



2021-22

Financial Statements



Randwick City Council
a sense of community

June 2022

Randwick City Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Overview

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

30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

Council's guiding principles are detailed in Chapter 3 of the LGA and includes:

- principles applying to the exercise of functions generally by council,
- principles to be applied when making decisions,
- principles of community participation,
- principles of sound financial management, and
- principles for strategic planning relating to the development of an integrated planning and reporting framework.

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in B1-2.

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.randwick.nsw.gov.au.

Randwick City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

Each year NSW local governments are required to present audited financial statements to their council and community.

What you will find in the Statements

The financial statements set out the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The format of the financial statements is standard across all NSW Councils and complies with both the accounting and reporting requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and requirements as set down by the Office of Local Government.

About the Councillor/Management Statement

The financial statements must be certified by senior staff as 'presenting fairly' the Council's financial results for the year and are required to be adopted by Council – ensuring both responsibility for and ownership of the financial statements.

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

Summarises Council's financial performance for the year, listing all income and expenses. This statement also displays Council's original adopted budget to provide a comparison between what was projected and what actually occurred.

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

Primarily records changes in the fair value of Council's Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

3. The Statement of Financial Position

A 30 June snapshot of Council's financial position indicating its assets, liabilities and "net wealth".

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

The overall change for the year (in dollars) of Council's "net wealth".

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

Indicates where Council's cash came from and where it was spent. This statement also displays Council's original adopted budget to provide a comparison between what was projected and what actually occurred.

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide greater detail and additional information on the five primary financial statements.

About the Auditor's Reports

Council's financial statements are required to be audited by the NSW Audit Office.

In NSW the auditor provides 2 audit reports:

1. an opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly the Council's financial performance and position, and
2. their observations on the conduct of the audit, including commentary on the Council's financial performance and financial position.

Who uses the Financial Statements?

The financial statements are publicly available documents and must be presented at a Council meeting between seven days and five weeks after the date of the audit report.

The public can make submissions to Council up to seven days subsequent to the public presentation of the financial statements.

Council is required to forward an audited set of financial statements to the Office of Local Government.

Randwick City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Understanding Council's Financial Statements (continued)

Changes to Financial Statements

In January 2022 the Office of Local Government released an update to the Code of Accounting Practice & Financial Reporting for 2021-22.

This update largely dealt with how the associated Notes of the Financial Statement package is presented.

The presentation of the Associated Notes has created Reportable Notes that are aligned with the nature of the service revenue & expenditure. Whereas previously they were more separated by the strict nature of income, expenditure, assets, etc

This year's Code update has also brought about a change to the assessment of certain income and expenditure streams. Only reporting on the face of the Income Statement if the category is of material value.

Key Events of 2021-22

COVID-19

Council play an important role in ensuring the recovery and safety of our local business and communities during times of challenge. The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have a direct impact on the Council's financial position in 2021/2022.

In July and September 2021, Council extended its support initiatives to the community in the form of interest and fee waivers, rebates, and the provision of services to vulnerable members of the community. During this period, public health orders had an impact on several facilities, services, regulatory activities, and events which resulted in a reduction of revenue.

Heffron Centre Project

The Heffron Centre project commenced construction in October 2021. The Heffron Centre is a new indoor multi-purpose sporting facility, gymnastics facility and Community High Performance Centre (CHPC) which forms a major part of the ongoing upgrade works in Heffron Park. It is estimated that at the end of the 2021/2022 financial year, the construction phase is 50% complete.

Loan

Council finalised a 10-year fixed rate loan for \$33,500,000 at 2.22% pa in November 2021. The loan will be repaid semi-annually and will be finalised in November 2031. The loan is to cover two different project umbrellas:

- \$19M as part funding for the Community related indoor multi-purpose facility and gymnastics facility, which forms part of the overall Heffron Centre Project
- \$14.5M for Council capital works projects for various buildings, roads and parks

The loan funds will inject much needed funding to enable the works to be completed for the betterment of Randwick City Council residents, as well as the greater community.

Randwick City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

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

- the *Local Government Act 1993* 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
- 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 27 September 2022.


Dylan Parker
Mayor
27 September 2022
Rafaela Pandolfini
Councillor
27 September 2022
Therese Manns
General Manager
27 September 2022
Stephen Wong
Responsible Accounting Officer
27 September 2022

Randwick City Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
	Revenue from continuing operations			
131,978	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	132,430	129,047
19,575	User charges and fees	B2-2	17,262	18,309
5,627	Other revenues	B2-3	5,866	6,676
7,215	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	10,851	10,250
12,344	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	12,607	6,666
842	Interest and investment income	B2-5	1,345	986
3,338	Other income	B2-6	3,033	2,890
180,919	Total Revenue from continuing operations		183,394	174,824
	Expenses from continuing operations			
73,925	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	67,481	68,432
57,830	Materials and services	B3-2	61,205	58,784
565	Borrowing costs	B3-3	379	6
28,406	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	28,314	28,814
4,214	Other expenses	B3-5	4,605	4,368
—	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	2,958	6,513
164,940	Total expenses from continuing operations		164,942	166,917
15,979	Operating result from continuing operations		18,452	7,907
15,979	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		18,452	7,907
3,635	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		5,845	1,241

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

Randwick City Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		18,452	7,907
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-6	(13,581)	37,601
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		(13,581)	37,601
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(13,581)	37,601
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		4,871	45,508

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

Randwick City Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	13,519	18,332
Investments	C1-2	131,401	77,375
Receivables	C1-4	13,473	10,490
Inventories	C1-5	680	644
Other	C1-7	858	825
Total current assets		159,931	107,666
Non-current assets			
Receivables	C1-4	674	592
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-6	1,870,221	1,869,269
Right of use assets	C2-1	231	235
Investments accounted for using the equity method	D1-1	–	7
Total non-current assets		1,871,126	1,870,103
Total assets		2,031,057	1,977,769
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	21,334	15,005
Income received in advance	C3-1	2,258	2,169
Contract liabilities	C3-2	6,057	4,253
Lease liabilities	C2-1	5	5
Borrowings	C3-3	3,061	–
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	20,496	21,756
Total current liabilities		53,211	43,188
Non-current liabilities			
Income received in advance	C3-1	10,424	893
Lease liabilities	C2-1	237	237
Borrowings	C3-3	28,934	–
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	651	722
Total non-current liabilities		40,246	1,852
Total liabilities		93,457	45,040
Net assets		1,937,600	1,932,729
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	866,725	848,273
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	1,070,875	1,084,456
Council equity interest		1,937,600	1,932,729
Total equity		1,937,600	1,932,729

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

Randwick City Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022			2021		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		848,273	1,084,456	1,932,729	840,366	1,046,855	1,887,221
Net operating result for the year		18,452	–	18,452	7,907	–	7,907
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-6	–	(13,581)	(13,581)	–	37,601	37,601
Other comprehensive income		–	(13,581)	(13,581)	–	37,601	37,601
Total comprehensive income		18,452	(13,581)	4,871	7,907	37,601	45,508
Closing balance at 30 June		866,725	1,070,875	1,937,600	848,273	1,084,456	1,932,729

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

Randwick City Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts:				
132,668	Rates and annual charges		131,464	130,088
20,207	User charges and fees		25,723	20,939
842	Interest received		854	919
19,866	Grants and contributions		24,373	19,117
1,732	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		1,876	1,627
9,019	Other		17,694	17,209
Payments:				
(73,875)	Payments to employees		(68,985)	(65,952)
(45,235)	Payments for materials and services		(68,048)	(62,970)
(565)	Borrowing costs		(379)	(6)
(1,578)	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		(1,302)	(1,525)
(19,127)	Other		(562)	(10,403)
43,954	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	62,708	49,043
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts:				
64,074	Sale of investments		78,013	70,848
1,266	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		1,137	1,340
–	Distributions received from joint ventures and associates		7	–
Payments:				
(34,000)	Purchase of investments		(132,745)	(75,100)
(84,862)	Payments for IPPE		(45,928)	(39,411)
(53,522)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(99,516)	(42,323)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Receipts:				
19,000	Proceeds from borrowings		33,500	–
Payments:				
(3,111)	Repayment of borrowings		(1,505)	–
15,889	Net cash flows from financing activities		31,995	–
6,321	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(4,813)	6,720
28,702	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		18,332	11,612
35,023	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	13,519	18,332
14,821	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	131,401	77,375
49,844	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		144,920	95,707

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

Randwick City 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 27 September 2022. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG 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 2005 (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.

Historical cost convention

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

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) estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-6
- (ii) employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- (i) Impairment of receivables

Council has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables – refer Note C1-4.

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.

Cash and other assets of the following entities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- General purpose operations

The Trust Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* (as amended), a separate and distinct Trust Fund is maintained to account for all money and property received by Council in trust which must be applied only for the purposes of, or in accordance with, the trusts relating to those monies.

No trust funds are currently held by the Council.

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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.

Volunteer services

Council does not have material dependence on volunteer services. Volunteers are utilised in Library Services, Aquatic Services, Cultural Events & Sustainability. These services are not recognised due to their nature as a large percentage of services would not go ahead should there not be volunteers to undertake the roles and their non-material value.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2022 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 mandatorily effective from the first time at 30 June 2022.

Those newly adopted standards did not have an impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance 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		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Functions or activities										
Responsible management	107,312	101,490	40,836	42,940	66,476	58,550	7,043	4,059	361,806	308,730
A sense of community	2,038	1,839	8,351	7,550	(6,313)	(5,711)	1,247	768	130,843	135,377
Places for people	31,850	29,059	75,392	78,424	(43,542)	(49,365)	14,281	9,965	1,104,503	1,086,427
A prospering City	125	147	660	748	(535)	(601)	–	22	6,473	6,704
Moving around	2,368	2,390	5,861	5,878	(3,493)	(3,488)	96	120	26,591	26,782
Looking after our environment	39,701	39,899	33,842	31,377	5,859	8,522	791	1,982	400,841	413,749
Total functions and activities	183,394	174,824	164,942	166,917	18,452	7,907	23,458	16,916	2,031,057	1,977,769

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Responsible management

Outcome 1: Leadership in sustainability

We will demonstrate leadership by continuously improving the sustainability and rigour of our internal systems of governance, including financial and administrative management, as well as the sustainability of our facilities and activities for the benefit (including environmental and social) of the whole community.

A sense of community

Outcome 2: A vibrant and diverse community

Our community will be proud to be part of our City and celebrate and support its range of cultures and people.

Outcome 3: An informed and engaged community

Our community will participate in shaping our City.

Places for people

Outcome 4: Excellence in urban design and development

Our places and spaces will be inviting, safe, sustainable and contribute to our City's liveability.

Outcome 5: Excellence in recreation and lifestyle opportunities

We will have world class parks, beaches, and a wide range of passive and active recreational facilities and activities.

Outcome 6: A liveable City

We will proactively plan and manage for the built environment to meet our diverse community's needs now and into the future.

Outcome 7: Heritage that is protected and celebrated

Our natural, Aboriginal, built and cultural heritage will be recognised and conserved.

A prospering City

Outcome 8: A strong local economy

Our commercial centres, businesses, industries and institutions will foster innovation and will be thriving, vibrant and attractive places to work, shop and interact.

Moving around

Outcome 9: Integrated and accessible transport

A range of transport choices will enable effective movement to, from and around our City.

Looking after our environment

Outcome 10: A healthy environment

Our natural environment will be protected, enhanced and promoted for future generations.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2022	2021
Ordinary rates		
Residential	69,812	68,383
Business	19,730	19,131
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(696)	(731)
Rates levied to ratepayers	88,846	86,783
Pensioner rate subsidies received	384	402
Total ordinary rates	89,230	87,185
Special rates		
Environmental	4,992	4,890
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(106)	(110)
Rates levied to ratepayers	4,886	4,780
Total special rates	4,886	4,780
Annual charges		
(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)		
Domestic waste management services	37,492	36,275
Stormwater management services	1,140	1,138
Section 611 charges	149	154
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(333)	(344)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(317)	(331)
Annual charges levied	38,131	36,892
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Domestic waste management	183	190
Total annual charges	38,314	37,082
Total rates and annual charges	132,430	129,047

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	2022	2021
Specific user charges			
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Waste management services (non-domestic)	2	1,416	1,384
Total specific user charges		1,416	1,384
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)			
Planning and building regulation	2	2,288	2,205
Regulatory/ statutory fees	2	2,121	1,618
Alignment fees	2	91	73
Construction zones	2	880	763
Other	2	44	50
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		5,424	4,709
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))			
Leaseback fees – Council vehicles	2	504	531
Bus shelter advertising fees	2	426	315
Cemetery fees	2	48	53
Child care centre fees	2	516	767
Community facilities and park hire	2	1,256	963
Enquiries	2	107	99
Filming permits	2	88	54
Home maintenance services	2	41	47
Leisure centre fees	1	4,510	5,806
Library	2	2	3
Microfilm prints & Photocopying	2	241	257
Parking meters	2	822	892
Parking schemes and traffic management	2	163	146
Road and other infrastructure reinstatements	2	841	1,230
Sale of recycled materials	2	372	410
Shrub and tree sales	2	198	390
Other	2	287	253
Total fees and charges – other		10,422	12,216
Total other user charges and fees		15,846	16,925
Total user charges and fees		17,262	18,309
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		12,752	12,503
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		4,510	5,806
Total user charges and fees		17,262	18,309

B2-2 User charges and fees (continued)

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 14 days of the provision of the service or in some cases such as facility hire, casual gym or swim activities, the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. 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	2022	2021
Fines – parking	2	4,607	5,281
Fines – other	2	208	332
Legal fees recovery – other	2	223	79
Commissions and agency fees	2	60	85
Insurance claims recoveries	2	20	102
Premature Insurance Pool Closure Distribution	2	81	–
Other	2	253	236
Aquatic centre kiosk and merchandise sales	2	414	561
Total other revenue		5,866	6,676

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time (1)	–	–
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)	5,866	6,676
Total other revenue	5,866	6,676

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 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	2	1,206	1,074	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	1,038	1,007	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance	2	3,449	2,228	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year		5,693	4,309	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Previously specific grants:					
Pensioners' rates subsidies:					
Child care	2	443	172	–	–
Community centres	2	–	–	1,474	601
Environmental programs	2	386	630	–	–
Food Organics & Garden Organics (FOGO)	2	369	1,301	–	–
Community services	2	370	378	–	–
Library	2	471	453	–	–
Street lighting	2	406	406	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)	2	617	617	–	–
Recreation and culture	2	–	–	305	80
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	2	–	–	1,064	522
Local Community & Roads Infrastructure	2	–	–	1,409	–
Stronger Community Fund	2	–	–	–	1,487
Smart City Grants	2	–	53	–	–
Smart Parking	2	–	167	–	–
Streets as Shared Spaces	2	250	100	–	–
Emergency Service Levy	2	612	326	–	–
Faster Regionally Significant DA Pilot Program	2	150	200	–	–
At the Heart of the Village - Waratah Ave	2	–	–	107	–
Other specific grants	2	125	144	78	–
Previously contributions:					
Driveways	2	273	309	27	123
Ex gratia rates	2	20	19	–	–
Tree amenity income	2	58	46	–	–
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	2	432	493	986	268
Paid parental leave scheme	2	81	41	–	–
Interest free loan for IT devices	2	84	69	–	–
Other contributions	2	11	17	144	150
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		5,158	5,941	5,594	3,231
Non-cash contributions					
Drainage	2	–	–	1,452	–
Total other contributions – non-cash		–	–	1,452	–
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		5,158	5,941	7,046	3,231
Total grants and non-developer contributions		10,851	10,250	7,046	3,231

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

\$ '000	Timing	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		6,986	5,533	1,409	–
– State funding		3,324	4,188	4,077	2,959
– Other funding		541	529	1,560	272
		10,851	10,250	7,046	3,231

The timing column notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council's revenue:

- (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 or AASB 1058 “over time”,
 (2) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 or AASB 1058 “at a point in time”.

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Timing	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
Developer contributions:						
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):						
Cash contributions						
s7.12 – fixed development consent levies		2	–	–	5,523	3,334
s7.2 – affordable housing		2	–	–	38	101
Total developer contributions – cash			–	–	5,561	3,435
Total developer contributions			–	–	5,561	3,435
Total contributions			–	–	5,561	3,435
Total grants and contributions			10,851	10,250	12,607	6,666
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions						
Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)			–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)			10,851	10,250	12,607	6,666
Total grants and contributions			10,851	10,250	12,607	6,666

The timing column notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council's revenue:

- (1) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 or AASB 1058 “over time”,
(2) indicates income recognised under AASB 15 or AASB 1058 “at a point in time”.

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Unspent grants and contributions

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 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
Unspent grants and contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	2,509	1,053	814	906
Add: operating grants recognised as income in the current period but not yet spent	446	2,005	116	80
Less: capital grants recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(838)	(549)	(148)	(172)
Unspent funds at 30 June	2,117	2,509	782	814
Contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	–	–	11,440	9,909
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	–	–	5,588	3,480
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	–	(1,264)	(1,949)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	–	–	15,764	11,440

Accounting policy

Accounting policy from 1 July 2019

Grant income under AASB 15

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue are recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

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.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

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.

Grant income Under AASB 1058

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 is recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are 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

Capital grants

Capital grants received to enable Council to acquire or construct an item of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control and which is enforceable 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 as there is no profit margin.

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

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

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*.

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 the Council may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules.

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2022	2021
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	318	177
– Cash and investments	1,027	809
Total interest and investment income (losses)	1,345	986
Interest and investment income is attributable to:		
Unrestricted investments/financial assets:		
Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	227	124
General Council cash and investments	967	709
Restricted investments/funds – external:		
Development contributions		
– Section 7.12 fixed development consent levies	11	18
– Section 7.2 affordable housing	16	27
Domestic waste management operations	18	30
Domestic waste management operations – overdue annual charges	89	51
Stormwater management operations – overdue annual charges	2	1
Restricted investments/funds – internal:		
Internally restricted assets	15	26
Total interest and investment income	1,345	986

Accounting policy

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

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Fair value increment on investments			
Fair value increment on investments through profit and loss		–	216
Total Fair value increment on investments		–	216
Rental income			
Other lease income			
Lease Income		3,033	2,674
Total other lease income		3,033	2,674
Total rental income	C2-2	3,033	2,674
Total other income		3,033	2,890

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	55,645	55,148
Travel expenses	41	40
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	4,195	6,632
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	4,805	4,432
Superannuation – defined benefit plans	956	1,111
Workers' compensation insurance	2,025	1,305
Fringe benefits tax (FBT)	257	282
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	496	470
Other	563	347
Total employee costs	68,983	69,767
Less: capitalised costs	(1,502)	(1,335)
Total employee costs expensed	67,481	68,432
Number of 'full-time equivalent' employees (FTE) at year end	546	537

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.

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 the future payments is available.

Superannuation plans

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 E3-1 for more information.

B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Raw materials and consumables		4,269	4,904
Contractor and consultancy costs			
– Garbage and recycling contracts		19,480	17,737
– Other contractor and consultancy costs		23,876	24,330
Audit Fees ¹	F2-1	97	85
Infringement notice contract costs (SEINS)		585	685
Previously other expenses:			
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	583	562
Election expenses		838	–
Electricity and heating		1,030	1,083
Insurance		2,754	2,639
Street lighting		1,864	1,846
Subscriptions and publications		693	323
Telephone and communications		1,227	1,246
Valuation fees		166	162
Animal pest control		35	35
Bank charges, investment charges and payments to council collection		402	425
Community events and functions		1,215	828
Other expenses		273	399
Vehicle registration fees		217	191
Water and sewerage		436	416
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: planning and development		945	730
– Legal expenses: other		220	158
Total materials and services		61,205	58,784
Total materials and services		61,205	58,784

B3-3 Borrowing costs

(i) Interest bearing liability costs

Interest on leases	7	6
Interest on loans	372	–
Total interest bearing liability costs	379	6
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed	379	6
Total borrowing costs expensed	379	6

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.

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

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		2,851	2,808
Office equipment		2,468	2,251
Furniture and fittings		485	417
Land improvements (depreciable)		568	585
Infrastructure:	C1-6		
– Buildings – non-specialised		1,849	1,848
– Buildings – specialised		2,479	2,397
– Roads		9,852	11,111
– Footpaths		2,532	2,489
– Stormwater drainage		2,737	2,732
– Swimming pools		106	92
– Other open space/recreational assets		2,128	1,808
Right of use assets	C2-1	4	3
Other assets:			
– Library books		255	273
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		28,314	28,814
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		28,314	28,814
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		28,314	28,814

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 C1-6 for IPPE assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council 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 no longer required to be tested for impairment under AASB 136. This is because 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.

Other 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). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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	Notes	2022	2021
Impairment of receivables			
Other		8	307
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	8	307
Fair value decrement on investments			
Fair value decrement on investments through profit and loss		706	—
Total Fair value decrement on investments	C1-2	706	—
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Department of planning levy		291	287
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		228	298
– NSW fire brigade levy		2,411	2,640
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		961	836
Total other		3,891	4,061
Total other expenses		4,605	4,368

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	2022	2021
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	C1-6		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		1,137	1,340
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(602)	(893)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		535	447
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure	C1-6		
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(3,493)	(6,960)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(3,493)	(6,960)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of investments	C1-2		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments		78,013	70,848
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(78,013)	(70,848)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	–
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(2,958)	(6,513)

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 29/06/2021 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	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----	
Revenues				
Rates and annual charges	131,978	132,430	452	0% F
User charges and fees	19,575	17,262	(2,313)	(12)% U
Revenue reduction for the period of lockdown due to COVID public health order.				
Other revenues	5,627	5,866	239	4% F
Operating grants and contributions	7,215	10,851	3,636	50% F
The major contributors to the favourable original budget include:				
• 75% advance 2022-23 FAGs payment from NSW Local Government Grants Commission • Organic collection grants program (FOGO) from NSW Environmental Trust • Better Waste and Recycling fund from NSW Environment Protection Authority • Traffic Facility Block Grant from Roads and Maritime Services • Emergency Service Levy Rebate from NSW Government DPIE				
Capital grants and contributions	12,344	12,607	263	2% F
The major contributors to the unfavourable budget variation include:				
• Affordable housing K2K Contributions • The deferment of Heffron Centre milestone payments from NSW Office of Sport. Heffron Park project progress slower than anticipated due to weather condition and coupled with COVID related supply chain challenges and sourcing issues.				
Interest and investment revenue	842	1,345	503	60% F
Interest revenue higher than originally budgeted due to timing of capital projects and effective cashflow management.				
Other income	3,338	3,033	(305)	(9)% U

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----		
Expenses					
Employee benefits and on-costs	73,925	67,481	6,444	9%	F
Materials and services	57,830	61,205	(3,375)	(6)%	U
Borrowing costs	565	379	186	33%	F
The major contributors to the favourable original budget variation include:					
• Council paid one instead of two scheduled interest payments due to the loan drawdown occurring in the second half of 2022 financial year • Changes in term and interest rate of the loan.					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	28,406	28,314	92	0%	F
Other expenses	4,214	4,605	(391)	(9)%	U
Net losses from disposal of assets	–	2,958	(2,958)	∞	U
This includes the written down value of fleet assets sold, and the movement in residual value of infrastructure assets. Council does not budget for these movements.					

Statement of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities	43,954	62,708	18,754	43%	F
The variance is due to additional grants and contributions and Other Revenues.					
Cash flows from investing activities	(53,522)	(99,516)	(45,994)	86%	U
Council invested more than budgeted as a result of cashflow management and timing of capital projects.					
Cash flows from financing activities	15,889	31,995	16,106	101%	F
Council secured a 33.5m loan from NSW Treasury during the financial year.					

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2022	2021
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	1,047	188
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	12,472	18,144
Total cash and cash equivalents	13,519	18,332

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	13,519	18,332
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	13,519	18,332

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 Financial investments

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Long term deposits	105,000	–	48,000	–
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	26,401	–	29,375	–
Total	131,401	–	77,375	–
Total financial investments	131,401	–	77,375	–
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	144,920	–	95,707	–

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.

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.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Council's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise investments in floating rate notes in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	144,920	95,707
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(40,019)	(32,315)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	104,901	63,392

External restrictions – other

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

Developer contributions – general	15,764	11,440
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	2,899	3,323
Stormwater management	2,214	1,322
Environmental levy	4,437	2,881
Domestic waste management	14,705	13,349
External restrictions – other	40,019	32,315
Total external restrictions	40,019	32,315

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	2022	2021
(b) Internal allocations		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	104,901	63,392
Less: Internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(95,042)	(60,862)
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	9,859	2,530

Internal allocations

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

Plant and vehicle replacement	9,520	7,613
Employees leave entitlement	8,292	7,792
Carry over works	16,620	8,254
Deposits, retentions and bonds	3,266	3,266
Affordable housing rental scheme	1,069	1,069
Building Levy	3,008	3,008
Des Renford Leisure Centre	285	285
Economic Development	465	210
Election of Councillors	10	665
Information and communication technology	580	580
Infrastructure reserve	16,156	13,823
Insurance claims / risk management	172	172
Light rail support plan	89	89
Our Community Our Future	7,720	4,192
Prince Henry Centre	62	62
Property Development	1,404	1,404
Randwick Environmental Park	1,053	1,186
Randwick Literary Institute	35	35
Kingsford & Kensington Town Centre's - Public Domain	1,700	–

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
The Heffron Centre	6,154	6,154
Heffron Centre Loan	4,079	—
Lionel Bowen Library	111	111
La Perouse Museum	774	774
Community Connect	30	22
Community Creative	111	96
Education & Training	88	—
Strategic Planning	23	—
Community Partnerships	16	—
Infrastructure Loan	12,150	—
Total internal allocations	95,042	60,862

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
(c) Unrestricted and unallocated		
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	9,859	2,530

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Rates and annual charges	5,311	487	4,379	453
Interest and extra charges	357	54	277	38
User charges and fees	3,942	–	2,191	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	555	–	160	–
– Fines Receivable	647	133	611	101
– Other income accruals	1,223	–	764	–
Government grants and subsidies	633	–	1,146	–
Net GST receivable	1,270	–	1,433	–
Total	13,938	674	10,961	592
Less: provision for impairment				
User charges and fees	(465)	–	(471)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(465)	–	(471)	–
Total net receivables	13,473	674	10,490	592
Externally restricted receivables				
Domestic waste management	1,611	136	1,362	122
Total external restrictions	1,611	136	1,362	122
Unrestricted receivables	11,862	538	9,128	470
Total net receivables	13,473	674	10,490	592

\$ '000	2022	2021
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	471	170
+ new provisions recognised during the year	21	318
– amounts already provided for and written off this year	(12)	(6)
– amounts provided for but recovered during the year	(15)	(11)
Balance at the end of the year	465	471

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

Accounting policy

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.

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 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 are subject to enforcement activity.

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 Inventories

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Inventories at cost				
Stores and materials	446	–	450	–
Trading stock	234	–	194	–
Total inventories at cost	680	–	644	–
Total inventories	680	–	644	–

Externally restricted assets

There are no restrictions applicable to the above assets.

Accounting policy

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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 transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	15,114	–	15,114	1,094	30,928	–	–	(6,656)	–	–	–	40,480	–	40,480
Plant and equipment	24,907	(12,717)	12,190	–	2,301	(602)	(2,851)	55	–	–	–	25,306	(14,213)	11,093
Office equipment	34,406	(26,319)	8,087	–	1,705	–	(2,468)	138	–	–	–	36,249	(28,787)	7,462
Furniture and fittings	10,367	(6,644)	3,723	–	225	(19)	(485)	–	–	–	–	10,566	(7,122)	3,444
Land:														
– Operational land	210,320	–	210,320	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,919	240,239	–	240,239
– Community land	159,604	–	159,604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159,604	–	159,604
– Crown land	189,801	–	189,801	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,801	–	189,801
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	4,075	–	4,075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,075	–	4,075
Land improvements – depreciable	32,045	(10,364)	21,681	96	–	(120)	(568)	–	–	–	–	31,962	(10,873)	21,089
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings – non-specialised	120,764	(59,962)	60,802	314	–	(89)	(1,849)	–	–	–	–	120,904	(61,726)	59,178
– Buildings – specialised	170,523	(62,076)	108,447	834	–	(1,018)	(2,479)	2,397	–	–	10,102	187,311	(69,028)	118,283
– Roads	1,056,496	(452,828)	603,668	2,479	613	(1,070)	(9,852)	522	–	–	–	1,057,755	(461,395)	596,360
– Footpaths	174,957	(54,688)	120,269	1,689	70	(505)	(2,532)	1,663	–	–	–	177,520	(56,866)	120,654
– Stormwater drainage	359,699	(87,113)	272,586	296	133	(358)	(2,737)	293	1,452	(53,602)	–	305,644	(87,581)	218,063
– Swimming pools	8,498	(1,450)	7,048	31	–	–	(106)	–	–	–	–	8,529	(1,556)	6,973
– Other open space/recreational assets	85,849	(17,309)	68,540	1,503	892	(314)	(2,128)	1,588	–	–	–	89,264	(19,183)	70,081
Other assets:														
– Heritage collections	2,502	–	2,502	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,564	–	2,564
– Library books	8,315	(7,503)	812	–	221	–	(255)	–	–	–	–	8,535	(7,757)	778
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,668,242	(798,973)	1,869,269	8,336	37,150	(4,095)	(28,310)	–	1,452	(53,602)	40,021	2,696,308	(826,087)	1,870,221

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

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2020			Asset movements during the reporting period							At 30 June 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000													
Capital work in progress	17,233	–	17,233	5,551	4,923	–	–	(12,593)	–	–	15,114	–	15,114
Plant and equipment	24,765	(11,683)	13,082	–	2,809	(893)	(2,808)	–	–	–	24,907	(12,717)	12,190
Office equipment	32,927	(24,068)	8,859	–	1,734	–	(2,251)	–	(255)	–	34,406	(26,319)	8,087
Furniture and fittings	9,446	(6,228)	3,218	–	550	–	(417)	372	–	–	10,367	(6,644)	3,723
Land:													
– Operational land	210,307	–	210,307	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	210,320	–	210,320
– Community land	159,604	–	159,604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159,604	–	159,604
– Crown land	189,801	–	189,801	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,801	–	189,801
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	4,075	–	4,075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,075	–	4,075
Land improvements – depreciable	31,977	(9,817)	22,160	130	–	(41)	(585)	–	17	–	32,045	(10,364)	21,681
Infrastructure:													
– Buildings – non-specialised	120,699	(58,115)	62,584	66	–	–	(1,848)	–	–	–	120,764	(59,962)	60,802
– Buildings – specialised	164,585	(60,622)	103,963	4,881	657	(1,148)	(2,397)	2,491	–	–	170,523	(62,076)	108,447
– Roads	1,049,969	(479,223)	570,746	2,684	2,144	(2,970)	(11,111)	4,314	260	37,601	1,056,496	(452,828)	603,668
– Footpaths	171,881	(53,043)	118,838	1,191	1,505	(1,677)	(2,489)	3,106	(205)	–	174,957	(54,688)	120,269
– Stormwater drainage	359,194	(84,820)	274,374	246	237	(664)	(2,732)	1,125	–	–	359,699	(87,113)	272,586
– Swimming pools	6,731	(1,371)	5,360	1,155	699	(98)	(92)	–	24	–	8,498	(1,450)	7,048
– Other open space/recreational assets	77,388	(15,635)	61,753	5,075	2,793	(362)	(1,808)	1,185	(96)	–	85,849	(17,309)	68,540
Other assets:													
– Heritage collections	2,490	–	2,490	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,502	–	2,502
– Library books	7,802	(7,230)	572	29	229	–	(273)	–	255	–	8,315	(7,503)	812
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,640,874	(811,855)	1,829,019	21,033	18,280	(7,853)	(28,811)	–	–	37,601	2,668,242	(798,973)	1,869,269

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

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Independent comprehensive valuations are performed at least every five years, however the carrying amount of assets is assessed by Council at each reporting date to confirm that it is not materially different from current fair value.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to the 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.

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.

Land is 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:

Plant and equipment	Years	Open Space assets	Years
Office equipment	5 to 10	Ocean Pools	100
Office furniture	10 to 20	Swimming pools	50
Computer equipment	3 to 10	Playground equipment	15
Vehicles	5 to 7	Irrigation system	6 to 20
Heavy plant/road making equipment	7	Park furniture	15
Other plant and equipment	2 to 20	Skate park	50
		Cricket nets	10
		Turf cricket wicket	15
Transportation assets		Fencing	20
Road formation	Infinite	Lighting	20
Road pavement	120	Scoreboards	30
Road surface	35	Signage and flagpoles	20
Kerb and Gutter	100	Water tank	15 to 50
Footpaths	25 to 80		
Road furniture	10		
Retaining walls	80	Buildings	
		Buildings: masonry	100
Stormwater assets		Buildings: other	20 to 100
Pits	100		
Pipes/conduit	100 to 150		
Library resources			
Library resources	5		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in 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. Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with the IPPE accounting policy.

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.

C1-7 Other

Other assets

\$ '000	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Prepayments	858	–	825	–
Total other assets	858	–	825	–

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has one lease for the asset class buildings. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Buildings

Council leases a portion of a building facility for one of its library branches; the lease is for 80 years and the renewal option to allow Council to renew is not specific.

The building lease contains an annual pricing mechanism based on CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Office and IT equipment

Council does not lease any office or IT equipment.

Extension options

The extension option of the lease has not been specified, therefore extension options are not able to be calculated

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Buildings	Total
2022		
Opening balance at 1 July	235	235
Depreciation charge	(4)	(4)
Balance at 30 June	231	231
2021		
Opening balance at 1 July	238	238
Depreciation charge	(3)	(3)
Balance at 30 June	235	235

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Lease liabilities	5	237	5	237
Total lease liabilities	5	237	5	237

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(c) 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
2022					
Cash flows	5	26	497	528	242
2021					
Cash flows	5	26	497	528	242

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(d) Income Statement

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	7	6
Depreciation of right of use assets	4	3
	11	9

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	–	5
	–	5

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

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 to community groups; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes.

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
---------	------	------

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

Assets held as property, plant and equipment

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	3,033	2,674
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	3,033	2,674

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	2,257	1,576
1–2 years	1,881	1,289
2–3 years	1,205	1,151
3–4 years	751	874
4–5 years	593	576
> 5 years	19,691	20,390
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	26,378	25,856

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.

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 and as finance income using amortised cost basis for finance leases.

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Payables				
Goods and services – operating expenditure	3,214	–	3,906	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	496	–	938	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Salaries and wages	1,953	–	1,923	–
– Other expenditure accruals	7,300	–	441	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	8,371	–	7,797	–
Total payables	21,334	–	15,005	–
Income received in advance				
Payments received in advance	2,258	–	2,169	–
Rent received in advance - Heffron High Performance Centre	–	10,424	–	893
Total income received in advance	2,258	10,424	2,169	893
Total payables	23,592	10,424	17,174	893

Payables relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Externally restricted assets				
Domestic waste management	3,995	–	4,005	–
Payables relating to externally restricted assets	3,995	–	4,005	–
Total payables relating to restricted assets	3,995	–	4,005	–
Total payables relating to unrestricted assets	19,597	10,424	13,169	893
Total payables	23,592	10,424	17,174	893

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
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	5,662	5,273
Total payables	5,662	5,273

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

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to 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	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	5,857	–	4,072	–
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	200	–	181	–
Total grants received in advance		6,057	–	4,253	–
Total contract liabilities		6,057	–	4,253	–

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including sporting facilities, bridges, library and other infrastructure. 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) The contract liability relates to grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	1,674	1,457
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	1,674	1,457

Significant changes in contract liabilities

This contractual liability for Council has been finalised as at the end of financial year. The associated performance obligations have been satisfied and the revenue recognised accordingly.

Accounting policy

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before the payment is due, Council presents the work in progress as a contract asset, unless the rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case Council recognises a receivable. When an amount of 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	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	3,061	28,934	–	–
Total borrowings	3,061	28,934	–	–

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

The following borrowings, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2022	2021
Financing arrangements		
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	400	400
Total financing arrangements	400	400
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	400	400
Total undrawn financing arrangements	400	400

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

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Annual leave	6,333	–	6,319	–
Sick leave	1,257	–	1,472	–
Long service leave	12,666	651	13,717	722
Gratuities	179	–	187	–
Other leave	61	–	61	–
Total employee benefit provisions	20,496	651	21,756	722

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	13,745	15,332
	13,745	15,332

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	ELE provisions				Total
	Annual leave	Sick leave	Long service leave	Other employee benefits	
2022					
At beginning of year	6,319	1,472	14,439	248	22,478
Other	14	(215)	(1,122)	(8)	(1,331)
Total ELE provisions at end of year	6,333	1,257	13,317	240	21,147
2021					
At beginning of year	5,210	1,475	13,220	258	20,163
Additional provisions	4,735	36	1,942	39	6,752
Amounts used (payments)	(3,626)	(39)	(723)	(49)	(4,437)
Total ELE provisions at end of year	6,319	1,472	14,439	248	22,478

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions (continued)

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.

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 Council structure

D1 Interests in other entities

\$ '000	Council's share of net assets	
	2022	2021
Council's share of net assets		
Net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method – assets		
Joint ventures	–	7
Total net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method – assets	–	7
Total Council's share of net assets	–	7

D1-1 Interests in joint arrangements

Joint ventures

The following information is provided for joint ventures that are individually material to the Council. Included are the total amounts as per the joint venture financial statements, adjusted for fair-value adjustments at acquisition date and differences in accounting policies, rather than the Council's share.

Summarised financial information for individually immaterial joint ventures

Council has disclosed it holds an immaterial interest in the joint venture Premsure Insurance Pool in Note D1-1 in prior years.

It was known that some funds were held by the Pool and that they will be distributed to members upon closure of the pool.

The Premsure Insurance Pool was closed during the 2022 financial year with all funds distributed. Council received a distribution of \$88,608.81 and have recognised \$80,973.22 as Other Revenue (Note B2-3) and \$7,635.59 to Non Current Assets Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method (Note D1-1).

\$ '000		
	2022	2021
Individually immaterial joint ventures		
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures	–	7

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including **(1)** price risk, **(2)** credit risk, **(3)** liquidity risk and **(4)** interest rate risk.

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 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 Council's finance section under policies approved by the Council.

A comparison by category of the carrying amounts and fair values of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements is presented below.

\$ '000	Carrying value 2022	Carrying value 2021	Fair value 2022	Fair value 2021
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	13,519	18,332	13,519	18,332
Receivables	14,147	11,082	14,147	11,082
Fair value through profit and loss				
Term Deposits	105,000	48,000	105,000	48,000
NCD's and FRN's	26,401	29,375	26,401	29,375
Total financial assets	159,067	106,789	159,067	106,789
Financial liabilities				
Payables	21,334	15,005	21,334	15,005
Loans/advances	31,995	–	31,995	–
Total financial liabilities	53,329	15,005	53,329	15,005

Fair value is determined as follows:

- **Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables** – are estimated to be the carrying value that approximates market value.
- **Borrowings and term deposits investments** – are based upon estimated future cash flows discounted by the current market interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles, unless quoted market prices are available.
- Financial assets classified (i) **'at fair value through profit and loss'** or (ii) **'available-for-sale'** – are based upon quoted market prices (in active markets for identical investments) at the reporting date or independent valuation.

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 Local Government Act 1993 and Minister's Investment Order 625. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and it's 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.

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 there 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.

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

- **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 – be it of a capital or income nature.

Council manages these risks (amongst 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.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2022	2021
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	1,203	901
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
– Equity / Income Statement	2,640	2,938

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise (i) rates and annual charges and (ii) user charges and fees.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures. Council also encourages ratepayers to pay their rates by the due date through incentives.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, other than Council has significant credit risk exposures in its local area given the nature of the business.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance. The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

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.

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 < 5 years	≥ 5 years	Total
2022				
Gross carrying amount	–	4,845	953	5,798
2021				
Gross carrying amount	–	4,140	692	4,832

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

Council applies the simplified approach for non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets to provide for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision at inception. To measure the expected credit losses, non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets 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	0 - 30 days	Overdue debts 31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	Total
2022						
Gross carrying amount	6,251	741	116	117	1,589	8,814
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.26%	5.28%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	465	465
2021						
Gross carrying amount	4,937	278	102	261	1,143	6,721
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	41.20%	7.01%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	471	471

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Payables, lease liabilities and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk; that is, 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 by maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can be extended, and overdraft facilities drawn upon in extenuating circumstances.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk: the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs. Council manages this risk through diversification of borrowing types, maturities and interest rate structures.

The finance team 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 cash flows 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 (refer to Note C2-1(b) for 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 cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2022							
Payables	0.00%	8,371	12,963	–	–	21,334	21,334
Borrowings	0.00%	–	3,061	16,359	12,575	31,995	31,995
Total financial liabilities		8,371	16,024	16,359	12,575	53,329	53,329
2021							
Payables	0.00%	7,797	7,208	–	–	15,005	15,005
Total financial liabilities		7,797	7,208	–	–	15,005	15,005

E2-1 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.

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: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

		Fair value measurement hierarchy					
\$ '000	Notes	Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Recurring fair value measurements							
Financial assets							
Financial investments	C1-2						
At fair value through profit or loss		131,401	77,375	—	—	131,401	77,375
Total financial assets		131,401	77,375	—	—	131,401	77,375
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment							
	C1-6						
Plant & Equipment		—	—	11,093	12,190	11,093	12,190
Office Equipment		—	—	7,462	8,087	7,462	8,087
Furniture & Fittings		—	—	3,444	3,723	3,444	3,723
Operational Land		—	—	240,239	210,320	240,239	210,320
Community Land		—	—	159,604	159,604	159,604	159,604
Land Under Roads		—	—	4,075	4,075	4,075	4,075
Depreciable Land Improvements		—	—	21,089	21,681	21,089	21,681
Buildings – Non Specialised		—	—	59,178	60,802	59,178	60,802
Buildings – Specialised		—	—	118,283	108,447	118,283	108,447
Roads		—	—	596,360	603,668	596,360	603,668
Footpaths		—	—	120,654	120,269	120,654	120,269
Stormwater Drainage		—	—	218,063	272,586	218,063	272,586
Swimming Pools		—	—	6,973	7,048	6,973	7,048
Other Open Space/Recreational Assets		—	—	70,081	68,540	70,081	68,540
Heritage Collections		—	—	2,564	2,502	2,564	2,502
Library Books		—	—	778	812	778	812
Crown Land		—	—	189,801	189,801	189,801	189,801
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		—	—	1,829,741	1,854,155	1,829,741	1,854,155

Non-recurring fair value measurements

Transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value hierarchies

During the year, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value hierarchies for recurring fair value measurements.

E2-1 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:

Financial assets

At fair value through profit and loss are represented by Floating Rate Notes, Covered Bonds and Term Deposits. Council obtains valuations from its Investment Advisor on a monthly basis and at the end of each accounting period to ensure the financial statements reflect the most up to date valuation. The valuations of Floating Rate Notes are sourced from UBS based on mid-market prices. That is, valuations are marked at the mid-point of the bid and ask prices in the secondary market. This price represents a general market value for the asset. There has been no change to the valuation techniques during the reporting period.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture & Fittings

The purchase cost of Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment and Furniture & Fittings are taken as their fair value. There has been no change to the valuation techniques during the reporting period.

Operational Land

The valuation of Council's Operational Land was undertaken at 30 June 2022 by Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd, FAPI, Certified Practising Valuer, Registration No. VAL2144.

Operational land has been valued at market value, having regard to the "highest and best use", after identifying all elements that would be taken into account by buyers and sellers in settling the price, including but not limited to:

- The land's description and/or dimensions;
- Planning and other constraints on development; and
- The potential for alternative use.

Level 2 inputs were used to value land held in freehold title and those with special use, which are restricted under the zoning objectives. Sale prices of comparable land parcels in close proximity were adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size and configuration. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are price per square metre.

There may, also, be special use parcels where there was no observable market evidence. This land was valued utilising Level 3 inputs, with the valuer using professional judgement to adjust the rate per square metre from the sales evidence available.

Community Land

Council's community land was valued based on the Land Value (LV) provided by the Valuer-General in 2019. Where the Valuer-General did not provide LV an average unit rate based on the LV for similar community land was used, having regard to the highest and best use for the land. There has been no change to the valuation techniques during the reporting period.

Crown Land

The valuation of Council's crown land was undertaken at 30 June 2019 by Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd, FAPI, Certified Practising Valuer, Registration No. VAL2144.

Land has been valued at market value, having regard to the "highest and best use", after identifying all elements that would be taken into account by buyers and sellers in settling the price, including but not limited to:

- The land's description and/or dimensions;
- Planning and other constraints on development; and
- The potential for alternative use.

Level 2 inputs were used to value land held in freehold title and those with special use, which are restricted under the zoning objectives. Sale prices of comparable land parcels in close proximity were adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size and configuration. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are price per square metre.

There are, also, parks, reserves and other special use parcels where there was no observable market evidence.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

This land was valued utilising Level 3 inputs, with the valuer using professional judgement to adjust the rate per square metre from the sales evidence available.

Land Under Roads

Land Under Roads acquired post 1 July 2008 have been valued using the square meter rates of adjacent Community Land having regard to the highest and best use for the land. There has been no change to the valuation techniques during the reporting period.

Buildings: Non-specialised and Specialised

Council's buildings were valued utilising the cost approach by Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd (SFV) at 30 June 2018. SFV's schedule provides the Gross Carrying Amount of each building, which is obtained by applying a unit rate to a structure or a square metre rate to a building, based on its current replacement cost, which is the lowest cost of replacing the economic benefits of the existing asset using modern technology.

Non specialised buildings were valued at market value.

Specialised buildings were valued utilising the cost approach by professionally qualified Registered Valuers. Council has determined there was a material movement for Specialised Buildings using PPI indexation as at 30 June 2022 and has recognised the movement accordingly.

The approach estimated the replacement cost of each building and componentising of significant parts with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. The unit rates could be supported by market evidence (Level 2 inputs), other inputs (such as estimates of residual value, useful life and asset condition) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, these assets have been valued using Level 3 inputs.

Roads

The valuation of Council's roads was undertaken at 30 April 2021 using the cost approach by in-house staff comprising of Council engineers and asset management staff. The roads asset classes that were revalued on this date were: Road Formation, Road Pavement, Road Surface, and Retaining Walls. The "other roads" assets including Bridges, Carparks, Kerb and Gutter, Traffic Facilities and Footpaths were previously revalued at 30 June 2019 using the cost approach by in-house staff.

The 'Cost Approach' using Level 3 inputs was used to value the road carriageway and other road infrastructure. Valuations for the road carriageway, comprising surface, pavement and formation were based primarily on unit rates derived from the Councils schedule of rates tender. Other inputs (such as estimates pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets there some uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Stormwater Drainage

The valuation of Council's stormwater drainage assets was undertaken at 30 June 2022 using the cost approach by in-house staff comprising of Council engineers and asset management staff.

Assets within this class comprise pits, pipes, open channels, headwalls and various types of water quality devices.

The 'Cost Approach' estimated the replacement cost for each asset by componentising the assets into significant parts with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. While the unit rates based on linear metres of certain diameter pipes and prices per pit or similar could be supported from market evidence (Level 2) other inputs (such as estimates of pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Additionally due to limitations in the historical records of very long lived assets there is uncertainty regarding the actual design, specifications and dimensions of some assets. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Swimming Pools

The valuation of Council's swimming pools was undertaken at 30 June 2019 using the cost approach by in-house staff comprising of Council engineers and asset management staff.

Assets within this class comprise the Des Renford Leisure Centre Pools and also Council's rockpools. The approach estimated the replacement cost for each pool by componentising its significant parts.

While some elements of gross replacement values could be supported from market evidence (Level 2 input) other inputs (such as estimates of pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Open Space Assets

The valuation of Council's open space assets was undertaken at 30 June 2019 using the cost approach by in-house staff comprising of Council engineers and asset management staff.

Assets within this class comprise Tennis Courts, Synthetic Surfaces, BBQs, Regional Sporting Facilities and Playgrounds. All assets in this class were valued in-house by experienced engineering & asset management staff. While some elements of gross replacement values could be supported from market evidence (Level 2 input) other inputs (such as estimates of pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

b. 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 (30/6/22) 2022	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Financial assets			
Investments	131,401	Advisor report	* Unit price
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			
Plant & Equipment, Other Equipment & Furniture & Fittings	21,999	Depreciated historical cost used to approximate fair value	* Gross replacement cost * Remaining useful life
Operational Land	240,239	Independent valuer report	* Price per square metre
Community Land	159,604	Land values obtained from the NSW Valuer-General	* VG value (price per square metre)
Crown Land	189,801	Independent valuer report	* Price per square metre
Land Under Roads	4,075	Average municipal rate, determined by the NSW Valuer-General, after applying 90% discount to reflect restricted nature of asset.	* VG value (price per square metre)
Depreciable Land Improvement	21,089	Unit rates per m2 or length	* Gross replacement cost * Asset condition * Remaining useful life
Buildings	177,461	Non-Specialised Buildings: market value Specialised Buildings: replacement cost	* Gross replacement cost * Asset condition * Remaining useful life
Roads & Footpaths	717,014	Unit rates per m2 or length	* Gross replacement cost * Asset condition * Remaining useful life
Stormwater Drainage	218,063	Unit rates per m2 or length	* Gross replacement cost * Asset condition * Remaining useful life

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Fair value (30/6/22) 2022	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Swimming Pools	6,973	Unit rates per m2 or length	* Gross replacement cost * Asset condition * Remaining useful life
Other Open Space/Recreational Assets	70,081	Unit rates per m2 or length	* Gross replacement cost * Asset condition * Remaining useful life
Library Books	778	Cost used to approximate fair value	* Gross replacement cost * Remaining useful life
Heritage Collections	2,564	Cost used and market values used to approximate fair value	* Gross replacement cost (monuments) * Market value (fine arts)

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

\$ '000	Plant and equipment, other equipment, furniture and fittings		Land		Depreciable land improvement		Buildings	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	24,000	25,159	563,800	563,787	21,681	22,160	169,249	166,547
Total gains or losses for the period								
Other movements								
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	193	117	—	—	—	17	2,397	2,490
Purchases (GBV)	4,231	5,093	—	13	96	130	1,148	5,605
Disposals (WDV)	(621)	(894)	—	—	(120)	(41)	(1,107)	(1,148)
Depreciation and impairment	(5,804)	(5,475)	—	—	(568)	(585)	(4,328)	(4,245)
Revaluation increments	—	—	29,919	—	—	—	10,102	—
Closing balance	21,999	24,000	593,719	563,800	21,089	21,681	177,461	169,249

\$ '000	Infrastructure		Other assets		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Opening balance	1,072,111	1,031,071	3,314	3,062	1,854,155	1,811,786
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	4,066	9,713	—	268	6,656	12,605
Purchases (GBV)	7,706	17,729	283	257	13,464	28,827
Disposals (WDV)	(2,247)	(5,771)	—	—	(4,095)	(7,854)
Depreciation and impairment	(17,355)	(18,232)	(255)	(273)	(28,310)	(28,810)
Revaluation increments	(53,602)	37,601	—	—	(13,581)	37,601
Equity adjustment	1,452	—	—	—	1,452	—
Closing balance	1,012,131	1,072,111	3,342	3,314	1,829,741	1,854,155

Highest and best use

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

E3-1 Contingencies

The following assets and liabilities do not qualify for recognition in the Statement of Financial Position, but their knowledge and disclosure is considered relevant to the users of Council's financial report.

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) Statewide Limited

Council is a member of Statewide Mutual, a mutual pool scheme providing liability insurance to local government.

Membership includes the potential to share in either the net assets or liabilities of the fund depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net assets or liabilities reflects Council's contributions to the pool and the result of insurance claims within each of the fund years.

The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30/6 this year may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Council is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, named The Local Government Superannuation Scheme – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a 'multi-employer fund' for purposes of AASB119 Employee Benefits for the following reasons:

- Assets are not segregated within the sub-group according to the employees of each sponsoring employer.
- The contribution rates have been the same for all sponsoring employers. That is, contribution rates have not varied for each sponsoring employer according to the experience relating to the employees of that sponsoring employer.
- Benefits for employees of all sponsoring employers are determined according to the same formulae and without regard to the sponsoring employer.
- The same actuarial assumptions are currently used in respect of the employees of each sponsoring employer.

Given the factors 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 members).

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 standard employer contributions and additional lump sum contributions to the fund.

The standard 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 standard employer contribution rates are:

Division B	1.9 times employee 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 7.5% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2022 (increasing to 8.0% 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 additional contributions of \$40.0 million for 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2021 and \$20.0 million per annum for 1 January to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2021. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities.

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

Description of the extent to which Council can be liable to the plan for other Council's obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

As stated above, each sponsoring employer (Council) 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 additional contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

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

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2022 was \$807,143.24. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by the Fund Actuary, Richard Boyfield FIAA as at 30 June 2021.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$425,855.

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$651,924.36.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2022 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,376.6	
Past Service Liabilities	2,380.7	99.8%
Vested Benefits	2,391.7	99.4%

* excluding other accumulation accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities

The share of this deficit that is broadly attributed to Council is estimated to be in the order of 1.52% as at 30 June 2021.

Council's share of that deficiency cannot be accurately calculated as the Scheme is a mutual arrangement where assets and liabilities are pooled together for all member councils. For this reason, no liability for the deficiency has been recognised in Council's accounts. Council has a possible obligation that may arise should the Scheme require immediate payment to correct the deficiency.

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

Investment return	5.5% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

* Plus promotional increases

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 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 2022.

2. Other liabilities

(i) Third party claims

The Council is involved from time to time in various claims incidental to the ordinary course of business including claims for damages relating to its services.

Council believes that it is appropriately covered for all claims through its insurance coverage and does not expect any material liabilities to eventuate.

(ii) Potential land acquisitions due to planning restrictions imposed by Council

Council has classified a number of privately owned land parcels as local open space or bushland.

As a result, where notified in writing by the various owners, Council will be required to purchase these land parcels.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

At reporting date, reliable estimates as to the value of any potential liability (and subsequent land asset) from such potential acquisitions has not been possible.

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Land under roads

As permitted under AASB 1051, Council has elected not to bring to account land under roads that it owned or controlled up to and including 30/6/08.

(ii) Premsure Insurance Pool

Council has disclosed it holds an immaterial interest in the joint venture Premsure Insurance Pool in Note D1-1 in prior years.

It was known that some funds were held by the Pool and that they will be distributed to members upon closure of the pool.

The Premsure Insurance Pool was closed during the 2022 financial year with all funds distributed. Council received a distribution of \$88,608.81 and have recognised \$80,973.22 as Other Revenue (Note B2-3) and \$7,635.59 to Non Current Assets Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method (Note D1-1).

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 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.

Council has identified Councillors, the General Manager and Directors as KMP.

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

\$ '000	2022	2021
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	1,828	1,786
Post-employment benefits	110	100
Total	1,938	1,886

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council as part of Council delivering a public service objective (e.g. access to library or Council swimming pool by KMP) will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction		Transactions (incl. loans and commitments) during the year	Outstanding balance (incl. loans and commitments)	Terms and conditions	Impairment provision on outstanding balances	Impairment expense
\$ '000	Ref					
2022						
Supply of Design Review / Planning /Consultant Services	1	–	–	30 days	–	–
Supply of IT&C Managed Colocation Services	2	58	–	30 days	–	–
2021						
Supply of Design Review / Planning /Consultant Services	1	224	–	30 days	–	–
Supply of IT&C Managed Colocation Services	2	155	–	30 days	–	–

- 1 AJC Architects was awarded the contract by Council through a tender process. A family member of a KMP of Council works for the organisation. The KMP was not involved in the voting of the tender and is no longer a KMP as at 30 June 22.
- 2 NTT Communications ICT Solutions P/L was awarded the contract by Council through a tender process. A family member of a KMP of Council works for the organisation. The KMP was not involved in the voting of the tender and is no longer a KMP as at 30 June 22.

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2022	2021
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	69	69
Councillors' fees	374	387
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	140	106
Total	583	562

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2022	2021
---------	------	------

During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and review of financial statements

	97	85
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	97	85
Total Auditor-General remuneration	97	85
Total audit fees	97	85

G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	2022	2021
Net operating result from Income Statement	18,452	7,907
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	28,314	28,814
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	2,958	6,513
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(1,452)	–
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value'	706	(216)
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	(3,059)	(343)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(6)	301
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(36)	(17)
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	(33)	(80)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(692)	1,736
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	6,889	(2,117)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	10,194	1,434
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	1,804	2,796
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	(1,331)	2,315
Net cash flows from operating activities	62,708	49,043

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2022	2021
---------	------	------

Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment

Buildings	26,117	4,894
Plant and equipment	1,081	1,037
Open Space	4,006	2,055
Roads	1,348	1,397
Drainage	551	601
Total commitments	33,103	9,984

These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	33,103	9,984
Total payable	33,103	9,984

Sources for funding of capital commitments:

Unrestricted general funds	3,878	2,990
Externally restricted reserves	18,455	3,180
Internally restricted reserves	10,770	3,814
Total sources of funding	33,103	9,984

Details of capital commitments

The Council has committed to a number of projects including construction of the Heffron Centre, Coral Sea Park Synthetic Field and the refurbishment of the La Perouse Museum. Orders have also been placed for Council's ongoing plant replacement program.

G3 Changes from prior year statements

G3-1 Changes in accounting estimates

Nature and effect of changes in accounting estimates on current year

The asset useful life for Road Surface assets was reviewed by an external asset management consultant resulting in a recommendation that it be increased from 25 to 35 years to reflect the actual performance of road surface assets. Council adopted the recommendation for the 2022 financial year. Increasing the useful life from 25 to 35 years resulted in a depreciation rate change from 4% to 2.8571% per annum. The change resulted in an estimated reduction of \$1,246,909 in depreciation costs for the Road Surface assets in the 2022 financial year.

G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2022

G4-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2021	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2022	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash					
S7.12 levies – under a plan	6,039	5,366	–	11	(1,264)	–	10,152	–
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	6,039	5,366	–	11	(1,264)	–	10,152	–
s7.2 planning agreements (affordable housing)	5,351	38	–	16	–	–	5,405	–
K2K Infrastructure	–	157	–	–	–	–	157	–
s7.4 planning agreement (operational)	50	–	–	–	–	–	50	–
Total contributions	11,440	5,561	–	27	(1,264)	–	15,764	–

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.

G5 Statement of performance measures

G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	2021	Indicators 2020	2019	Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio						
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	9,509	5.57%	4.49%	4.16%	5.51%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	170,787					
2. Own source operating revenue ratio						
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	159,936	87.21%	90.31%	83.72%	90.64%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue	183,394					
3. Unrestricted current ratio						
Current assets less all external restrictions	118,301	3.97x	3.98x	3.95x	4.06x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	29,809					
4. Debt service cover ratio						
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	38,202	20.28x	6,059.67x	5,786.17x	0.00x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	1,884					
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage						
Rates and annual charges outstanding	6,209	4.50%	3.80%	4.84%	3.13%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	137,895					
6. Cash expense cover ratio						
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	118,519	10.10 mths	5.65 mths	4.67 mths	3.33 mths	> 3.00 mths
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	11,732					

(1) Excludes fair value increments on investment properties, 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

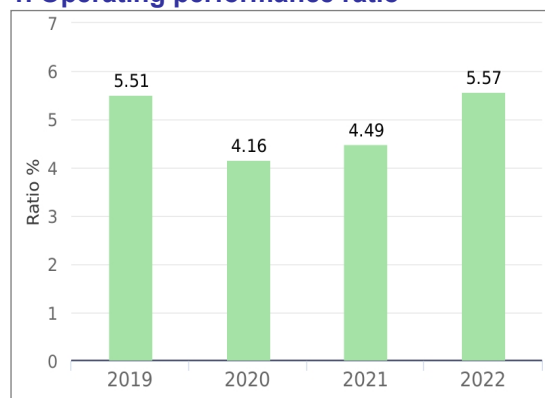
(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements of IPPE, fair value decrements on investment properties, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

End of the audited financial statements

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

H1-1 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 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 5.57%

The Operating Performance Ratio of 5.57% is a strong positive result compare to last financial year and above the 0% industry benchmark set by the Office of Local Government.

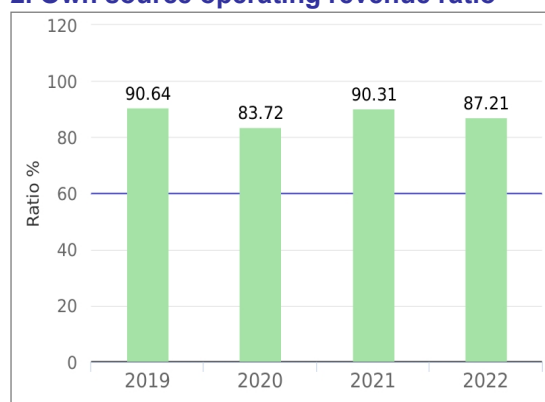
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

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 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 87.21%

The ratio remains well in excess of the 60% benchmark, with Council's reliance on external funding one of the lowest of all Councils in NSW.

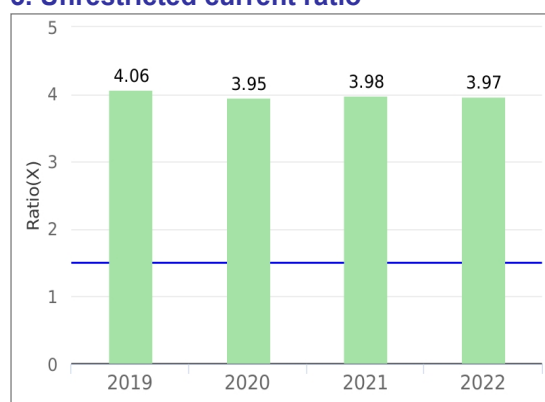
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

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 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 3.97x

Council's liquidity remains strong and is well above the 1.5 benchmark consistent with prior years.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

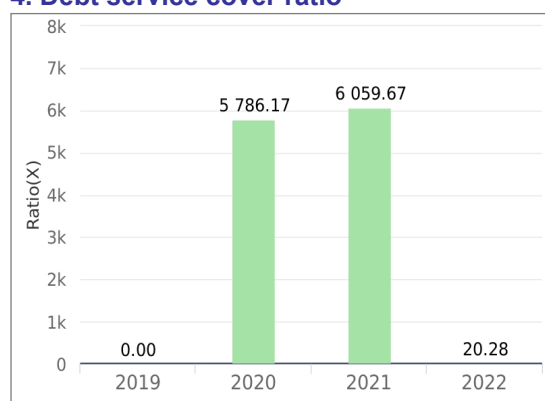
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-1 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 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 20.28x

Council's ability to service its debt ratio is 20.28, well above the benchmark and includes a \$33.5m loan Council secured from NSW Treasury during the 2022 financial year. In prior financial years, Council had no other debts beside lease payments.

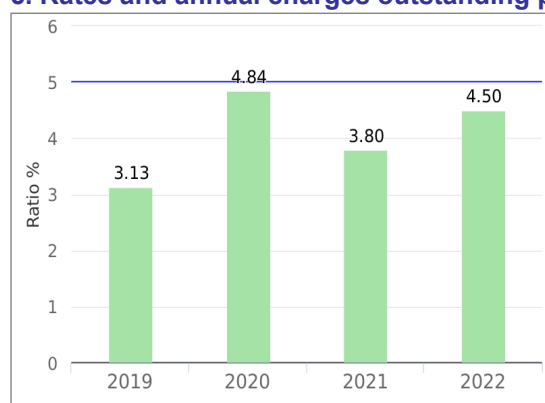
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

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 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 4.50%

The outstanding rates and charges ratio of 4.5% is below the benchmark of 5% notwithstanding the continuing effect of COVID-19 on Council residents and businesses.

Benchmark: — < 5.00%

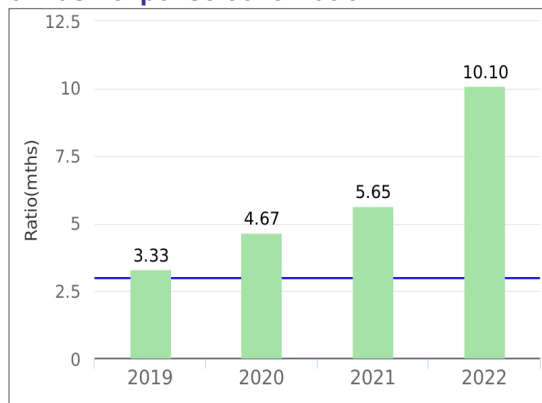
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs) (continued)

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Benchmark: — > 3.00mths

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

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 2021/22 result

2021/22 ratio 10.10 mths

The cash balance as at 30 June 2022 would support the operations of Council for a period 10.10 months should no other cash be received by Council. This is well above the industry benchmark and reflects Council's effective cashflow management. This ratio is expected to return to a slightly lower level as Council finish constructing the Heffron Centre and other major projects.

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

Contact details**Mailing Address:**

30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

Opening hours:

Mon to Fri
8:30am to 5.00pm

Telephone: 02 9093 6000

Facsimile: 02 9319 1510

Internet: www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@randwick.nsw.gov.au

Officers**General Manager**

Therese Manns

Responsible Accounting Officer

Stephen Wong

Public Officer

David Kelly

Auditors

Auditor General
The Audit Office of New South Wales
Level 19, 201 Sussex Street, Darling Park Tower 2,
Sydney, NSW 2000
GPO Box 12, Sydney, NSW 2001

Elected members**Mayor**

Dylan Parker

Councillors

Rafaela Pandolfini (Deputy Mayor)
Daniel Rosenfeld
Alexandra Luxford
Joanne McCafferty
Michael Olive
Marea Wilson
Christine Hamilton
Kym Chapple
Bill Burst
Danny Said
Andrew Hay
Kathy Neilson
Noel D'Souza
Philipa Veitch

Other information

ABN: 77 362 844 121



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Randwick City Council

To the Councillors of Randwick City Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Randwick City 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 2022, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, 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 2022, 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).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 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 2022 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Karakatsanis', with a stylized, flowing script.

Caroline Karakatsanis
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

11 October 2022
SYDNEY



Dylan Parker
Mayor
Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

Contact: Caroline Karakatsanis
Phone no: 02 9275 7143
Our ref: D2220426/1781

11 October 2022

Dear Mayor

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2022
Randwick City Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Randwick City Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2022 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 2022 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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Operating result

	2022 \$m	2021 \$m	Variance %
Rates and annual charges revenue	132.4	129.0	2.6
Grants and contributions revenue	23.5	16.9	39.1
Operating result from continuing operations	18.5	7.9	134.2
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	5.8	1.2	383.3

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$132.4 million) increased by \$3.4 million (2.6 per cent) in 2021–2022.

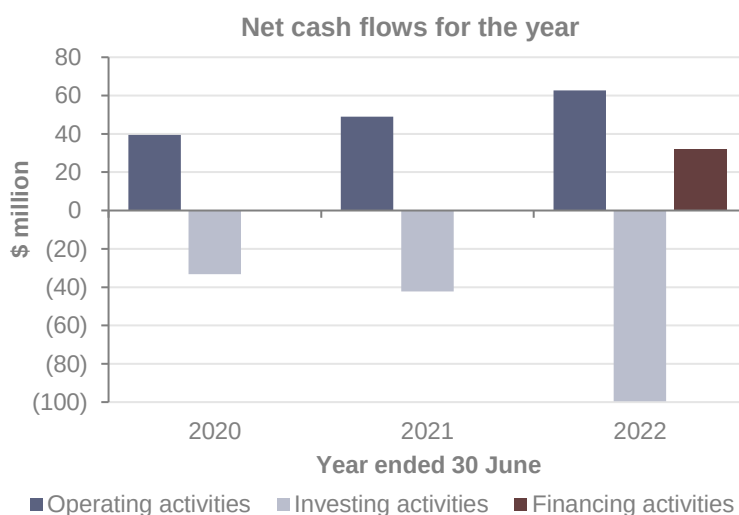
Grants and contributions revenue (\$23.5 million) increased by \$6.6 million (39.1 per cent) in 2021–2022. This was primarily due to increased capital grants for transport and community infrastructure and developer contributions.

Council's operating result (\$18.5 million including the effect of depreciation and amortisation expense of \$28.3 million) was \$10.6 million higher than the 2020–21 result. This was mainly due to increased revenue from capital grants and contributions and rates, as well as a reduction in operating expenditure.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$5.8 million) was \$4.6 million higher than the 2020–21 result. This was mainly due to increased rates income and a reduction in operating expenditure.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

- The Statement of Cash Flows illustrates the flow of cash and cash equivalents moving in and out of Council during the year and reveals that cash decreased by \$4.8 million to \$13.5 million at the close of the year.
- the increase can be attributed to holding more funds in longer term investments.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2022	2021	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	144.9	95.7	External restrictions include unspent specific purpose grants, developer contributions, domestic waste management stormwater charges, and environmental levies.
Restricted and allocated cash and investments:			Balances are internally allocated due to Council policy or decisions for forward plans including works program.
• External restrictions	40.0	32.3	
• Internal allocations	95.0	60.9	The increase in total cash, cash equivalents and investments at 30 June 2022 by \$49.2 million was mainly attributed to net proceeds received from borrowings of \$32 million in 2021-22.

Debt

After repaying principal and interest of \$1.5 million and taking up new borrowings of \$33.5 million during the financial year, total debt as at 30 June 2022 was \$32 million (2021: nil).

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 met the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

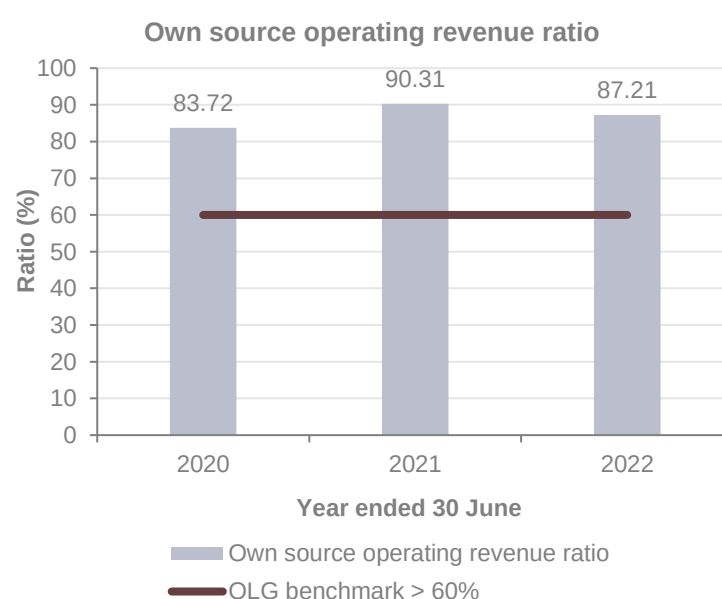
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



Own source operating revenue ratio

The Council met the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

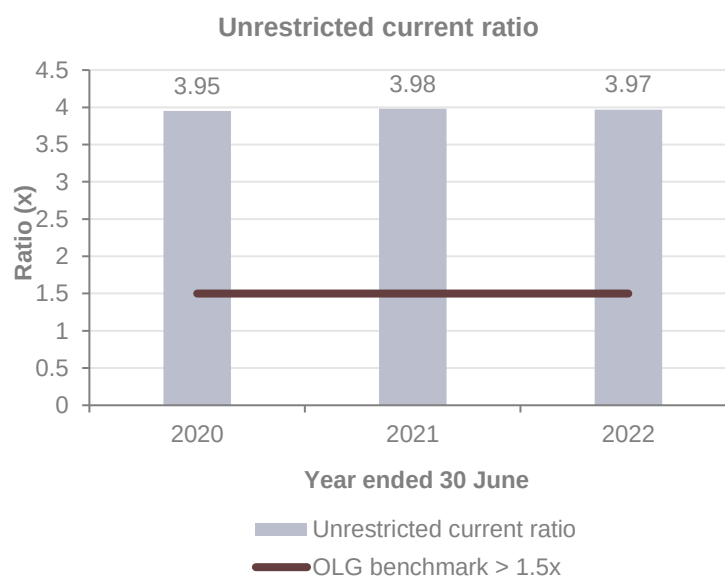
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



Unrestricted current ratio

The Council met the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

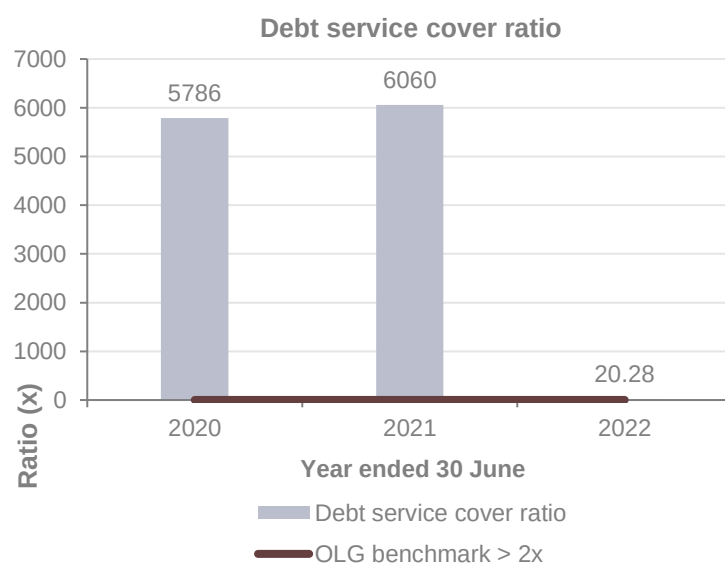
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

The Council met the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

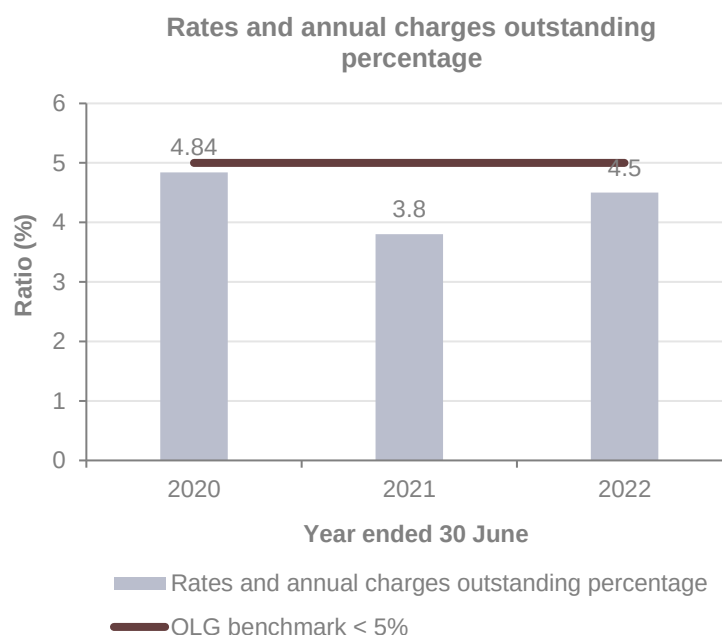
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council met the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period.

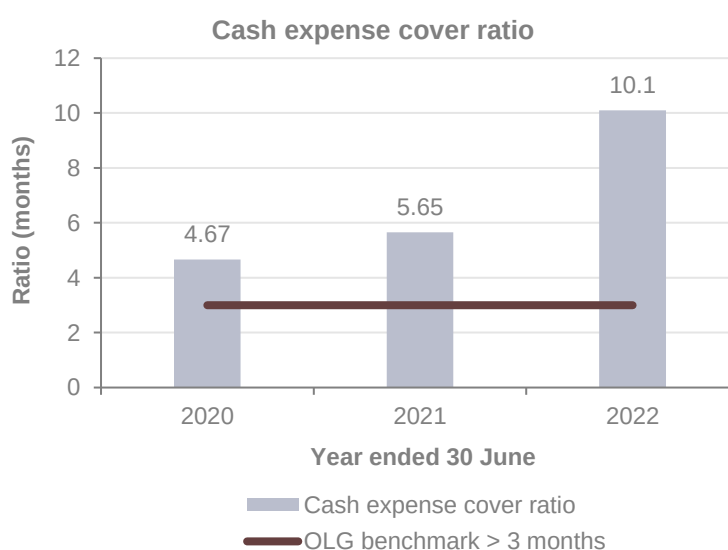
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 5 per cent for metropolitan councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

The Council met the OLG 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's asset renewal additions in 2021-22 were \$8.3 million compared \$21 million for the prior year
- Renewals primarily consisted of transport infrastructure and buildings
- The level of asset renewals in 2021-22 represented 29 per cent of the total depreciation expense (\$28.3 million) for the year.

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.

The Council's:

- accounting records were maintained in a manner and form that facilitated the preparation and the effective audit of the GPFS
- staff provided all accounting records and information relevant to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Karakatsanis', with a stylized, cursive script.

Caroline Karakatsanis
Director - Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

Randwick City Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates

Randwick City Council

To the Councillors of Randwick City Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Randwick City Council (the Council) for the year ending 30 June 2023.

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 2021–22 (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).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 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 2022 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 2022'.

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 black ink, appearing to read 'C. Karakatsanis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Caroline Karakatsanis
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

11 October 2022
SYDNEY

Randwick City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

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	2021/22 Required maintenance ^a	2021/22 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 – non-specialised	249	249	1,414	1,004	59,178	120,904	16.0%	23.0%	60.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Buildings – specialised	255	255	1,225	1,836	118,283	187,313	52.0%	8.0%	39.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	504	504	2,639	2,840	177,461	308,217	37.9%	13.9%	47.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Roads	Sealed roads	2,611	2,611	1,623	2,235	468,632	856,224	25.0%	65.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%
	Footpaths	430	430	505	1,487	120,653	177,520	29.0%	39.0%	30.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Other	1,063	1,063	861	1,417	127,729	201,529	23.0%	44.0%	28.0%	5.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	4,104	4,104	2,989	5,139	717,014	1,235,273	25.2%	57.8%	11.7%	3.9%	1.4%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	853	853	1,053	1,876	218,063	305,643	18.0%	72.0%	9.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	853	853	1,053	1,876	218,063	305,643	18.0%	72.0%	9.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	–	–	72	54	6,974	8,530	23.0%	6.0%	71.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Open Space / Recreational Assets	623	623	318	2,757	70,080	89,263	51.0%	39.0%	8.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	623	623	390	2,811	77,054	97,793	48.6%	36.1%	13.5%	1.8%	0.0%
Total – all assets		6,084	6,084	7,071	12,666	1,189,592	1,946,926	27.3%	52.0%	17.0%	2.8%	0.9%

(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

Randwick City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	2021	Indicators 2020	2019	Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio						
Asset renewals ¹	13,609					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	21,683	62.76%	122.44%	66.09%	106.33%	>= 100.00%
Infrastructure backlog ratio						
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	6,084					
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	1,251,162	0.49%	0.48%	0.50%	0.51%	< 2.00%
Asset maintenance ratio						
Actual asset maintenance	12,666					
Required asset maintenance	7,071	179.13%	192.57%	174.22%	172.14%	> 100.00%
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level						
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	6,084	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.32%	
Gross replacement cost	1,946,926					

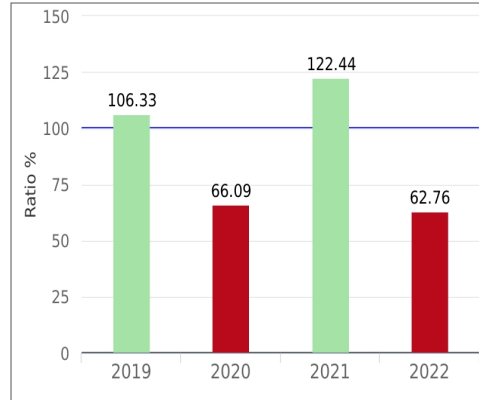
(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(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.

Randwick City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

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

21/22 ratio 62.76%

Due to COVID-19 restriction through most of the first half of 2021-22, and the major wet weather effect La Nina had on the East Coast in the first few months of the second half of 2021-22, works undertaken was reduced, reducing Council's renewal of asset capacity.

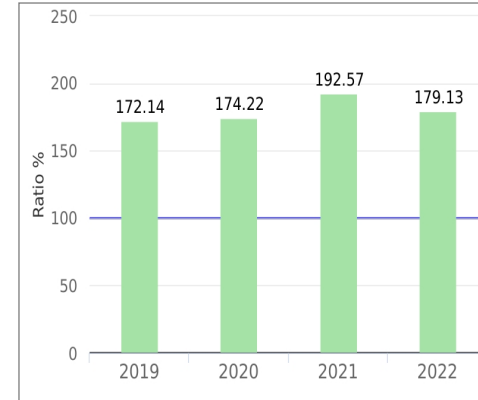
Benchmark: — $\geq 100.00\%$

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

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

21/22 ratio 179.13%

Council continues to sufficiently fund the maintenance of its assets ensuring assets are kept in a satisfactory condition for the community.

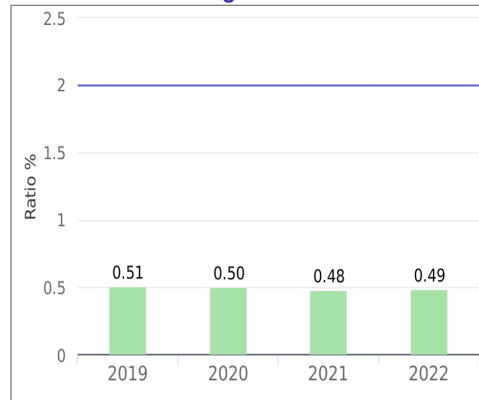
Benchmark: — $> 100.00\%$

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

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

21/22 ratio 0.49%

Council's infrastructure backlog ratio remains below the benchmark.

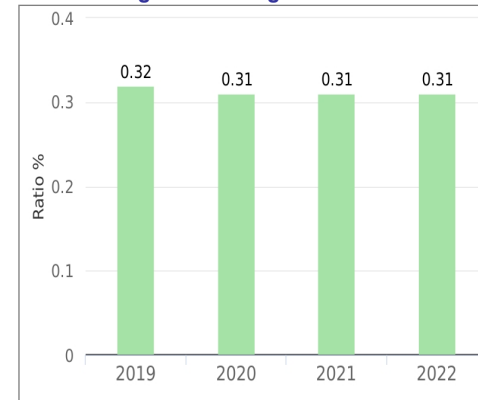
Benchmark: — $< 2.00\%$

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

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

21/22 ratio 0.31%

Council's continual high level of asset renewals means that Council has a low cost to bring assets to agreed service level ratio.

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