is reviewed when any of the following occur:

- (a) As required by legislation – each financial year;
- (b) The related information is amended or replaced; or
- (c) Other circumstances as determined from time to time by the Council.

7 Document Management

Sponsor	Chief Executive Officer
Business Owner	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Policy Owner	Chief Financial Officer
Policy Quality Control	Legal and Governance

Estimated Activity Statement for Business Activities

SUMMARY OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE OBLIGATIONS

Statement of Significant Business Activities to Which the Code of Competitive Conduct Applies 2025-2026 Financial Year

Budget Report	Airport \$	Water & Sewerage \$	Refuse Collection \$
Revenues for services provided to the Council	\$0	\$15,000	\$415,000
Revenues for services provided to external clients	\$30,549,494	\$97,239,374	\$33,562,198
Community Service Obligations	\$390,500	\$732,434	\$2,435,862
Total Revenue	\$30,939,994	\$97,986,808	\$36,413,060
Less: Expenditure	-\$22,545,453	-\$68,901,966	-\$29,028,413
Less: Return on Equity	-\$8,394,541	-\$15,362,102	-\$1,268,173
Surplus/(Deficit)	\$0	\$13,722,741	\$6,116,474
List of Community Service Obligations (CSO)			
Royal Flying Doctors Service & Capricorn Rescue Helicopter Service	\$319,500		
Patient Transfer Parking	\$71,000		
Combined Lines and Manholes (Operational and Capital Portions)		\$389,819	
Remissions to Community & Sporting Bodies		\$232,615	
Undetected Leak Rebates		\$110,000	
Old Landfill Maintenance Works			199,223
Regulated Waste Disposal			158,056
Regional Waste Transfer Stations			1,514,470
Green Waste			206,543
Waste Education			55,000
Assisted Services			302,570
Total	\$390,500	\$732,434	\$2,435,862

The CSO value is determined by Council and represents an activity's costs which would not be incurred if the activity's primary objective was to make a profit. The Council provides funding from general revenue to the business activity to cover the cost of providing non-commercial community services or costs deemed to be CSO's by the Council.

SUMMARY OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE OBLIGATIONS
Statement of Other Business Activities to Which the Code of Competitive Conduct
Applies
2025-2026 Financial Year

Budget Report	Building Certification \$
Revenues for services provided to the Council	\$550
Revenues for services provided to external clients	\$160,000
Community Service Obligations	\$43,474
Total Revenue	\$204,024
Less: Expenditure	-\$204,024
Less: Return on Equity	\$0
Surplus/(Deficit)	\$0
<u>List of Community Service Obligations (CSO)</u>	
To assist the business offer services at an affordable price for the customer where a Private Certifiers do not accommodate the market on the basis that any external revenue in this area assists Council to offset its compliance costs that would be greater if the Private Certification services was not offered	\$43,474
Total	\$43,474

The CSO value is determined by Council and represents an activity's costs which would not be incurred if the activity's primary objective was to make a profit. The Council provides funding from general revenue to the business activity to cover the cost of providing non-commercial community services or costs deemed to be CSO's by the Council.

One Page Budget Summary for 2025/2026 Adopted Budget

ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budget 25-26

	Total	Resourcing	Office of CEO	Advance Rockhampton	Community Services	Corporate Services	Regional Services	Corporate Services		Regional Services		
								Airport	Other Corporate Services	Fitzroy River Water	Waste and Recycling Services	Other Regional Services
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
OPERATIONS												
<i>Operating Revenue</i>												
Rates and Utility Charges	(229,229,306)	(110,355,838)	0	0	0	0	(118,873,468)	0	0	(95,476,440)	(23,397,028)	0
Less Rebates and Discounts	20,168,716	10,635,956	0	0	0	0	9,532,760	0	0	7,178,726	2,354,035	0
Fees and Charges	(48,967,316)	(445,164)	0	(2,086,232)	(10,262,902)	(23,355,608)	(12,817,410)	(22,990,500)	(365,108)	(2,000,000)	(10,786,713)	(30,697)
Interest Received	(2,800,002)	(851,377)	0	0	(21,000)	(643,125)	(1,284,500)	(643,125)	0	(963,375)	(321,125)	0
Grants Subsidies and Contributions	(11,516,764)	(2,655,246)	0	(2,115,834)	(4,240,168)	(596,140)	(1,909,376)	(7,890)	(588,250)	(22,890)	(412,868)	(1,473,618)
Other Revenue	(11,466,350)	(11,435)	(33,116)	(823,382)	(1,221,898)	(7,977,567)	(1,398,952)	(6,892,979)	(1,084,588)	(396,617)	(998,499)	(3,836)
Sales Contract and Recoverable Works	(7,923,778)	0	0	0	0	(15,000)	(7,908,778)	(15,000)	0	(5,558,778)	0	(2,350,000)
Total Operating Revenue	(291,734,801)	(103,683,105)	(33,116)	(5,025,448)	(15,745,967)	(32,587,440)	(134,659,724)	(30,549,494)	(2,037,946)	(97,239,374)	(33,562,198)	(3,858,151)
<i>Operating Expense</i>												
Finance Costs	3,916,640	3,150,112	0	0	0	583,696	182,832	253,696	330,000	49,208	133,624	0
Depreciation	87,757,114	0	20,945	16,030	11,619,803	12,015,897	64,084,439	6,072,106	5,943,791	24,412,782	3,252,340	36,419,317
Employee Costs	107,395,354	(16,552)	2,639,124	4,273,624	41,086,174	28,279,788	31,133,197	3,087,681	25,192,107	10,123,340	4,473,630	16,536,226
Materials and Services	100,572,344	(650,000)	557,271	8,971,911	29,435,658	28,615,623	33,641,881	7,837,547	20,778,076	11,929,668	12,885,143	8,827,070
Internal Transfers	(4,199,119)	0	160,000	15,574	4,753,414	(17,552,915)	8,424,809	255,376	(17,808,291)	1,213,238	2,769,978	4,441,592
Code of Competitive Conduct Adjustments	0	(43,324,119)	0	0	0	11,647,824	31,676,295	11,647,824	0	29,537,146	2,139,149	0
Corporate Overheads	(4,182,133)	(9,164,268)	0	0	(208,054)	1,395,264	3,794,925	1,395,264	0	6,251,251	1,791,860	(4,248,186)
Total Operating Expense	291,260,200	(50,004,827)	3,377,340	13,277,139	86,686,995	64,985,177	172,938,377	30,549,494	34,435,683	83,516,634	27,445,724	61,976,020
Net Operating (Surplus)/Deficit	(474,600)	(153,687,932)	3,344,223	8,251,691	70,941,027	32,397,737	38,278,653	0	32,397,737	(13,722,741)	(6,116,474)	58,117,868
CAPITAL												
<i>Capital Funding</i>												
Existing or Operational Funds (Used) / Banked	(11,989,279)	(473,362)	20,945	(83,970)	(10,873,273)	(4,887,216)	4,307,597	(7,654,138)	1,656,691	(13,062,612)	(713,198)	18,083,407
Grants, Subsidies and Sales/Disposals	(42,039,656)	(7,672,000)	0	0	(5,000,000)	(7,623,366)	(21,744,290)	(1,123,366)	(6,500,000)	(2,500,000)	0	(19,244,290)
Developer Contributions	(7,273,428)	0	0	0	(140,000)	0	(7,133,428)	0	0	(2,785,428)	0	(4,348,000)
Depreciation	(87,757,114)	0	(20,945)	(16,030)	(11,619,803)	(12,015,897)	(64,084,439)	(6,072,106)	(5,943,791)	(24,412,782)	(3,252,340)	(36,419,317)
New Loans 2023-2024	(20,000,000)	0	0	0	0	0	(20,000,000)	0	0	(20,000,000)	0	0
Total Capital Funding	(169,059,477)	(8,145,362)	0	(100,000)	(27,633,076)	(24,526,479)	(108,654,561)	(14,849,609)	(10,787,100)	(62,760,822)	(3,965,538)	(41,928,200)
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>												
Capital Expenditure	160,073,333	0	0	100,000	27,633,076	24,526,479	107,813,778	13,739,379	10,787,100	62,517,509	3,368,069	41,928,200
Debt Redemption	8,986,144	8,145,362	0	0	0	0	840,783	1,110,230	0	243,313	597,469	0
Total Capital Expenditure	169,059,477	8,145,362	0	100,000	27,633,076	24,526,479	108,654,561	14,849,609	10,787,100	62,760,822	3,965,538	41,928,200
Net Decrease/(Increase) of Accumulated Budget Funding	11,514,679	(153,214,570)	3,323,278	8,335,661	81,814,301	37,284,954	33,971,057	7,654,138	30,741,046	(660,128)	(5,403,276)	40,034,461
DEBT												
Opening Balance (1/7/2025)	121,091,223	100,758,850	0	0	0	12,679,957	7,652,415	12,679,957	0	1,790,856	5,861,558	0
New Loans	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000	0	0	20,000,000	0	0
Payments	(10,096,375)	(8,145,362)	0	0	0	(1,110,230)	(840,783)	(1,110,230)	0	(243,313)	(597,469)	0
Closing Balance	130,994,848	92,613,489	0	0	0	11,569,727	26,811,632	11,569,727	0	21,547,543	5,264,089	0

CAPITAL BUDGET SUBMISSION SUMMARY 2024-25 to 2027-28

			Net Expenditure		76,873,245		64,982,564		113,260,249		99,377,917		98,201,761		310,839,927	
			Expense		158,470,150		135,433,939		160,073,333		140,726,407		149,749,255		450,548,995	
			Revenue		-81,596,905		-70,451,375		-46,813,084		-41,348,490		-51,547,494		-139,709,068	
			Approved Budget 2024-25		Current Year 2024-25		Year 1 2025-26		Year 2 2026-27		Year 3 2027-28		Total Next 3 Years			
Line	Category	Description	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue		
1	Advance Rockhampton	Rockynats	8,100		8,100		0		0		0		0			
2		Signage	146,410		146,410		100,000		100,000		100,000		300,000			
3	Advance Rockhampton Total		154,510		154,510		100,000		100,000		100,000		300,000			
4	Airport	Airport Facilities	4,569,414		3,149,216		2,676,898		1,725,000		133,000		4,534,898			
5		Airport Airside	317,000		130,000		3,315,750		1,676,100		253,200		5,245,050			
6	Airport Total		4,886,414		3,279,216		5,992,648		3,401,100		386,200		9,779,948			
7	Corporate	Communications & Information Technology	1,738,328		1,090,783		906,100		622,200		1,219,400		2,747,700			
8		Fleet	11,478,157	0	11,340,007	0	9,977,000	-50,000	5,565,000	0	5,871,000	0	21,413,000	-50,000		
9		Land	40,000	-6,549,000	40,000	-129,000	3,060,000	-6,500,000	40,000	0	40,000	-80,000	3,140,000	-6,580,000		
10		Resourcing		-2,000,000		-2,000,000		-2,000,000		-2,000,000		-2,000,000		-6,000,000		
11		Works for QLD	0	-7,090,000	0	-7,090,000	0	-5,672,000	0	-1,418,000	1,000,000	-3,000,000	1,000,000	-10,090,000		
12	Corporate Total		13,256,485	-15,639,000	12,470,790	-9,219,000	13,943,100	-14,222,000	6,227,200	-3,418,000	8,130,400	-5,080,000	28,300,700	-22,720,000		
13	Communities	Art Gallery	165,000	0	145,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000	0		
14		Botanic Gardens	150,000		70,000		110,000		100,000		100,000		310,000			
15		Carparks	0		0		0		0		150,000		150,000			
16		Cemetery	1,290,000		991,568		465,000		1,870,000		1,550,000		3,885,000			
17		Child Care	460,000		115,000		345,000		0		0		345,000			
18		Contingency	160,000		160,000		850,000		350,000		0		1,200,000			
19		Developer Contributions		-140,000		-140,000		-140,000		-140,000		-140,000		-420,000		
20		Equipment	0		0		344,000		0		0		344,000			
21		Facilities	799,934		782,058		1,445,000		475,000		195,000		2,115,000			
22		Facilities New	552,000		492,000		0		100,000		0		100,000			
23		Facilities Renewal	4,433,648		4,028,084		3,592,000		6,270,000		7,394,500		17,256,500			
24		Facilities Upgrade	350,000		350,000		350,000		350,000		350,000		1,050,000			
25		Fleet	466		466		38,000		0		0		38,000			
26		Footpaths	0		24,000		240,000		0		0		240,000			
27		Health & Environment	55,000		12,993		60,000		35,000		75,000		170,000			
28		Kershaw Gardens	126,000		129,801		200,000		400,000		600,000		1,200,000			
29		Libraries	46,400		48,142		186,000		0		0		186,000			
30		Parks New	1,876,960		1,271,040		570,000		2,655,000		1,480,000		4,705,000			
31		Parks Renewal	1,308,740	-150,000	1,223,740	-655,000	2,527,600	0	1,520,000	0	1,470,000	0	5,517,600	0		
32		Pilbeam Theatre	265,500		265,500		0		0		91,000		91,000			
33		Rockhampton Zoo	85,000		32,000		0		0		0		0			
34		Showgrounds	250,000		20,000		363,000		1,600,000		1,600,000		3,563,000			
35		Swimming Pools	7,500	-40,000	7,123	0	208,500	0	0	0	0	0	208,500	0		
36		Venues & Events	420,000		420,000		145,000		295,300		510,300		950,600			
37	Local Laws	93,819		93,819		0		0		0		0				
38	Communities Total		12,895,967	-330,000	10,682,334	-795,000	12,039,100	-140,000	16,120,300	-140,000	15,565,800	-140,000	43,725,200	-420,000		
39	Regional Services	Contingency	709,445		621,858		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		3,000,000			
40	Regional Services Total		709,445		621,858		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		3,000,000			
41	Civil Infrastructure	Boat Ramps & Jetties	60,000		40,000		20,000		0		0		20,000			
42		Carparks	50,000		130,000		0		0		0		0			
43		Developer Contributions		-4,348,000		-4,348,000		-4,348,000		-4,348,000		-4,348,000		-13,044,000		
44		Disaster Management	616,000	-327,480	296,000	-327,480	775,000	-350,000	60,000	0	0	0	835,000	-350,000		
45		Equipment	80,000		125,000		15,000		111,000		70,000		196,000			
46		Floodways	400,000	-0	424,000	-0	500,000	0	500,000	0	500,000	0	1,500,000	0		
47		Footpaths	3,570,000	-4,555,145	3,207,314	-4,555,145	1,957,000	-765,000	1,047,000	0	1,047,000	0	4,051,000	-765,000		
48		Land	500,000		250,000		150,000		150,000		150,000		450,000			
49		Road Reconstruction	3,530,000		3,871,900		10,040,000		7,610,000		2,510,000		20,160,000			
50		Road Reseals	3,600,000		4,732,000		4,940,000		5,670,000		6,940,000		17,550,000			
51		Rural Roads Gravel Resheet	2,450,000		2,450,000		2,500,000		2,500,000		2,500,000		7,500,000			
52		Rural Roads Sealing	2,340,000	-412,360	2,477,896	-412,360	1,120,000	-71,800	2,740,000	-71,800	1,625,000	-71,800	5,485,000	-215,400		
53		Stormwater	973,951		732,010		670,000		810,000		270,000		1,750,000			
54		Traffic Facilities	1,165,000	-72,000	990,487	-72,000	255,000	0	2,055,000	0	3,985,000	0	6,295,000	0		
55		Bridges	294,166		91,000		1,270,000		1,520,000		1,545,000		4,335,000			
56		Road Rehabilitation	5,490,000	-6,008,785	3,912,190	-5,373,535	7,041,200	-5,397,286	6,875,000	-4,115,720	12,370,000	-4,402,266	26,286,200	-13,915,272		
57		Rural Roads	350,000	-127,100	30,000	-127,100	3,320,000	-4,037,980	0	-1,729,542	0	0	3,320,000	-5,767,522		
58		Roads	9,183,000	-6,029,360	7,437,000	-1,500,000	3,010,000	-3,731,224	2,575,000	0	3,500,000	0	9,085,000	-3,731,224		
59		Civil Infrastructure Total		34,652,117	-21,880,230	31,196,797	-16,715,620	37,583,200	-18,701,290	34,223,000	-10,265,062	37,012,000	-8,822,066	108,818,200	-37,788,418	
60		Civil Major Infrastructure Projects	Stormwater	0		68,000		0		0		0		0		
61			Bridges	0		0		0		125,000		1,950,000		2,075,000		

CAPITAL BUDGET SUBMISSION SUMMARY 2024-25 to 2027-28

			Net Expenditure		76,873,245		64,982,564		113,260,249		99,377,917		98,201,761		310,839,927	
			Expense		158,470,150		135,433,939		160,073,333		140,726,407		149,749,255		450,548,995	
			Revenue		-81,596,905		-70,451,375		-46,813,084		-41,348,490		-51,547,494		-139,709,068	
			Approved Budget 2024-25		Current Year 2024-25		Year 1 2025-26		Year 2 2026-27		Year 3 2027-28		Total Next 3 Years			
Line	Category	Description	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue		
62	Civil Major Infrastructure Projects	Road Rehabilitation	0		27,968		0		0		0		0			
63	Civil Major Infrastructure Projects Total		0		95,968		0		125,000		1,950,000		2,075,000			
64	Fitzroy River Water	Developer Contributions		-2,785,428		-2,785,428		-2,785,428		-2,785,428		-2,785,428		-8,356,284		
65		Land	79,517		61,018		0		0		0		0			
66		Sewerage Network	7,629,866	-235,533	7,110,476	-235,533	8,029,472	0	2,800,000	0	2,000,000	0	12,829,472	0		
67		Water Network	3,840,658		3,573,010		2,036,200		3,756,200		3,994,400		9,786,800			
68		Water Treatment	5,338,527		4,016,199		4,623,147		4,063,100		6,491,959		15,178,206			
69		Sewerage Treatment	2,989,113		1,062,009		4,220,913		6,965,800		5,461,800		16,648,513			
70		Water General	696,800	-25,920	396,436	0	1,080,874	0	400,000	0	1,055,000	0	2,535,874	0		
71	Fitzroy River Water Total		20,574,481	-3,046,881	16,219,148	-3,020,961	19,990,606	-2,785,428	17,985,100	-2,785,428	19,003,159	-2,785,428	56,978,865	-8,356,284		
72	Waste & Recycling Services	Equipment	0		0		0		0		0		0			
73		Lakes Creek Landfill	1,556,215		1,541,215		1,657,139		3,707,295		1,986,696		7,351,130			
74		Waste General	1,831,315		1,918,902		1,710,930		366,582		0		2,077,512			
75	Waste & Recycling Services Total		3,387,530		3,460,117		3,368,069		4,073,877		1,986,696		9,428,642			
76	Major Infrastructure Projects	Airport Facilities	0	0	0	0	3,246,731	-1,123,366	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	5,246,731	-1,123,366		
77		Facilities	0		0		900,000		0		0		900,000			
78		Facilities Renewal	2,075,275		2,075,275		5,375,000		1,250,000		0		6,625,000			
79		GWTP Electrical	300,000		300,000		0		0		0		0			
80		New Art Gallery	323,746		323,746		0		0		0		0			
81		North STP Augmentation	15,000,000	-1,400,000	13,000,000	-1,400,000	17,226,903	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	27,226,903	0		
82		Parks Renewal	408,635	-2,500,000	408,635	-2,500,000	2,872,000	-2,500,000	17,317,250	-16,800,000	27,000,000	-25,200,000	47,189,250	-44,500,000		
83		Parks Upgrade	0		0		0		320,000		0		320,000			
84		Pilbeam Theatre	450,000		450,000		6,250,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		16,250,000			
85		Rockhampton Zoo	6,975,000	-786,987	6,975,000	-786,987	1,185,976	0	2,102,656	0	2,300,000	0	5,588,632	0		
86		Rural Roads Sealing	0		0		0		0		1,475,000		1,475,000			
87		South Rockhampton Flood Levee	293,000		293,000		0		0		0		0			
88		Swimming Pools	568,000	-324,580	568,000	-324,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
89		Terminal Refurbishment	544,307	-332,985	544,307	-332,985	1,500,000	0	0	-320,000	0	0	1,500,000	-320,000		
90		Venues & Events	6,258		6,258		0		0		0		0			
91		Water Treatment	39,821,334	-35,356,242	31,121,334	-35,356,242	18,700,000	-2,500,000	5,180,353	0	3,340,000	0	27,220,353	-2,500,000		
92		GWTP Solar	767,647		767,647		0		0		0		0			
93		Road Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	2,200,000	-1,981,000	0	0	0	0	2,200,000	-1,981,000		
94		Gracemere & South Rockhampton STP Augmentation	320,000		320,000		6,600,000		15,300,571		22,500,000		44,400,571			
95		Rural Roads	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	-2,860,000	0	-7,620,000	2,000,000	-9,520,000	2,000,000	-20,000,000		
96	Major Infrastructure Projects Total		67,953,202	-40,700,794	57,253,202	-40,700,794	66,056,610	-10,964,366	57,470,830	-24,740,000	64,615,000	-34,720,000	188,142,440	-70,424,366		
97	Grand Total		158,470,150	-81,596,905	135,433,939	-70,451,375	160,073,333	-46,813,084	140,726,407	-41,348,490	149,749,255	-51,547,494	450,548,995	-139,709,068		