

# Hawkesbury City Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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*Building a Hawkesbury that's loved by its people*

# Hawkesbury City Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 30 June 2023

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# Hawkesbury City Council

## General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Contents	Page
<b>Understanding Council's Financial Statements</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Statement by Councillors and Management</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Primary Financial Statements:</b>	
Income Statement	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Independent Auditor's Reports:</b>	
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])	91
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [3])	98

# Hawkesbury City Council

## General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

### Understanding Council's Financial Statements

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#### 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 2023.

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.

# Hawkesbury City Council

## General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

### Statement by Councillors and Management

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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 10 October 2023.



Sarah McMahon  
Mayor  
10 October 2023



Barry Calvert  
Deputy Mayor  
10 October 2023



Elizabeth Richardson  
General Manager  
10 October 2023



Vanessa Browning  
Responsible Accounting Officer  
10 October 2023

## Hawkesbury City Council

### Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023 \$ '000		Notes	Actual 2023 \$ '000	Actual 2022 \$ '000
	<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
70,598	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	71,566	69,096
7,044	User charges and fees	B2-2	7,587	6,942
1,851	Other revenues	B2-3	4,894	1,412
10,765	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	51,474	31,347
11,935	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	31,504	20,528
1,058	Interest and investment income	B2-5	2,705	625
3,106	Other income	B2-6	3,877	13,786
106,357	<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>		<b>173,607</b>	<b>143,736</b>
	<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
34,807	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	37,358	31,497
30,440	Materials and services	B3-2	51,822	39,336
522	Borrowing costs	B3-3	1,851	287
22,570	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	24,491	24,236
5,197	Other expenses	B3-5	6,600	5,882
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	4,395	439
93,536	<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>126,517</b>	<b>101,677</b>
12,821	<b>Operating result from continuing operations</b>		<b>47,090</b>	<b>42,059</b>
12,821	<b>Net operating result for the year attributable to Council</b>		<b>47,090</b>	<b>42,059</b>
886	<b>Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		<b>15,586</b>	<b>21,531</b>

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

## Hawkesbury City Council

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	<b>Actual 2023 \$ '000</b>	Actual 2022 \$ '000
<b>Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement</b>		<b>47,090</b>	42,059
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation, or impairment of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-6	<u>123,735</u>	<u>(87,429)</u>
<b>Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result</b>		<b>123,735</b>	<b>(87,429)</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>123,735</b>	<b>(87,429)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council</b>		<b>170,825</b>	<b>(45,370)</b>

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

# Hawkesbury City Council

## Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	Actual 2023 \$ '000	Actual 2022 \$ '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	18,138	21,329
Investments	C1-2	82,000	59,500
Receivables	C1-4	38,468	26,393
Inventories	C1-5	436	324
Other	C1-11	1,270	1,243
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>140,312</b>	<b>108,789</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	C1-2	3,018	2,902
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-6	1,615,336	1,433,209
Investment property	C1-7	46,937	42,967
Intangible assets	C1-8	186	122
Right of use assets	C2-1	1,811	2,077
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,667,288</b>	<b>1,481,277</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,807,600</b>	<b>1,590,066</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	C3-1	20,550	20,472
Contract liabilities	C3-2	8,028	1,698
Lease liabilities	C2-1	544	766
Borrowings	C3-3	3,893	2,406
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	10,370	10,167
Provisions	C3-5	3,634	9,073
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>47,019</b>	<b>44,582</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Contract liabilities	C3-2	–	3,930
Lease liabilities	C2-1	1,633	1,607
Borrowings	C3-3	58,592	13,917
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	1,080	770
Provisions	C3-5	10,282	7,091
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>71,587</b>	<b>27,315</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>118,606</b>	<b>71,897</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>1,688,994</b>	<b>1,518,169</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	571,670	524,580
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	1,117,324	993,589
<b>Council equity interest</b>		<b>1,688,994</b>	<b>1,518,169</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,688,994</b>	<b>1,518,169</b>

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



## Hawkesbury City Council

## Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023			2022		
		Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000	Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000
<b>Opening balance</b>		<b>524,580</b>	<b>993,589</b>	<b>1,518,169</b>	482,521	1,081,018	1,563,539
Net operating result for the year		47,090	–	47,090	42,059	–	42,059
<b>Net operating result for the period</b>		<b>47,090</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>47,090</b>	42,059	–	42,059
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>							
– (Loss)/Gain on revaluation or impairment of IPP&E	C1-6	–	123,735	123,735	–	(87,429)	(87,429)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>123,735</b>	<b>123,735</b>	–	(87,429)	(87,429)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>47,090</b>	<b>123,735</b>	<b>170,825</b>	42,059	(87,429)	(45,370)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>		<b>571,670</b>	<b>1,117,324</b>	<b>1,688,994</b>	524,580	993,589	1,518,169

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

## Hawkesbury City Council

### Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023 \$ '000		Actual 2023 \$ '000	Actual 2022 \$ '000
	Notes		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<i>Receipts:</i>			
67,068	Rates and annual charges	69,538	68,536
6,974	User charges and fees	8,252	7,673
793	Interest received	2,020	503
21,565	Grants and contributions	66,317	19,883
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received	1,625	2,146
4,908	Other	12,565	10,777
<i>Payments:</i>			
(33,763)	Payments to employees	(33,995)	(32,998)
(30,136)	Payments for materials and services	(64,843)	(40,573)
(689)	Borrowing costs	(1,545)	(155)
(5,145)	Other	(5,788)	(4,964)
31,575	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	54,146	30,828
	G1-1		
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<i>Receipts:</i>			
–	Redemption of term deposits	23,893	18,700
1,067	Proceeds from sale of IPPE	638	1,141
<i>Payments:</i>			
–	Acquisition of term deposits	(46,393)	(29,748)
–	Purchase of investment property	(96)	(327)
(39,322)	Payments for IPPE	(80,672)	(35,586)
–	Purchase of intangible assets	(186)	(41)
(38,255)	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	(102,816)	(45,861)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
<i>Receipts:</i>			
7,000	Proceeds from borrowings	49,500	16,500
<i>Payments:</i>			
(3,587)	Repayment of borrowings	(3,338)	(1,483)
–	Principal component of lease payments	(683)	(633)
3,413	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	45,479	14,384
(3,267)	<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(3,191)	(649)
50,400	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	21,329	21,978
47,133	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	18,138	21,329
	C1-1		

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

# Hawkesbury City Council

## Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

<b>A About Council and these financial statements</b>	<b>12</b>
A1-1 Basis of preparation	12
<b>B Financial Performance</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>B1 Functions or activities</b>	<b>16</b>
B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets	16
B1-2 Components of functions or activities	17
<b>B2 Sources of income</b>	<b>18</b>
B2-1 Rates and annual charges	18
B2-2 User charges and fees	19
B2-3 Other revenues	20
B2-4 Grants and contributions	21
B2-5 Interest and investment income	26
B2-6 Other income	27
<b>B3 Costs of providing services</b>	<b>28</b>
B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs	28
B3-2 Materials and services	29
B3-3 Borrowing costs	30
B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	31
B3-5 Other expenses	33
<b>B4 Gains or losses</b>	<b>34</b>
B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets	34
<b>B5 Performance against budget</b>	<b>35</b>
B5-1 Material budget variations	35
<b>C Financial position</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>C1 Assets we manage</b>	<b>37</b>
C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents	37
C1-2 Financial investments	38
C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	39
C1-4 Receivables	41
C1-5 Inventories	43
C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	44
C1-7 Investment properties	48
C1-8 Intangible assets	49
<b>C2 Leasing activities</b>	<b>50</b>
C2-1 Council as a lessee	50
C2-2 Council as a lessor	53
<b>C3 Liabilities of Council</b>	<b>55</b>
C3-1 Payables	55
C3-2 Contract Liabilities	56
C3-3 Borrowings	57
C3-4 Employee benefit provisions	59
C3-5 Provisions	60

# Hawkesbury City Council

## Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

<b>C4 Reserves</b>	<b>62</b>
C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves	62
<b>D Council structure</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>D1 Results by fund</b>	<b>63</b>
D1-1 Income Statement by fund	63
D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund	64
<b>D2 Interests in other entities</b>	<b>65</b>
D2-1 Subsidiaries	65
D2-2 Unconsolidated structured entities	67
<b>E Risks and accounting uncertainties</b>	<b>68</b>
E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held	68
E2-1 Fair value measurement	72
E3-1 Contingencies	76
<b>F People and relationships</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>F1 Related party disclosures</b>	<b>79</b>
F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)	79
F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	80
<b>F2 Other relationships</b>	<b>81</b>
F2-1 Audit fees	81
<b>G Other matters</b>	<b>82</b>
G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information	82
G2-1 Commitments	83
G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date	84
<b>G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>85</b>
G4-1 Summary of developer contributions	85
G4-2 Developer contributions by plan	86
<b>G5 Statement of performance measures</b>	<b>87</b>
G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results	87
G5-2 Statement of performance measures by fund	88
<b>H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)</b>	<b>89</b>
H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)	89

## A About Council and these financial statements

### A1-1 Basis of preparation

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These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 10 October 2023. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG directs Council to amend the financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)* and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (Regulation)*, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council is a not for-profit entity.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

#### **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. fair values of investment property – refer Note C1-7
- ii. fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-6
- iii. tip remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5
- iv. employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

## A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

### **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.

The Consolidated Fund has been included in the financial statements of the Council.

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

- General purpose operations
- Sewerage service
- Hawkesbury Sports Council Incorporated

#### **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 the council in trust which must be applied only for the purposes of, or in accordance with, the trusts relating to those monies.

Trust monies and property subject to Council's control have been included in these reports.

A separate statement of monies held in the Trust Fund is available for inspection at the council office by any person free of charge.

#### **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 benefits from the input of volunteers, in relation to the operation of the Hawkesbury Regional Gallery, Hawkesbury Regional Museum, the Hawkesbury Regional Library, the Richmond Library and the Hawkesbury Companion Animal Shelter. While these services are highly valued by Council, the enhanced service level provided by the volunteers, would not be provided without their donated time. Due to this, Council has not placed a financial value of volunteer services and are not included within the Income Statement.

#### **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 have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2023 reporting period. Council has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2022.

Council's assessment of these new standards and interpretations (where they have been deemed as having a material impact on Council's future financial performance, financial position and cash flows) are set out below:

##### **AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities**

## A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

This Standard modifies AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement for application by not-for-profit public sector entities such as Council.

It includes authoritative implementation guidance when fair valuing non-financial assets, not held primarily for their ability to generate cash inflows and also provides guidance and clarification when valuing assets that are restricted (in their use) at Council.

This includes guidance and clarification regarding the determination of an assets highest and best use, the development and use of internal assumptions for unobservable inputs and allows for greater use of internal judgements when applying the cost approach in the measurement and determination of fair values.

**Although Council is yet to fully determine the impact of this standard, the changes will be evaluated in the future assessment of all property and infrastructure assets measured at fair value.**

The standard applies prospectively to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted.

### **AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates**

This Standard amends a number of standards as follows:

- AASB 7 to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements;
- AASB 101 to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies;
- AASB 108 to clarify how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates;
- AASB 134 to identify material accounting policy information as a component of a complete set of financial statements; and
- AASB Practice Statement 2 to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

**The standard may have significant impact on Council as it requires Council to consider the materiality of the accounting policy information to be included in the financial statements.**

*AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements* requires the disclosure of material accounting policy information rather than significant accounting policies.

*"Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements."*

Accounting policy information is likely to be considered material if that information relates to material transactions, other events or conditions and:

- the entity has changed accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements.
- the entity (or OLG) chose the accounting policy from one or more options permitted by Australian Accounting Standards.
- the accounting policy was developed in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* in the absence of an Australian Accounting Standard that specifically applies.
- the accounting policy relate to an area for which an entity is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the entity discloses those judgements or assumptions in the financial statements
- the accounting required for them is complex and users of the entity's financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

Further AASB 101 notes that *'Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed.'*

This standard has an effective date for the 30 June 2024 reporting period.

## A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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### **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 2023.

Those newly adopted standards did not have a material 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.

	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000
<b>Functions or activities</b>										
Governance	193	760	454	1,441	(261)	(681)	180	745	276	(167)
Administration	51,654	48,321	13,361	10,301	38,293	38,020	4,084	4,170	147,558	131,584
Public Order and Safety	30,708	21,170	16,531	12,274	14,177	8,896	26,001	19,816	30,160	14,749
Health	538	567	1,018	922	(480)	(355)	–	–	–	–
Community Services and Education	399	247	1,171	741	(772)	(494)	303	157	79	–
Housing and Community Amenities	38,861	32,229	24,518	21,649	14,343	10,580	17,815	12,301	243,791	228,058
Sewerage Services	12,920	11,731	20,132	15,480	(7,212)	(3,749)	957	256	151,732	139,484
Recreation and Culture	2,946	1,856	17,876	14,808	(14,930)	(12,952)	1,765	1,086	216,787	148,795
Transport and Communications	30,580	13,683	28,818	22,219	1,762	(8,536)	30,118	13,341	983,247	884,087
Economic Affairs	4,808	13,172	2,638	1,842	2,170	11,330	1,755	3	33,970	43,476
<b>Total functions and activities</b>	<b>173,607</b>	<b>143,736</b>	<b>126,517</b>	<b>101,677</b>	<b>47,090</b>	<b>42,059</b>	<b>82,978</b>	<b>51,875</b>	<b>1,807,600</b>	<b>1,590,066</b>

## B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

### **Governance**

Includes costs relating to Council's role as a component of democratic government, including elections, members' fees and expenses, subscriptions to local authority associations, meetings of Council and policy-making committees, public disclosure and legislative compliance.

### **Administration**

Corporate support and other support services (not otherwise attributed to listed functions / activities).

### **Public Order and Safety**

Fire protection, animal control, enforcement of local government regulations and emergency services.

### **Health**

Health inspections, sewerage management facilities programs and food safety programs.

### **Community Services and Education**

Youth services, aged and disabled services, Indigenous services, other community services and education programs.

### **Housing and Community Amenities**

Housing, town planning, street lighting, other sanitation and garbage, public conveniences, asset planning, development control, stormwater, other community amenities.

### **Sewerage Services**

Provision of reticulated sewer, recycled water system, sullage services, trade waste.

### **Recreation and Culture**

Public libraries, museums, art galleries, community centres, public halls, other cultural services, events programs, heritage programs, cemeteries, swimming pools, sporting grounds, parks and gardens, and other sport and recreation.

### **Transport and Communication**

Urban roads, sealed rural roads, unsealed rural roads, bridges, footpaths, ferry, carparking areas and bus shelters.

### **Economic Affairs**

Tourism and area promotion, local business programs, economic development programs and other business undertakings.

## B2 Sources of income

### B2-1 Rates and annual charges

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Ordinary rates</b>		
Residential	38,171	36,023
Farmland	1,723	1,878
Business	4,631	5,249
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(573)	(570)
<b>Rates levied to ratepayers</b>	<b>43,952</b>	<b>42,580</b>
Pensioner rate subsidies received	310	315
<b>Total ordinary rates</b>	<b>44,262</b>	<b>42,895</b>
<b>Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 &amp; 611)</b>		
Domestic waste management services	15,195	14,326
Stormwater management services	566	557
Sewerage services	8,412	8,278
Waste management services (non-domestic)	1,499	1,464
Section 611 charges	18	19
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(287)	(299)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(415)	(414)
Sullage	2,161	2,105
<b>Annual charges levied</b>	<b>27,149</b>	<b>26,036</b>
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
– Sewerage	38	40
– Domestic waste management	117	125
<b>Total annual charges</b>	<b>27,304</b>	<b>26,201</b>
<b>Total rates and annual charges</b>	<b>71,566</b>	<b>69,096</b>

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

	Timing	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Specific user charges (per s502 - specific 'actual use' charges)</b>			
Sewerage services	2	1,109	1,035
Sullage	2	403	364
<b>Total specific user charges</b>		<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,399</b>
<b>Other user charges and fees</b>			
<b>(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s608)</b>			
Inspection services	2	16	26
Planning and building regulation	2	2,085	2,008
Regulatory/ statutory fees	2	395	219
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	2	275	241
Section 603 certificates	2	99	127
SMF inspection fees	2	218	219
<b>Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory</b>		<b>3,088</b>	<b>2,840</b>
<b>(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s608))</b>			
Cemeteries	2	363	313
Park rents	2	97	86
Restoration charges	2	302	230
Swimming centre	2	255	170
Animal shelter income	2	935	729
Library, museum and gallery income	2	76	43
Waste management facility	2	884	945
Other	2	75	187
<b>Total fees and charges – other</b>		<b>2,987</b>	<b>2,703</b>
<b>Total other user charges and fees</b>		<b>6,075</b>	<b>5,543</b>
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>		<b>7,587</b>	<b>6,942</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees</b>			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		–	–
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		7,587	6,942
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>		<b>7,587</b>	<b>6,942</b>

### Accounting policy

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

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

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 the term of the licence.

## B2-3 Other revenues

	Timing	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
Agricultural income	2	14	17
Diesel rebate		74	110
External income	2	42	39
Fines – other	2	107	97
Fines – parking	2	481	413
GST fuel rebates	2	74	110
Insurance claims recoveries <sup>1</sup>	2	3,225	–
Legal fees recovery – other	2	73	22
Nursery income	2	77	59
Private works printing income	2	6	2
Recycling income (non-domestic)	2	175	155
Sales – general	2	7	9
Other	2	539	335
Vary LEP applications	2	–	44
<b>Total other revenue</b>		<b>4,894</b>	<b>1,412</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue</b>			
Other revenue recognised over time (1)		–	–
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)		4,894	1,412
<b>Total other revenue</b>		<b>4,894</b>	<b>1,412</b>

### 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.

(1) Relating to March 2021 floods

## B2-4 Grants and contributions

		<b>Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000</b>	Operating 2022 Actual \$ '000	<b>Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000</b>	Capital 2022 Actual \$ '000
	Timing				
<b>General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)</b>					
<b>General purpose (untied)</b>					
<b>Current year allocation</b>					
Financial assistance – general component	2	<b>1,617</b>	1,407	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	<b>1,220</b>	928	–	–
<b>Payment in advance - future year allocation</b>					
Financial assistance – general component	2	<b>2,157</b>	2,157	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2	<b>1,435</b>	1,435	–	–
<b>Amount recognised as income during current year</b>					
		<b>6,429</b>	5,927	–	–
<b>Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)</b>					
<b>Cash contributions</b>					
Bushfire prevention		–	6	–	–
Bushfire services	2	<b>790</b>	1,434	–	9
Community care	2	<b>1,731</b>	4,003	–	–
Economic development	2	<b>1,940</b>	393	–	80
Environmental programs	2	<b>51</b>	261	–	9
Floodplain management		<b>36</b>	25	–	–
Hawkesbury Sports Council	2	<b>287</b>	95	–	–
Heritage and cultural	2	<b>10</b>	12	–	–
Library		<b>233</b>	219	–	–
LIRS subsidy	2	<b>14</b>	37	–	–
NSW rural fire services		<b>311</b>	315	<b>257</b>	10
Library – special projects		<b>19</b>	17	–	–
Low Cost Loan Initiative Interest Subsidy		<b>121</b>	107	–	–
Other contributions	2	–	214	–	–
Other councils – joint works/services	2	–	27	–	–
Parks contributions	2	<b>137</b>	6	–	–
Public order and safety	2	<b>112</b>	109	–	–
Recreation and culture	2	<b>1,093</b>	1,351	<b>1,089</b>	1,519
Roads and bridges	2	<b>36,435</b>	11,102	–	–
Street lighting	2	<b>175</b>	172	–	–
Tourism	2	<b>80</b>	75	–	–
Traffic route subsidy	2	<b>10</b>	10	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	2	<b>1,292</b>	3,601	<b>2,495</b>	1,360
Transport (roads to recovery)	2	<b>158</b>	1,028	–	–
<b>Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash</b>					
		<b>45,035</b>	24,619	<b>3,841</b>	2,987

## B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

	Timing	Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000	Operating 2022 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Non-cash contributions</b>					
Bushfire services	2	–	–	1,039	1,495
Roads and bridges	2	–	–	343	–
<b>Total other contributions – non-cash</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,495</b>
<b>Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)</b>		<b>45,035</b>	24,619	<b>5,223</b>	4,482
<b>Total grants and non-developer contributions</b>		<b>51,464</b>	30,546	<b>5,223</b>	4,482
<b>Comprising:</b>					
– Commonwealth funding		6,951	9,398	–	–
– State funding		44,065	20,583	4,161	2,758
– Other funding		448	565	1,062	1,724
		<b>51,464</b>	30,546	<b>5,223</b>	4,482

## B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

## Developer contributions

	Notes	Timing	Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000	Operating 2022 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Developer contributions: (s7.4 &amp; s7.11 - EP&amp;A Act, s64 of the LGA):</b>		G4				
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements		2	10	801	–	–
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	15,684	5,959
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		2	–	–	1,188	712
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		2	–	–	957	256
S 64 – stormwater contributions		2	–	–	441	–
<b>Total developer contributions – cash</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>18,270</b>	<b>6,927</b>
<b>Non-cash contributions</b>						
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements		2	–	–	4,215	9,119
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	–	–	3,796	–
<b>Total developer contributions non-cash</b>			<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,011</b>	<b>9,119</b>
<b>Total developer contributions</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>26,281</b>	<b>16,046</b>
<b>Total contributions</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>26,281</b>	<b>16,046</b>
<b>Total grants and contributions</b>			<b>51,474</b>	<b>31,347</b>	<b>31,504</b>	<b>20,528</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions</b>						
Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)			–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)			51,474	31,347	31,504	20,528
<b>Total grants and contributions</b>			<b>51,474</b>	<b>31,347</b>	<b>31,504</b>	<b>20,528</b>



## 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:

	<b>Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000</b>	Operating 2022 Actual \$ '000	<b>Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000</b>	Capital 2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Unspent grants and contributions</b>				
Unspent funds at 1 July	<b>13,349</b>	7,696	<b>6,216</b>	1,923
<b>Add:</b> Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	<b>15,007</b>	7,441	<b>7</b>	163
<b>Add:</b> Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	<b>845</b>	1,674	<b>7,183</b>	4,182
<b>Less:</b> Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	<b>(7,876)</b>	(3,462)	<b>(55)</b>	(52)
<b>Less:</b> Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	-	-	-	-
<b>Unspent funds at 30 June</b>	<b>21,325</b>	<b>13,349</b>	<b>13,351</b>	<b>6,216</b>
<b>Contributions</b>				
Unspent funds at 1 July	-	-	<b>21,471</b>	19,785
<b>Add:</b> contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	-	-	<b>18,197</b>	7,687
<b>Add:</b> contributions received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	-	-	-	-
<b>Add:</b> contributions recognised as income in the current period obtained in respect of a future rating identified by Council for the purpose of establishing a rate	-	-	-	-
<b>Less:</b> contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	-	-	<b>(12,614)</b>	(6,001)
<b>Unspent contributions at 30 June</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,054</b>	<b>21,471</b>

The majority of unspent grants relates to programs outstanding in relation to bushfire and flood grant funding as a result of delays arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic. Also contributing to the unspent balance is the Western Sydney City Deals Liveability funding, which is for the revitalisation of Windsor, South Windsor and Richmond. Works have commenced and are ongoing.

## B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

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### Accounting policy

#### Grants and contributions - enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

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

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement but include the conducting of events, delivery of community education program, community outreach programs and weed management. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

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

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

#### Capital grants

Capital grants received by Council under an enforceable contract for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control 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.

#### Developer Contributions

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

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 for the contribution plan.

#### Other grants and contributions

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

## B2-5 Interest and investment income

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
<b>Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	<b>396</b>	336
– Cash and investments	<b>2,309</b>	289
<b>Total interest and investment income (losses)</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>Interest and investment income is attributable to:</b>		
<b>Unrestricted investments/financial assets:</b>		
Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	<b>354</b>	299
General Council cash and investments	<b>946</b>	29
<b>Restricted investments/funds – external:</b>		
Development contributions		
– Section 7.11	<b>634</b>	129
- Section 7.12	<b>253</b>	75
– Section 64	<b>82</b>	37
Sewerage fund operations	<b>176</b>	11
Domestic waste management operations	<b>106</b>	14
Stormwater management	<b>154</b>	31
<b>Total interest and investment income</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>625</b>

### Accounting policy

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

## B2-6 Other income

	Notes	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Reversal of impairment losses on receivables</b>			
User charges and fees		–	40
<b>Total reversal of impairment losses on receivables</b>	C1-4	<b>–</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Fair value increment on investment properties</b>			
Fair value increment on investment properties		525	10,966
<b>Total fair value increment on investment properties</b>	C1-7	<b>525</b>	<b>10,966</b>
<b>Rental income</b>			
<b>Investment properties</b>			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		2,053	1,856
Lease income relating to variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate		728	506
<b>Total Investment properties</b>		<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,362</b>
<b>Other lease income</b>			
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		455	418
<b>Total other lease income</b>		<b>455</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>Total rental income</b>	C2-2	<b>3,236</b>	<b>2,780</b>
<b>Fair value increment on investments</b>			
Fair value increment on investments through profit and loss		116	–
<b>Total Fair value increment on investments</b>		<b>116</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total other income</b>		<b>3,877</b>	<b>13,786</b>

## B3 Costs of providing services

### B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
Salaries and wages	<b>26,959</b>	24,836
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	<b>6,244</b>	3,552
Superannuation	<b>3,302</b>	3,053
Workers' compensation insurance	<b>1,563</b>	108
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	<b>87</b>	63
Payroll tax	<b>29</b>	14
Protective clothing	<b>95</b>	79
Other	<b>29</b>	28
<b>Total employee costs</b>	<b>38,308</b>	<b>31,733</b>
Less: capitalised costs	<b>(950)</b>	(236)
<b>Total employee costs expensed</b>	<b>37,358</b>	<b>31,497</b>

#### Accounting policy

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

#### *Retirement benefit obligations*

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

#### *Superannuation plans*

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

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note E3-1 for more information.

## B3-2 Materials and services

	Notes	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
Raw materials and consumables		6,977	6,521
– Cemeteries		96	75
– Community services		267	107
– Ferry operational		503	508
– Informational technology		212	171
– Internal Audit		86	56
– Other contractors		554	377
– Roads, parks and buildings		15,320	14,682
– Waste collection and disposal		9,214	7,003
– Sewer services		8,502	834
Audit Fees and Assurance Services	F2-1	100	122
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	398	377
Advertising		266	225
Bank charges		215	195
Computer software charges		1,593	1,395
Election expenses		–	438
Electricity and heating		874	820
Fire control expenses		97	65
Insurance		1,879	1,543
Office expenses (including computer expenses)		36	36
Postage		187	178
Printing and stationery		122	115
Street lighting		718	643
Telephone and communications		127	144
Valuation fees (rates)		165	156
Travel expenses		11	10
Gas		78	60
Licences and subscriptions		534	260
Other expenses		473	454
Better Waste & Recycling Program		–	34
Sewerage treatment works operations		555	570
Stormwater – environmental		43	40
Water		245	216
Staff Training Costs		278	152
<b>Legal expenses:</b>			
– Legal expenses: planning and development		603	409
– Legal expenses: debt recovery		3	21
– Legal expenses: other		131	116
Variable lease expense relating to usage		50	47
Other		310	161
<b>Total materials and services</b>		<b>51,822</b>	<b>39,336</b>
<b>Total materials and services</b>		<b>51,822</b>	<b>39,336</b>

### Accounting policy

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

### B3-3 Borrowing costs

	Notes	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>(i) Interest bearing liability costs</b>			
Interest on leases		84	98
Interest on loans		1,461	57
<b>Total interest bearing liability costs</b>		<b>1,545</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Total interest bearing liability costs expensed</b>		<b>1,545</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>(ii) Other borrowing costs</b>			
Fair value adjustments on recognition of advances and deferred debtors			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	306	132
<b>Total other borrowing costs</b>		<b>306</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Total borrowing costs expensed</b>		<b>1,851</b>	<b>287</b>

#### 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

	Notes	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000
<b>Depreciation and amortisation</b>			
Plant and equipment		1,986	1,962
Office equipment		217	182
Furniture and fittings		57	52
Land improvements (depreciable)		19	41
<b>Infrastructure:</b>	C1-6		
– Buildings – non-specialised		712	583
– Buildings – specialised		2,966	2,705
– Other structures		189	288
– Roads		9,857	10,527
– Bridges		220	360
– Footpaths		381	383
– Stormwater drainage		2,198	2,192
– Sewerage network		2,945	2,057
– Swimming pools		66	128
– Other open space/recreational assets		1,522	1,393
Right of use assets	C2-1	753	698
<b>Other assets:</b>			
– Library books		250	261
<b>Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:</b>			
– Tip assets	C3-5,C1-6	31	180
Intangible assets	C1-8	122	244
<b>Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs</b>		<b>24,491</b>	<b>24,236</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation costs</b>		<b>24,491</b>	<b>24,236</b>
<b>Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets</b>		<b>24,491</b>	<b>24,236</b>



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

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### Accounting policy

#### Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note C1-6 for IPPE assets and Note C1-8 for intangible assets and Note C2-1 for right of use 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 not tested for impairment since these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

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

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

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

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

	Notes	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Impairment of receivables</b>			
Other		554	–
<b>Total impairment of receivables</b>	C1-4	<b>554</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Fair value decrement on investments</b>			
Fair value decrement on investments through profit and loss		–	845
<b>Total Fair value decrement on investments</b>	C1-2	<b>–</b>	<b>845</b>
<b>Other</b>			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Bushfire fighting fund		1,109	831
– Department of planning levy		90	89
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		181	99
– NSW fire brigade levy		193	169
– Waste S88 EPA contribution		3,815	3,308
– Other contributions/levies		544	437
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		114	104
<b>Total other</b>		<b>6,046</b>	<b>5,037</b>
<b>Total other expenses</b>		<b>6,600</b>	<b>5,882</b>

### 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

	Notes	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment</b>	C1-6		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		563	1,135
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(1,360)	(1,361)
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>(797)</b>	<b>(226)</b>
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure</b>	C1-6		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		75	6
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(3,673)	(219)
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>(3,598)</b>	<b>(213)</b>
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal of term deposits</b>	C1-2		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – term deposits		23,893	18,700
Less: carrying amount of term deposits sold/redeemed/matured		(23,893)	(18,700)
<b>Gain (or loss) on disposal</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets</b>		<b>(4,395)</b>	<b>(439)</b>

#### Accounting policy

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. 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 14 June 2022 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

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

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

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

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----	
<b>Revenues</b>				
<b>Rates and annual charges</b>	70,598	71,566	968	1% <b>F</b>
<b>User charges and fees</b>	7,044	7,587	543	8% <b>F</b>
<b>Other revenues</b>	1,851	4,894	3,043	164% <b>F</b>
Council relieved from insurance claims in relation to the March 2021 flood resulted in this income being higher than projected.				
<b>Operating grants and contributions</b>	10,765	51,474	40,709	378% <b>F</b>
Only known grants and contributions are included in the Original Budget. Additional grants and contributions were received, predominantly relating to flood recovery. Also impacting this line is the 100% prepayment of the Financial Assistant Grant for 2023/2024.				
<b>Capital grants and contributions</b>	11,935	31,504	19,569	164% <b>F</b>
Only known grants and contributions are included in the Original Budget. Additional grants and contributions were received predominantly in relation to flood recovery. Non-cash dedications in relation to development infrastructure are difficult to predict and were higher than forecasted.				
<b>Interest and investment revenue</b>	1,058	2,705	1,647	156% <b>F</b>
Due to higher cash balances than projected and the substantial improvement in interest rates applicable to investments, interest income in relation to Council's investment portfolio was greater than projected.				
<b>Other income</b>	3,106	3,877	771	25% <b>F</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
<b>Employee benefits and on-costs</b>	34,807	37,358	(2,551)	(7)% <b>U</b>
<b>Materials and services</b>	30,440	51,822	(21,382)	(70)% <b>U</b>
Expenditure was significantly higher than projected due to unbudgeted grant expenditure, particularly in relation to the Regional and Local Roads Repair Program. Also contributing was unbudgeted expenditure in relation to the recovery associated with the March/April 2022 and June 2022 flood events, including the operating expenditure incurred to provide continued sewer services despite the failure of Rising Main C.				
<b>Borrowing costs</b>	522	1,851	(1,329)	(255)% <b>U</b>
Borrowing costs were higher than projected due to the need to draw down several years of Infrastructure Borrowings Program loans as a result of cash flow requirement due to expenditure relating to flood recovery. A major contributor to this is the need to draw down a Sewer Loan to reinstate Rising Main C and continue to service the areas impacted by this infrastructure failure.				
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets</b>	22,570	24,491	(1,921)	(9)% <b>U</b>

**B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)**

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----	
<b>Other expenses</b>	5,197	6,600	(1,403)	(27)% <b>U</b>
Adjustments required for Bad and Doubtful Debts and increased Section 88 Fees resulted in this expenditure exceeding the Original Budget.				
<b>Net losses from disposal of assets</b>	-	4,395	(4,395)	∞ <b>U</b>
Due to uncertainties in the ability to be able to forecast the level of asset disposal associated both with sale of assets and renewal / replacement assets, Council does not budget for this expenditure or income.				
<b>Statement of cash flows</b>				
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	31,575	54,146	22,571	71% <b>F</b>
Cash flows received from grants and contributions predominantly due to flood recovery was higher than projected in the Original Budget.				
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	(38,255)	(102,816)	(64,561)	169% <b>U</b>
Council does not budget for the acquisition or disposal of investments. The timing of cashflow expenditure in relation to Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment differed to the Original Budget.				
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	3,413	45,479	42,066	1,233% <b>F</b>
The Original Budget included a lower level of loan draw-downs, which due to lower than projected cash flow and the failure of Rising Main C, required loan funding.				

## C Financial position

### C1 Assets we manage

#### C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
<b>Cash assets</b>		
Cash on hand and at bank	1,354	1,945
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	16,784	19,384
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>18,138</b>	<b>21,329</b>

#### Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	18,138	21,329
<b>Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>18,138</b>	<b>21,329</b>

#### 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

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>	2022	2022
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Non-current</b>	Current	Non-current
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Actual	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000	\$ '000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss</b>				
Unlisted equity securities (Civic Risk Mutual)	–	<b>3,018</b>	–	2,902
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,902</b>
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>				
Long term deposits	<b>82,000</b>	–	59,500	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total financial investments</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>2,902</b>

### 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.

### Amortised cost

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position. Term deposits with an initial term of more than 3 months are classified as investments rather than cash and cash equivalents.

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

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

### Financial assets through profit or loss

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

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>103,156</b>	83,731
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions</b>	<b>38,937</b>	37,116
<b>External restrictions</b>		
<b>External restrictions – included in liabilities</b>		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Specific purpose unexpended loans – sewer	8,844	–
Specific purpose unexpended loans – LCLI	13,197	13,709
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	8,028	5,856
<b>External restrictions – included in liabilities</b>	<b>30,069</b>	19,565
<b>External restrictions – other</b>		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Developer contributions – general	23,054	18,316
Developer contributions – sewer fund	4,000	3,155
Specific purpose unexpended contributions	700	1,182
Sewer fund	2,130	758
Domestic waste management	1,873	1,127
Stormwater management	2,393	2,512
<b>External restrictions – other</b>	<b>34,150</b>	27,050

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.



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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
<b>(b) Internal allocations</b>		
<b>Internal allocations</b>		
At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:		
Employees leave entitlement	1,236	1,236
Contingency	1,211	906
Election	403	253
Resilience and Emergency Response	455	–
Information technology	360	286
Infrastructure projects <sup>1</sup>	13,366	3,878
Legal	200	200
Property	1,252	594
Tip remediation and sullage	1,460	852
Unspent work reserve	7,853	8,193
Workers compensation	803	500
Other <sup>2</sup>	3,034	342
<b>Total internal allocations</b>	<b>31,633</b>	<b>17,240</b>

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

(1) Increase relates to adjustments in relation to timing of delivery of projects

(2) Increase relates to unspent insurance claim relating to March 21 Flood

## C1-4 Receivables

	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Rates and annual charges	8,315	–	6,287	–
Interest and extra charges	469	–	364	–
User charges and fees	2,200	–	2,126	–
Private works	82	–	10	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	787	–	207	–
Government grants and subsidies	27,093	–	17,319	–
Net GST receivable	719	–	732	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,665</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>27,045</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Less: provision for impairment</b>				
User charges and fees	(1,197)	–	(652)	–
<b>Total provision for impairment – receivables</b>	<b>(1,197)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(652)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total net receivables</b>	<b>38,468</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26,393</b>	<b>–</b>

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Movement in provision for impairment of receivables</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	652	886
+ new provisions recognised during the year	545	(234)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>652</b>

## C1-4 Receivables (continued)

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### 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, or where the expected costs of recovery exceed the amount to be collected.

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

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>	2022	2022
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Non-current</b>	Current	Non-current
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Actual	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000	\$ '000
<b>(i) Inventories at cost</b>				
Stores and materials	436	–	324	–
<b>Total inventories at cost</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>–</b>

### (b) Current inventories not anticipated to be settled within the next 12 months

The following inventories and other assets, even though classified as current are not expected to be recovered in the next 12 months;

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
Other	184	136
	<b>184</b>	<b>136</b>

### 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 2022			Asset movements during the reporting period							At 30 June 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals <sup>1</sup>	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation & impairments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Capital work in progress	36,516	–	36,516	10,069	11,618	–	–	(12,446)	–	–	45,757	–	45,757
Plant and equipment	31,743	(12,199)	19,544	2,591	181	(1,360)	(1,986)	–	–	–	31,758	(12,787)	18,971
Office equipment	3,377	(2,749)	628	1	42	–	(217)	–	–	–	3,420	(2,966)	454
Furniture and fittings	2,242	(1,854)	388	2	–	–	(57)	–	–	–	2,245	(1,912)	333
<b>Land:</b>													
– Operational land	100,813	–	100,813	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,784	106,597	–	106,597
– Community land	106,117	–	106,117	–	14,030	–	–	–	–	46,509	166,656	–	166,656
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	19,330	–	19,330	–	28	–	–	–	–	825	20,183	–	20,183
Land improvements – non-depreciable	1,093	–	1,093	330	–	–	–	–	(3)	–	1,420	–	1,420
Land improvements – depreciable	1,320	(130)	1,190	–	5,522	–	(19)	–	(22)	–	6,842	(171)	6,671
<b>Infrastructure:</b>													
– Buildings – non-specialised	37,597	(19,116)	18,481	349	169	–	(712)	2,731	(3,325)	(1,660)	34,587	(18,555)	16,032
– Buildings – specialised	151,970	(63,331)	88,639	477	159	–	(2,966)	1,284	–	13,343	170,019	(69,084)	100,935
– Other structures	10,040	(3,099)	6,941	–	263	–	(189)	12	3	–	10,318	(3,290)	7,028
– Roads	914,230	(271,965)	642,265	7,332	14,837	(3,566)	(9,857)	3,313	10,627	40,727	997,588	(291,909)	705,679
– Bridges	45,166	(12,123)	33,043	2,222	–	–	(220)	473	(10,600)	2,011	50,902	(23,973)	26,929
– Footpaths	22,389	(8,782)	13,607	14	1,838	(62)	(381)	89	(5)	(1,603)	25,173	(11,675)	13,498
– Stormwater drainage	215,075	(48,213)	166,862	–	3,664	–	(2,198)	28	–	5,593	234,587	(60,639)	173,948
– Sewerage network	195,388	(53,882)	141,506	2,812	10,577	(45)	(2,945)	4,307	–	12,206	231,704	(63,285)	168,419
– Swimming pools	5,608	(2,346)	3,262	–	–	–	(66)	–	–	–	5,608	(2,411)	3,197
– Other open space/recreational assets	34,068	(10,379)	23,689	283	694	–	(1,522)	209	–	–	35,255	(11,901)	23,354
<b>Other assets:</b>													
– Heritage collections	1,036	–	1,036	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,036	–	1,036
– Library books	3,161	(2,403)	758	–	260	–	(250)	–	–	–	3,170	(2,402)	768
<b>Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):</b>													
– Tip assets	9,141	(1,640)	7,501	–	–	–	(31)	–	–	–	9,141	(1,670)	7,471
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,947,420</b>	<b>(514,211)</b>	<b>1,433,209</b>	<b>26,482</b>	<b>63,882</b>	<b>(5,033)</b>	<b>(23,616)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3,325)</b>	<b>123,735</b>	<b>2,193,966</b>	<b>(578,630)</b>	<b>1,615,336</b>

(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)

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation & impairments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
<b>By aggregated asset class</b>	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Capital work in progress	10,649	–	10,649	19,277	11,147	–	–	(4,557)	–	–	36,516	–	36,516
Plant and equipment	29,838	(11,217)	18,621	51	4,182	(1,361)	(1,962)	13	–	–	31,743	(12,199)	19,544
Office equipment	3,149	(2,571)	578	104	128	–	(182)	–	–	–	3,377	(2,749)	628
Furniture and fittings	2,083	(1,802)	281	140	15	–	(52)	4	–	–	2,242	(1,854)	388
<b>Land:</b>													
– Operational land	97,113	–	97,113	–	–	–	–	–	3,700	–	100,813	–	100,813
– Community land	106,117	–	106,117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106,117	–	106,117
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	19,304	–	19,304	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	19,330	–	19,330
Land improvements – non-depreciable	1,393	–	1,393	–	–	–	–	357	–	(657)	1,093	–	1,093
Land improvements – depreciable	5,997	(4,412)	1,585	–	–	–	(41)	24	–	(378)	1,320	(130)	1,190
<b>Infrastructure:</b>													
– Buildings – non-specialised	28,590	(15,030)	13,560	303	2	(3)	(583)	36	4,452	714	37,597	(19,116)	18,481
– Buildings – specialised	141,337	(57,630)	83,707	968	345	(119)	(2,705)	1,911	–	4,532	151,970	(63,331)	88,639
– Other structures	13,795	(7,364)	6,431	11	–	–	(288)	47	–	740	10,040	(3,099)	6,941
– Roads	909,504	(186,892)	722,612	8,272	8,325	–	(10,527)	967	–	(87,384)	914,230	(271,965)	642,265
– Bridges	35,407	(6,656)	28,751	–	–	–	(360)	–	–	4,652	45,166	(12,123)	33,043
– Footpaths	22,083	(6,007)	16,076	39	1,241	–	(383)	–	–	(3,366)	22,389	(8,782)	13,607
– Stormwater drainage	212,127	(27,942)	184,185	366	4,038	–	(2,192)	10	–	(19,545)	215,075	(48,213)	166,862
– Sewerage network	186,141	(49,054)	137,087	442	–	(82)	(2,057)	467	–	5,649	195,388	(53,882)	141,506
– Swimming pools	5,297	(3,104)	2,193	45	–	–	(128)	45	–	1,107	5,608	(2,346)	3,262
– Other open space/recreational assets	37,027	(19,272)	17,755	172	13	(15)	(1,393)	650	–	6,507	34,068	(10,379)	23,689
<b>Other assets:</b>													
– Heritage collections	1,026	–	1,026	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1,036	–	1,036
– Library books	3,142	(2,374)	768	–	248	3	(261)	–	–	–	3,161	(2,403)	758
<b>Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):</b>													
– Tip assets	9,141	(1,460)	7,681	–	–	–	(180)	–	–	–	9,141	(1,640)	7,501
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,880,260</b>	<b>(402,787)</b>	<b>1,477,473</b>	<b>30,190</b>	<b>29,694</b>	<b>(1,577)</b>	<b>(23,294)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>(87,429)</b>	<b>1,947,420</b>	<b>(514,211)</b>	<b>1,433,209</b>

(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.

Water and sewerage network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Industry (DoI) – Water.

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.

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are acquired by Council for nil or nominal consideration, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

Land is not depreciated. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. 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:

<b>Plant and equipment</b>	Years	<b>Other equipment</b>	Years
Office equipment	5 to 35	Playground equipment	12 to 60
Office furniture	5 to 25	Benches, seats etc.	22 to 60
Computer equipment	4		
Vehicles	5 to 12	<b>Buildings</b>	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 35	Buildings: masonry	50 to 100
Other plant and equipment	2 to 25	Buildings: other	20 to 50
<b>Water and sewer assets</b>		<b>Stormwater assets</b>	
Dams and reservoirs	100 to 200	Drains	80 to 100
Bores	20 to 40	Culverts	100
Reticulation pipes	100 to 110	Flood control structures	60 to 100
Pumps and telemetry	20 to 50		
<b>Transportation assets</b>		<b>Other infrastructure assets</b>	
Sealed roads: surface	15-100	Bulk earthworks	20-200
Sealed roads: structure	100-200	Swimming pools	10-120
Unsealed roads	25-200	Other open space/recreational assets	3-150
Bridge: concrete	100 to 200	Other infrastructure	5 to 200
Bridge: other	80 to 200		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	20 to 120		

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 amounts. These are included in the Income Statement.

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

### 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.

### Rural Fire Service assets

Under Section 119 of the *Rural Fire Services Act 1997 (NSW)*, "all firefighting equipment purchased or constructed wholly or from money to the credit of the Fund is to be vested in the council of the area for or on behalf of which the firefighting equipment has been purchased or constructed".

These Rural Fire Service assets are recognised as assets of the Council in these financial statements.

## Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – current year impairments

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
(iii) Impairment losses recognised direct to equity (ARR):		
– Impact of March 2021 and March 2022 Flood Events	15,531	27,227
<b>Total impairment losses</b>	<b>15,531</b>	<b>27,227</b>
<b>Impairment of assets – direct to equity (ARR)</b>	<b>15,531</b>	<b>27,227</b>



## C1-7 Investment properties

	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000
<b>Owned investment property</b>		
Investment property on hand at fair value	46,937	42,967
<b>Total owned investment property</b>	<b>46,937</b>	<b>42,967</b>
<b>Owned investment property</b>		
<b>At fair value</b>		
Opening balance at 1 July	42,967	39,826
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	96	327
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	525	10,966
Other movements	3,349	(8,152)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>46,937</b>	<b>42,967</b>

### Accounting policy

Investment property, principally comprising freehold office buildings, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Council. Changes in fair values are recorded in the Income Statement as part of other income.

## C1-8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are as follows:

	<b>2023</b> <b>Actual</b> <b>\$ '000</b>	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Software</b>		
<b>Opening values at 1 July</b>		
Gross book value	3,967	4,125
Accumulated amortisation	(3,845)	(3,800)
<b>Net book value – opening balance</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Movements for the year</b>		
Purchases	186	41
Amortisation charges	(122)	(244)
<b>Closing values at 30 June</b>		
Gross book value	4,153	3,967
Accumulated amortisation	(3,967)	(3,845)
<b>Total software – net book value</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Total intangible assets – net book value</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>122</b>

### Accounting policy

#### IT development and software

Software development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase (including external direct costs of materials and services, direct payroll, and payroll-related costs of employees' time spent on the project) and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility, and where the Council has an intention and ability to use the asset. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over periods generally ranging from three to five years.

## C2 Leasing activities

### C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over a range of assets relating to land for the Waste Management Facility and IT equipment. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

#### Terms and conditions of leases

##### Land

Council leases land for the Waste Management Facility; the lease payments are fixed during the lease term for the period of 10 years.

##### Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally for low value assets, except for significant items such as photocopiers. The leases are for between 3 and 5 years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed, however some of the leases include variable payments based on usage.

#### (a) Right of use assets

	Plant & Equipment Actual \$ '000	Land Usage Actual \$ '000	Total Actual \$ '000
<b>2023</b>			
Opening balance at 1 July	773	1,304	2,077
Additions to right-of-use assets	487	–	487
Depreciation charge	(567)	(186)	(753)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,811</b>
<b>2022</b>			
Opening balance at 1 July	1,078	1,491	2,569
Additions to right-of-use assets	206	–	206
Depreciation charge	(511)	(187)	(698)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>2,077</b>

#### (b) Lease liabilities

	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Lease liabilities	544	1,633	766	1,607
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,607</b>

## C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

### (c) (i) The maturity analysis

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

	< 1 year Actual \$ '000	1 – 5 years Actual \$ '000	> 5 years Actual \$ '000	Total Actual \$ '000	Total per Statement of Financial Position Actual \$ '000
<b>2023</b>					
Cash flows	674	1,253	250	2,177	2,177
<b>2022</b>					
Cash flows	690	1,293	509	2,492	2,373

### (ii) Lease liabilities relating to restricted assets

	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-current Actual \$ '000
<b>Internally restricted assets</b>				
Waste Management Facility	169	1,207	143	1,400
<b>Lease liabilities relating to internally restricted assets</b>	169	1,207	143	1,400
<b>Total lease liabilities relating to restricted assets</b>	169	1,207	143	1,400
<b>Total lease liabilities relating to unrestricted assets</b>	375	426	623	207
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,607</b>

### (d) Income Statement

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

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
Interest on lease liabilities	84	98
Variable lease payments based on usage not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	50	47
Depreciation of right of use assets	753	698
	<b>887</b>	<b>843</b>

### (e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	(637)	(712)
	<b>(637)</b>	<b>(712)</b>

## C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

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

Council has a number of leases at significantly below market for land and buildings which are used for:

- community facilities
- community services
- childcare centres
- Australian Pioneer Village

The leases are generally between 3 and 20 years and require payments of a maximum amount of \$1,000 per year. The use of the right-to-use asset is restricted by the lessors to specified community services which Council endorses, these services are detailed in the leases.

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

#### 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. The right-of-use is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

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

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

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

#### **Exceptions to lease accounting**

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

#### **Leases at significantly below market value / concessionary leases**

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

## C2-2 Council as a lessor

### Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties and /or plant and equipment; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included as investment property (refer note 12) and/or IPP&E (refer in this note part (v) below) in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000

#### (i) Assets held as investment property

Investment property operating leases relate to a range of shops, offices and rental accommodation.

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

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	<b>2,053</b>	1,856
Lease income relating to variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate	<b>728</b>	506
<b>Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets</b>	<b>2,781</b>	2,362

#### Operating lease expenses

Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	<b>(837)</b>	(982)
Direct operating expenses that did not generate rental income	<b>(620)</b>	(386)

#### Repairs and maintenance: investment property

#### (ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment

Council provides operating leases on a range vehicles for use for both business and private use.

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	<b>455</b>	418
<b>Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets</b>	<b>455</b>	418

#### Other leased assets expenses

Other	<b>(525)</b>	(417)
<b>Total expenses relating to other leases assets</b>	<b>(525)</b>	(417)

#### Reconciliation of IPPE assets leased out as operating leases

	<b>Plant &amp; Equipment 2023 Actual \$ '000</b>	Plant & Equipment 2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July</b>	<b>2,563</b>	2,311
Additions new assets	<b>493</b>	1,252
Carrying value of disposals	<b>(242)</b>	(645)
Depreciation expense	<b>(357)</b>	(355)
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>2,457</b>	2,563

	<b>2023 Actual \$ '000</b>	2022 Actual \$ '000
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## C2-2 Council as a lessor (continued)

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
<b>(iii) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for all operating leases:</b>		
Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:		
< 1 year	<b>1,050</b>	1,022
1–2 years	<b>951</b>	822
2–3 years	<b>675</b>	757
3–4 years	<b>267</b>	613
4–5 years	<b>125</b>	400
> 5 years	<b>–</b>	520
<b>Total undiscounted lease payments to be received</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>4,134</b>

### 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

	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000	2022 Current \$ '000	2022 Non-current \$ '000
Goods and services – operating expenditure	4,662	–	6,526	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	7,968	–	7,643	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Other expenditure accruals	1,689	–	1,697	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	6,231	–	4,606	–
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>20,550</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20,472</b>	<b>–</b>

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

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
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	2,063	1,228
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>1,228</b>

#### 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.

The financial liabilities of the Council comprise trade payables, bank and other loans.

#### 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

		2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-current Actual \$ '000
	Notes				
<b>Grants and contributions received in advance:</b>					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	7,183	-	24	3,930
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	845	-	1,674	-
<b>Total grants received in advance</b>		<b>8,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>3,930</b>
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>		<b>8,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>3,930</b>

### Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct community assets. 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

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Grants and contributions received in advance:</b>		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	890	63
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	1,276	1,544
<b>Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,607</b>

### Significant changes in contract liabilities

There was significant funds received in advance in relation to grants aimed to stimulate economic recovery and works associated with communities impacted by the March 2022 and July 2022 Flood Events.

### Accounting policy

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

## C3-3 Borrowings

	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Loan – Vineyard Precinct Low Cost Loan	1,768	12,149	1,728	13,917
Loan - Reconstruction of Sewer Rising Main C	1,386	30,542	–	–
Loan – LIRS	–	–	678	–
Infrastructure Borrowings Program	739	15,901	–	–
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>58,592</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>13,917</b>

### Borrowings relating to restricted assets

	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-current Actual \$ '000
<b>Externally restricted assets</b>				
Sewer	1,386	30,542	–	–
Borrowings relating to externally restricted assets	1,386	30,542	–	–
<b>Total borrowings relating to restricted assets</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>30,542</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total borrowings relating to unrestricted assets</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>28,050</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>13,917</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>58,592</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>13,917</b>

### (a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2022		Non-cash movements				2023
	Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	Acquisition \$ '000	Fair value changes \$ '000	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy \$ '000	Other non-cash movement \$ '000	Closing balance \$ '000
Loan – sewer	–	(552)	32,500	–	–	–	31,928
Loan – LIRS	678	(678)	–	–	–	–	–
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	2,373	(196)	–	–	–	–	2,177
Loan - Vineyard Low Cost Loan	15,645	(1,728)	–	–	–	–	13,917
Loan - Infrastructure Borrowings Program	–	(360)	17,000	–	–	–	16,640
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>18,696</b>	<b>(3,514)</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>64,662</b>

	2021		Non-cash movements				2022
	Opening Balance \$ '000	Repayments \$ '000	Acquisition \$ '000	Interest \$ '000	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy \$ '000	Other non-cash movement \$ '000	Closing balance \$ '000
Loan – LIRS	1,306	(628)	–	–	–	–	678
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	2,800	(427)	–	–	–	–	2,373
Other	–	(855)	16,500	–	–	–	15,645
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>(1,910)</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>18,696</b>

### C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

#### (b) Financing arrangements

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Total facilities</b>		
Bank overdraft facilities <sup>1</sup>	800	800
Credit cards/purchase cards	500	500
<b>Total financing arrangements</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Undrawn facilities</b>		
– Bank overdraft facilities	800	800
– Credit cards/purchase cards	500	500
- Contingent liabilities facility	1,806	972
<b>Total undrawn financing arrangements</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>2,272</b>

#### Additional financing arrangements information

##### Breaches and defaults

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

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

##### Accounting policy

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

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

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

## C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>	2022	2022
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Non-current</b>	Current	Non-current
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Actual	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000	\$ '000
Annual leave	3,279	–	3,286	–
Sick leave	186	–	470	–
Long service leave	6,139	1,080	5,598	770
Leave in lieu	766	–	813	–
<b>Total employee benefit provisions</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>10,167</b>	<b>770</b>

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	5,911	5,689
	<b>5,911</b>	<b>5,689</b>

### 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.

## C3-5 Provisions

	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Current Actual \$ '000	2022 Non-Current Actual \$ '000
<b>Other provisions</b>				
Self insurance – workers compensation	751	1,055	231	493
<b>Sub-total – other provisions</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Asset remediation/restoration:</b>				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	2,883	9,227	8,842	6,598
<b>Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>9,227</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>6,598</b>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>10,282</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>7,091</b>

## Description of and movements in provisions

	Other provisions		
	Self insurance \$ '000	Asset remediation \$ '000	Total \$ '000
<b>2023</b>			
At beginning of year	724	15,440	16,164
Unwinding of discount	–	306	306
Additional provisions	1,082	–	1,082
Amounts used (payments)	–	(2,530)	(2,530)
Remeasurement effects	–	(1,106)	(1,106)
Total other provisions at end of year	<b>1,806</b>	<b>12,110</b>	<b>13,916</b>
<b>2022</b>			
At beginning of year	973	7,794	8,767
Unwinding of discount	–	132	132
Remeasurement effects	(249)	7,514	7,265
Total other provisions at end of year	<b>724</b>	<b>15,440</b>	<b>16,164</b>

## Nature and purpose of provisions

### Asset remediation

Council has a legal/public obligation to make, restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the council tip sites.

### Self-insurance

To recognise liabilities for outstanding claims (uninsured losses) arising from Council's decision to undertake self-insurance for certain risks faced.

### Accounting policy

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

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

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

### Asset remediation – tips and quarries

Close-down and restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. Estimated close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the development or during the operation phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs. Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include

## C3-5 Provisions (continued)

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any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments, e.g. updated cost estimates and revisions to the estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

The ultimate cost of environmental remediation is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, or experience at other locations. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in quarry reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for close down and restoration and environmental clean-up, which would affect future financial results.

Other movements in the provisions for close-down and restoration costs, including those resulting from new disturbance, updated cost estimates, changes to the estimated lives of operations, and revisions to discount rates, are capitalised within infrastructure, property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

### **Self-insurance**

Council has decided to self-insure for various risks, including public liability, workers compensation and professional indemnity. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims. Council also maintains cash and investments to meet expected future claims; refer to Note C1-3.

## C4 Reserves

### C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

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#### **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 Results by fund

General fund refers to all Council activities other than sewer. All amounts disclosed in this note are gross i.e. inclusive of internal charges and recoveries made between the funds. Assets and liabilities shown in the sewer column are restricted for use for these activities.

#### D1-1 Income Statement by fund

	<b>General 2023 \$ '000</b>	<b>Sewer 2023 \$ '000</b>
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>		
Rates and annual charges	63,514	8,052
User charges and fees	6,444	1,143
Interest and investment revenue	2,529	176
Other revenues	4,679	215
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	51,474	–
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	30,547	957
Other income	3,877	–
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>163,064</b>	<b>10,543</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>		
Employee benefits and on-costs	35,712	1,646
Materials and services	39,687	12,135
Borrowing costs	1,048	803
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	21,348	3,143
Other expenses	6,476	124
Net losses from the disposal of assets	4,362	33
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>108,633</b>	<b>17,884</b>
<b>Operating result from continuing operations</b>	<b>54,431</b>	<b>(7,341)</b>
<b>Net operating result for the year</b>	<b>54,431</b>	<b>(7,341)</b>
<b>Net operating result attributable to each council fund</b>	<b>54,431</b>	<b>(7,341)</b>
<b>Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes</b>	<b>23,884</b>	<b>(8,298)</b>



## D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

	<b>General 2023 \$ '000</b>	<b>Sewer 2023 \$ '000</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	17,348	790
Investments	67,816	14,184
Receivables	37,338	1,130
Inventories	436	–
Other	1,270	–
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>124,208</b>	<b>16,104</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments	3,018	–
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,441,623	173,713
Investment property	46,937	–
Intangible assets	186	–
Right of use assets	1,811	–
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,493,575</b>	<b>173,713</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,617,783</b>	<b>189,817</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	17,138	3,412
Contract liabilities	8,028	–
Lease liabilities	544	–
Borrowings	2,507	1,386
Employee benefit provision	9,852	518
Provisions	3,634	–
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>41,703</b>	<b>5,316</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities	1,633	–
Borrowings	28,050	30,542
Employee benefit provision	1,047	33
Provisions	10,282	–
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>41,012</b>	<b>30,575</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>82,715</b>	<b>35,891</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,535,068</b>	<b>153,926</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated surplus	538,857	32,813
Revaluation reserves	996,211	121,113
<b>Council equity interest</b>	<b>1,535,068</b>	<b>153,926</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,535,068</b>	<b>153,926</b>

## D2 Interests in other entities

### D2-1 Subsidiaries

Council's consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with AASB 10 and the accounting policy described below.

Name of Operation/Entity	Principal activity
<b>Hawkesbury Sports Council</b>	Sports & Sporting Recreation 2 Stewart Street, SOUTH WINDSOR NSW 2756

Interests in Subsidiary	Principal place of business	Ownership 2023	Ownership 2022	Voting rights 2023	Voting rights 2022
Council's interest in Subsidiary		<b>100%</b>	100%	<b>10%</b>	10%
Non-controlling interest in Subsidiary		<b>0%</b>	0%	<b>90%</b>	90%

#### The nature and extent of significant restrictions relating to the Subsidiary

As HSC is a subsidiary of Council, there are no significant restrictions relating to Cash & Investments of Other Assets.

#### The nature of risks associated with Council's interests in the Subsidiary

Council has delegated the responsibility of the management of sporting facilities and associated auspiced Council funded services to the Hawkesbury Sports Council (HSC). The HSC is an incorporated association that operates autonomously via the entity's constitution. Council contributions, both financial and in-kind, support in the form of land and facilities to ensure adequate provision of sports services and facilities to the community.

As the function of HSC is to perform the functions and services delegated by Council, any financial loss incurred by HSC is borne by Council and recognised in the consolidated Financial Statements. As a mechanism to reduce the risk of financial losses and ensure that decisions made by HSC align with Council's operational and strategic objectives, Council representatives, being the Manager of Parks & Recreation and a nominated Councillor, are invited to attend each meeting. As assets used by HSC are owned by Council, adequate insurance cover is included in Council's insurance policy portfolio to mitigate risks associated with loss or damage.

During 2022/2023, Council contributed \$875K for the operation of HSC and \$322K for capital improvements of facilities. Council currently intends to continue providing operational and capital financial contributions to HSC.

#### Other disclosures

Although Council has limited voting powers on the HSC executive, the existence of this entity is contingent on Council continuing to provide facilities, financial contributions and delegation for the management of its sporting facilities.

## D2-1 Subsidiaries (continued)

## Summarised financial information for the Subsidiary

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Summarised statement of comprehensive income</b>		
Revenue	1,461	1,080
Expenses	(1,355)	(946)
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>106</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Summarised statement of financial position</b>		
Current assets	1,427	1,101
Non-current assets	142	170
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,271</b>
Current liabilities	178	189
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Net assets <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,082</b>

**Accounting policy for subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Council has control. Control is established when the Council is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial position and performance of controlled entities from the date on which control is obtained until the date that control is lost. Intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities in the consolidated entity have been eliminated in full for the purpose of these financial statements. Appropriate adjustments have been made to a controlled entity's financial position, performance and cash flows where the accounting policies used by that entity were different from those adopted by the consolidated entity. All controlled entities have a June financial year end.

## D2-2 Unconsolidated structured entities

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Council did not consolidate the following structured entities:

### **Hawkesbury River County Council**

A statutory body responsible for the management of priority weeds, covering the Hawkesbury, Penrith, Hills and Blacktown LGAs. HRCC earned \$1.2M of revenue and expended \$1.3M in 2022/2023 and holds \$2.9M of equity as at 30 June 2023.

### **Nature of risks relating to the Unconsolidated Structured Entity**

Council contributed \$217,753 to HRCC in 2022/2023, which represented 33% of total revenue. The revenue is sourced by constituent Councils representing 53% of total income.

The HRCC operates within the boundaries of available revenue and therefore is deemed to be low risk. Council's involvement is limited to the contributions paid annually and is represented at board meetings by two Councillors.

### **Current intention to provide financial support**

Council currently intends to continue providing financial contributions to HRCC.

### **Western Sydney Organisation of Councils (WSROC)**

A regional body established to co-ordinate lobbying for Western Sydney, representing 10 councils, including HCC. Additionally, WSROC provides resource-sharing opportunities and joint project management co-ordination.

### **Nature of risks relating to the Unconsolidated Structured Entity**

Council contributed \$95,000 to WSROC in 2022/2023. Council also participates in joint projects and programs when they arise, if they present a sound investment opportunity to council, but is not required to participate.

WSROC operates within the boundaries of contributions received from member Councils and therefore is deemed to be low risk. Council involvement is limited to the membership paid annually and is represented on the board by two Councillors.

### **Current intention to provide financial support**

Council is currently reviewing its continued membership of WSROC.

## 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.

The fair value of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

	Carrying value 2023 \$ '000	Carrying value 2022 \$ '000	Fair value 2023 \$ '000	Fair value 2022 \$ '000
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#### Financial assets

Other financial assets	3,018	2,902	3,018	2,902
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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 measure at amortised cost 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) **at fair value through other comprehensive income** – 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 Council's independent advisor.

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

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

### (a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
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	<b>1,032</b>	837
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
– Equity / Income Statement	<b>302</b>	290

### (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.

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, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required.

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.

	overdue rates and annual charges			Total \$ '000
	Not yet overdue \$ '000	< 5 years \$ '000	≥ 5 years \$ '000	
<b>2023</b>				
Gross carrying amount	–	7,683	632	8,315
2022				
Gross carrying amount	–	5,685	602	6,287

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

### Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

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

The loss allowance provision as at 30 June 2021 is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

	Not yet overdue \$ '000	0 - 30 days \$ '000	Overdue debts			Total \$ '000
			31 - 60 days \$ '000	61 - 90 days \$ '000	> 91 days \$ '000	
<b>2023</b>						
Gross carrying amount	27,386	395	2,429	176	964	31,350
Expected loss rate (%)	1.25%	10.00%	15.00%	50.00%	75.00%	4.97%
<b>ECL provision</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,557</b>
<b>2022</b>						
Gross carrying amount	6,913	110	93	32	705	7,853
Expected loss rate (%)	1.25%	10.00%	15.00%	50.00%	75.00%	8.35%
<b>ECL provision</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>652</b>

## 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.

	Weighted average interest rate %	Subject to no maturity \$ '000	payable in:			Total cash outflows \$ '000	Actual carrying values \$ '000
			≤ 1 Year \$ '000	1 - 5 Years \$ '000	> 5 Years \$ '000		
<b>2023</b>							
Payables	0.00%	6,231	14,319	–	–	20,550	20,550
Borrowings	4.35%	–	3,893	41,328	17,265	62,486	62,485
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>6,231</b>	<b>18,212</b>	<b>41,328</b>	<b>17,265</b>	<b>83,036</b>	<b>83,035</b>
<b>2022</b>							
Payables	0.00%	4,606	15,866	–	–	20,472	20,472
Borrowings	1.82%	–	2,406	3,963	9,954	16,323	16,323
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>4,606</b>	<b>18,272</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>9,954</b>	<b>36,795</b>	<b>36,795</b>



## 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
- Investment property

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).

\$ '000	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy					
		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>							
<b>Investment property</b> C1-7							
Investment Properties		46,937	42,967	–	–	46,937	42,967
<b>Total investment property</b>		<b>46,937</b>	<b>42,967</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46,937</b>	<b>42,967</b>
<b>Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b> C1-6							
Operational Land		106,597	100,813	–	–	106,597	100,813
Community Land		–	–	166,656	106,117	166,656	106,117
Land under road		–	–	20,183	19,330	20,183	19,330
Land Improvements – non depreciable		–	–	1,420	1,093	1,420	1,093
Land Improvements – depreciable		–	–	6,671	1,190	6,671	1,190
Buildings – Non Specialised		–	–	16,032	18,481	16,032	18,481
Buildings – Specialised		–	–	100,935	88,639	100,935	88,639
Other Structure		–	–	7,028	6,941	7,028	6,941
Road, Bridges, Footpaths		–	–	746,106	688,915	746,106	688,915
Stormwater Drainage		–	–	173,948	166,862	173,948	166,862
Swimming Pools		–	–	3,197	3,262	3,197	3,262
Sewer Network		–	–	168,419	141,506	168,419	141,506
Other Open Space		–	–	23,354	23,689	23,354	23,689
Library books, Heritage & Tip		–	–	74,790	66,371	74,790	66,371
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>106,597</b>	<b>100,813</b>	<b>1,508,739</b>	<b>1,332,396</b>	<b>1,615,336</b>	<b>1,433,209</b>

### 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:

## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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### Financial assets

The Council's financial assets relate to investments in term deposits and its share of equity within Civic Risk Mutual. The information included under note E1-1 is considered sufficient to meet the Fair Value disclosures requirements hence additional information is not included under this note.

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### Financial liabilities

Council does not have any liabilities which are fair valued.

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### Investment property

Council conducts indexation each year and a full revaluation is conducted every three year, and is classified as a Level 2 Fair Value. The full revaluation and indexation is done by independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of its investment properties.

The indexation was conducted by APV Pty Limited as at 30 June 2023. The value of investment property was determined through either capitalisation of rental income or with reference to value of similar properties within the area. The key unobservable input to this valuation is rent, interest rate property value.

Council revalues investment properties every three years. The next revaluation is due during the 2024/2025 financial year.

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## Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

### Buildings

Council engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of Council's buildings. Buildings were last revalued as at June 2023 by Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd.

The valuer obtained the gross value of each building, by applying a unit rate to a structure or a square metre rate to a building, based on its current replacement cost, which is lowest cost of replacing the economic benefits of the existing asset using modern technology. The key unobservable input being the rate square metre which was benchmarked to construction costs of similar properties across the industry. Non-specialised buildings were valued at market value, having regard to "highest and best" use.

In between revaluations, Council reviews the fair valuation of Buildings through the use of indexations supplied by APV Pty Limited.

Council revalues the building every 5 years, the next revaluation is due on 2027/2028 financial year.

### Operational Land

Council engages external, independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of the council's operational land. Operational land was revalued on 30 June 2023 and fair values were determined by Scott Fullarton Valuation Pty Ltd.

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 setting the price, including but not limited to the description and dimensions of the land, Planning and other constraints on development and the potential for alternative use. In this regard, the valuer analyse sales of land throughout the subject and surrounding council area council area and adopt a rate per square metre, after taking into consideration zoning, location, area and configuration.

Council revalues the operational land every five years, the next revaluation is due on 2027/2028 financial year.

## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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### **Land under road**

Council conducted the revaluation for the land under road on 30 June 2023. Council used the valuer general's value to determine the fair value of the land under road assets.

Land under road has been determined using a discounted unit rate per square metre, derived from the Unimproved Land Value as determined by the Valuer General, performed for rating purposes, and is applied to the total square area.

Council revalues the land under road every 3 years in line with the Valuer General's revaluation schedule, which will be in the 2025/2026 financial year.

### **Community Land**

Council conducted the revaluation for the community land on 30 June 2023. Council used the valuer general's value to determine the fair value of the community land.

Community land has been determined using a unit rate per square metre, derived from the Unimproved Land Value as determined by the Valuer General for rating purposes.

Council revalues the community land every 3 years in line with the Valuer General's revaluation schedule, which will be in the 2025/2026 financial year.

### **Sewerage Network**

Council conducts indexation on asset values under this class every year and conducts full revaluation every five years. Council engages an external, independent and qualified valuer to conduct full revaluations.

The Sewerage network was last revalued in 2018/2019 financial year by APV Pty Ltd. The fair value was determined based on asset replacement cost and condition of the assets. In between full revaluations, Council applies the construction cost index rate, which is issued by NSW Office of Water. The next full revaluation is due during the 2023/2024 financial year.

### **Road, Bridges, Footpaths**

Council conducts a revaluation of the above assets every year, to ensure accurate depreciation allocations to commence 1 July 2023. The last desk top valuation was conducted by APV Ltd during the 2022/2023 financial year.

The fair value of road and footpath assets was determined based on the replacement cost per square metre rate and condition of the asset. Replacement costs was used to determine the fair value of bridges.

Next revaluation will be during the 2023/2024 financial year.

### **Stormwater Drainage**

Council conducts a revaluation of the above assets every year, to ensure accurate depreciation allocations to commence 1 July 2023. The last desk top valuation was conducted by APV Ltd during the 2022/2023 financial year.

The fair value of stormwater drainage assets was determined based on the replacement cost per square meter and condition of the asset.

Next revaluation will be during the 2024/2025 financial year.

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## E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

### Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

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

	Community Land		Land under Roads		Land imp. non-dep.		Land imp. dep.	
	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>106,117</b>	106,117	<b>19,330</b>	19,304	<b>1,093</b>	1,393	<b>1,190</b>	1,585
<b>Total gains or losses for the period</b>								
<b>Other movements</b>								
Purchases (GBV)	14,030	–	28	–	330	–	5,522	–
Depreciation and impairment	–	–	–	–	–	–	(19)	(41)
Adjustments	–	–	–	–	(3)	–	(22)	–
PY Capitalisation	–	–	–	26	–	357	–	24
Revaluation	46,509	–	825	–	–	(657)	–	(378)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>166,656</b>	106,117	<b>20,183</b>	19,330	<b>1,420</b>	1,093	<b>6,671</b>	1,190

	Buildings non-specialised		Building specialised		Other structures		Roads, bridges, footpaths	
	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>18,481</b>	13,560	<b>88,639</b>	83,707	<b>6,941</b>	6,431	<b>688,915</b>	767,439
<b>Total gains or losses for the period</b>								
<b>Other movements</b>								
Purchases (GBV)	518	305	636	1,313	263	11	26,243	17,877
Disposals (WDV)	–	(3)	–	(119)	–	–	(3,628)	–
Depreciation and impairment	(712)	(583)	(2,966)	(2,705)	(189)	(288)	(10,458)	(11,270)
Impairment Loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8,895)	(22,942)
Adjustments	(3,326)	4,452	–	–	3	–	23	–
PY Capitalisation	2,731	36	1,283	1,911	10	47	3,876	967
Revaluation	(1,660)	714	13,343	4,532	–	740	50,030	(63,156)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>16,032</b>	18,481	<b>100,935</b>	88,639	<b>7,028</b>	6,941	<b>746,106</b>	688,915

	Stormwater drainage		Swimming pools and O/S		Other assets		Total	
	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>166,862</b>	184,185	<b>26,951</b>	19,948	<b>207,877</b>	176,691	<b>1,332,396</b>	1,380,360
Purchases (GBV)	3,664	4,404	978	230	13,648	35,744	65,860	59,884
Disposals (WDV)	–	–	–	(15)	(45)	(1,440)	(3,673)	(1,577)
Depreciation and impairment	(2,198)	(2,192)	(1,588)	(1,521)	(5,486)	(4,694)	(23,616)	(23,294)
Impairment Loss	(6,636)	(2,200)	–	–	–	(2,085)	(15,531)	(27,227)
Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	(4,532)	(3,325)	(80)
PY Capitalisation	27	10	210	695	15,009	(4,073)	23,146	–
Revaluation	12,229	(17,345)	–	7,614	12,206	12,266	133,482	(55,670)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>173,948</b>	166,862	<b>26,551</b>	26,951	<b>243,209</b>	207,877	<b>1,508,739</b>	1,332,396

### Highest and best use

Due to the use of facilities and open space for the provision of community services and due to the condition of some assets, not all of Council's non-financial assets are being used at their highest and best use from a purely financial perspective.

## 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) Defined benefit superannuation contribution 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.*

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

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

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

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

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

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*

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.

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

## E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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 2023 was \$296,276. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2023.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$158,010. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$281,726.

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

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

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

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to Council is 0.79%

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	6.0% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	6.0% for FY 22/23 2.5% per annum thereafter

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

Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position above is a preliminary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Funds Actuary, the final end of year review, which will be a triennial actuarial investigation will be completed by December 2023.

### (iv) Other guarantees

Council has provided no other guarantees other than those listed above.

## 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.

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.

## E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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### 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 June 2008.

#### (ii) Infringement notices/fines

Fines and penalty income, the result of Council issuing infringement notices is followed up and collected by the Infringement Processing Bureau.

Council's revenue recognition policy for such income is to account for it as revenue on receipt.

Accordingly, at year end, there is a potential asset due to Council representing issued but unpaid infringement notices.

Due to the limited information available on the status, value and duration of outstanding notices, Council is unable to determine the value of outstanding income.

#### Other

The Hawkesbury Local Government Area has experienced several major flooding events in recent years. This has been reflected in impairments on the value of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment and asset values will change as impaired assets are restored. It is projected that complete restoration of assets affected will take over 3 years, with the future cost estimated at \$179 million.

The costs associated with the recovery in relation to flooding are likely to be covered by Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements, grant programs and Council's insurance policy. Any unfunded costs are likely to be immaterial and covered by reprioritisation of works.

## 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.

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

	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000
<b>Compensation:</b>		
Short-term benefits Other Short Term Payment	1,315	1,670
Annual Leave Entitlements	90	107
Post-employment benefits	127	92
Long Service Leave Entitlements	10	19
Termination benefits	37	328
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>2,216</b>

#### Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council as part of KMP using Council services (e.g. access to library or Council swimming pool) will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction	Transactions during the year \$ '000	Outstanding balances including commitments \$ '000	Terms and conditions	Impairment provision on outstanding balances \$ '000	Impairment expense \$ '000
<b>2023</b>					
Spouse of Councillor Wheeler was employed by Council under normal recruitment processes prior to Councillor Wheeler's appointment to Council.	-	-	Normal employment terms - on a comparable basis as other Council staff in similar positions	-	-
<b>2022</b>					
Spouse of Councillor Wheeler was employed by Council under normal recruitment processes prior to Councillor Wheeler's appointment to Council.	-	-	Normal employment terms - on a comparable basis as other Council staff in similar positions	-	-



## F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	<b>60</b>	54
Councillors' fees	<b>292</b>	278
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	<b>46</b>	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>377</b>

## F2 Other relationships

### F2-1 Audit fees

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms		
<b>Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:</b>		
<b>(i) Audit and other assurance services</b>		
Audit and review of financial statements	79	104
<b>Remuneration for audit and other assurance services</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Total Auditor-General remuneration</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms</b>		
<b>(i) Audit and other assurance services</b>		
Audit and review of financial statements	21	18
<b>Remuneration for audit and other assurance services</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total audit fees</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>

## G Other matters

### G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
<b>Net operating result from Income Statement</b>	<b>47,090</b>	42,059
<b>Add / (less) non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	<b>24,491</b>	24,236
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	<b>4,395</b>	439
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	<b>(9,393)</b>	(24,810)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	<b>(116)</b>	845
– Investment property	<b>(525)</b>	(10,966)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	<b>306</b>	132
<b>Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:</b>		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	<b>(12,620)</b>	(11,428)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	<b>545</b>	(234)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	<b>(112)</b>	(58)
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	<b>(27)</b>	26
Increase / (decrease) in payables	<b>(1,864)</b>	(1,179)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	<b>(8)</b>	37
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	<b>1,625</b>	2,146
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	<b>2,400</b>	3,819
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	<b>513</b>	(1,501)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	<b>(2,554)</b>	7,265
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>54,146</b>	<b>30,828</b>

#### (b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Developer contributions 'in kind'	<b>8,011</b>	9,119
<b>Total non-cash investing and financing activities</b>	<b>8,011</b>	<b>9,119</b>

## G2-1 Commitments

### Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>Actual</b>	Actual
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Sewerage and water infrastructure	666	1,016
Buildings	1,282	1,775
Plant and equipment	3,038	2,102
Other	13,423	9,764
Road infrastructure	14,261	10,218
<b>Investment property</b>		
– Buildings	–	59
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>32,670</b>	<b>24,934</b>
<b>These expenditures are payable as follows:</b>		
Within the next year	32,670	24,720
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	–	155
Later than 5 years	–	59
<b>Total payable</b>	<b>32,670</b>	<b>24,934</b>
<b>Sources for funding of capital commitments:</b>		
Unrestricted general funds	5,953	5,425
Future grants and contributions	9,836	8,399
Section 7.11 and 64 funds/reserves	592	466
Unexpended grants	1,542	45
Externally restricted reserves	3,888	2,072
Internally restricted reserves	10,859	8,527
<b>Total sources of funding</b>	<b>32,670</b>	<b>24,934</b>

## G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

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Council was successful in its application under the NSW Government's WestInvest funding program to deliver transformative projects for the Hawkesbury community, totalling \$98 million. These projects encompass:

- Richmond Swimming Centre, \$30 million
- North Richmond Community Precinct, \$24 million
- Tamplin Field Redevelopment, \$10 million
- Oasis Aquatic and Leisure Centre Improvements, \$7 million
- Woodbury Reserve, Glossodia, \$5 million
- Cycleway Bridge over Rickaby's Creek, \$5 million
- Fernadell Park and Community Facility, Pitt Town, \$5 million
- Kurrajong to Kurmond Cycleway, \$5 million
- Wayfinding and Signage Project, \$2 million

As at the 30 June 2023, the Deeds for these projects were yet to be finalised and hence no current liability or asset existed. At time of reporting, several Deeds had been executed, with the remainder to be executed by the NSW Government.

## G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2023

### G4-1 Summary of developer contributions

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Internal borrowings \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
Drainage	(2,645)	3,592	599	–	(279)	(10,823)	–	(10,155)	–
Roads	2,337	3,717	3,197	–	222	(732)	–	5,544	–
Parking	246	–	–	–	9	(10)	–	245	–
Open space	1,991	167	–	–	85	(1)	–	2,242	–
Community facilities	1,806	156	–	–	78	(1)	–	2,039	–
Social Infrastructure	2,500	7,693	–	–	407	–	–	10,600	–
Recreational Facilities	1,047	–	–	–	42	(3)	–	1,086	–
Bushfire	1	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–
Extractive Industries	91	10	–	–	3	(18)	–	86	–
Land Acquisition	2,574	175	–	–	69	(1,027)	–	1,791	–
Plan Administration Reserve	(57)	92	–	–	(2)	(94)	–	(61)	–
<b>S7.11 contributions – under a plan</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>15,602</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>(12,710)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>13,417</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>S7.12 levies – under a plan</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>(744)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans</b>	<b>15,796</b>	<b>16,790</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>(13,454)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>–</b>
S7.4 planning agreements	2,820	10	4,215	–	76	(17)	–	2,889	–
S64 contributions	2,855	1,398	–	–	82	(189)	–	4,146	–
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>21,471</b>	<b>18,198</b>	<b>8,011</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>(13,660)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>27,054</b>	<b>–</b>

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.

Where a facility type within a Contribution Plan is less than the contributions received, the reserves for all facilities may be pooled together and infrastructure / facilities delivered in accordance with development priorities. This is the case for the Vineyard Contributions Plan, where the priority has been on acquisitions associated with drainage.

## G4-2 Developer contributions by plan

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Internal borrowings \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
<b>CONTRIBUTION PLAN – HAWKESBURY CITY</b>									
Drainage	(2,645)	3,592	599	–	(279)	(10,823)	–	(10,155)	–
Roads	2,337	3,717	3,197	–	222	(732)	–	5,544	–
Parking	246	–	–	–	9	(10)	–	245	–
Open space	1,991	167	–	–	85	(1)	–	2,242	–
Community facilities	1,806	156	–	–	78	(1)	–	2,039	–
Social Infrastructure	2,500	7,693	–	–	407	–	–	10,600	–
Recreational Facilities	1,047	–	–	–	42	(3)	–	1,086	–
Bushfire	1	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–
Extractive Industries	91	10	–	–	3	(18)	–	86	–
Land Acquisition	2,574	175	–	–	69	(1,027)	–	1,791	–
Plan Administration Reserve	(57)	92	–	–	(2)	(94)	–	(61)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>15,602</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>(12,710)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>13,417</b>	<b>–</b>

## S7.12 Levies – under a plan

<b>CONTRIBUTION PLAN – HAWKESBURY CITY</b>									
Other	5,905	1,188	–	–	253	(744)	–	6,602	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>(744)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>–</b>

## G5 Statement of performance measures

### G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicator 2022	Benchmark
<b>1. Operating performance ratio</b>				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>19,894</b>	<b>14.06%</b>	10.52%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	<b>141,462</b>			
<b>2. Own source operating revenue ratio</b>				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	<b>89,988</b>	<b>52.03%</b>	60.92%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue <sup>1</sup>	<b>172,966</b>			
<b>3. Unrestricted current ratio</b>				
Current assets less all external restrictions	<b>76,032</b>	<b>3.01x</b>	2.12x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	<b>25,280</b>			
<b>4. Debt service cover ratio</b>				
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation <sup>1</sup>	<b>46,236</b>	<b>7.87x</b>	15.12x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	<b>5,872</b>			
<b>5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage</b>				
Rates and annual charges outstanding <sup>3</sup>	<b>8,784</b>	<b>11.17%</b>	8.81%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	<b>78,613</b>			
<b>6. Cash expense cover ratio</b>				
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	<b>100,138</b>	<b>10.91 months</b>	12.00 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	<b>9,183</b>			

(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

(3) Does not account for outstanding balances as a result of payment arrangements, Council's policy not to chase pensioners, and assistance to those impacted by the March 2021 flood.



## G5-2 Statement of performance measures by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators <sup>3</sup>		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2023	2022	2023	2022	
<b>1. Operating performance ratio</b>					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>21.26%</b>	15.49%	<b>(84.93)%</b>	(45.01)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>					
<b>2. Own source operating revenue ratio</b>					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	<b>49.50%</b>	58.12%	<b>90.92%</b>	97.29%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue <sup>1</sup>					
<b>3. Unrestricted current ratio</b>					
Current assets less all external restrictions	<b>3.01x</b>	2.12x	<b>2.09x</b>	(0.29)x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities					
<b>4. Debt service cover ratio</b>					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation <sup>1</sup>	<b>11.22x</b>	15.94x	<b>(3.28)x</b>	(380.00)x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)					
<b>5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage</b>					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	<b>11.42%</b>	8.83%	<b>9.27%</b>	8.73%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable					
<b>6. Cash expense cover ratio</b>					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	<b>10.75 months</b>	11.71 months	<b>11.90 months</b>	23.68 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities					

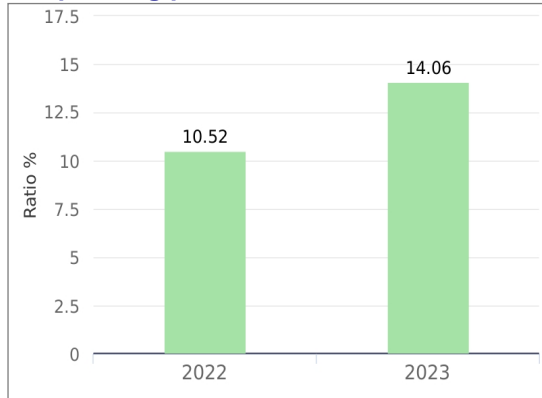
(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note G5-1 above.

(3) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its sewer activities which are listed separately.

## 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 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 14.06%

The ratio improved from the previous year, predominantly as a result of unbudgeted operating grants and contributions, which relate to the recovering of past expenditure relating to flood events and future expenditure relating to the Regional and Local Roads Repair Program. Prepayment of the Financial Assistance Grant (100%) were also received.

The ratio is better than the benchmark.

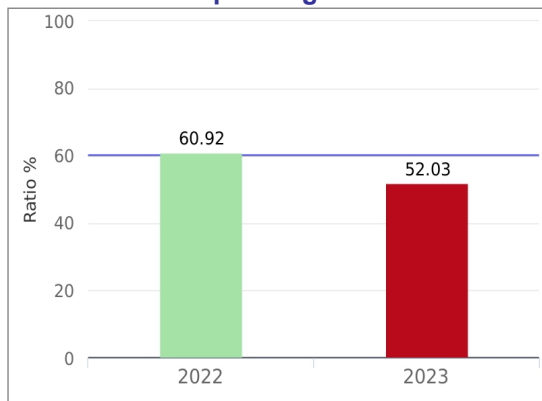
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

#### 2. Own source operating revenue ratio



##### Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

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

##### Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 52.03%

The ratio declined from the previous year, as a result of the unbudgeted grants and prepaid grants outlined above.

The ratio is below the benchmark, but is due to a timing issue only.

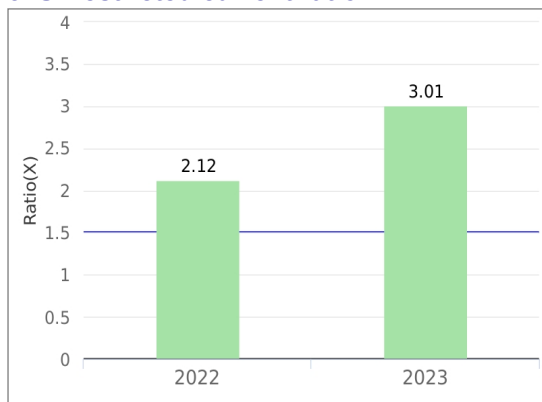
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

#### 3. Unrestricted current ratio



##### Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

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

##### Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 3.01x

The ratio improved as a result of the level of current assets less all external restrictions increasing from the previous reporting period.

The ratio is better than the benchmark.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

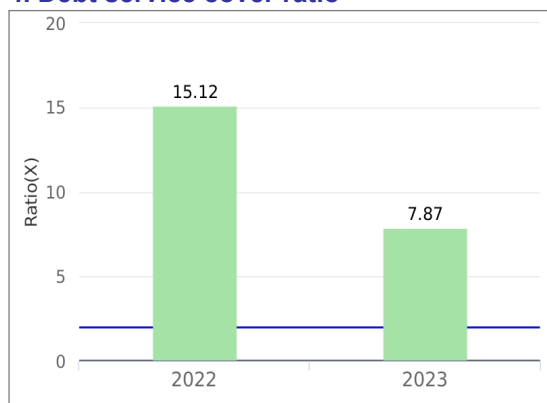
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

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 2022/23 result**

**2022/23 ratio 7.87x**

The ratio declined due to the increase in loan borrowing costs associated with a \$32.5M loan for the restoration of Rising Main C and a \$17M loan as part of the Infrastructure Renewal Program.

The ratio is better than the benchmark.

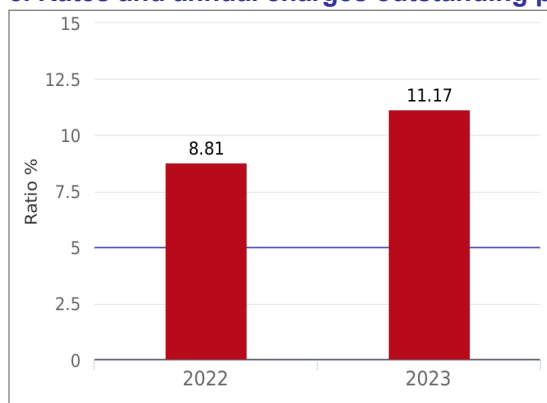
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

## 5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



**Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage**

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

**Commentary on 2022/23 result**

**2022/23 ratio 11.17%**

The ratio deteriorated as outstanding rates and annual charges increased to support the community's recovery relating to flooding events over the last three years. The ratio does not account for payment arrangements, the impact of Council not taking legal action on pensioners and that Council is a peri-urban and experiences many of the challenges of a rural council.

The ratio needs improvement.

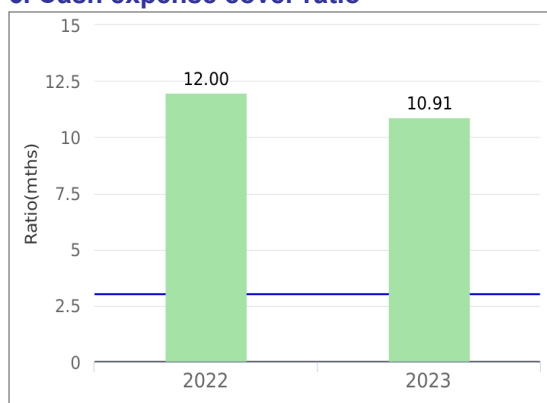
Benchmark: — < 5.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

## 6. Cash expense cover ratio



**Purpose of cash expense cover ratio**

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

**Commentary on 2022/23 result**

**2022/23 ratio 10.91 months**

The ratio declined as a result of a decrease in the cash inflows associated with operating and financing activities. The decrease is mostly attributable to flood expenditure that is yet to be recovered.

The ratio is better than the benchmark.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark



Cr Sarah McMahon  
Mayor  
Hawkesbury City Council  
366 George Street  
Windsor NSW 2756

Contact: Kenneth Leung  
Phone no: 02 9275 7257  
Our ref: R008-16585809-47196/1737

31 October 2023

Dear Mayor

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





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

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

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

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Operating result

	2023	2022*	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	71.6	69.1	 3.6
Grants and contributions revenue	83.0	51.9	 59.9
Operating result from continuing operations	47.1	42.1	 11.9
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	15.6	21.5	 27.4

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$71.6 million) increased by \$2.5 million (3.6 per cent) in 2022–23, mostly due to rate peg increase of 2.5 per cent.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$83.0 million) increased by \$31.1 million (59.9 per cent) in 2022–23 due to:

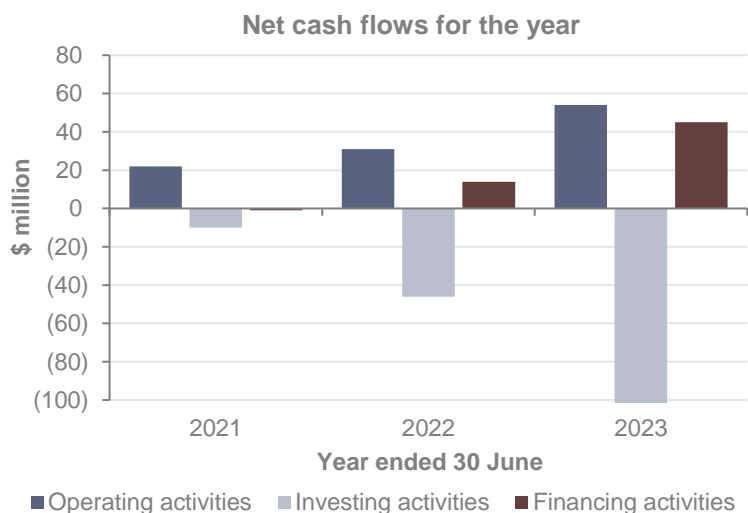
- increase of \$9.4 million of developer contributions recognised during the year
- increase of \$25.3 million of grants recognised received for Roads and Bridges.

The Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$47.1 million including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$24.5 million) was \$5.0 million higher than the 2021–22 result.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$15.6 million) was \$5.9 million lower than the 2021–22 result.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

- Cash inflows from operating activities in 2022-23 increased inflows in grants and contributions by \$46.4 million while also increased in outflows in payments for materials and services by \$24.3 million
- Cash outflows from investing activities increased significantly due to an increase in payments for PPE by \$45.1 million
- Cash inflows from financing activities increased \$31.3 million mainly due to proceeds from borrowings.



## FINANCIAL POSITION

### Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2023	2022	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Externally restricted balances comprise mainly of developer contributions and specific purpose unexpended loans - LCLI</li> </ul>
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal allocations are determined by council policies or decisions, which are subject to change.</li> </ul>
• External restrictions	64.2	46.4	
• Internal allocations	31.6	17.2	

### Debt

At 30 June 2023, Council had:

- \$62.5 million in borrowings (\$16.3 million in 2021-22)
- \$0.8 million in approved overdraft facility with nil drawn down.

# PERFORMANCE

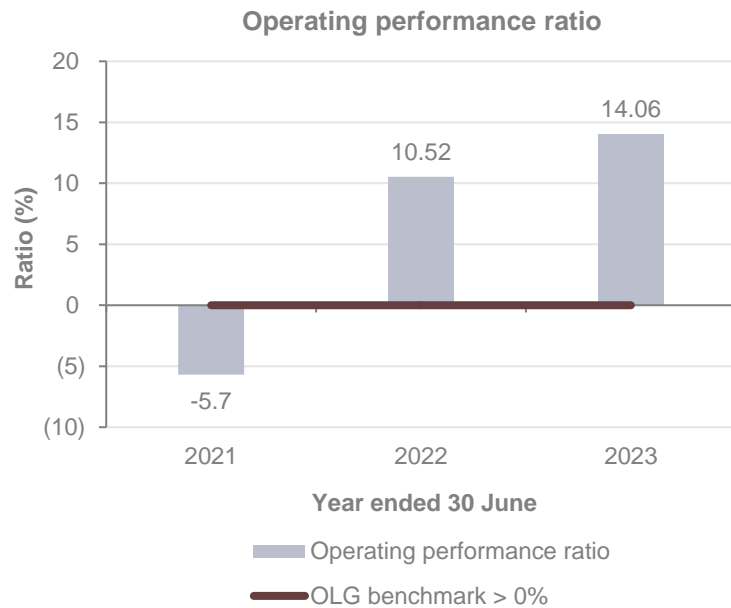
## Performance measures

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 exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

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



### Own source operating revenue ratio

- The Council did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.
- The ratio declined from the previous year, as a result of the unbudgeted grants and prepaid grants.

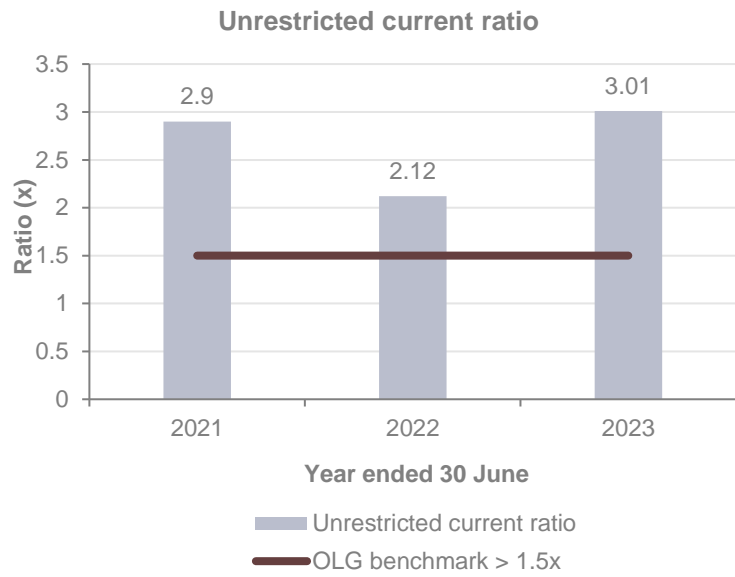
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



### Unrestricted current ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

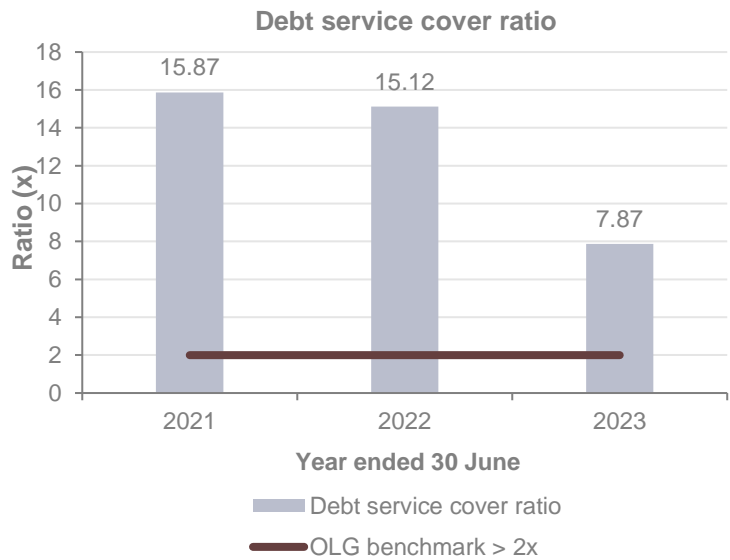
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



### Debt service cover ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

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

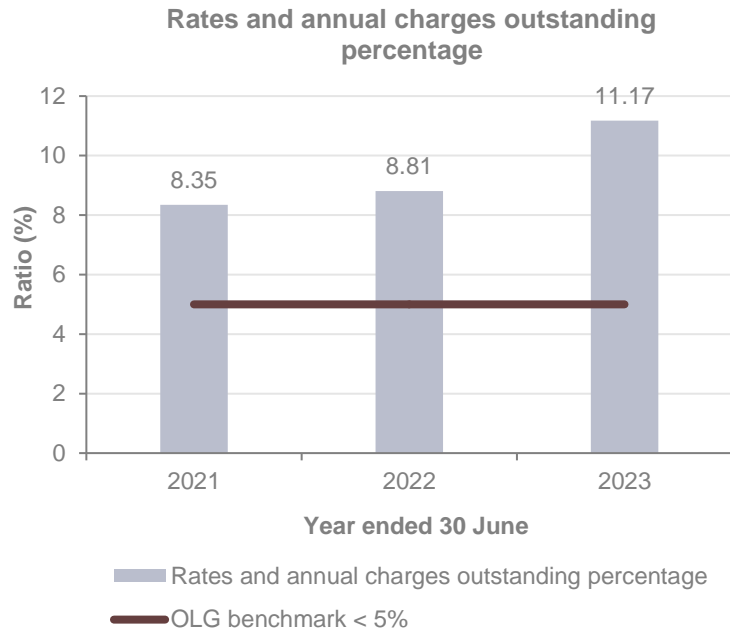




## Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

- The Council did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.
- The ratio deteriorated as outstanding rates and annual charges increased to support the community's recovery relating to flooding events over the last three years.
- The ratio does not account for payment arrangements and the impact of Council not taking legal action on pensioners.

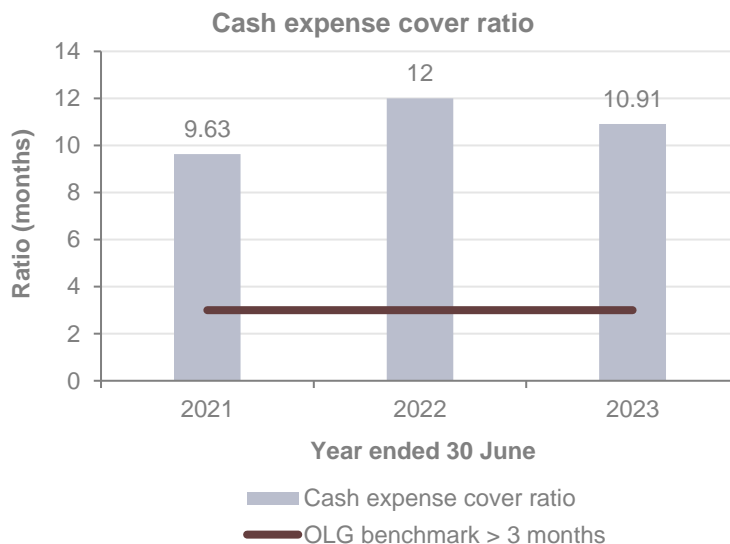
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 5 per cent for metropolitan councils.



## Cash expense cover ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

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



## Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

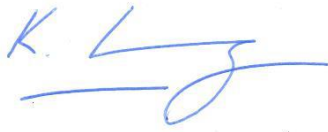
Council renewed \$90.4 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2022-23 financial year. This was mainly spent on roads, repairing assets damaged by natural disasters and sewerage network.

## OTHER MATTERS

### 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.



Kenneth Leung

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Report on the general purpose financial statements

#### Hawkesbury City Council

To the Councillors of Hawkesbury City Council

### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Hawkesbury 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 2023, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion:

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

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

### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Other Information**

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

## **The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

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

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

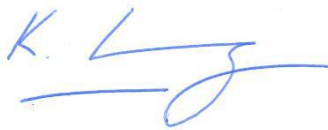
- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

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

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://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.



Kenneth Leung  
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

31 October 2023  
SYDNEY

# Hawkesbury City Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Contents	Page
<b>Statement by Councillors and Management</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Special Purpose Financial Statements:</b>	
Income Statement of sewerage business activity	104
Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity	105
<b>Note – Significant Accounting Policies</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements</b>	<b>109</b>

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### Background

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

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

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

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

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

## Hawkesbury City Council

### Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

### Statement by Councillors and Management

---

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

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

- NSW Government Policy Statement, *Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*
- Division of Local Government Guidelines, *Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses: A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting
- Sections 3 and 4 of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, *Water's Regulatory and assurance framework for local water utilities*.

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

- present fairly the operating result and financial position for each of Council's declared business activities for the year,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records; and
- present overhead reallocation charges to the water and sewerage businesses as fair and reasonable.

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 10 October 2023.



Sarah McMahon  
Mayor

10 October 2023



Barry Calvert  
Deputy Mayor

10 October 2023



Elizabeth Richardson  
General Manager

10 October 2023



Vanessa Browning  
Responsible Accounting Officer

10 October 2023



## Hawkesbury City Council

### Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>		
Access charges	8,052	7,931
User charges	1,143	1,085
Interest and investment income	176	53
Other income	215	139
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>9,586</b>	<b>9,208</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>		
Employee benefits and on-costs	1,646	2,115
Borrowing costs	803	5
Materials and services	12,135	9,000
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3,143	2,222
Net loss from the disposal of assets	33	38
Calculated taxation equivalents	42	33
Other expenses	124	–
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>17,926</b>	<b>13,413</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts</b>	<b>(8,340)</b>	<b>(4,205)</b>
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	957	256
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts</b>	<b>(7,383)</b>	<b>(3,949)</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax</b>	<b>(7,383)</b>	<b>(3,949)</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) after tax</b>	<b>(7,383)</b>	<b>(3,949)</b>
<b>Plus accumulated surplus</b>	<b>40,182</b>	<b>44,112</b>
<b>Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:</b>		
– Taxation equivalent payments	42	33
<b>Less:</b>		
– Tax equivalent dividend paid	(28)	(14)
<b>Closing accumulated surplus</b>	<b>32,813</b>	<b>40,182</b>
<b>Return on capital %</b>	<b>(4.3)%</b>	<b>(2.8)%</b>
<b>Subsidy from Council</b>	<b>14,520</b>	<b>9,735</b>
<b>Calculation of dividend payable:</b>		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(7,383)	(3,949)
<b>Surplus for dividend calculation purposes</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Potential dividend calculated from surplus</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

## Hawkesbury City Council

### Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2023

	2023 Actual \$ '000	2022 Actual \$ '000
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	790	1,126
Investments	14,184	2,787
Receivables	1,130	760
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>16,104</b>	<b>4,673</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	173,713	151,229
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>173,713</b>	<b>151,229</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>189,817</b>	<b>155,902</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	3,412	1,016
Borrowings	1,386	–
Employee benefit provisions	518	447
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>5,316</b>	<b>1,463</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	30,542	–
Employee benefit provisions	33	33
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>30,575</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>35,891</b>	<b>1,496</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>153,926</b>	<b>154,406</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated surplus	32,813	40,182
Revaluation reserves	121,113	114,224
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>153,926</b>	<b>154,406</b>

## Note – Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

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

The figures presented in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)*, the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (Regulation)* and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

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

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

### National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government. The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW Government Policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'. *The Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements. These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, and returns on investments (rate of return and dividends paid).

### Declared business activities

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

#### Category 1

(where gross operating turnover is over \$2 million)

##### a. Sewerage Service

Comprising the operations & net assets of Council's Sewerage Reticulation & Treatment Operations servicing the Hawkesbury City Council area.

#### Category 2

(where gross operating turnover is less than \$2 million)

Nil

### Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs. However, where Council does not pay some taxes which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in Special Purpose Financial Statements. For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

## Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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### Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – **25%** (20/21 25%)

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

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

In accordance with the Department of Industry (DoI) – Water guidelines, a payment for the amount calculated as the annual tax equivalent charges (excluding income tax) must be paid from water supply and sewerage business activities.

The payment of taxation equivalent charges, referred to in the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the Act.

Achievement of substantial compliance to the DPIE - Water guidelines is not a prerequisite for the payment of the tax equivalent charges; however the payment must not exceed \$3 per assessment.

### Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities. Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested. Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level - gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 25% (21/22 25%).

Income tax is only applied where a gain/ (loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved. Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to Council as the 'owner' of business operations - it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council.

Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS. The rate applied of 25% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

### Local government rates and charges

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

## Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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### Loan and debt guarantee fees

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

#### (i) Subsidies

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

#### (ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

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

Funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies. The rate of return is disclosed for each of Council's business activities on the Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

**Operating result before capital income + interest expense**

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**Written down value of I,PP&E as at 30 June**

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 4.02% at 30/6/23.

#### (iii) Dividends

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

A local government water supply and sewerage business is permitted to pay annual dividends from their water supply or sewerage business surpluses. Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the DPIE – Water guidelines and must not exceed 50% of the relevant surplus in any one year, or the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2023 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines, a Dividend Payment form, Statement of Compliance, Unqualified Independent Financial Audit Report and Compliance Audit Report are submitted to DPIE – Water.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**Report on the special purpose financial statements**  
**Hawkesbury City Council**

To the Councillors of Hawkesbury City Council

## **Opinion**

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

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

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

## **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting**

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

## **Other Information**

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

## **The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

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

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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



Kenneth Leung  
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

31 October 2023  
SYDNEY



# Hawkesbury City Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES  
for the year ended 30 June 2023

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# Hawkesbury City Council

## Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Contents	Page
<b>Special Schedules:</b>	
Permissible income for general rates	114
Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023	118

## Hawkesbury City Council

## Permissible income for general rates

	Notes	Calculation 2022/23 \$ '000	Calculation 2023/24 \$ '000
<b>Notional general income calculation <sup>1</sup></b>			
Last year notional general income yield	a	43,288	<b>44,563</b>
Plus or minus adjustments <sup>2</sup>	b	195	<b>198</b>
<b>Notional general income</b>	c = a + b	<b>43,483</b>	<b>44,761</b>
<b>Permissible income calculation</b>			
Or rate peg percentage	e	2.50%	<b>3.70%</b>
Or plus rate peg amount	i = e x (c + g)	1,087	<b>1,656</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	<b>44,570</b>	<b>46,417</b>
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	(5)	<b>-</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	n = (l + m)	<b>(5)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total permissible income</b>	o = k + n	<b>44,565</b>	<b>46,417</b>
Less notional general income yield	p	44,563	<b>46,418</b>
<b>Catch-up or (excess) result</b>	q = o - p	2	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Carry forward to next year <sup>6</sup></b>	t = q + r + s	2	<b>(1)</b>

**Notes**

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called 'supplementary valuations' as defined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1916 (NSW)*.
- (6) Carry-forward amounts which are in excess (an amount that exceeds the permissible income) require Ministerial approval by order published in the *NSW Government Gazette* in accordance with section 512 of the Act. The OLG will extract these amounts from Council's Permissible income for general rates Statement in the financial data return (FDR) to administer this process.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates

#### Hawkesbury City Council

To the Councillors of Hawkesbury City Council

### Opinion

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

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

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

### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

### Other Information

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Schedule**

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule**

My objectives are to:

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

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

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the Schedule is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar8.pdf](http://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.



Kenneth Leung  
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

31 October 2023  
SYDNEY

## Hawkesbury City Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	2022/23 Required maintenance <sup>a</sup>	2022/23 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Buildings</b>	Council Offices/ Admin Centres	–	419	1,050	10,704	22,231	80.0%	19.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Council Work Depot	70	320	388	3,739	8,033	28.0%	61.0%	9.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Council Public Halls	588	744	557	22,916	35,404	28.0%	48.0%	20.0%	3.0%	1.0%
	Libraries	25	394	425	10,884	18,151	35.0%	59.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Cultural Facilities	298	106	138	5,200	8,737	36.0%	58.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.0%
	Council Houses	63	93	358	2,093	6,817	0.0%	21.0%	77.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Child Care Centres	204	195	110	11,791	21,087	14.0%	69.0%	15.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Amenities/Toilets	1,948	948	786	14,575	27,080	17.0%	65.0%	11.0%	0.0%	7.0%
	Leisure Facilities	129	623	460	23,696	37,627	48.0%	44.0%	7.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Other – Emergency Services	33	311	315	11,369	19,439	15.0%	63.0%	21.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>116,967</b>	<b>204,606</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Other structures</b>	Other structures	686	34	1	7,028	10,318	22.0%	48.0%	22.0%	7.0%	1.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,028</b>	<b>10,318</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Roads</b>	Sealed Roads Surface	11,137	3,359	4,219	60,000	122,417	5.0%	26.0%	47.0%	16.0%	6.0%
	Unsealed roads	2,884	1,673	1,137	39,827	68,260	17.0%	56.0%	17.0%	9.0%	1.0%
	Sealed Roads Structure	17,886	6,237	6,698	448,287	599,736	9.0%	17.0%	63.0%	10.0%	1.0%
	Bridges	–	39	1	26,929	50,902	29.0%	69.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Footpaths/ Cycle Ways	252	77	12	13,498	25,173	42.0%	23.0%	33.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Kerb and Gutter	–	12	28	31,057	65,698	20.0%	32.0%	48.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Car Park	–	41	50	14,618	22,276	18.0%	31.0%	51.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other road assets (incl. bulk earth works)	305	460	524	112,813	120,124	27.0%	19.0%	47.0%	5.0%	2.0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>32,464</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>12,669</b>	<b>746,106</b>	<b>1,074,586</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	
<b>Water supply network</b>	Recycle Water Network – Reticulation	–	–	–	3,126	4,581	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Recycle Water Network – Treatment Plant	–	–	–	2,349	4,347	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## Hawkesbury City Council

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

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	2022/23 Required maintenance <sup>a</sup>	2022/23 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sewerage network</b>	Mains	–	572	604	16,725	23,228	52.0%	22.0%	26.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Manholes	55	112	130	19,768	27,579	18.0%	38.0%	43.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Reticulation	1,102	4,816	4,911	59,084	83,738	23.0%	4.0%	67.0%	6.0%	0.0%
	Pump Stations	–	2,345	2,509	23,490	29,997	43.0%	56.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Treatment Works	–	2,447	2,977	49,352	67,162	43.0%	37.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,157</b>	<b>10,292</b>	<b>11,131</b>	<b>168,419</b>	<b>231,704</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Stormwater drainage</b>	Retarding Basins	–	–	3	147	172	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Stormwater Conduits	–	107	222	149,293	200,953	22.0%	44.0%	34.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Inlet and Junction Pits	–	5	14	13,433	16,592	34.0%	21.0%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Head Walls	–	2	11	1,181	1,500	12.0%	43.0%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Gross Pollutant Traps	–	57	41	4,419	6,442	72.0%	10.0%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>173,948</b>	<b>225,659</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Open space / recreational assets</b>	Swimming pools	61	136	102	3,197	5,608	29.0%	56.0%	13.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Open Space/Rec	992	3,715	2,929	23,354	35,255	27.0%	46.0%	22.0%	4.0%	1.0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>26,551</b>	<b>40,863</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Total – all assets</b>		<b>38,718</b>	<b>30,399</b>	<b>31,710</b>	<b>1,239,019</b>	<b>1,796,664</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

(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



## Hawkesbury City Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

## Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) \*

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicator 2022	Benchmark
<b>Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio</b>				
Asset renewals <sup>1</sup>	<b>23,558</b>	<b>111.88%</b>	145.01%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment <sup>2</sup>	<b>21,056</b>			
<b>Infrastructure backlog ratio</b>				
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	<b>38,718</b>	<b>3.01%</b>	1.89%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	<b>1,284,776</b>			
<b>Asset maintenance ratio</b>				
Actual asset maintenance	<b>31,710</b>	<b>104.31%</b>	115.26%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	<b>30,399</b>			

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

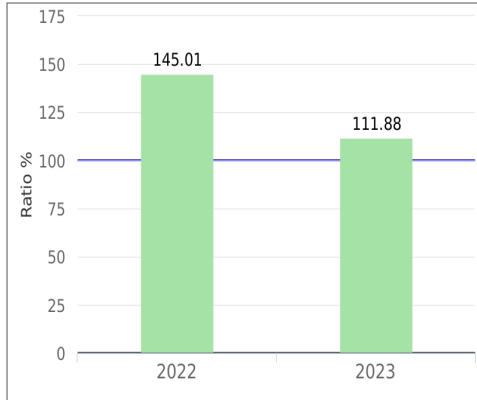
(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.

(2) Impairment relates to the damage caused by the July 2022 flood. It is anticipated that the reinstatement of these assets will occur within the next two years. Removing impairment would bring this ratio to 112%.

# Hawkesbury City Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

### Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



**Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio**

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

Commentary on result	
22/23 ratio	111.88%
The ratio has improved due to the additional work undertaken to restore assets due to the resourcing of the Infrastructure Recovery Program associated with flood recovery.	
The ratio needs improvement.	

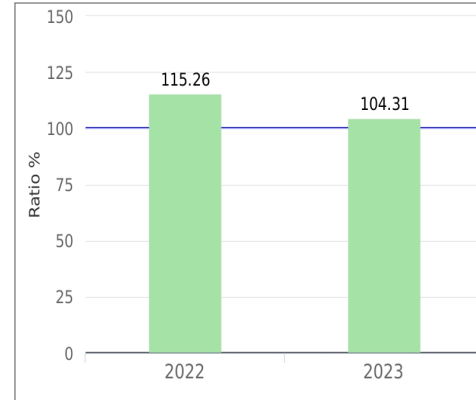
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

### Asset maintenance ratio



**Asset maintenance ratio**

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

Commentary on result	
22/23 ratio	104.31%
The ration indicates that Council is investing sufficient funds in asset maintenance within the year.	
The ratio is better than the benchmark.	

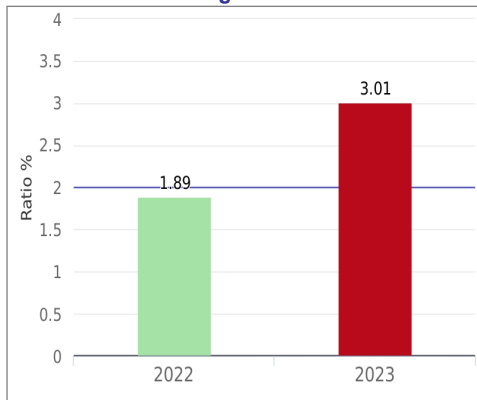
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

### Infrastructure backlog ratio



**Infrastructure backlog ratio**

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

Commentary on result	
22/23 ratio	3.01%
The ratio indicates that Council is not meeting the required renewal to catch up on prior year renewal shortfalls. The backlog has increased substantially in recent years due impacts of flooding.	
The ratio needs improvement.	

Benchmark: — < 2.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

## Hawkesbury City Council

### Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

#### Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2023	2022	2023	2022	
<b>Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio</b>					
Asset renewals <sup>1</sup>	<b>125.49%</b>	150.00%	<b>28.22%</b>	100.00%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment					
<b>Infrastructure backlog ratio</b>					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	<b>3.36%</b>	2.06%	<b>0.69%</b>	0.67%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets					
<b>Asset maintenance ratio</b>					
Actual asset maintenance	<b>102.35%</b>	91.69%	<b>108.15%</b>	235.72%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance					

(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.