



Photography: Peter Bennett, courtesy of Grimshaw and ABA.

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023



**CITY OF
PARRAMATTA**

City of Parramatta Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Overview

City of Parramatta Council is constituted under the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and has its principal place of business at:

**126 Church Street
Parramatta NSW 2150**

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our reporting is timely, complete and available at minimum cost. All press releases, financial statements and other information are publicly available on our website: www.parracity.nsw.gov.au.

City of Parramatta Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to Section 413(2)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)*

The attached general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and the regulations made thereunder
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year ended 30 June 2023
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

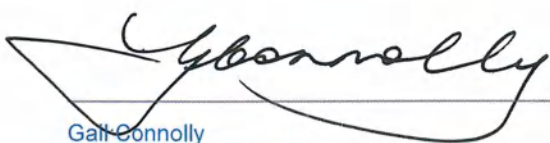
Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 23 October 2023.



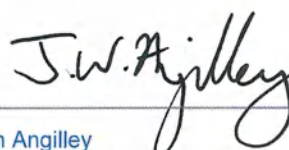
Pierre Esber
Lord Mayor
23 October 2023



Dr Patricia Prociv
Deputy Lord Mayor
23 October 2023



Gail Connolly
Chief Executive Officer
23 October 2023



John Angilley
Responsible Accounting Officer
23 October 2023

City of Parramatta Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Income from continuing operations				
211,246	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	211,711	204,464
32,216	User charges and fees	B2-2	33,679	24,209
14,075	Other revenues	B2-3	12,082	7,577
22,469	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	31,106	29,978
60,626	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	62,697	82,957
8,581	Interest and investment income	B2-5	12,583	8,857
10,177	Other income	B2-6	52,148	24,704
–	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	–	22,999
359,390	Total income from continuing operations		416,006	405,745
Expenses from continuing operations				
136,897	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	138,072	120,727
104,283	Materials and services	B3-2	110,431	100,554
425	Borrowing costs	B3-3	530	982
49,652	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	60,908	50,715
4,897	Other expenses	B3-5	5,423	7,871
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	4,214	–
296,154	Total expenses from continuing operations		319,578	280,849
63,236	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		96,428	124,896
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes				
2,610			33,731	41,939

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

City of Parramatta Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		96,428	124,896
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain on revaluation of Infrastructure, Property, Plant, and Equipment (IPPE)	C1-5	153,530	164,205
Re-measurement of remediation liability for asbestos contamination	C3-5	(8,354)	(18)
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		145,176	164,187
Total other comprehensive income for the year		145,176	164,187
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		241,604	289,083

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

City of Parramatta Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	63,201	63,258
Investments	C1-2	309,853	225,535
Receivables	C1-4	141,327	52,140
Inventories		121	106
Prepayments		1,728	1,718
Total current assets		516,230	342,757
Non-current assets			
Investments and other financial assets	C1-2	139,349	262,195
Receivables	C1-4	2,846	100,103
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-5	3,564,475	3,273,404
Intangible assets	C1-6	1,846	2,807
Right of use assets	C2-1	3,635	8,150
Total non-current assets		3,712,151	3,646,659
Total assets		4,228,381	3,989,416
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	50,558	55,914
Contract liabilities	C3-2	23,571	16,423
Lease liabilities	C2-1	3,359	3,918
Borrowings	C3-3	2,003	9,663
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	29,934	28,967
Provisions	C3-5	3,339	1,894
Total current liabilities		112,764	116,779
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	69	48
Lease liabilities	C2-1	52	3,776
Borrowings	C3-3	827	2,831
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	1,605	1,013
Provisions	C3-5	36,940	30,449
Total non-current liabilities		39,493	38,117
Total liabilities		152,257	154,896
Net assets		4,076,124	3,834,520
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		3,418,486	3,319,278
IPPE revaluation reserve		657,638	515,242
Total equity		4,076,124	3,834,520

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

City of Parramatta Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023			2022		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		3,319,278	515,242	3,834,520	3,192,743	352,694	3,545,437
Net operating result for the year		96,428	–	96,428	124,896	–	124,896
Other comprehensive income							
– Gain on revaluation of IPPE	C1-5	–	153,530	153,530	–	164,205	164,205
– Adjustment to community land revaluation reserve for asbestos contamination	C3-5	–	(8,354)	(8,354)	–	(18)	(18)
Other comprehensive income		–	145,176	145,176	–	164,187	164,187
Total comprehensive income		96,428	145,176	241,604	124,896	164,187	289,083
Transfers between equity items		2,780	(2,780)	–	1,639	(1,639)	–
Closing balance at 30 June		3,418,486	657,638	4,076,124	3,319,278	515,242	3,834,520

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

City of Parramatta Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
211,246	Rates and annual charges		216,374	201,058
34,325	User charges and fees		37,457	24,694
8,581	Interest received		15,284	4,295
84,017	Grants and contributions		102,140	113,644
–	Bonds, deposits and retention received		6,124	6,500
20,720	Other		46,250	31,751
<i>Payments:</i>				
(136,896)	Payments to employees		(137,532)	(126,291)
(60,947)	Payments for materials and services		(120,188)	(111,699)
(425)	Borrowing costs		(573)	(1,022)
–	Bonds, deposits and retention refunded		(6,124)	(2,640)
(50,199)	Other		(28,425)	(11,544)
110,422	Net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities	F1-1	130,787	128,746
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
12,076	Sale of investments		884,281	1,044,733
98,399	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		5,903	122,638
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Purchase of investments		(841,138)	(1,057,553)
(207,471)	Payments for IPPE		(166,375)	(235,562)
–	Purchase of intangible assets		(31)	(235)
(96,996)	Net cash provided from/(used in) investing activities		(117,360)	(125,979)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Payments:</i>				
(9,663)	Repayment of borrowings		(9,664)	(9,193)
(3,763)	Principal component of lease payments		(3,820)	(4,717)
(13,426)	Net cash flow provided from/(used in) financing activities		(13,484)	(13,910)
–	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(57)	(11,143)
50,000	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		63,258	74,401
50,000	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	63,201	63,258

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

City of Parramatta Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements were authorised for issue by Council on 23 October 2023. Council has the power to amend and reissue these Financial Statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the Office of Local Government directs Council to amend the Financial Statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)* and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (Regulation), and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting. Council is a not-for-profit entity. The Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (except where amounts are shown in text).

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain classes of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Council and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

- i. fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-5;
- ii. land remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5; and
- iii. employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- i. Impairment of receivables – refer to Note C1-4.
- ii. Determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific and whether the contract is within the scope of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and/or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – refer to Notes B2-2 – B2-4.
- iii. Determination of the lease term, discount rate (when not implicit in the lease) and whether an arrangement contains a lease – refer to Note C2-1.

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)*, all money and property received by Council is held in the Council's Consolidated Fund unless it is required to be held in the Council's Trust Fund.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are presented as operating cash flows.

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Volunteer services

Council has volunteers who work across several Council departments including bush care, park committees, and community care. Their services are vital to the success of Parramatta, with many Council programs and initiatives relying heavily on assistance from local volunteers. Numbers of volunteers have increased from last year primarily due to easing of COVID-19. The total volunteer services provided for the year ended 30 June 2023, which can be reliably measured for 912 volunteers, is \$337,313. Council has elected to not recognise volunteer services in the income statement as the total amount of services donated, while can be reliably measured, is not material.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (i.e. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2023 reporting period.

Council has elected not to apply any of these pronouncements in these financial statements before their operative dates.

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements Council does not consider that any of these new (and still to be applied) standards and interpretations are likely to have a material impact on the Council's future financial statements, financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

New accounting standards adopted during the year

During the year, Council adopted all accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board), which were mandatory for the 30 June 2023 reporting period.

None of the newly adopted standards had a material impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance, cash flows, and/or associated financial statement disclosures.

B Financial Performance

B1 Functions or activities

B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets

Income, expenses and assets have been directly attributed to the following functions or activities. Details of those functions or activities are provided in Note B1-2.

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Net Operating result from continuing operations		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets ¹	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Functions or activities										
Finance & Information	194,845	181,765	38,649	38,153	156,196	143,612	13,707	13,762	678,500	729,012
People Culture and Workplace	175	390	13,068	8,576	(12,893)	(8,186)	–	–	–	–
City Engagement and Experience	1,372	1,570	22,099	20,364	(20,727)	(18,794)	327	1,340	–	3,840
Executive Office	–	–	3,076	2,859	(3,076)	(2,859)	–	–	–	2,442
City Strategy	775	2,528	7,902	9,194	(7,127)	(6,666)	730	2,423	–	–
Property & Place	44,920	87,782	27,447	22,037	17,473	65,745	25,232	36,608	1,258,939	441,416
City Assets and Operations	123,637	78,475	142,025	124,896	(18,388)	(46,421)	25,133	20,600	2,280,757	2,329,678
Community Services	17,045	12,203	43,787	35,852	(26,742)	(23,649)	2,635	3,184	10,185	477,301
City Planning and Design	33,237	41,032	21,525	18,918	11,712	22,114	26,039	35,018	–	5,727
Total functions and activities	416,006	405,745	319,578	280,849	96,428	124,896	93,803	112,935	4,228,381	3,989,416

(1) Allocation of carrying amount of assets has been updated in 2022/23 to be in line with Council's internal Asset Ownership Matrix

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

Details relating to the Council's functions or activities as reported in B1-1 are as follows:

Finance and Information

- Finance and Information Administration
- Information Communication & Technology
- Governance and Risk
- Finance
- Procurement

People Culture and Workplace

- People and Culture Administration
- People and Culture Business Partners
- WHS and Wellbeing
- Workplace Relations & Strategic Projects Manager
- Organisational Capability & Talent Manager
- People and Culture Operations
- Risk And Audit

City Engagement and Experience

- Customer Service Centre
- Events and Festivals
- City Experience and Engagement Admin
- Marketing and Brand
- Digital and Creative
- Corporate Affairs
- Research and Engagement

Executive Office

- Executive Support Office

City Strategy

- City Strategy

Property & Place

- Property & Place Admin
- Property Development Group Projects
- Project Delivery
- Property Assets Security and Services
- Place Services

City Assets and Operations

- City Services Administration
- Parks and Open Spaces
- Fleet and Depot Operations
- Road and Infrastructure
- Waste and Cleansing
- Environment and Sustainability
- Capital Project Delivery
- Regulatory Services

Community Services

- Riverside Theatres
- Social and Community Services
- Libraries
- Community Infrastructure
- Community Services Admin
- Community Hubs
- Parramatta Artist Studios & Cultural Services

City Planning and Design

- Development & Traffic Services
- City Design
- Strategic Land Use Planning
- City Planning and Design Administration
- Major Projects and Precincts
- Infrastructure Planning & Design

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2023	2022
Ordinary rates		
Residential	101,768	98,189
Business	62,940	62,178
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(1,399)	(1,438)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(461)	(475)
Rates levied to ratepayers	162,848	158,454
Pensioner rate subsidies received	758	784
Total ordinary rates	163,606	159,238
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)		
Domestic waste management services	45,048	42,178
Stormwater management services	2,104	2,094
Other	1,367	1,386
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(524)	(516)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(180)	(177)
Annual charges levied	47,815	44,965
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
– Domestic waste management	290	261
Total annual charges	48,105	45,226
Total rates and annual charges	211,711	204,464

Council has used 2019 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue at the beginning of the rating period to which they relate. Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates and are recognised within the underlying revenue item based on their substance.

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	Timing	2023	2022
User charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s608)			
Planning and building regulation	2	4,121	3,282
Road opening permits	2	2,187	377
Road occupancy fees	2	1,234	607
Construction zone fees	2	956	926
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	2	735	736
Vehicle crossing inspection fees	2	581	87
Hoarding fees	2	558	567
Section 603 certificates	2	469	542
Annual fire safety statement fees	2	236	347
Development advertising fees	2	162	170
Tree preservation fees	2	146	153
Food premises licences	2	137	481
Subdivision release fees	2	131	174
Section 611 charges	2	44	159
Tower crane application fees	2	85	94
Other	2	755	965
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		12,537	9,667
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s608))			
Multi-level parking stations	2	7,879	5,210
Child care	1	5,778	4,750
Parramatta Riverside Theatre operations	2	3,595	1,786
Parking meters	2	3,014	2,181
Swimming centres	1	706	579
Other	2	170	36
Total fees and charges – other		21,142	14,542
Total user charges and fees		33,679	24,209
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		6,484	5,329
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		27,195	18,880
Total user charges and fees		33,679	24,209

Accounting policy

Revenue arising from user charges and fees is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods/services being provided.

The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

Where an upfront fee is charged such as joining fees for the leisure centre the fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the membership.

Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue from licences is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than over the term of the licence.

B2-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	Timing	2023	2022
Fines – parking	2	5,245	4,548
Fines – other	2	2,588	438
Tenancy Restoration	2	1,352	270
Events Income	2	695	159
Riverside Theatre bar and catering sales	2	575	245
Rebates	2	334	536
Sales – general	2	227	230
Legal costs recovered	2	210	168
Insurance claims recoveries	2	–	296
Other	2	856	687
Total other revenue		12,082	7,577

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)	12,082	7,577
Total other revenue	12,082	7,577

Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue is earned for the provision of specified goods/services under an enforceable contract, revenue is recognised when or as the obligations are satisfied.

Statutory fees and fines are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received or when the penalty has been applied, whichever occurs first.

Other revenue is recorded when the payment is due, the value of the payment is notified, or the payment is received, whichever occurs first.

B2-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Timing	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Relating to current year					
Financial assistance – general component	2	1,913	3,809	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	653	1,062	–	–
Prepayment received in advance for subsequent year					
Financial assistance – general component ¹	2	8,288	5,848	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component ¹	2	2,451	1,638	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year		13,305	12,357	–	–

Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)

Cash contributions

Operating Grants - NSW Government	2	8,816	1,329	–	–
Roads to Recovery	2	1,772	1,765	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	2	1,551	1,385	2,267	3,725
Department of Planning and Environment	2	1,075	2,025	12,243	6,927
Street lighting	1	942	923	–	–
Home support	2	834	843	–	–
Ministry of the arts	2	751	813	–	–
Library	2	738	747	–	–
Road restoration contributions	2	656	3,433	–	–
Paid parental leave	2	224	332	–	–
National disability contribution	2	177	175	–	–
Local Infrastructure Renewal Scheme subsidy	2	170	260	–	–
Other sponsorship received	2	63	117	–	–

continued on next page ...

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

\$ '000	Timing	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Community services	2	47	72	–	–
Salary sacrifice motor vehicle contributions	2	22	57	–	–
Parramatta Road Urban Amenity Improvement Program	2	–	–	8,982	14,378
Parramatta Aquatic Centre	2	–	–	11,999	17,441
Sportsground Improvements	2	–	–	2,311	1,983
Escarpment Board	2	–	–	–	947
Other specific grants	2	70	52	1,258	2,335
Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program	2	–	2,382	–	2,035
Waste services performance improvement payment	2	–	243	–	–
Long service leave contributions	2	–	241	–	–
Other contributions	2	(107)	427	–	–
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		17,801	17,621	39,060	49,771
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		17,801	17,621	39,060	49,771
Total grants and non-developer contributions		31,106	29,978	39,060	49,771
Total Grants revenue is attributable to:					
– Commonwealth funding		1,410	1,380	–	–
– State funding		28,742	24,921	39,060	49,501
– Other funding		954	3,677	–	270
		31,106	29,978	39,060	49,771

(1) \$10.739m of the 2023-2024 Financial Assistance Grant from Commonwealth Government was received by Council in June 2023 and hence is reported as 2022-2023 income although it relates to 2023-2024 financial year

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Timing	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Developer contributions:						
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):						
Cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	20,692	21,260
Developer Contributions (VPA)		2	–	–	2,945	9,869
Total developer contributions – cash			–	–	23,637	31,129
Non-cash contributions						
S 7.4 and 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	–	2,057
Total developer contributions non-cash			–	–	–	2,057
Total developer contributions			–	–	23,637	33,186
Total contributions			–	–	23,637	33,186
Total grants and contributions			31,106	29,978	62,697	82,957
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions						
Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)			942	923	–	–
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)			30,164	29,055	62,697	82,957
Total grants and contributions			31,106	29,978	62,697	82,957

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Unspent grants and contributions – external restrictions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on the condition they be spent in a specified manner or in a future period but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions are as follows:

\$ '000	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Unspent grants				
Unspent funds at 1 July	2,326	3,256	30,293	30,566
Add: Funds recognised as income in the current period but not yet spent	8,590	1,308	52,277	8,364
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(801)	(2,238)	(43,590)	(8,637)
Unspent grants at 30 June	10,115	2,326	38,980	30,293
Unspent contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	–	–	138,773	130,656
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	(172)	–	27,986	31,761
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	–	(24,816)	(23,644)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	(172)	–	141,943	138,773

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

Grant and contribution revenue from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised as or when control of each performance obligations is transferred.

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement but include grants provided for the events, home support services and others. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

Performance obligations may be satisfied either at a point in time or over time and this is reflected in the revenue recognition pattern. Point in time recognition occurs when the beneficiary obtains control of the goods/services at a single time (e.g. completion of the project when a report/outcome is provided), whereas over time recognition is where the control of the services is ongoing throughout the project (e.g. provision of community health services through the year).

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Capital grants

Capital grants received by Council under an enforceable contract for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control on completion are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Council.

Developer contributions

Council has obligations to provide facilities from contribution revenues levied on developers under the provisions of sections 7.4, 7.11 and 7.12 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

While Council generally incorporates these amounts as part of a Development Consents Order, such developer contributions are only recognised as income upon receipt by Council, due to the possibility that individual development consents may not be acted upon by the applicant and, accordingly, would not be payable to Council.

Developer contributions may only be expended for the purposes for which the contributions were required, but Council may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules for the contribution plan.

Other grants and contributions

Assets, including cash, received from other grants and contributions are recognised at fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which is recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Cash and investments	11,552	5,526
– Interest on Receivables from sale of Horwood place site	–	3,330
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	1,031	1
Total interest and investment income	12,583	8,857

Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate at the date that interest is earned.

For Fair value items refer to the Accounting policy C1-2 Financial investments.

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Rental income			
Other lease income			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		6,926	1,235
Room/Facility Hire		2,004	824
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		944	979
Property lease income		512	4,772
Total other lease income		10,386	7,810
Total rental income	C2-2	10,386	7,810
Fair value increment on investments			
Fair value increment on investments through profit and loss		3,959	–
Interest in Civic Risk Mutual		656	500
Total Fair value increment on investments		4,615	500
Other			
Value of assets received from Parramatta Light Rail project		37,145	16,165
Gain on Lease modification		2	229
Total other		37,147	16,394
Total other income		52,148	24,704

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	102,028	97,074
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	16,841	9,942
Superannuation	12,071	10,831
Agency personnel	5,394	4,363
Employee termination costs	805	1,142
Other	4,510	3,420
Total employee costs	141,649	126,772
Less: capitalised costs	(3,577)	(4,058)
Less: restructuring provision ¹	–	(1,987)
Total employee costs expensed	138,072	120,727

Accounting policy

Employee benefit expenses are recorded when the service has been provided by the employee.

Retirement benefit obligations

All employees of the Council are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Council contributes to various defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans on behalf of its employees.

Superannuation plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note C3-4 for more information.

(1) Release of restructuring provision due to re-deployment of employees

B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Tipping fees		18,352	19,333
Contractors		16,528	15,562
Consultancies		7,855	5,578
Raw materials and consumables		7,313	5,050
ICT costs		5,858	6,477
Other expenses		5,367	5,984
Multi-level car parks, signs and levy		3,760	2,868
Cleaning, waste removal and recycling		3,631	2,374
Utilities		3,259	1,302
Plant and Equipment hire and repair costs		3,113	2,947
Insurance		3,079	2,776
Artists in mall and other artists		3,065	2,739
Advertising, promotion, publicity		2,551	3,170
Security services		2,172	1,357
Street lighting		1,752	2,903
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	E1-2	863	801
Telephone and communications		631	718
Memberships and subscriptions		406	661
Auditors Remuneration	E2-1	242	229
Restoration costs		191	141

continued on next page ...

B3-2 Materials and services (continued)

\$ '000	2023	2022
Legal expenses: other	2,681	1,545
Legal expenses: planning and development	762	531
Expenses from short-term leases	54	83
Expenses from leases of low value assets	2	113
Variable lease expense relating to usage	16,944	15,312
Total materials and services	110,431	100,554

Accounting policy

Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as the council receives the goods or services.

B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Interest on loans		413	885
Interest on leases	C2-1	117	97
Total interest bearing liability costs		530	982
Total borrowing costs expensed		530	982

Accounting policy

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

No borrowing costs were capitalised for the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		2,564	2,980
Office equipment		2,704	2,017
Furniture and fittings		2,160	1,934
Land improvements (depreciable)		1,337	928
Infrastructure:	C1-5		
– Buildings – non-specialised		4,414	3,742
– Buildings – specialised		3,611	518
– Other structures		1,230	844
– Roads		17,548	16,793
– Bridges		1,481	1,386
– Footpaths		3,673	3,070
– Stormwater drainage		6,509	5,971
– Swimming pools		15	14
– Other open space/recreational assets		3,975	3,238
Right of use assets	C2-1	4,054	5,090
Other assets:			
– Heritage collections		73	–
– Library books		826	965
– Other		195	254
Intangible assets	C1-6	992	971
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		57,361	50,715
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		57,361	50,715
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPPE			
Infrastructure:	C1-5		
– Footpaths		3,547	–
Total gross IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs		3,547	–
Total IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs charged to Income Statement		3,547	–
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		60,908	50,715

Accounting policy

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note C1-5 for IPPE assets and Note C1-6 for intangible assets and C2-1 for right of use assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council's assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are not tested for impairment since these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other non-financial assets that do not meet the criteria above are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses for revalued assets are firstly offset against the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset, with only the excess to be recognised in the Income Statement.

B3-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	2023	2022
Fair value decrement on investments through profit and loss	–	3,297
Contributions/levies to other levels of government		
– NSW Emergency Services Levy	3,847	3,111
– Department of planning levy	399	381
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)	1,177	1,082
Total other expenses	5,423	7,871

Accounting policy

Other expenses are recorded on an accruals basis when Council has an obligation for the expenses.

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

B4 Gains or losses

B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)	C1-5		
Proceeds from disposal – property		5,271	84,533
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		(1,268)	(50,387)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		4,003	34,146
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment & intangible assets	C1-5, C1-6		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment & intangible assets		632	321
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment & intangible assets sold/written off		(306)	(50)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		326	271
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure assets	C1-5		
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(8,543)	(11,418)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(8,543)	(11,418)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of investments			
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments		884,281	1,044,733
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(884,281)	(1,044,733)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	–
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(4,214)	22,999

Accounting policy

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Income Statement.

The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is de-recognised.

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 25 July 2022 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

While these General Purpose Financial Statements include the original budget adopted by Council, the Act requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so it is able to manage the variation between actuals and budget that invariably occur during the year.

Material variations of more than 10% between original budget and actual results or where the variance is considered material by nature are explained below.

Variation Key: **F** = Favourable budget variation, **U** = Unfavourable budget variation.

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----	
Revenues				
Rates and annual charges	211,246	211,711	465	0% F
User charges and fees	32,216	33,679	1,463	5% F
Other revenues	14,075	12,082	(1,993)	(14)% U
Variance is primarily due to anticipation of higher parking fines revenue as a result of increased activities post-Covid.				
Operating grants and contributions	22,469	31,106	8,637	38% F
Variance driven by the NSW Regional and Local Road Repair grant, greater than expected early payment of the Financial Assistance Grant, and reimbursement of the costs incurred in preparation of WestInvest business cases.				
Capital grants and contributions	60,626	62,697	2,071	3% F
Interest and investment revenue	8,581	12,583	4,002	47% F
Favourable to budget due to higher returns on Term Deposit, Long Term & Growth Funds.				
Net gains/(losses) from disposal of assets	—	—	—	∞ F
Other income	10,177	52,148	41,971	412% F
Driven primarily by works-in-kind assets received under the Parramatta Light Rail agreement with TfNSW, and the fair value increment on investments recognised through income statement.				
Expenses				
Employee benefits and on-costs	136,897	138,072	(1,175)	(1)% U
Materials and services	104,283	110,431	(6,148)	(6)% U
Borrowing costs	425	530	(105)	(25)% U
Higher than budgeted interest on lease repayments due a sharp increase of interest rates.				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	49,652	60,908	(11,256)	(23)% U
Overall 5.5% incremental indexation of Infrastructure assets in FY2021/22 resulting in higher depreciable cost (\$7.7m) combined with a revaluation decrement loss on IPPE - footpaths in FY2022/23 (\$3.5m).				
Other expenses	4,897	5,423	(526)	(11)% U
Variance due to unbudgeted increases in NSW Department of Planning and NSW Emergency Services levies.				
Net losses from disposal of assets	—	4,214	(4,214)	∞ U
Primarily driven by the disposal of footpath assets which were subsequently upgraded and handed over through the Parramatta Light Rail agreement.				

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----	
Statement of cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	110,422	130,787	20,365	18% F
Variance primarily due to higher grants received from the State Government and other grantors combined with higher interest income received from a sharp increase in interest rates.				
Cash flows from investing activities	(96,996)	(117,360)	(20,364)	21% U
Variance is primarily due to a higher activity of investment as a result of favourable market conditions for investment.				
Cash flows from financing activities	(13,426)	(13,484)	(58)	0% U

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2023	2022
Cash on hand and at bank ¹	160	11
Deposits at call	63,041	63,247
Total cash and cash equivalents	63,201	63,258

(1) Cash at bank balances are automatically transferred to the professional funds cash at call account at the end of each day. This account currently attracts a higher rate of interest. The funds can be accessed and drawn on a daily basis.

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	C1-1	63,201	63,258
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows		63,201	63,258

Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value; and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

C1-2 Investments and other financial assets

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Managed funds	44,941	–	41,025	–
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCD)				
Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and Bonds	5,012	68,043	2,010	51,445
Total	49,953	68,043	43,035	51,445
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Term deposits	259,900	64,550	182,500	204,650
Total	259,900	64,550	182,500	204,650
Other financial assets				
Interest in Civic Risk Mutual	–	6,756	–	6,100
Total	–	6,756	–	6,100
Total financial investments	309,853	139,349	225,535	262,195

Accounting policy

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

C1-2 Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Classification

On initial recognition, Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories – those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instrument (FVOCI-equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

Term deposits with an initial term of more than 3 months are classified as investments rather than cash and cash equivalents.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, impairment and gains or loss on de-recognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments

\$ '000	2023	2022
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	512,403	550,988
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(285,731)	(258,657)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions ¹	226,672	292,331

(1) Includes Investment to Civic Risk

External restrictions

External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:

Specific purpose unexpended grants	7,785	8,175
External restrictions – included in liabilities	7,785	8,175

External restrictions

External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:

Developer contributions – general	141,940	138,766
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	48,804	29,829
Domestic waste management	45,581	38,414
Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences Agreement	34,054	34,054

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments (continued)

\$ '000	2023	2022
CBD infrastructure special rate	2,411	3,028
Stormwater levy	1,135	1,423
Catchment remediation special rate	1,025	1,662
Harris park special rate	803	777
Suburban infrastructure special rate	803	744
Economic development special rate	448	725
Open space special rate	565	695
Infrastructure special rate (former Holroyd)	377	365
External restrictions - others	277,946	250,482
Total external restrictions	285,731	258,657

Cash, cash equivalents and investments subject to external restrictions are those which are only available for specific use by Council due to a restriction placed by legislation or third-party contractual agreement.

\$ '000	2023	2022
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(b) Internal allocations

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	226,672	292,331
Less: Internal allocations of cash, cash equivalents and investments	(101,569)	(178,738)
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	125,103	113,593

Internal allocations

At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:

Property and significant assets reserve	94,397	170,760
Employees leave entitlement	6,400	6,400
Parking Meters	521	414
Urgent ward works	219	219
CBD Infrastructure	32	945
Total internal allocations	101,569	178,738

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions may be internally allocated by resolution or policy of the elected Council.

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Rates and annual charges	14,372	2,643	20,387	1,291
User charges and fees	715	–	1,125	–
Capital debtors (being sale of assets)				
- Sale of land (6 & 8 Parramatta Square)	98,399	–	–	98,399
- Sale of land (Compulsory sale of Horwood place site)	15,672	–	15,672	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	3,057	–	1,777	–
– Project costs reimbursement from grants	119	–	4,100	–
Net GST receivable	3,369	–	3,482	–
Works in kind receivable from developers	1,667	–	1,667	–
Government grants and subsidies	1,057	–	2,246	–
Licencing receivables	845	–	1,316	–
Environmental upgrade agreements	176	–	140	176
Other debtors	3,321	203	1,130	237

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Total	142,769	2,846	53,042	100,103
Less: provision for impairment				
Rates and annual charges	(79)	–	(69)	–
User charges and fees	(1,363)	–	(833)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(1,442)	–	(902)	–
Total net receivables	141,327	2,846	52,140	100,103

\$ '000	2023	2022
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year	902	913
+ new provisions recognised during the year	594	45
– amounts provided for but recovered during the year	(54)	(56)
Balance at the end of the year	1,442	902

Accounting policy

Receivables are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets.

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating ECL, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

When considering the ECL for rates debtors, Council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold. For non-rates debtors, Council uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Council uses the presentation that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Council in full, without recourse by the Council to actions such as realising security (if any is held) or
- the financial assets (for non-rates debtors) are more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability-weighted approach.

On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Council writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

None of the receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activity.

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

Where the Council renegotiates the terms of receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2022			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in P/L)	WIP capitalised	Reclassificat ion of Net Carrying Amount	Revaluation increment/(d ecrement) to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	244,065	–	244,065	19,983	146,427	–	–	–	(209,726)	–	–	200,749	–	200,749
Plant and equipment	20,447	(14,720)	5,727	–	1,223	(247)	(2,564)	–	–	–	–	20,403	(16,264)	4,139
Office equipment	13,750	(7,899)	5,851	–	4,391	–	(2,704)	–	–	–	–	18,141	(10,603)	7,538
Furniture and fittings	22,550	(15,295)	7,255	–	2,082	–	(2,160)	–	–	–	–	24,632	(17,455)	7,177
Land:														
– Operational land	400,855	–	400,855	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	(7,550)	393,333	–	393,333
– Community land	327,748	–	327,748	–	–	–	–	–	–	(11)	25,331	353,068	–	353,068
– Crown land	60,451	–	60,451	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,309	69,760	–	69,760
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	2,625	–	2,625	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	730	3,366	–	3,366
Land improvements – depreciable	42,453	(10,230)	32,223	75	20,574	(2)	(1,337)	–	–	6,931	1,164	71,917	(12,289)	59,628
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings – non-specialised	286,113	(56,833)	229,280	2,038	552	(1,066)	(4,414)	–	–	–	12,076	302,411	(63,945)	238,466
– Buildings – specialised	39,630	(11,740)	27,890	180	129,415	(200)	(3,611)	–	–	–	8,268	177,987	(16,045)	161,942
– Other structures	26,897	(4,591)	22,306	1,078	12,650	(65)	(1,230)	–	–	829	–	41,428	(5,860)	35,568
– Roads	1,270,189	(323,695)	946,494	15,320	5,067	(4,722)	(17,548)	–	–	(47)	55,928	1,358,496	(358,004)	1,000,492
– Bridges	141,189	(20,918)	120,271	935	–	–	(1,481)	–	–	1,268	7,947	152,829	(23,889)	128,940
– Footpaths	237,685	(60,077)	177,608	7,114	9,015	(2,883)	(3,673)	(3,547)	–	(8,982)	(17,980)	232,642	(75,970)	156,672
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	107,266	–	107,266	–	338	(68)	–	–	–	–	5,431	112,967	–	112,967
– Stormwater drainage	697,540	(206,181)	491,359	1,253	20,091	(3)	(6,509)	–	–	–	45,580	783,666	(231,895)	551,771
– Swimming pools	1,628	(553)	1,075	–	–	–	(15)	–	–	–	96	1,776	(620)	1,156
– Other open space/recreational assets	86,655	(31,881)	54,774	759	7,442	(801)	(3,975)	–	–	–	7,200	104,380	(38,981)	65,399
Other assets:														
– Heritage collections	4,516	(782)	3,734	–	4,220	–	(73)	–	–	–	–	8,736	(855)	7,881
– Library books	8,191	(6,086)	2,105	–	904	–	(826)	–	–	–	–	9,095	(6,912)	2,183
– Other	3,270	(828)	2,442	2	31	–	(195)	–	–	–	–	3,303	(1,023)	2,280
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4,045,713	(772,309)	3,273,404	48,737	364,450	(10,057)	(52,315)	(3,547)	(209,726)	(1)	153,530	4,445,085	(880,610)	3,564,475

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2021			Asset movements during the reporting period							At 30 June 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP capitalised	Transfers between asset classes	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000													
Capital work in progress	118,092	–	118,092	17,376	218,186	–	–	(109,589)	–	–	244,065	–	244,065
Plant and equipment	20,803	(12,568)	8,235	–	473	(1)	(2,980)	–	–	–	20,447	(14,720)	5,727
Office equipment	12,038	(5,860)	6,178	–	1,711	–	(2,017)	–	(21)	–	13,750	(7,899)	5,851
Furniture and fittings	22,298	(13,361)	8,937	–	252	–	(1,934)	–	–	–	22,550	(15,295)	7,255
Land:													
– Operational land	366,765	–	366,765	–	73,997	(50,383)	–	–	–	10,476	400,855	–	400,855
– Community land	315,124	–	315,124	–	616	–	–	–	–	12,008	327,748	–	327,748
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	2,151	–	2,151	–	153	–	–	–	–	321	2,625	–	2,625
– Crown land	60,451	–	60,451	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,451	–	60,451
Land improvements – depreciable	36,125	(9,045)	27,080	–	1,052	(4)	(928)	–	4,154	869	42,453	(10,230)	32,223
Infrastructure:													
– Buildings – non-specialised	217,671	(53,091)	164,580	3,098	41,278	–	(3,742)	–	–	24,066	286,113	(56,833)	229,280
– Buildings – specialised	35,432	(11,222)	24,210	1,271	–	–	(518)	–	–	2,927	39,630	(11,740)	27,890
– Other structures	21,232	(3,759)	17,473	97	5,648	(68)	(844)	–	–	–	26,897	(4,591)	22,306
– Roads	1,230,608	(314,172)	916,436	9,886	3,647	(10,166)	(16,793)	–	–	43,484	1,270,189	(323,695)	946,494
– Bridges	133,423	(19,533)	113,890	230	–	–	(1,386)	–	–	7,537	141,189	(20,918)	120,271
– Footpaths	208,997	(57,030)	151,967	845	9,455	(148)	(3,070)	–	–	18,559	237,685	(60,077)	177,608
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	103,783	–	103,783	671	–	(585)	–	–	–	3,397	107,266	–	107,266
– Stormwater drainage	653,013	(200,210)	452,803	244	11,119	–	(5,971)	–	–	33,164	697,540	(206,181)	491,359
– Swimming pools	1,512	(539)	973	–	–	–	(14)	–	–	116	1,628	(553)	1,075
– Other open space/recreational assets	76,617	(29,705)	46,912	640	3,630	(451)	(3,238)	–	–	7,281	86,655	(31,881)	54,774
Other assets:													
– Heritage collections	4,463	(782)	3,681	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,516	(782)	3,734
– Library books	7,636	(5,121)	2,515	–	555	–	(965)	–	–	–	8,191	(6,086)	2,105
– Other	7,647	(859)	6,788	–	41	–	(254)	–	(4,133)	–	3,270	(828)	2,442
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	3,655,881	(736,857)	2,919,024	34,411	371,813	(61,806)	(44,654)	(109,589)	–	164,205	4,045,713	(772,309)	3,273,404

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy

Initial recognition of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

IPPE is measured initially at cost. Cost includes the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset (net of discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use (inclusive of import duties and taxes).

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment is acquired by Council at significantly below fair value, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost as an approximation of fair value. Council has assessed that any difference between fair value and the depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Useful lives of IPPE

Land, bulk earthworks, trees, and heritage assets are not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings (by component type):	Years		Years
Superstructure (Short Life)	26 to 100	Kerb & Gutter	100 to 120
Superstructure (Long Life)	50 to 300	Street Furniture	10 to 100
Sub-structure (Short Life)	35 to 105	Traffic Facilities	41 to 94
Sub-structure (Long Life)	75 to 300	Pathways	30 to 100
Roof (Short Life)	18 to 100	Parking Areas	17 to 200
Roof (Long Life)	35 to 300		
Fitout (Short Life)	16 to 57	Other Infrastructure:	
Fitout (Long Life)	34 to 300	Stormwater Drainage	
Floor Coverings (Short Life)	5 to 139	Conduits - Pipes, Culverts & Natural Channels	80 to 300
Floor Coverings (Long Life)	3 to 146	Structures - Pits, Headwalls & Converters	100
Electrical Services (Short Life)	24 to 78	Other Drainage Assets	20 to 200
Electrical Services (Long Life)	10 to 195		
Mechanical Services (Short Life)	10 to 52	Bridges (by component type):	
Mechanical Services (Long Life)	1 to 146	Abutments	110 to 117
Hydraulic Services (Short Life)	23 to 85	Deck	40 to 117
Hydraulic Services (Long Life)	4 to 195	Guardrails	40 to 80
Fire Services (Short Life)	10 to 22	Sub-structure	40 to 117
Fire Services (Long Life)	4 to 134	Superstructure	40 to 117
Security Services (Short Life)	10 to 25	Surface	30
Security Services (Long Life)	1 to 140		
Lift/Transport (Short Life)	75 to 100	Open Space	5 to 100
Lift/Transport (Long Life)	150	Swimming Pools	20 to 50
Site Infrastructure (Short Life)	56 to 174	Bus Shelters	30
Site Infrastructure (Long Life)	56 to 174	Land Improvements and Other Structures	5 to 100
Site Services (Short Life)	56 to 174		
Site Services (Long Life)	56 to 174	Plant and equipment:	
		Office equipment	5 to 10
Infrastructure		Office furniture	10
Roads (by component type):		Computer equipment	5
Surface (Short Life)	11 to 37	Vehicles	5 to 10
Surface (Long Life)	40 to 60	Other plant and equipment	5 to 10
Pavement Base (Short Life)	80 to 113		
Pavement Sub Base (Short Life)	200	Other Assets:	
Pavement Sub Base (Long Life)	200	Library books	5
Formation (Bulk Earthworks)	Infinite	Other Assets	5 to 10

C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date.

Revaluation model

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) are held at fair value. Comprehensive valuations are performed at least every five years, however, the carrying amount of assets is assessed at each reporting date to confirm that it is not materially different from the current fair value according to AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to the IPPE revaluation reserve. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognising profit or loss relating to that asset class, the increase is first recognised as profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of assets in the same class are first charged against revaluation reserves directly in equity to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

Land under roads

Land under roads is land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips.

Council has elected not to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008 in accordance with AASB 1051 *Land Under Roads*.

Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control are recognised as assets of the Council. While ownership of the reserves remains with the Crown, Council retains operational control of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated.

Improvements on Crown reserves are also recorded as assets, while maintenance costs incurred by Council and revenues relating to the reserves are recognised within Council's Income Statement.

C1-6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are as follows:

\$ '000	2023	2022
IT Development and Software		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	14,167	14,814
Accumulated amortisation	(11,360)	(10,465)
Net book value – opening balance	2,807	4,349
Movements for the year		
Purchases	90	235
Amortisation charges	(992)	(971)
Disposals	(59)	(806)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	14,034	14,167
Accumulated amortisation	(12,188)	(11,360)
Total intangible assets - net book value	1,846	2,807

Accounting policy

IT development and software

Software development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase (including external direct costs of materials and services, direct payroll, and payroll-related costs of employees' time spent on the project) and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility, and where the Council has an intention and ability to use the asset. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over periods generally ranging from three to five years. Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements are service contracts providing the council with right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to obtain access to the cloud provider's application

C1-6 Intangible assets (continued)

software are recognised in the income statement.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over a range of assets including buildings, and Office and IT equipment. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

Buildings

Council leases buildings for their corporate offices and other buildings; the leases are generally between 2 and 7 years and some of them include a renewal option to allow Council to renew for up to twice the non-cancellable lease term at their discretion.

The building leases contain an annual pricing mechanism based on either fixed increases or CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Garbage trucks

Council leases garbage trucks with lease term 7 years; the lease payments are variable depending on the number of collections performed during the lease term and there is generally no renewal option.

Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally for low-value assets. The leases are for between 2 and 6 years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed, however, some of the leases include variable payments based on usage.

Extension options

Council includes options in the building leases to provide flexibility and certainty to Council operations and reduce costs of moving premises; and the extension options are at Council's discretion.

At commencement date and each subsequent reporting date, Council assesses where it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised.

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Buildings	Office and IT Equipment	Total
2023			
Opening balance at 1 July	8,150	–	8,150
Additions/modification to right-of-use assets	(543)	82	(461)
Depreciation charge	(4,038)	(16)	(4,054)
Balance at 30 June	3,569	66	3,635
2022			
Opening balance at 1 July	7,169	23	7,192
Additions/modification to right-of-use assets	6,048	–	6,048
Depreciation charge	(5,067)	(23)	(5,090)
Balance at 30 June	8,150	–	8,150

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Lease liabilities	3,359	52	3,918	3,776
Total lease liabilities	3,359	52	3,918	3,776

(c) (i) The maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
2023					
Cash flows	3,359	52	–	3,411	3,411
2022					
Cash flows	3,918	3,776	–	7,694	7,694

(d) Income Statement

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to leases where Council is a lessee are shown below:

\$ '000	2023	2022
Variable lease payments based on usage not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	16,890	15,312
Depreciation of right of use assets	4,054	5,090
Interest on lease liabilities	117	97
Expenses relating to short-term leases	108	83
Expenses relating to low-value leases	2	113
	21,171	20,695

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	21,123	20,233
	21,123	20,233

(f) Leases at significantly below market value – concessionary / peppercorn leases

Council has a number of leases at significantly below market for land and buildings which are used for storage for the excess art from the art gallery, visitors centers, and other community services provided by Council.

The leases are generally between 1 and 5 years and require payments of a maximum amount of \$1,000 per year. The use of the right-to-use asset is restricted by the lessors to specified community services which Council must provide, these services are detailed in the leases.

Council does not believe that any of the leases in place are individually material from a statement of financial position or performance perspective.

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, Council assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration?

Council has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components for any class of asset and has accounted for payments as a single component.

At the lease commencement, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where Council believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises: the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Council's incremental borrowing rate for a similar term with similar security is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is re-measured when there is a lease modification or change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI).

Where the lease liability is re-measured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the re-measurement.

Exceptions to lease accounting

Council has applied the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. Council recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases at significantly below market value / Concessionary leases

Council has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability at initial recognition.

C2-2 Council as a lessor

Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties and /or plant and equipment to community groups; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

– property, plant and equipment: where the rental is incidental or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-5).

\$ '000	2023	2022
(i) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	8,574	1,029
Lease income relating to variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate	512	5,331
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	9,086	6,360
Other leased assets expenses		
Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	1,300	1,450
Other	65	137
Total expenses relating to other leases assets	1,365	1,587

C2-2 Council as a lessor (continued)

\$ '000	2023	2022
(ii) Amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases		
Property Leases	96,681	93,343
Total amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases	96,681	93,343

(iii) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for all operating leases:

Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:

< 1 year	2,890	4,252
1–2 years	2,787	1,992
2–3 years	1,593	1,354
3–4 years	1,295	698
4–5 years	1,141	506
> 5 years	17,237	16,698
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	26,943	25,500

Accounting policy

When Council is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date, based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise, it is an operating lease. As at 30 June 2023, Council does not have any finance leases.

When Council has a sub-lease over an asset and is the intermediate lessor then the head lease and sub-lease are accounted for separately. The classification of the sub-lease is based on the right-of-use asset which arises from the head lease rather than the useful life of the underlying asset.

If the lease contains lease and non-lease components, the non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an operating lease.

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Goods and services	14,947	–	13,646	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	16,097	69	16,118	48
Accrued expenses:				
– Materials and contracts	16,415	–	21,849	–
– Salaries and wages	2,879	–	3,898	–
– Accrued Interest	44	–	87	–
Environment upgrade agreement	176	–	316	–
Total payables	50,558	69	55,914	48

Current payables not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2023	2022
The following liabilities, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Payables – security bonds, deposits and retentions	12,777	13,413
Total payables	12,777	13,413

Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the council prior to the end of financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

C3-2 Contract Liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Grants and contributions:					
Capital Grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	16,928	–	9,376	–
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	323	–	630	–
Total contract liabilities - Grants		17,251	–	10,006	–
User fees and charges:					
Funds received prior to the performance obligations being satisfied (upfront payments) - AASB 15	(iii)	5,988	–	6,153	–
Upfront fees – swimming pools, childcare, venue hire		332	–	264	–
Total contract liabilities - User charges and fees		6,320	–	6,417	–
Total contract liabilities		23,571	–	16,423	–

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including playgrounds, parks, streetlighting, and footpaths. The funds received are under an enforceable contract which require Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion. The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue. The revenue is expected to be recognised in the next 12 months.

(ii) Council has received funding to support the arts and entertainment sector and the CBD revitalisation program. The contract liability relates to grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) Upfront payments of user charges include tickets and bonds paid to Riverside Theatre operations, swimming pool fees, sports field hire fees, planning and building regulation fees, construction zone fees, road opening fees, and other application fees. The contract liability relates to the funds received prior to the performance obligations being satisfied. Council will recognise revenue when the performance obligation has been satisfied, as per the recognition criteria in AASB 15.

(i) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

\$ '000	2023	2022
Grants and contributions:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	3,400	10,936
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	590	–
User fees and charges:		
Funds received prior to the performance obligations being satisfied (upfront payments)		
- AASB 15	3,872	2,208
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	7,862	13,144

Significant changes in contract liabilities

Council's contract liability is largely comprised of the upfront payment of grants relating to the Parramatta Road Urban Amenities Improvement Project (PRUAIP), which involves the construction of streetscape and open space assets at Good and Bridge Street, and the upgrade of FS Garside Park.

Accounting policy

Contract liabilities are recorded when consideration is received from a customer/fund provider prior to Council transferring a good or service to the customer, Council presents the funds which exceed revenue recognised as a contract liability.

C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	2,003	827	9,663	2,831
Total borrowings	2,003	827	9,663	2,831

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Council.

Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note D1-1.

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2022 Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash movements		2023 Closing balance
			Acquisition	Other	
Loans – secured	12,494	(9,664)	–	–	2,830
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	7,694	(4,283)	–	–	3,411
Total liabilities from financing activities	20,188	(13,947)	–	–	6,241

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

	2021		Non-cash movements		2022
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
\$ '000					
Loans – secured	21,687	(9,193)	–	–	12,494
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	6,583	1,111	–	–	7,694
Total liabilities from financing activities	28,270	(8,082)	–	–	20,188

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2023	2022
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	1,000	1,000
Credit cards/purchase cards	328	268
Total financing arrangements	1,328	1,268
Drawn facilities		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	68	75
Total drawn financing arrangements	68	75
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	1,000	1,000
– Credit cards/purchase cards	260	193
Total undrawn financing arrangements	1,260	1,193

Breaches and defaults

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

(1) The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

Accounting policy

Council measures borrowings initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or finance cost.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Annual leave	12,186	–	11,478	–
Sick leave	621	–	632	–
Long service leave	16,232	1,605	15,874	1,013
Other employee provisions	895	–	983	–
Total employee benefit provisions	29,934	1,605	28,967	1,013

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions (continued)

Current employee benefit provisions not expected to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2023	2022
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	21,549	18,071
	21,549	18,071

Accounting policy

Employee benefit provisions are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur and therefore all annual leave and vested long service leave (or that which vests within 12 months) is presented as current.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

On-costs

The employee benefit provisions include the aggregate on-cost liabilities that will arise when payment of current employee benefits is made in future periods.

These amounts include superannuation, payroll tax and workers compensation expenses which will be payable upon the future payment of certain leave liabilities which employees are entitled to at the reporting period.

Defined Benefit Plan: Multi-Employer Pooled Fund

Council participates in an employer sponsored Defined Benefit Superannuation Scheme (the Fund) that is a multi-employer plan.

(a) a description of the funding arrangements, including the method used to determine the entity's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements.

Pooled Employers are required to pay future service employer contributions and past service employer contributions to the Fund.

The future service employer contributions were determined using the new entrant rate method under which a contribution rate sufficient to fund the total benefits over the working life-time of a typical new entrant is calculated. The current future service employer contribution rates are:

Division B	1.9 times member contributions for non-180 Point Members; Nil for 180 Point Members*
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times employee contributions

*For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 8.0% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2023 (increasing to 8.5% in line with the increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits

The past service contribution for each Pooled Employer is a share of the total past service contributions of \$20.0 million per annum for 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2022. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions (continued)

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each triennial actuarial investigation and monitored annually between triennials.

(b) a description of the extent to which the entity can be liable to the plan for other entities' obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan.

As stated above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers and hence shares in the associated gains and losses.

However, there is no relief under the Fund's trust deed for employers to walk away from their defined benefit obligations. Under limited circumstances, an employer may withdraw from the plan when there are no active members, on full payment of outstanding past service contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the entity.

(c) a description of any agreed allocation of a deficit of surplus on:

(i) wind-up of the plan

There are no specific provisions under the Fund's trust deed dealing with deficits or surplus on wind-up.

(ii) the entity's withdrawal from the plan

There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of an employer.

(d) given the entity accounts for that plan as if were a defined contribution plan in accordance with paragraph 34, the following information:

(i) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan.

Council confirms that the plan is a defined benefit plan.

(ii) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan.

(1) Assets are not segregated within the sub-group according to the employees of each sponsoring employer;

(2) The contribution rates have been the same for all sponsoring employers and have not varied for each employer according to the experience relating to the employees of that employer;

(3) Benefits for employees of all sponsoring employers are determined according to the same formulae and without regard to the sponsoring employer; and

(4) The same actuarial assumptions are currently used in respect of the employees of each sponsoring employer.

Given the factors set out above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers and hence shares in the associated gains and losses (to the extent that they are not borne by the members). As such there is insufficient reliable information to allow each sponsoring employer to account for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, subgroup assets and costs associated with the sub-group in the same way as it would be for a single employer sponsored defined benefit plan. Paragraph 34 of AASB 119 therefore applies, within the disclosures herein reflecting the requirements of paragraph 148.

(iii) the expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period.

The expected contributions by Council to the Fund for the next annual reporting period are \$384,700.56.

(iv) information about any deficit or surplus in the plan that may affect the amount of future contributions, including the basis used to determine that deficit or surplus and the implications, if any, for the entity.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2023 is:

Employer reserves only*	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,290.9	
Past Service Liabilities	2,236.1	102.4%
Vested Benefits	2,253.6	101.7%

*excluding member accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The key economic long term assumptions used to calculate the present value of accrued benefits are:

Investment return	6.0% per annum
Salary inflation	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	6.0% for FY 2022/23, 2.5% per annum thereafter

The contribution requirements may vary from the current rates if the overall sub-group experience is not in line with the actuarial assumptions in determining the funding program; however, any adjustment to the funding program would be the same for all sponsoring employers in the Pooled Employers group. Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions (continued)

above is a preliminary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Funds Actuary, the final end of year review will be completed by December 2023.

The requirement for contributions in order to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities (currently \$20m per annum) is assessed annually by the Actuary.

The past service contributions of \$40M per annum until 31 December 2021 followed by \$20M per annum thereafter remain in place and will continue to be reviewed on an annual basis or as required. Council advises that it is estimated that there are \$190,408.44 past service contributions remaining.

The amount of employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Fund and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2023 was \$475,217.82. The last valuation of the Fund was performed by Mr Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2022.

(v) an indication of the level of participation of the entity in the plan compared with other participating entities.

Based on a Past Service Liabilities methodology, the share of the surplus attributed to Council is 0.95%.

C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-Current	2022 Current	2022 Non-Current
Other provisions				
Asbestos removal - Land	735	36,653	880	28,157
Asbestos removal - Buildings	561	—	561	—
Make good provisions	1,956	287	287	2,292
Legal expense	87	—	166	—
Sub-total – other provisions	3,339	36,940	1,894	30,449
Total provisions	3,339	36,940	1,894	30,449

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions				Total
	Asbestos removal Buildings	Legal expense	Asbestos removal Land	Make good provisions	
2023					
At beginning of year	561	166	29,037	2,579	32,343
Additional provisions	—	87	10,372	325	10,784
Amounts used (payments)	—	(166)	(2,021)	(661)	(2,848)
Total other provisions at end of year	561	87	37,388	2,243	40,279
2022					
At beginning of year	561	79	29,249	2,578	32,467
Additional provisions	—	87	—	1	88
Amounts used (payments)	—	—	(212)	—	(212)
Total other provisions at end of year	561	166	29,037	2,579	32,343

Nature and purpose of provisions

Make Good Provisions

Make good provision is recognised for the estimated cost to restore leased premises to its original condition at the conclusion of the lease.

Asbestos Removal

This provision is made for the estimated present value of the costs of asbestos removal from parks, reserves and buildings as at reporting date. Provision is calculated based on the number of sites that were already identified by the Council as contaminated.

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

The ultimate cost of asbestos removal is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including findings of ongoing investigations as more contaminated land is discovered, updated cost estimates, restoration techniques or experience at other locations.

Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

IPPE Revaluation reserve

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

D Risks and accounting uncertainties

D1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

\$ '000	Carrying value 2023	Carrying value 2022	Fair value 2023	Fair value 2022
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	63,201	63,258	63,201	63,258
Receivables	144,173	152,243	144,173	152,187
Investments				
– Debt securities at amortised cost	324,450	387,150	324,450	387,150
– Other investments	6,756	6,100	6,756	6,100
Fair value through profit and loss				
Investments				
– Held for trading	117,996	94,480	117,996	94,480
Total financial assets	656,576	703,231	656,576	703,175
Financial liabilities				
Payables	50,627	55,962	50,627	55,962
Borrowings	2,830	12,494	2,791	12,412
Lease liabilities	3,411	7,694	3,411	7,694
Total financial liabilities	56,868	76,150	56,829	76,068

The Council's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Council.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital.

Council's finance area manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors.

Council has an investment policy which complies with the section 625 of the *Local Government Act* and the Ministerial Investment Order. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and its staff and an investment report is tabled before Council on a monthly basis setting out the portfolio breakup and its performance as required by Local Government regulations.

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance team under policies approved by the Councillors.

The risks associated with the instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments or their issuers or are caused by factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns and income.
- **Liquidity risk** - the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- **Credit risk** – the risk that the investment counterparty will not complete their obligations particular to a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to Council.

Council manages these risks (among other measures) by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees.

Council also seeks advice from independent advisers before placing any funds in cash equivalents and investments.

D1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2023	2022
The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.		
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	3,877	4,504
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
– Equity / Income Statement	12,501	10,058

(b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise (i) rates and annual charges, (ii) user charges and fees, (iii) capital receivable from sale of land.

The major risk associated with these receivables is credit risk – the risk that debts due and payable to Council may not be repaid in full.

Council manages this risk by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures. It also encourages ratepayers to pay their rates by the due date through incentives.

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to secure a charge over the land relating to the debts – that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates which further encourages the payment of debt.

The receivable from Walker Corporation is secured by:

- \$10.5m bank guarantee,
- holding company guarantee from Walker Holding Group,
- positive covenant on the land title.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

D1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land; that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates which further encourages payment.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	overdue rates and annual charges		Total
		< 5 years	≥ 5 years	
2023				
Gross carrying amount	–	16,648	367	17,015
2022				
Gross carrying amount	–	21,384	294	21,678

Receivables other than rates and annual charges

Council applies the simplified approach for non-rates and annual charges debtors to provide for expected credit losses (ECL) prescribed by AASB 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision. To measure the expected credit losses, non-rates and annual charges debtors have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The loss allowance provision is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	Overdue debts				Total
		0 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	
2023						
Gross carrying amount	125,733	2,280	75	12	500	128,600
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	34.05%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1.06%
ECL provision	—	776	75	12	500	1,363
2022						
Gross carrying amount	130,532	110	276	26	523	131,467
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	7.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.63%
ECL provision	—	8	276	26	523	833

D1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Payables, lease liabilities, and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk – the risk that insufficient funds may be on hand to meet payment obligations as and when they fall due.

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels and maintaining an adequate cash buffer.

Payment terms can (in extenuating circumstances) also be extended and overdraft facilities utilised as required.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs and debt servicing requirements. Council manages this risk by borrowing long term and fixing the interest rate. The Finance Section regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

The timing of cashflows presented in the table below to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates. The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total contractu al cash flows	Actual carrying values
2023							
Payables	0.00%	14,818	35,809	–	–	50,627	50,627
Borrowings	0.00%	–	2,003	827	–	2,830	2,830
Total financial liabilities		14,818	37,812	827	–	53,457	53,457
2022							
Payables	0.00%	16,166	39,796	–	–	55,962	55,962
Borrowings	4.95%	–	9,663	2,831	–	12,494	12,494
Total financial liabilities		16,166	49,459	2,831	–	68,456	68,456

D2-1 Fair value measurement

The Council measures the following asset and liability classes at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of assets and liabilities must be estimated in accordance with various accounting standards for either recognition and measurement requirements or for disclosure purposes.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a 'level' in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

		Fair value measurement hierarchy									
\$ '000	Notes	Date of latest valuation		Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Recurring fair value measurements											
Financial assets											
Financial investments	C1-2										
At fair value through profit or loss		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	117,996	94,480	—	—	6,756	6,100	124,752	100,580
Total financial assets				117,996	94,480	—	—	6,756	6,100	124,752	100,580
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment											
Operational land		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	393,333	400,855	—	—	393,333	400,855
Community land		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	353,068	327,748	353,068	327,748
Crown Land		30/06/2023	30/06/2018	—	—	—	—	69,760	60,451	69,760	60,451
Land under roads		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	3,366	2,625	3,366	2,625
Land improvements - depreciable		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	59,628	32,223	59,628	32,223
Buildings-non specialised		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	238,466	229,280	238,466	229,280
Buildings-specialised		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	161,942	27,890	161,942	27,890
Other structures		30/06/2021	30/06/2021	—	—	—	—	35,568	22,306	35,568	22,306
Roads		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	1,000,492	946,494	1,000,492	946,494
Bridges		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	128,940	120,271	128,940	120,271
Footpaths		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	156,672	177,608	156,672	177,608
Bulk earthworks		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	112,967	107,266	112,967	107,266
Stormwater drainage		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	551,771	491,359	551,771	491,359
Swimming pools		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	1,156	1,075	1,156	1,075
Other open space/recreational assets		30/06/2023	30/06/2022	—	—	—	—	65,399	54,774	65,399	54,774
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment				—	—	393,333	400,855	2,939,195	2,601,370	3,332,528	3,002,225

Note:
Capital WIP is not included above as it is carried at cost.

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (ie. level 1 inputs) Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

The fair valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising level 2 and level 3 inputs are as follows:

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Operational Land

This asset class is comprised of all Council's land classified as Operational Land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. The last desktop valuation was undertaken on 30 June 2023 by APV Valuers & Asset Management and the last comprehensive valuation was undertaken on 30 June 2020.

Carrying amount of Operational Land was assessed at this reporting date by APV. Depending upon the unique circumstances of each lot, land has been valued using a range of approaches.

The valuation of the freehold land that has been carried out on a market value basis - assessed on the basis of the estimated amount which the interest in each property being valued might reasonably be expected to realise on the date of valuation in an exchange between a willing vendor and a willing purchaser in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Where a depth in market was identified, the fair value was assessed as a best estimate of the price reasonably obtainable in the market at the date of valuation. This is based on available market evidence of sales of similar or reference assets.

This asset class is categorised as level 2 as the inputs used in the valuation of these assets are observable.

Community Land (including Crown Land)

Management performed an assessment of fair value based as of 30 June 2023 based on the Value General's valuation. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Community land assets are comprised of Council owned land classified as Community Land under the *Local Government Act 1993* and land under the care and management of Council on behalf of the Crown.

Land Under Roads

Land Under Roads identified as roads constructed post 01/07/2008 has been valued on 30/06/2023 based on Municipal Average Land Rate using the following methodology:

- Latest valuer general Valuation and Land Area (englobo method) to calculate a Land Unit Rate
- Land Rate x Total Land Area of Land under Roads post 01/07/2008
- Valuation Discounted by 90%

Carrying amount of Land Under Roads was assessed at this reporting date by management and a movement in fair value from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve

Buildings

Management performed an internal assessment of fair value with reference to indices at 30 June 2023. The primary source of the indices was the 2023 Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Council engaged APV Valuers & Asset Management to comprehensively value all buildings and to assess change in carrying amount as at 30 June 2019.

The valuation methodology applied is dependent on whether a market exists to substantiate the value of the asset.

Where a depth in market was identified, the fair value was assessed as a best estimate of the price reasonably obtainable in the market at the date of valuation. This is based on available market evidence of sales of similar or reference assets. The net value of the building and site services is the difference between the market value of the asset (as a whole) less the market value of the land component.

Where there is no depth of market the fair value has been determined on current replacement basis. This is calculated by determining the gross current replacement cost and determining the amount of accumulated depreciation to reflect the level of service potential remaining in the asset. The valuation of buildings, structural improvements and site services includes those items that form part of the building services installation (e.g., heating, cooling and climate control equipment, lifts, escalators,

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

fire alarms, sprinklers and firefighting equipment, and general lighting etc). The buildings and site improvements were physically inspected and measured. The building valuations incorporate a gross current value, net current value and residual value for each asset.

This asset class is categorised as level 3 as some of the inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgment and are unobservable.

Other Structures

This asset class comprises of lighting, shelters, and fencing.

As of 30 June 2021, the Other Structures assets were valued comprehensively by internal experts using Level 3 valuation inputs and the cost approach.

The significant inputs used in valuing Other Structures were useful life, pattern of consumption, asset condition and gross replacement cost.

Roads

Management performed an internal assessment of fair value with reference to indices at 30 June 2023. The primary source of the indices was the 2023 Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

This asset class is comprised of the Road Carriageway, Kerb & Gutter and Traffic Facilities. The road carriageway is defined as the trafficable portion of a road including the kerb and gutter.

Council's roads are componentised into the formation, pavement, sub-pavement, surface and kerb & gutter and further separated into segments for inspection and valuation.

The formation of roads bulk earthworks is non-depreciable as it is not expected that the formation will not need to be renewed during the normal operational use of the assets this financial year.

A comprehensive valuation was completed on 30/06/2019 by APV Valuers & Asset Management. The cost approach was adopted to value Council roads. The replacement cost (based on unit rates), useful lives and conditions were determined by a complete condition assessment using digital imaging technology to gather the granular condition of the Road network by an external specialist Infrastructure Management Group Pty Ltd (IMG).

The valuations are based on the fair value of the modern equivalent of the existing assets. This approach has included an assessment of the overall useful life of each type of asset and the subsequent determination of the remaining useful life of each asset. The unit rates, key unobservable inputs are determined using rates stipulated in contracts with third party suppliers.

Pavement and Surface condition were rated by IMG to support the valuation. Council has a documented condition assessment manual. Each condition criteria were assessed in terms of actual affected extent and severity and applied a scaling to convert it to a 1 to 5 rating scale in line with industry recommendations, which have been aligned to the NAMS ratings 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Very Poor).

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgment and are therefore unobservable.

Bridges

Management performed an internal assessment of fair value with reference to indices at 30 June 2023. The primary source of the indices was the 2023 Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

This asset class is comprised of all pedestrian and vehicle access bridges.

A comprehensive revaluation was conducted as at 30 June 2021 for the existing Parramatta bridges by APV Pty Ltd.

The bridges were inspected by Pitt and Sherry Engineers and APV Pty Ltd valued using the cost approach. The significant inputs used in valuing bridges useful life, pattern of consumption, asset condition and gross replacement cost.

This asset class is categorised a Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgment and are therefore unobservable.

Footpaths

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Marsh Pty Ltd performed a comprehensive valuation of Footpath assets as at 30th June 2023 using the replacement cost approach. The valuations are based on the fair value of the modern equivalent of the existing assets. This approach has included an assessment of the overall useful life of each type of asset and the subsequent determination of the remaining useful life of each asset. Infrastructure Management Group Pty Ltd (IMG) carried out a condition assessment. Each condition criteria were assessed in terms of actual affected extent and severity and applied a scaling to convert it to a 1 to 5 rating scale in line with industry recommendations, which have been aligned to the NAMS ratings 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Very Poor).

IMG undertook digital imagery condition survey of all Council Footpath assets. Marsh used the condition data to value the footpath assets using the Cost Approach (Level 3).

Stormwater Drainage

Management performed an internal assessment of fair value with reference to indices at 30 June 2023. The primary source of the indices was the 2023 Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

The Stormwater Drainage asset class consists of Council's Stormwater Conduits, Stormwater Structures and Stormwater Other Structures. In 2020, Assetic Pty Ltd completed a comprehensive valuation of these assets using the replacement cost approach. The valuations are based on the fair value of the modern equivalent of the existing assets. This approach has included an assessment of the overall useful life of each type of asset and the subsequent determination of the remaining useful life of each asset.

Replacement costs (unit rates) and useful lives for stormwater drainage assets were determined through a combination of historic data and technical knowledge, which incorporated standard unit rates applied to the dimensions of the asset based on local projects/ data and available data verified with first principal calculations; and considered environmental factors based on asset location.

Other significant inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are asset condition, remaining useful life, pattern of consumption. Total Drain Cleaning carried out a condition assessment. Each condition criteria were assessed in terms of actual affected extent and severity and applied a scaling to convert it to a 1 to 5 rating scale in line with industry recommendations, which have been aligned to the NAMS ratings 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Very Poor).

This asset class is categorised a Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgment and are therefore unobservable.

Swimming Pools

Management performed an internal assessment of fair value with reference to indices at 30 June 2023. The primary source of the indices was the 2023 Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Assets within this class are comprised of swimming pools and associated structures.

A comprehensive valuation was conducted by APV as at 30 June 2019 using the cost approach. Significant unobservable inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are remaining useful life, pattern of consumption, dimensions, components, asset condition and residual value.

This asset class is categorised a Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgment and are therefore unobservable.

Open Space Assets

Management performed an internal assessment of fair value with reference to indices at 30 June 2023. The primary source of the indices was the 2023 Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook. From the assessment, a movement from the last revaluation was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Open space assets include assets such as playground equipment, barbeques, and other park facilities.

As of 30 June 2018, the majority of open space assets were valued comprehensively by internal experts using Level 3 valuation inputs and the cost approach.

As of 30 June 2019, Council revalued the groups of assets (fences, land improvements, irrigations) which were not covered at 30 June 2018 revaluation. The valuation was performed by internal experts using the cost approach.

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Significant unobservable valuation inputs used (for level 3 asset classes) and their relationship to fair value.

The following table summarises the quantitative information relating to the significant unobservable inputs used in deriving the various level 3 asset class fair values.

\$ '000	Fair value 2023	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			
Community Land	353,068	Land Values obtained from the NSW Valuer-General	Adjustments are made to observable inputs for zoning restrictions, topography, land shape and size
Crown Land	69,760	Land Values obtained from the NSW Valuer-General	Adjustments are made to observable inputs for zoning restrictions, topography, land shape and size
Land Under Roads	3,366	Englobo methodology	Land size
Land improvements	59,628	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Buildings (Specialised and Non-Specialised)	400,408	Market-based direct comparison/cost approach	Market value if available. Otherwise, current replacement cost
Other Structures	35,568	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Roads including bulk earthworks	1,113,459	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Bridges	128,940	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Footpaths	156,672	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Stormwater Drainage	551,771	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Swimming Pools	1,156	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.
Open Space/Recreational Assets	65,399	Cost Approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

\$ '000	Total IPPE	
	2023	2022
Opening balance	2,601,370	2,397,833
Total gains or losses for the period		
Fair value gains – other comprehensive income	161,080	153,729
Other movements		
Purchases (gross book value)	233,896	93,580
Disposals (written down value)	(9,811)	(11,422)
Depreciation and impairment	(47,340)	(36,504)
Transfer to Other assets held at cost	–	4,154
Closing balance	2,939,195	2,601,370

Highest and best use

All of Council's non-financial assets are considered as being utilised for their highest and best use.

D3-1 Contingencies

1. Superannuation – Defined Benefits Scheme

Council makes employer contributions to the defined benefits categories of the Scheme at rates determined by the Scheme's Trustee. Employees also make member contributions to the Fund. As such, assets accumulate in the Fund to meet the member's benefit, as defined in the Trust Deed, as they accrue. Council has an ongoing obligation to share in the future rights and liabilities of the Scheme. Favourable or unfavourable variations may arise should the financial requirements of the Scheme differ from the assumptions made by the Scheme's actuary in estimating the accrued benefits liability. Further disclosure relating to defined benefits schemes is shown at Note C3-4.

2. Hazardous Materials Management

Council engaged with the independent expert (JMB Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd - JMBE) in 2018-19 to conduct a Hazardous Materials Management register. JMBE performed the risk assessment and assigned a risk score to each of the Council's buildings. Council has classified the cost of removal of hazardous material for low and very low rated risk items as a contingent liability totalling \$5.1m (\$4.4m in 2018-19 was indexed by CPI Inflation).

E People and relationships

E1 Related party disclosures

E1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel (KMP) of the Council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly. Specifically, KMP of Council are the:

(a) Lord Mayor, (b) Councillors, (c) CEO and (d) Directors.

The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

\$ '000	2023	2022
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	3,389	3,117
Other long-term benefits	289	216
Termination benefits	–	30
Total	3,678	3,363

KMP compensation includes all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered to the entity. If a person became a KMP of a reporting entity during a reporting period, no disclosure is required for any remuneration paid to that person before that person's appointment as KMP. If a person ceases to be a KMP during a reporting period, the entity is required to disclose that person's compensation for the period until cessation.

Short-term Benefits

Short-term benefits include cash salary and, where relevant for executives, lump sum payments, motor vehicle benefits, car parking and the fringe benefits tax paid or payable on these benefits.

E1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2023	2022
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Councillors' fees	531	482
Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	242	212
Mayoral fee	90	107
Total	863	801

E2 Other relationships

E2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2023	2022
Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:		
Audit and review of current year's financial statements	238	212
Overruns for auditing of prior year financial statements recognised in current year	–	10
Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Audit	–	7
NSW Auditor-General Remuneration for audit and assurance services	238	229
Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms		
CBD Recovery Grant Audit	4	–
Non NSW Auditor-General Remuneration for audit and assurance services	4	–
Total fees paid or payable to Auditors	242	229

F Other matters

F1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

(a) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	2023	2022
Net operating result from Income Statement	96,428	124,896
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	57,361	50,715
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	4,214	(22,999)
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	–	7,790
Work in kind received	(37,145)	(18,222)
Gain on Lease modification	(2)	(235)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	(4,615)	2,797
– Revaluation decrements / impairments of IPP&E direct to P&L	3,547	–
+/- Movement in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	7,530	(17,443)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	540	(11)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(15)	22
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	(10)	1,598
Increase / (decrease) in payables	1,301	(556)
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	(43)	(40)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	(6,453)	9,267
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(140)	3,720
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	7,148	(4,866)
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	1,559	(7,558)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(418)	(129)
Net cash flows from operating activities	130,787	128,746

Council does not use Non-cash investing and financing activities.

F2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2023	2022
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	21,645	64,772
Roads, kerb and gutter	16,589	8,034
Footpaths	14,953	34,994
Open Space	6,510	6,122
IT and web assets	1,441	721
Stormwater Drainage	1,279	171
Bridges	882	545
Other	7,045	1,740
Total commitments	70,344	117,099

Details of capital commitments

Capital commitments relate to ongoing capital projects such as Parramatta Square development, Town Hall upgrade, Rydalmere Park Field upgrade, Charles Street Square works, roads, kerb and gutter maintenance, aquatic leisure centre etc.

F3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

Council is unaware of any material or significant 'non-adjusting events' that should be disclosed.

F4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2023

F4-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
Open space	112	750	—	—	14	—	(114)	762	—
Community facilities	9,058	1,746	—	—	294	(1,203)	1,203	11,098	1,203
Traffic and parking	3,062	—	—	—	93	(220)	(1)	2,934	—
Traffic and transport	2	267	—	—	4	—	(2)	271	—
Councils OnLine	15	—	—	—	—	—	(15)	—	—
Public domain projects	9,599	1,951	—	—	328	(323)	—	11,555	—
River foreshore park	2,109	474	—	—	50	(1,492)	—	1,141	—
Arts and cultural facility	5,947	947	—	—	201	—	—	7,095	—
Recreation Facilities	2,076	788	—	—	45	(2,087)	—	822	—
Historic buildings	1,426	158	—	—	47	—	—	1,631	—
Car park enhancements	281	158	—	—	10	(90)	—	359	—
Access and transport	10,936	948	—	—	351	(504)	—	11,731	—
Community facilities (A)	70	631	—	—	9	(196)	—	514	—
Drainage, water quality and laneway infrastructure	1,690	359	—	—	58	(78)	—	2,029	—
Natural environment	7	119	—	—	1	(48)	—	79	—
Open space and recreation	5	1,044	—	—	11	(375)	—	685	—
Public domain	436	299	—	—	17	(119)	—	633	—
Roads and shared paths	366	537	—	—	20	—	—	923	—
Parramatta Square	15,294	715	—	—	431	(3,405)	(558)	12,477	—
Open Space Land - Former Hills	4,325	417	—	—	143	—	—	4,885	—
Open Space Capital - Former Hills	453	52	—	—	15	—	—	520	—
Transport Facilities Capital - Former Hills	2,368	245	—	—	79	—	—	2,692	—
Administration - Former Hills	1,085	32	—	—	35	—	—	1,152	—
Stormwater Management - Former Hills	1,785	294	—	—	61	—	—	2,140	—
Community Facilities - Former Hills	2,123	171	—	—	70	—	—	2,364	—
Open Space and Recreation -Former Hills	3,114	42	—	—	75	(1,520)	—	1,711	—
Roads and Natural Paths -Former Hills	1,447	48	—	—	46	—	—	1,541	—
Natural Environment -Former Hills	82	6	—	—	3	—	—	91	—
Public Domain -Former Hills	122	6	—	—	4	—	—	132	—
Drainage and Water Quality -Former Hills	139	5	—	—	4	—	—	148	—
Drainage & Water Quality (Former Hornsby)	259	49	—	—	9	—	—	317	—
Public Domain - Former Hornsby	1,977	410	—	—	69	—	—	2,456	—
Roads - Former Hornsby	1,681	178	—	—	55	(5)	—	1,909	—
Open Space - Former Hornsby	13,508	1,944	—	—	419	(2,330)	—	13,541	—

continued on next page ...

F4-1 Summary of developer contributions (continued)

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year		Non-cash Other	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land						
Community Facilities - Former Hornsby	2,182	222	—	—	71	(63)	—	2,412	—
Plan Administration - Former Hornsby	42	67	—	—	1	(52)	17	75	—
Other - Former Hornsby	3,659	849	—	—	125	(275)	1	4,359	—
Community Facilities - Former Auburn	183	72	—	—	7	—	—	262	—
Public Domain - Former Auburn	470	281	—	—	19	—	—	770	—
Accessibilty and Traffic - Former Auburn	288	201	—	—	10	(141)	—	358	—
Plan Administration - Former Auburn	34	4	—	—	1	(38)	—	1	—
Open Space (HBW)	11,410	2,695	—	—	377	(1,675)	(1,090)	11,717	(1,203)
Community Facilities (HBW)	256	245	—	—	12	—	—	513	—
Traffic Management (HBW)	2,553	181	—	—	69	(925)	—	1,878	—
Plan Administration (HBW)	124	64	—	—	5	(69)	—	124	—
Community Facilities (Carter Street)	466	1	—	—	15	—	—	482	—
Local Open Space (Carter Street)	1,230	4	—	—	39	—	—	1,273	—
District Recreation (Carter Street)	2,797	8	—	—	88	—	—	2,893	—
Active Transport (Carter Street)	932	3	—	—	28	—	—	963	—
Traffic Management (Carter Street)	1,034	3	—	—	33	—	—	1,070	—
Plan Administration (Carter Street)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks and Recreation (former Holroyd)	148	—	—	—	5	—	—	153	—
Sporting Fields (former Holroyd)	148	—	—	—	5	—	—	153	—
Community Facilities (former Holroyd)	62	—	—	—	2	—	—	64	—
Community & Cultural Facilities	7	—	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	—
Community and Cultural Facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	124,984	20,690	—	—	3,983	(17,240)	(559)	131,858	—
S7.4 planning agreements	13,782	2,945	—	—	370	(7,573)	558	10,082	—
Total contributions	138,766	23,635	—	—	4,353	(24,813)	(1)	141,940	—

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, Council has significant obligations to provide Section 7.11 (contributions towards provision or improvement of amenities or services) infrastructure in new release areas. It is possible that the funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure, requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

F4-2 S7.11 and S7.12 Contributions – under a plan

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
Section 94 Contribution Plan Number 1									
Traffic and parking (CP1)	3,061	–	–	–	93	(220)	–	2,934	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3,061	–	–	–	93	(220)	–	2,934	–
PARRAMATTA COMPREHENSIVE SECTION 94 CONTRIBUTION PLAN									
Open space	112	–	–	–	2	–	(114)	–	–
Traffic and transport	2	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–
Plan management	1	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	115	–	–	–	2	–	(117)	–	–
Parramatta Section 94A Contribution Plan (Non-City Centre)									
Councils OnLine	15	–	–	–	–	–	(15)	–	–
Community facilities	70	631	–	–	9	(196)	–	514	–
Drainage, water quality and laneway infrastructure	1,690	359	–	–	58	(78)	–	2,029	–
Natural environment	7	119	–	–	1	(48)	–	79	–
Open space and recreation	5	1,044	–	–	11	(375)	–	685	–
Public domain	436	299	–	–	17	(119)	–	633	–
Roads and shared paths	366	537	–	–	20	–	–	923	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,589	2,989	–	–	116	(816)	(15)	4,863	–
Parramatta City Centre Section 94A Contribution Plan (Civic Improvement Plan)									
Community Facilities - CIP 3.3	9,058	631	–	–	276	(1,203)	1,203	9,965	1,203
Public Domain Projects - CIP 2.0	9,600	1,083	–	–	314	(323)	–	10,674	–
River Foreshore Park - CIP 3.1	2,109	474	–	–	50	(1,492)	–	1,141	–
Arts and Cultural Facility - CIP 3.2	5,947	947	–	–	201	–	–	7,095	–
Recreation Facilities - CIP 3.4	2,076	788	–	–	45	(2,087)	–	822	–
Historical Buildings - CIP 3.5	1,426	158	–	–	47	–	–	1,631	–
Car Park Enhancements - CIP 3.6	281	158	–	–	10	(90)	–	359	–
Parramatta Square - CIP 4.0	15,294	715	–	–	431	(3,405)	(558)	12,477	–
Access and Transport - CIP 3.7	10,934	948	–	–	351	(504)	–	11,729	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	56,725	5,902	–	–	1,725	(9,104)	645	55,893	1,203
ERMINGTON TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN WORKS									
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

continued on next page ...

F4-2 S7.11 and S7.12 Contributions – under a plan (continued)

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Section 94 Development Contribution Plan - Carlingford Precinct (CP14)									
Open Space Land – Former Hills	4,325	417	–	–	143	–	–	4,885	–
Open Space Capital – Former Hills	453	52	–	–	15	–	–	520	–
Transport Facilities Capital – Former Hills	2,368	245	–	–	79	–	–	2,692	–
Administration – Former Hills	1,085	32	–	–	35	–	–	1,152	–
Stormwater Management – Former Hills	1,785	294	–	–	61	–	–	2,140	–
Community Facilities – Former Hills	1,884	161	–	–	62	–	–	2,107	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	11,900	1,201	–	–	395	–	–	13,496	–
SECTION 94A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION PLAN-FORMER HILLS LGA LAND									
Community Facilities – Former Hills	240	10	–	–	8	–	–	258	–
Open Space and Recreation – Former Hills	3,114	42	–	–	75	(1,520)	–	1,711	–
Roads and Natural Paths – Former Hills	1,447	48	–	–	46	–	–	1,541	–
Natural Environment – Former Hills	83	6	–	–	3	–	–	92	–
Public Domain – Former Hills	123	6	–	–	4	–	–	133	–
Drainage and Water Quality – Former Hills	139	5	–	–	4	–	–	148	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5,146	117	–	–	140	(1,520)	–	3,883	–
Section 94 Development Contribution Plan-Former Hornsby and Epping TC									
Plan Administration – Former Hornsby	–	28	–	–	1	–	26	55	–
Community Facilities – Former Hornsby	1	222	–	–	37	(63)	2,215	2,412	–
Drainage & Water Quality (Former Hornsby)	259	49	–	–	9	–	–	317	–
Open Space – Former Hornsby	7,475	1,944	–	–	324	(2,330)	6,128	13,541	–
Public Domain – Former Hornsby	1,978	410	–	–	69	–	–	2,457	–
Roads – Former Hornsby	955	178	–	–	44	(5)	737	1,909	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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F4-2 S7.11 and S7.12 Contributions – under a plan (continued)

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year		Non-cash Other	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land						
Total	10,668	2,831	–	–	484	(2,398)	9,106	20,691	–
HORNSBY SECTION 94 DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN									
Roads – Former Hornsby	726	–	–	–	11	–	(737)	–	–
Open Space – Former Hornsby	6,033	–	–	–	95	–	(6,128)	–	–
Community Facilities – Former Hornsby	2,181	–	–	–	34	–	(2,215)	–	–
Plan Administration – Former Hornsby	26	–	–	–	–	–	(26)	–	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8,966	–	–	–	140	–	(9,106)	–	–
HORNSBY SECTION 94A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION PLAN									
Other – Former Hornsby	2,068	–	–	–	33	–	(2,101)	–	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,068	–	–	–	33	–	(2,101)	–	–
AUBURN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN 2007 - PART B RESIDENTIAL AND PART F EMPLOYMENT									
Community Facilities – Former Auburn	153	15	–	–	5	–	–	173	–
Public Domain – Former Auburn	335	34	–	–	11	–	–	380	–
Accessibility and Traffic – Former Auburn	186	9	–	–	4	(141)	–	58	–
Plan Administration – Former Auburn	34	4	–	–	1	(38)	–	1	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	708	62	–	–	21	(179)	–	612	–
AUBURN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN 2007 - PART C HOMEBUSH BAY WEST									
Open Space (HBW)	10,274	438	–	–	314	(1,015)	1,061	11,072	1,061
Community Facilities (HBW)	256	245	–	–	12	–	–	513	–
Traffic Management (HBW)	2,553	181	–	–	69	(925)	–	1,878	–
Plan Administration (HBW)	124	64	–	–	5	(69)	–	124	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	13,207	928	–	–	400	(2,009)	1,061	13,587	1,061
CARTER STREET PRECINCT DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION PLAN 2016									
Community Facilities (Carter Street)	466	1	–	–	15	–	–	482	–
Local Open Space (Carter Street)	1,230	4	–	–	39	–	–	1,273	–

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F4-2 S7.11 and S7.12 Contributions – under a plan (continued)

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
District Recreation (Carter Street)	2,796	8	–	–	88	–	–	2,892	–
Active Transport (Carter Street)	932	3	–	–	28	–	–	963	–
Traffic Management (Carter Street)	1,034	3	–	–	33	–	–	1,070	–
Community & Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6,458	19	–	–	203	–	–	6,680	–
HOLROYD SECTION 94 DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN 2013									
Community Facilities (former Holroyd)	62	–	–	–	2	–	–	64	–
Parks and Recreation (former Holroyd)	148	–	–	–	5	–	–	153	–
Sporting Fields (former Holroyd)	148	–	–	–	5	–	–	153	–
Plan administration (former Holroyd)	7	–	–	–	–	(7)	–	–	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	365	–	–	–	12	(7)	–	370	–
Section 94A Development Contribution Plan- Former Hornsby and Epping TC									
Other – Former Hornsby and Epping	1,261	44	–	–	73	(14)	2,100	3,464	–
Total	1,261	44	–	–	73	(14)	2,100	3,464	–
S7.11 New Outside CBD plan (effective September 2021)									
Plan Administration	16	39	–	–	–	(52)	17	20	–
Traffic and transport	331	805	–	–	19	(261)	2	896	–
Aquatic facilities	31	57	–	–	2	–	–	90	–
Community facilities	135	247	–	–	8	–	–	390	–
Indoor sports courts	102	192	–	–	6	–	–	300	–
Open space and outdoor recreation	1,136	2,257	–	–	63	(660)	(2,151)	645	(2,264)
Total	1,751	3,597	–	–	98	(973)	(2,132)	2,341	(2,264)
Parramatta CBD Local Infrastructure Contribution Plan (effective October 2022)									
Community and Cultural facilities	–	1,115	–	–	18	–	–	1,133	–
Open space and Recreation	–	750	–	–	12	–	–	762	–
Public Domain Works	–	868	–	–	14	–	–	882	–
Traffic and transport	–	267	–	–	4	–	–	271	–
Community and Cultural Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	3,000	–	–	48	–	–	3,048	–

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings and transfers between plans	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
F4-3 S7.4 planning agreements									
S7.4 planning agreements									
Lennox Bridge Portals	888	—	—	—	34	(148)	558	1,332	—
Parramatta River Pedestrian Crossing	2,256	—	—	—	49	(1,426)	—	879	—
Local Road Works River Road West	29	—	—	—	1	—	—	30	—
Local road works Ermington	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Robin Thomas Reserve Masterplan Park Improvement	234	—	—	—	7	—	—	241	—
Bushland Regeneration Ponds Creek Reserve	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	—
21 Hassall St, Parramatta	95	—	—	—	3	—	—	98	—
258-262 Pennant Hills Road and 17-20 Azile Court, Carlingford	362	—	—	—	11	—	—	373	—
Parramatta River Foreshore Revitalisation (180 George street, Parramatta)	7,809	—	—	—	152	(5,999)	—	1,962	—
1-7 Thallon Street	391	—	—	—	12	—	—	403	—
Parramatta CBD Public Domain Improvements	1,693	—	—	—	53	—	—	1,746	—
CBD Community Infrastructure	—	2,415	—	—	38	—	—	2,453	—
1 Windsor Road, North Rocks	—	529	—	—	8	—	—	537	—
Total	13,783	2,944	—	—	370	(7,573)	558	10,082	—

F5 Statement of performance measures

F5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicator 2022	Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(268)	(0.09)%	1.78%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	311,549			
2. Own source operating revenue ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	280,443	74.94%	69.10%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	374,246			
3. Unrestricted current ratio				
Current assets less all external restrictions	364,364	5.16x	4.34x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	70,653			
4. Debt service cover ratio				
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	94,768	6.76x	4.93x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	14,014			
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage				
Rates and annual charges outstanding	16,936	7.22%	9.70%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	234,561			
The ratio is outside the benchmark and deteriorated this year due to the impact of COVID-19 where Council did not actively pursue the collection of overdue rates and charges				
6. Cash expense cover ratio				
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	387,651	15.19 months	20.24 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	25,527			

(1) Excludes fair value increments on investments, reversal of revaluation decrements, reversal of impairment losses on receivables, net gain on sale of assets and net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method and includes pensioner rate subsidies

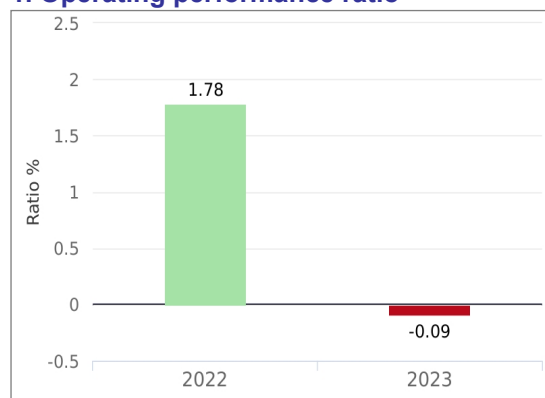
(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements of IPPE, fair value decrements on investments, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

End of the audited financial statements

G Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

G1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

This ratio measures Council's achievement of containing operating expenditure within operating revenue.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio (0.09)%

The ratio is slightly outside the benchmark, reduced from last year, primarily due to an increase in operational employee costs.

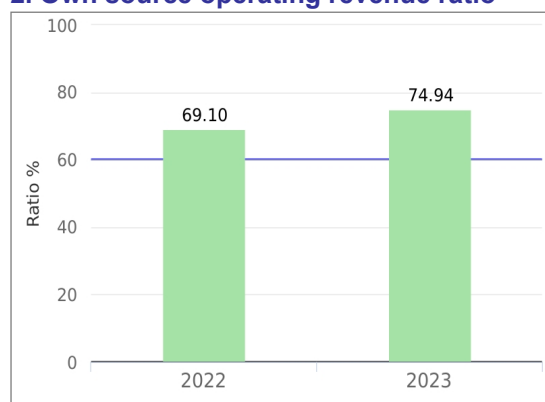
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

This ratio measures fiscal flexibility. It is the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 74.94%

The ratio remains above benchmark. The recovery from prior year is primarily driven by favourable post-COVID-19 operating performance in Riverside Theatre, Venue Hire, Parking Meters and DA fees, resulting in less reliance on grants.

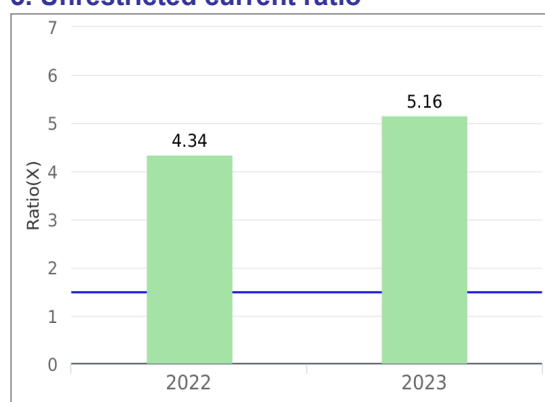
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

To assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 5.16x

The ratio remains above the benchmark with slight improvement from prior year.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

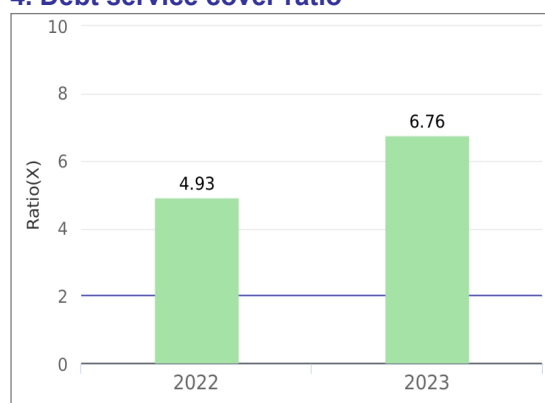
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

G1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs) (continued)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

This ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 6.76x

The ratio is well above the benchmark with the improvement due to higher operating results in the current year in comparison to the prior year.

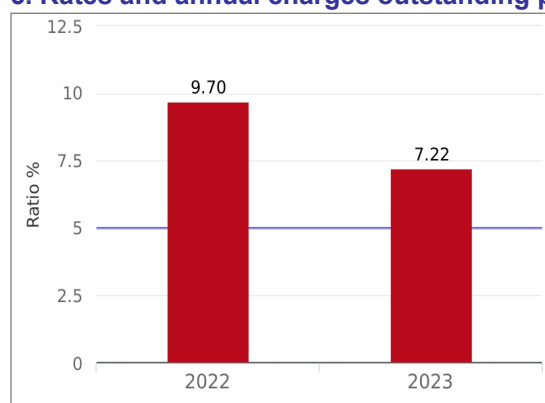
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

To assess the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council's liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 7.22%

The ratio is outside the benchmark, however improved from the prior year as Council recommenced pursuing the collection of overdue rates and charges post-COVID-19.

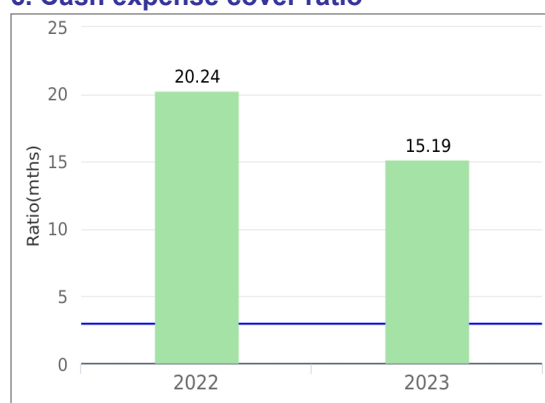
Benchmark: — < 5.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months a Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 15.19 months

The ratio continues to be well above the benchmark. The slight decrease compared to prior year was primarily driven by increased investment in NCDs and FRNs as a result of improved market conditions.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

G1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

126 Church Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

Contact details**Mailing Address:**

PO BOX 32
Parramatta NSW 2124

Telephone: (02) 9806 5050

Facsimile: (02) 9806 5917

Opening hours:

8:30am - 4:30pm
Monday to Friday

Internet: <http://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/>

Email: council@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au

Officers**Chief Executive Officer**

Gail Connolly

Responsible Accounting Officer

John Angilley

Auditors

Audit Office of NSW
Level 19, Tower 2 Darling Park, 201 Sussex St,
Sydney NSW 2000

Elected members**Lord Mayor**

Pierre Esber

Councillors

Dr Patricia Prociv (Deputy Lord Mayor)
Michelle Garrard
Kellie Darley
Cameron MacLean
Donna Davis
Lorraine Wearne
Ange Humphries
Georgina Valjak
Donna Wang
Sameer Pandey
Henry Green
Phil Bradley
Dan Siviero
Paul Noack

Other information

ABN: 49 907 174 773



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

City of Parramatta Council

To the Councillors of City of Parramatta Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of City of Parramatta Council (the Council), which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion:

- the Council's accounting records have been kept in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 (the Division)
- the financial statements:
 - have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of this Division
 - are consistent with the Council's accounting records
 - present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- all information relevant to the conduct of the audit has been obtained
- no material deficiencies in the accounting records or financial statements have come to light during the audit.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

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

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedule - Permissible income for general rates.

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act 1993*, and for such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- on the Original Budget information included in the Income Statement, Statement of Cash Flows, and Note B5-1 'Material budget variations
- on the Special Schedules. A separate opinion has been provided on Special Schedule - Permissible income for general rates
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Nirupama Mani
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2023
SYDNEY



Cr Pierre Esber
Lord Mayor
City of Parramatta Council
PO BOX 32
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Contact: Nirupama Mani
Phone no: 02 9275 7111
Our ref: [R008-16585809-46521](#)

30 October 2023

Dear Lord Mayor

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2023
City of Parramatta Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the City of Parramatta Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2023 as required by section 415 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).

I expressed an unmodified opinion on the Council's GPFS.

This Report on the Conduct of the Audit (the Report) for the Council for the year ended 30 June 2023 is issued in accordance with section 417 of the Act. This Report should be read in conjunction with my audit opinion on the GPFS issued under section 417(2) of the Act.

SIGNIFICANT AUDIT ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS

I identified the following significant audit issue and observation during my audit of the Council's financial statements. This issue and observation was addressed as part of my audit.





Review of privileged user activities

Australian Auditing Standards require the auditor to understand the Council's control activities and obtain an understanding of how it has responded to risks arising from Information Technology (IT). In 2022–23, the audit team reviewed the Council's IT control environment over its key business applications and identified a partial repeat issue related to a lack of review of privileged user activities in these systems.

I have rated this matter as high risk and my audit findings will be reported in the Management Letter.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2023 \$m	2022* \$m	Variance %
Rates and annual charges revenue	211.7	204.5	 3.5
Grants and contributions revenue	93.8	112.9	 16.9
Operating result from continuing operations	96.4	124.9	 22.8
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	33.7	41.9	 19.6

Rates and annual charges revenue of \$211.7 million increased by \$7.2 million (3.5 per cent) in 2022–23 due to:

- the Additional Special Variation (including the annual rate peg) increase applied to ordinary rates of 2.5 per cent
- increase of \$2.9 million for domestic waste management service charges.

Grants and contributions revenue \$93.8 million decreased by \$19.1 million (16.9 per cent) in 2022–23 due to:

- decrease of \$9.5 million of developer contributions recognised during the year. The decrease was mainly attributable to a decrease in developer contributions related to the Voluntary Planning Agreements of \$6.9 million
- decrease of \$10.7 million of special purpose capital grants and non-developer contributions grants. The decrease was mainly attributable to the lower cash contributions received related to the Parramatta Aquatic Centre by \$5.4 million and Parramatta Road Urban Amenity Improvement Program by \$5.4 million. This was partially offset by an increase in cash contributions from the Department of Planning and Environment of \$5.3 million and other various contributions.

The Council's operating result from continuing operations of \$96.4 million (including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$60.9 million) was \$28.5 million (22.8 per cent) lower than the 2021–22 result. This was mainly due to:

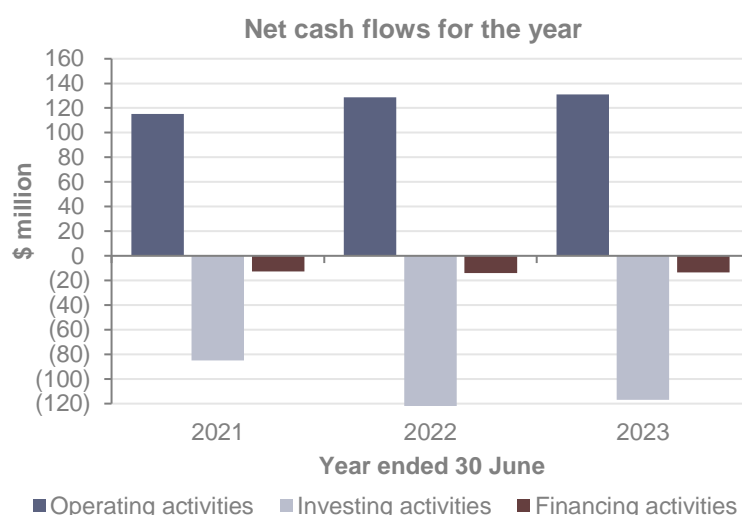
- increase in employee benefits and on-cost expense of \$17.3 million, increase in materials and services expense of \$9.9 million, increase in depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets of \$10.2 million, decrease in grants and contributions provided for capital purposes of \$20.3 million and decrease in net gain from disposal of assets of \$23.0 million
- offset by increase in rates and annual charges of \$7.2 million, increase in user charges and fees of \$9.4 million and increase in other income of \$27.4 million.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions \$33.7 million was \$8.2 million (19.6 per cent) lower than the 2021–22 result.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Council's cash and cash equivalents balance at 30 June 2023 was \$63.2 million. Net cash flows for the year decreased by \$2.0 million.

The overall decrease in net cash flows was due to net cash outflows used in investing activities of \$117.4 million and net cash outflows used in financing activities of \$13.5 million. This was offset by net cash inflows of \$130.8 million in operating activities.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2023	2022	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	512.4	551.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash and cash equivalents and investments decreased by \$38.6 million
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Externally restricted funds mainly comprise development contributions (\$141.9 million), proceeds from the sale of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (MAAS) site (\$34.1), specific purpose unexpended grants (\$48.8 million) and domestic waste management (\$45.6 million).
• External restrictions	285.7	258.7	
• Internal allocations	101.6	178.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internally restricted cash and investments are restricted due to Council policy. Restricted funds comprise of funds set aside for the property and significant assets reserve (\$94.4 million), employee leave entitlements (\$6.4 million), parking meters (\$0.5 million) and urgent ward works (\$0.2 million). The Property and significant assets reserve represent funds set aside from the sale of property, such as the Parramatta Square site.

Debt

The Council had borrowings of \$2.8 million at 30 June 2023, of which \$2.0 million is classified as a current liability to be settled within the next 12 months. Council repaid loan principal of \$9.7 million during the year.

PERFORMANCE

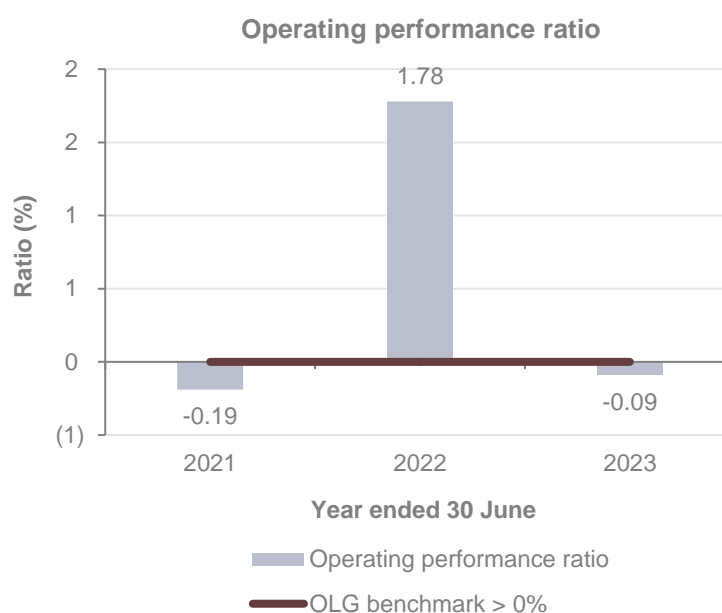
Performance measures

The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning and Environment.

Operating performance ratio

The Council did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



Own source operating revenue ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

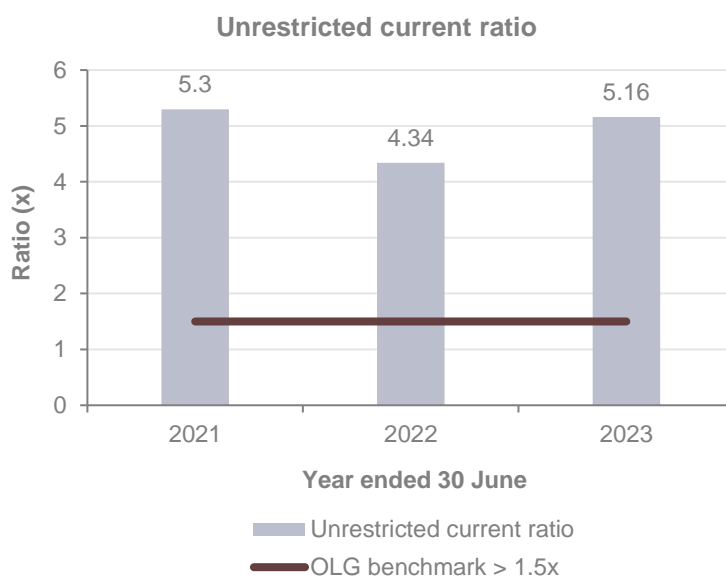
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



Unrestricted current ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

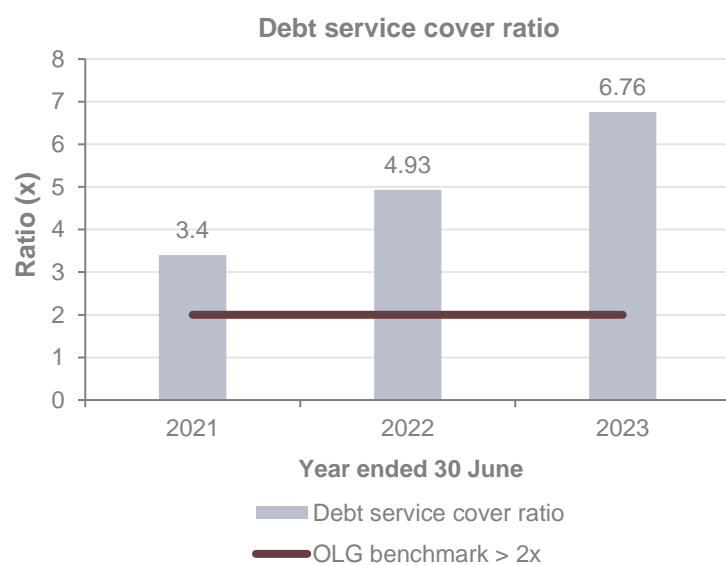
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

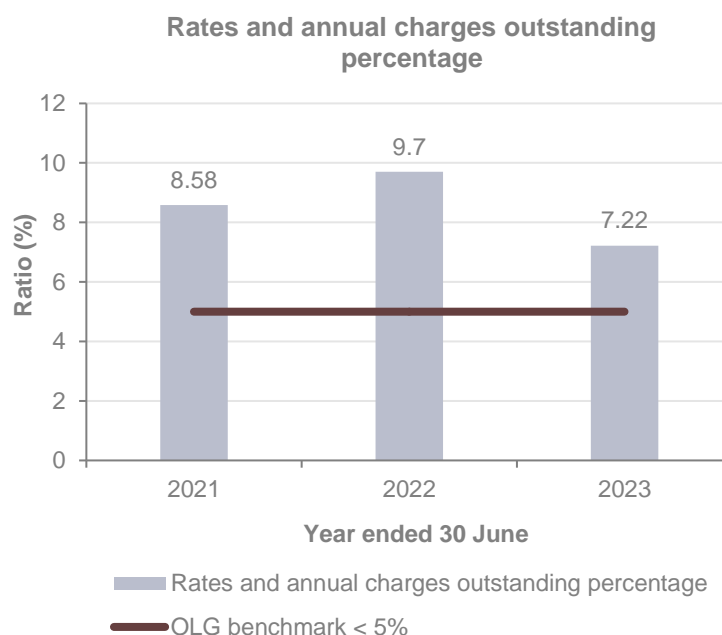
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.

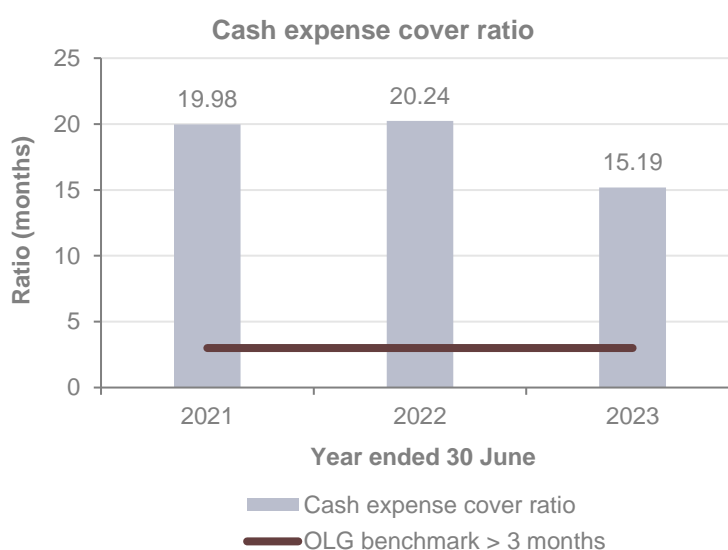
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 5 per cent for metropolitan councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months the council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than three months.



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council renewed \$48.7 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2022–23 financial year. This was mainly spent on roads (\$15.3 million), capital work in progress (\$20.0 million) and footpaths (\$7.1 million). A further \$364.5 million was spent on new assets including capital work in progress (\$146.4 million), specialised buildings (\$129.4 million), stormwater drainage (\$20.1 million) and footpaths (\$9.0 million).

Legislative compliance

My audit procedures did not identify any instances of non-compliance with legislative requirements or a material deficiency in the Council's accounting records or financial statements. The Council's:

- accounting records were maintained in a manner and form to allow the GPFS to be prepared and effectively audited
- staff provided all accounting records and information relevant to the audit.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Nirupama Mani". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Nirupama Mani
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

cc: Ms Gail Connolly PSM, Chief Executive Officer
Dr. Col Gellatly, AO, Chair of the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee
Kiersten Fishburn, Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment



Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023



**CITY OF
PARRAMATTA**

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Background

- i. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared for the use by both Council and the Office of Local Government in fulfilling their requirements under National Competition Policy.
- ii. The principle of competitive neutrality is based on the concept of a 'level playing field' between persons/entities competing in a market place, particularly between private and public sector competitors.

Essentially, the principle is that government businesses, whether Commonwealth, state or local, should operate without net competitive advantages over other businesses as a result of their public ownership.

- iii. For Council, the principle of competitive neutrality and public reporting applies only to declared business activities.

These include **(a)** those activities classified by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as business activities being water supply, sewerage services, abattoirs, gas production and reticulation, and **(b)** those activities with a turnover of more than \$2 million that Council has formally declared as a business activity (defined as Category 1 activities).

- iv. In preparing these financial statements for Council's self-classified Category 1 businesses and ABS-defined activities, councils must **(a)** adopt a corporatisation model and **(b)** apply full cost attribution including tax-equivalent regime payments and debt guarantee fees (where the business benefits from Council's borrowing position by comparison with commercial rates).

City of Parramatta Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

The attached Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the NSW Government Policy Statement 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government',
- the Division of Local Government Guidelines 'Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality',
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the operating result and financial position for each of Council's declared business activities for the year, and
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

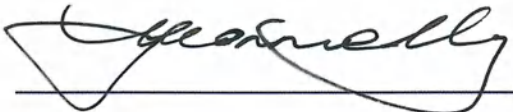
Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 23 October 2023.



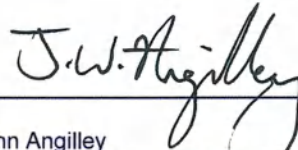
Pierre Esber
Lord Mayor
23 October 2023



Dr Patricia Prociv
Deputy Lord Mayor
23 October 2023



Gail Connolly
Chief Executive Officer
23 October 2023



John Angilley
Responsible Accounting Officer
23 October 2023

City of Parramatta Council

Income Statement of Car park operations

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	7,879	5,210
Total income from continuing operations	7,879	5,210
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	403	437
Materials and services	1,927	1,127
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	651	587
Calculated taxation equivalents	1,441	1,417
Other expenses	1,220	1,173
Total expenses from continuing operations	5,642	4,741
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	2,237	469
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(559)	(117)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,678	352
Plus accumulated surplus	151,127	149,241
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	1,441	1,417
– Corporate taxation equivalent	559	117
Closing accumulated surplus	154,805	151,127
Return on capital %	1.9%	0.4%
Subsidy from Council	2,569	3,714

City of Parramatta Council

Income Statement of Leasing of Council property

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
Rental revenue	5,743	3,870
Total income from continuing operations	5,743	3,870
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	403	464
Materials and services	586	231
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,126	836
Calculated taxation equivalents	590	326
Other expenses	325	725
Total expenses from continuing operations	3,030	2,582
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	2,713	1,288
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(678)	(322)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	2,035	966
Plus accumulated surplus	6,905	5,291
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	590	326
– Corporate taxation equivalent	678	322
Closing accumulated surplus	10,208	6,905
Return on capital %	3.6%	1.7%
Subsidy from Council	301	1,435

City of Parramatta Council

Statement of Financial Position of Car park operations

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Receivables - Due from General Fund	111	831
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	119,846	114,304
Total non-current assets	119,957	115,135
Total assets	119,957	115,135
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Employee benefit provisions	25	70
Total current liabilities	25	70
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefit provisions	69	—
Total non-current liabilities	69	—
Total liabilities	94	70
Net assets	119,863	115,065
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	96,300	94,622
Distribution to Council (equity)	(5,247)	(5,500)
Revaluation reserve	28,810	25,943
Total equity	119,863	115,065

City of Parramatta Council

Statement of Financial Position of Leasing of Council property

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Receivables	92	27
Receivables – due from general fund	6,326	2,175
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	75,162	74,377
Total non-current assets	81,580	76,579
Total assets	81,580	76,579
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Employee benefit provisions	69	49
Total current liabilities	69	49
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefit provisions	59	30
Total non-current liabilities	59	30
Total liabilities	128	79
Net assets	81,452	76,500
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	5,344	3,309
Distribution to Council (equity)	68,730	67,894
Revaluation reserves	7,378	5,297
Total equity	81,452	76,500

Note – Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

These financial statements are SPFS prepared for use by Council and the Office of Local Government. For the purposes of these statements, the Council is a non-reporting not-for-profit entity.

The figures presented in these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW), the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The statements are prepared on an accruals basis. They are based on historic costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, current values of non-current assets. Certain taxes and other costs, appropriately described, have been imputed for the purposes of the National Competition Policy.

The Statement of Financial Position includes notional assets/liabilities receivable from/payable to Council's general fund. These balances reflect a notional intra-entity funding arrangement with the declared business activities.

National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government.

The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW government policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'.

The *Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses, A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements.

These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, return on investments (rate of return), and dividends paid.

Declared business activities

In accordance with *Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*, Council has declared that the following are to be considered as business activities:

Category 1 - Business activities with gross operating turnover is over \$2 million

Car Park Operations

To generate income for the Council through operations of car parking facilities.

Leasing Operations

To generate income for the Council through the leasing of Council-owned shops, buildings etc.

Category 2 - Business activities with gross operating turnover is less than \$2 million

Council did not have any declared business activities with a gross operating turnover less than \$2 million.

Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs.

However, where Council does not pay some taxes which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – 25%

Land tax – the first \$969,000 of combined land values attracts **0%**. For the combined land values in excess of \$969,001 up to \$5,925,000 the rate is **1.6% + \$100**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$5,925,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

Payroll tax – **5.45%** on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities.

While income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested.

Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level - gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 25%.

Income tax is only applied where a gain / (loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved.

Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to Council as the 'owner' of business operations - it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council. Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS.

The rate applied of 25% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges for all Category 1 businesses has been applied to all assets owned, or exclusively used by the business activity.

Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that Council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors. In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

(i) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed. Subsidies occur where Council provides services on a less than cost recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations. The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statements of business activities.

(ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

The NCP policy statement requires that councils with Category 1 businesses "would be expected to generate a return on capital funds employed that is comparable to rates of return for private businesses operating in a similar field".

Such funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The actual rate of return achieved by each business activity is disclosed for each of Council's business activities on the Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

Operating result before capital income + interest expense

Written down value of IPPE as at 30 June

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 4.01% at 30 June 2023.

(iii) Dividends

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself (as owner of a range of businesses) or to any external entities.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the special purpose financial statements

City of Parramatta Council

To the Councillors of City of Parramatta Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) of City of Parramatta Council's (the Council) Declared Business Activities, which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement of each Declared Business Activity for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Statement of Financial Position of each Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2023 and Significant Accounting Policies note.

The Declared Business Activities of the Council are:

- Car park operations
- Leasing of Council property.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's Declared Business Activities as at 30 June 2023, and their financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards described in the Significant accounting policies note and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2022–23 (LG Code).

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as the auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the Significant accounting policies note to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's financial reporting responsibilities under the LG Code. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedule 'Permissible income for general rates'.

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for determining that the accounting policies, described in the Significant accounting policies note to the financial statements, are appropriate to meet the requirements in the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Nirupama Mani". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Nirupama Mani
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2023
SYDNEY



Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2023



**CITY OF
PARRAMATTA**

City of Parramatta Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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City of Parramatta Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2022/23	Calculation 2023/24
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	159,357	162,912
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	691	1,520
Notional general income	$c = a + b$	160,048	164,432
Permissible income calculation			
Special variation percentage ³	d	2.50%	0.00%
Or rate peg percentage	e	0.00%	3.70%
Plus special variation amount	$h = d \times (c + g)$	4,002	—
Or plus rate peg amount	$i = d \times e \times (c + g)$	—	6,084
Sub-total	$k = (c + g + h + i + j)$	164,050	170,516
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	(20)	1,075
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	m	(43)	—
Sub-total	$n = (l + m)$	(63)	1,075
Total permissible income	$o = k + n$	163,987	171,591
Less notional general income yield	p	162,912	171,176
Catch-up or (excess) result	$q = o - p$	1,075	415
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	r	—	54
Carry forward to next year ⁵	$t = q + r + s$	1,075	469

Notes

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called "supplementary valuations" as defined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1916 (NSW)*.
- (3) The "special variation percentage" is inclusive of the rate peg percentage and where applicable Crown land adjustment.
- (4) Valuation objections are unexpected changes in land values as a result of land owners successfully objecting to the land value issued by the Valuer General. Councils can claim the value of the income lost due to valuation objections in any single year.
- (5) Carry forward amounts which are in excess (an amount that exceeds the permissible income) require Ministerial approval by order published in the *NSW Government Gazette* in accordance with section 512 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The OLG will extract these amounts from Council's Permissible income for general rates Statement in the financial data return (FDR) to administer this process.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates

City of Parramatta Council

To the Councillors of City of Parramatta Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of City of Parramatta Council (the Council) for the year ending 30 June 2024.

In my opinion, the Schedule is prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2022–23 (LG Code) and is in accordance with the books and records of the Council.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the special purpose framework used to prepare the Schedule. The Schedule has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's reporting obligations under the LG Code. As a result, the Schedule may not be suitable for another purpose.

Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 includes other information in addition to the Schedule and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements, special purpose financial statements and Special Schedule 'Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023'.

My opinion on the Schedule does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and the special purpose financial statements.

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Schedule

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation of the Schedule in accordance with the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Schedule, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule

My objectives are to:

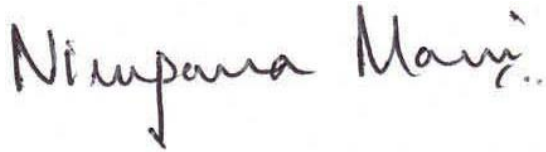
- obtain reasonable assurance whether the Schedule as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the Schedule.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the Schedule is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar8.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited Schedule on any website where it may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the Schedule.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Nirupama Mani". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Nirupama Mani
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2023
SYDNEY

City of Parramatta Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2022/23 Required maintenance ^a	2022/23 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings	1,922	6,726	4,533	3,892	400,408	480,398	60.0%	32.0%	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	1,922	6,726	4,533	3,892	400,408	480,398	60.0%	32.0%	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Other structures	Other structures	311	1,077	—	—	35,568	41,428	9.0%	73.0%	16.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	311	1,077	—	—	35,568	41,428	9.0%	73.0%	16.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Roads	Roads (including kerb and gutter and traffic management devices)	7,472	24,453	5,362	5,388	1,000,492	1,358,496	33.0%	43.0%	23.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Bridges	—	—	—	—	128,490	152,829	69.0%	30.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Footpaths	1,530	5,914	126	91	156,672	232,642	17.0%	34.0%	46.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Bulk earthworks	—	—	—	—	112,967	112,967	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	9,002	30,367	5,488	5,479	1,399,071	1,856,934	38.0%	38.2%	22.7%	1.1%	0.0%

City of Parramatta Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023 (continued)

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council		2022/23 Required maintenance ^a	2022/23 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council					1	2	3	4	5
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000					
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	6,857	20,375	1,504	1,200	551,771	783,666	9.0%	66.0%	22.0%	2.0%	1.0%
	Sub-total	6,857	20,375	1,504	1,200	551,771	783,666	9.0%	66.0%	22.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	888	1,776	—	—	1,156	1,776	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Other open space assets	1,044	3,758	8,603	8,472	65,399	104,380	47.0%	23.0%	27.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	1,932	5,534	8,603	8,472	66,555	106,156	46.2%	22.6%	26.5%	2.9%	1.8%
Total – all assets		20,024	64,079	20,128	19,043	2,453,373	3,268,582	34.2%	43.9%	20.1%	1.5%	0.3%

(a) Required maintenance is the amount identified in Council's asset management plans.

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

#	Condition	Integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) description
1	Excellent/very good	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	Good	Only minor maintenance work required
3	Satisfactory	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

City of Parramatta Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicator 2022	Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio				
Asset renewals ¹	48,660	105.78%	96.58%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	46,003			
Infrastructure backlog ratio				
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	20,024	0.75%	0.64%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	2,654,122			
Asset maintenance ratio				
Actual asset maintenance	19,043	94.61%	96.08%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	20,128			
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level				
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	64,079	1.96%	1.79%	
Gross replacement cost	3,268,582			

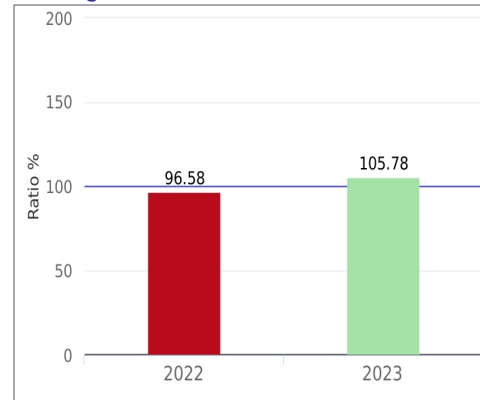
(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.

City of Parramatta Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio

To assess the rate at which these assets are being renewed relative to the rate at which they are depreciating.

Commentary on result

22/23 ratio 105.78%

The ratio achieves the benchmark in 2022/23 indicating that Council has improved from prior year and is renewing assets in line with their depreciation rate.

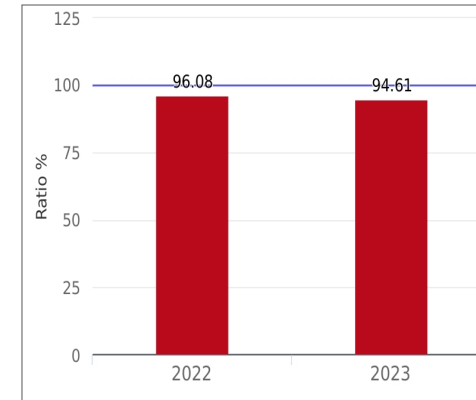
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

Asset maintenance ratio



Asset maintenance ratio

Compares actual vs. required annual asset maintenance. A ratio above 1.0 indicates Council is investing enough funds to stop the infrastructure backlog growing.

Commentary on result

22/23 ratio 94.61%

Council's maintenance ratio is slightly below benchmark and is similar to prior year as a result of high capital expenditure in 2022/23 with a focus of delivering new major assets for the community.

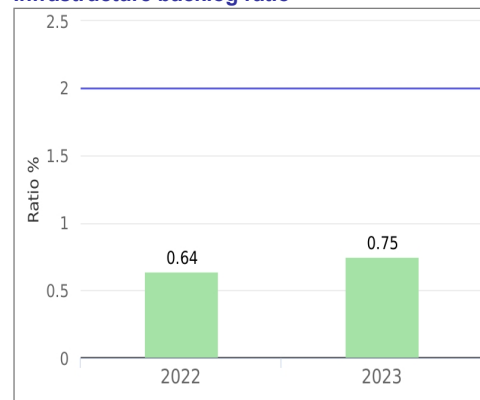
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

Infrastructure backlog ratio



Infrastructure backlog ratio

This ratio shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of a Council's infrastructure.

Commentary on result

22/23 ratio 0.75%

Council's backlog ratio has remained stable. The number of poor and very poor condition assets has not increased between years and indicates Council has reached a level of backlog that is sustainable.

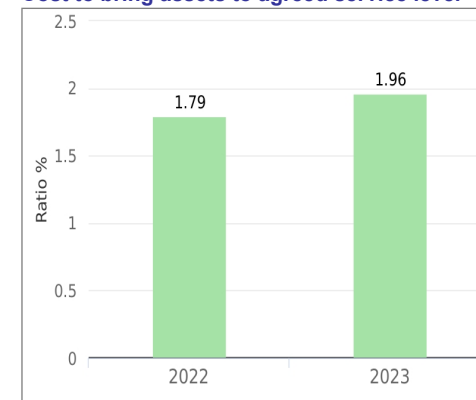
Benchmark: — < 2.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

Cost to bring assets to agreed service level



Cost to bring assets to agreed service level

This ratio provides a snapshot of the proportion of outstanding renewal works compared to the total value of assets under Council's care and stewardship.

Commentary on result

22/23 ratio 1.96%

The estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed level of service as set by the Council has increased slightly from prior year. This indicated that there might be a small increase in condition five assets within the asset base.