



Wollongong City Council

Financial Report

Year Ended 30 June 2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As General Manager of Wollongong City Council, I present the Annual Audited Financial Statements for 2022-2023.

The Income Statement shows a net operating surplus of \$60.8M compared to a surplus of \$59.5M in 2021-2022. The net operating result before capital grants and contributions was a deficit of \$6.0M.

Council's Statement of Financial Position shows the vast extent of assets managed by Council for the community. The total value of Council's assets at 30 June 2023 was \$3.91B. During 2022-2023, Council completed capital works of \$91.0M including the construction and acquisition of \$26.2M of new assets and \$64.8M for the renewal of existing assets to meet the present and future needs of the city. The program included projects such as West Dapto Infrastructure Expansion, carpark, footpath and cycleway reconstruction and upgrades, as well as various upgrades to community centres, amenities and buildings at Council parks, gardens and sports fields across the Local Government Area.

The last two financial years noted a net increase of \$995.3M in the value of Infrastructure Assets resulting from fair value adjustments. This resulted in annualised increased depreciation of \$17.1M from 2020-2021. Recreation and Other Structure asset classes are planned to be revalued in the coming financial year which will add to the impact of depreciation moving forward.

Council maintains a strong position in cash and investments, with holdings of \$177.1M at 30 June 2023 [\$162.0M in 2021-2022]. \$158.8M of Council's cash [\$140.7M in 2021-2022] is restricted in its use to specific purposes by external bodies, legislation, and Council resolution.

Council's unrestricted current ratio increased from 2.48:1 in 2021-2022 to 2.61:1 in 2022-2023. This ratio, which measures Council's liquidity and ability to satisfy short-term obligations, is above the Local Government Benchmark of >1.5:1. Council's strategy to maximise the use of available funds and target a lean unrestricted current ratio, aims to bring the result closer to the benchmark.

Rates and Annual Charges outstanding increased from 6.27% in 2021-2022 to 8.06% in 2022-2023. Council will continue to work and support ratepayers as they recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and navigate the current high interest rate environment. This work will continue towards achieving an outstanding percentage below the industry benchmark of 5%.

Council continues to have relatively low levels of borrowing and did not undertake any additional borrowings in 2022-2023. Low debt levels remain a financial strength of Council and adds flexibility in making financial decisions for the future. The 2022-2023 debt service ratio decreased to 1.39% compared to 2.20% in 2021-2022. This ratio is within Council's financial strategy to operate within a ratio of up to 4%.

Many thanks to the staff who prepared these statements and to the Audit Office of NSW for their work in auditing them.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Greg Doyle', is written over a faint, stylized graphic of a leaf or wave.

Greg Doyle
General Manager
Wollongong City Council



Financial Commentary 2022-2023

2022-2023 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This report provides an overview of Council's 2022-2023 Financial Statements. The Financial Statements are prepared by Council to provide information in relation to Council's financial performance and position.

The Financial Statements comprise of five key financial reports:

- Income Statement
- Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Changes in Equity Statement
- Statement of Cash Flows

The Statements are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the NSW Local Government Act 1993 and the NSW Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting – 2022-2023. The Statements are reviewed by the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee, independently audited by the Audit Office of NSW, reported to Council, placed on public exhibition and then lodged with the Office of Local Government.

The 2022-2023 Financial Statements show a positive Net Operating Result of \$60.8M. This result includes grants and contributions for capital purposes which increases the asset base of Council, however, is not considered to truly reflect the underlying operating performance of the organisation.

The Net Operating Result before Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes is a deficit of \$6.0M, which is a favourable outcome compared to Council's targeted position of a deficit of \$24.8M. This result includes:

- end of year adjustments, including the provision for employee leave entitlements, workers compensation and waste remediation provisions, impact on the net operating result;
- recognition of certain grant revenue that will mostly be expended in 2023-2024;
- an increase in interest and investment revenue is due to higher interest rates experienced when compared to the prior year;
- fair value increment on investments;
- increase in expenditure related to the Waste and Environment Levy;
- early payment of \$22M of the 2023-2024 Financial Assistance.

These variations do not change the underlying capacity of the organisation over time.

The largest impact on Council's financial statements in the past two years has been the increased net value of Land and Infrastructure. The value of these assets has increased by a total of \$995.3M; \$653.3M in 2021-2022 and \$342.0M in 2022-2023. Most of this movement was largely attributed to increases in these assets' fair value of \$643.4M in 2021-2022 and \$287.0M in 2022-2023, a total of \$930.4M. Additional depreciation has been incurred in 2022-2023, with further increases inevitable in 2023-2024.

Council's revised asset valuations and estimated lives have resulted in depreciation higher than previously forecast. While there is a negative impact on our Financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in the short to medium term, it will not impact the current delivery program over the current four year planning period. These changes to financial performance will likely require adjustment to the longer term financial structure to ensure ongoing financial sustainability.

2022-2023 HIGHLIGHTS

\$3.91B

Total Assets

PY \$3.56B

1.39%

Debt Service Ratio

PY 2.20%

\$26.2M

Capital Works - New

PY \$46.2M

\$64.8M

Capital Works - Renew

PY \$43.5M

\$60.8M Surplus

Net Operating Result

PY \$59.5M Surplus

\$6.0M DeficitNet Operating Result Before Capital
Grants & Contributions

PY \$14.1M Surplus

\$39.1M

Contributed Assets Recognised

PY \$14.9M

2.61:1

Unrestricted Current Ratio

PY 2.48:1

\$177.1M

Cash Assets & Investments

PY \$162.0M

8.06%Rates, Annual Charges, Interest &
Extra Charges Outstanding

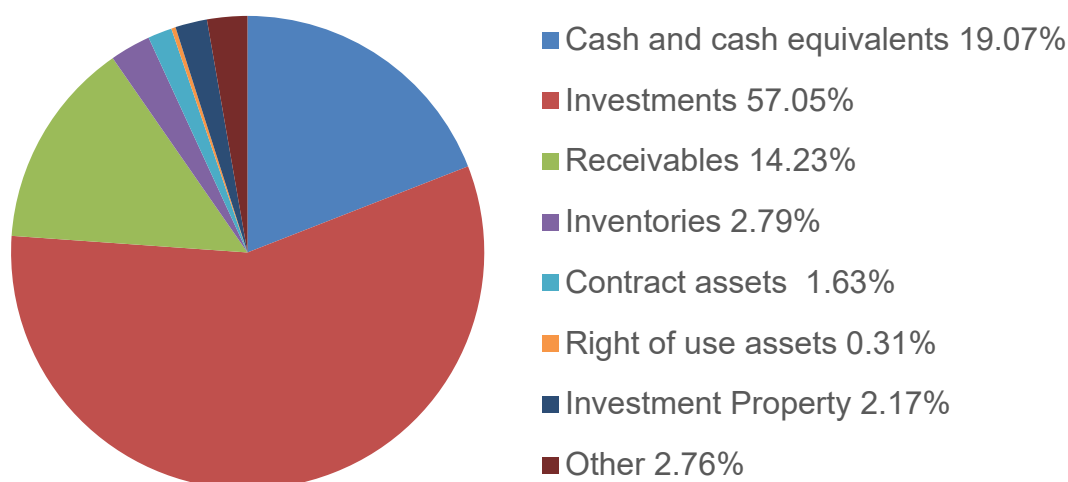
PY 6.27%

*PY= Prior Year

ASSETS

Council is the custodian of community assets with a total value of \$3.91B as at 30 June 2023. Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment (IPPE) makes up \$3.68B of the total asset value. The value of assets excluding IPPE was \$232.7M with the composition of these asset classes shown as follows:

Total Assets (excl IPPE) Composition 2022-2023



Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment (IPPE)

With a carrying value of \$3.68B, IPPE is Council's most significant asset group representing 94% of total assets value. This asset group includes roads, drains, footpaths, community facilities, recreational facilities, parks and gardens.

During 2022-2023, Council delivered a capital works program of \$91.1M including the construction and purchase of \$26.2M of new assets and renewal of existing assets of \$64.9M. In addition, \$39.1M of assets were contributed to Council during 2022-2023. The gain on the revaluation of assets for 2022-2023 was \$287.1M. Further financial details of IPPE are shown at Note C1-8.

Cash and Investments

Council maintained robust levels of cash and investments, with holdings of \$177.1M at 30 June 2023. Cash and investment positions over the prior two financial years are as follows:

CASH, INVESTMENTS & AVAILABLE FUNDS (\$M)		
	YTD Actual 30 June 2023	YTD Actual 30 June 2022
TOTAL CASH & INVESTMENTS	177.107	162.033
Less Restrictions:		
External	94.280	75.344
Internal	61.684	62.886
CivicRisk Investment	2.862	2.530
AVAILABLE CASH	18.281	21.273
Adjusted for :		
Payables	(22.272)	(27.376)
Receivables	33.100	24.674
Other	12.634	13.059
AVAILABLE FUNDS	41.743	31.630

Council has an Investment Policy designed to ensure investments are made with regard to the prevailing Local Government Ministerial Investment Order and the Investment Guidelines.

While Council's cash and investment position is robust, a significant portion of these funds are subject to restriction. Council's true cash position is more accurately depicted by considering Available Funds which are uncommitted and not subject to restriction. External restrictions are funds held by Council that must be spent for a specific purpose and cannot be used by Council for general operations. Internal restrictions are funds that Council has determined will be available for specific future purposes.

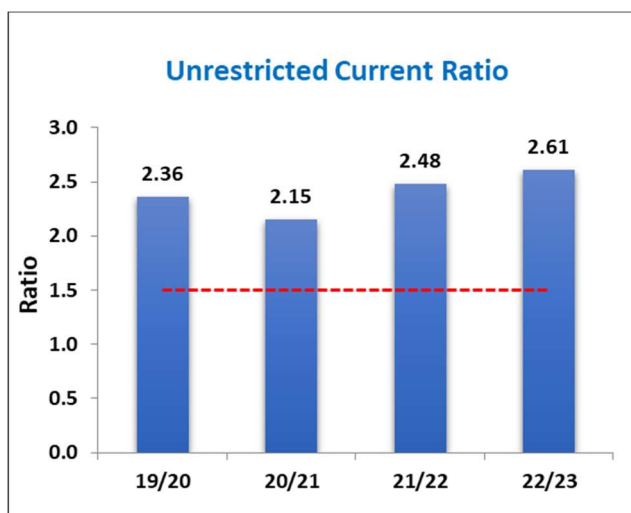
At 30 June 2023, Council achieved an available funds position of \$41.7M, which is significantly higher than the Financial Strategy target range of 3.5% to 5.5% of operational revenue (pre-capital).

Unrestricted Current Ratio

Measures: Cash/Liquidity Position or Council's ability to satisfy obligations in the short term from its unrestricted activities.

Strategy: Council's strategy is to maximise the use of available funds for asset renewal by targeting a lean Unrestricted Current Ratio.

Performance: Council's performance is above the Local Government Benchmark of >1.5:1 and is consistent with the prior year.



Receivables

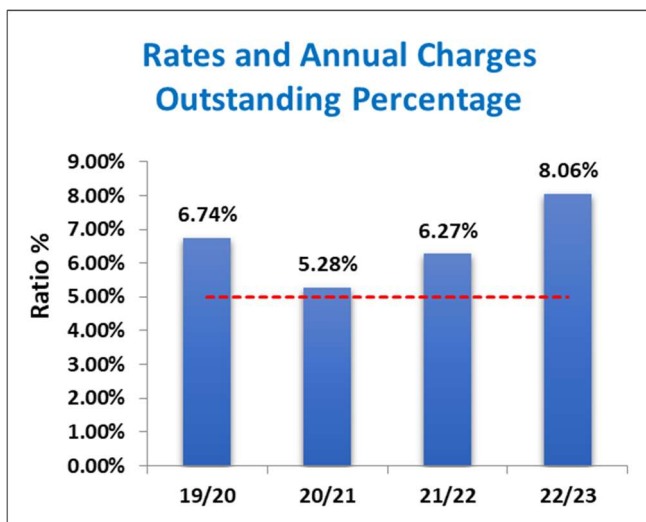
Receivables are the amount of money that is either owed to Council or funds that Council has paid in advance. At 30 June 2023, receivables totaled \$33.1M, an increase of \$8.4M compared to the 2021-2022 reporting period. Full details of receivables are provided in Note C1-4.

Rates and Annual Charges Outstanding Percentage

Measures: The impact of uncollected rates and other charges on liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

Target: Industry standard of <5%

Performance: The performance of this measure has increased from the prior year by 1.79%. Council will continue to work and support ratepayers as they recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and navigate the current high interest rate environment. This work will continue towards achieving an outstanding percentage below the industry benchmark of 5%.

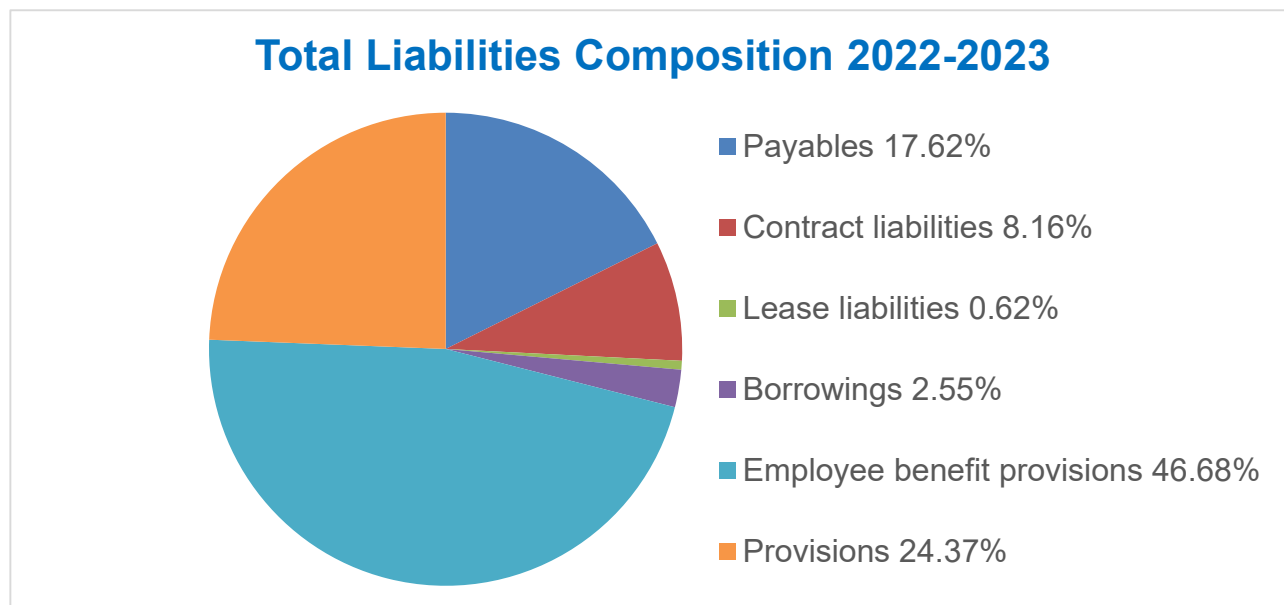


Contract Assets

Contract assets represent Council's right to payment in exchange for the delivery of works relating to grants and contributions. As at 30 June 2023, contract assets totaled \$3.8M in comparison to \$9.7M in 2021-2022, resulting from spend on capital projects where funding is still to be received. Refer to C1-6 of the financial statements for additional details.

LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2023, Council's Total Liabilities were \$126.4M. The composition of Council's Total Liabilities is shown below.



Payables

Payables account for 18% of Council's liabilities. The most significant payables being accrued expenditure and expenditure incurred but not yet paid.

Contract Liabilities

Contract Liabilities account for 8% of Council's liabilities. Contract liabilities represent unexpended grants and contributions and fees received in advance of the service being delivered.

Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities account for 0.6% of Council's liabilities. Lease liabilities are recognised for land and buildings that Council leases from other organisations. Further details of leases are provided in Note C2-1 and C2-2. These are primarily made up of the CCTV Control Room, Dapto Ribbonwood, Warrawong Library, Helensburgh Tip and State Emergency Service site.

Borrowings

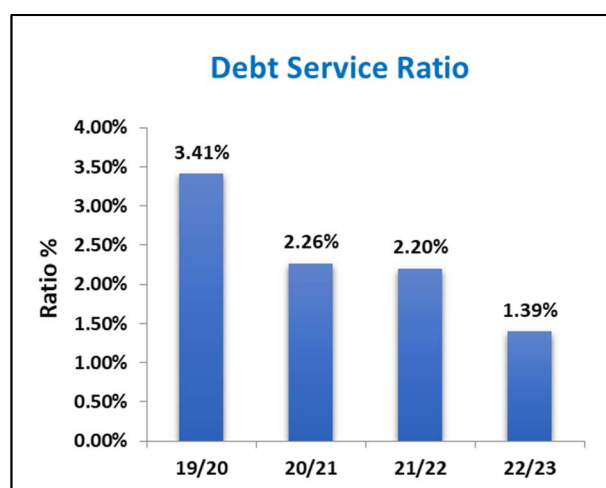
Borrowings account for 2.5% of Council's liabilities, down from prior year's 5.5%. Council continues to remain a relatively low debt user. In 2022-2023, Council did not undertake additional borrowings with all activity related to the repayment of previously secured loans.

The loan facilities which Council has in place are subsidised loans under the Local Government Infrastructure Renewal Scheme (LIRS). Funds were secured under LIRS rounds 1, 2 and 3. Repayment of LIRS loans will continue in accordance with the various payment schedules until 2025.

Measures: The proportion of revenues that is required to meet Council's annual loan repayments.

Target: Council's Financial Strategy allows for a ratio of up to 4%.

Performance: A low level of debt is reflected in Council's Debt Service Ratio of 1.39%. This remains low in comparison to the Local Government benchmark ratio of <10% and is within Council's own Strategy.



Provisions

Provisions represent the Council's obligation to make future payments as a result of past events. Provisions account for 71% of Council's Liabilities with the most significant provisions relating to Employee Benefits [\$59.0M], Waste Depot Remediation [\$17.4M] and Workers' Compensation [\$13.1M].

Provisions are revalued each financial year with any movements recognised through profit and loss. The value of provisions have increased from \$84.3M in 2021-2022 to \$89.8M in 2022-2023. This movement predominately relates to the revaluation of the employee leave entitlements.

Employee leave entitlements reflect the current value of Council's future liability and take into consideration future increases in salary that are then discounted back to current value using published long term government bond rates at 30 June 2023. The overall increase in the provision of \$6.5M can be attributed to several factors, including: impact of movement in leave balances (+\$3.4M), increase in the superannuation contribution from 10.5% to 11% (+\$0.6M), and a change in the government bond rates from 3.32% in June 2022 to 4.13% in June 2023 (+\$2.5M).

The workers' compensation provision is valued by an external actuary. As at 30 June 2023, the value of the provision increased by \$1.0M as a result of changed interest rates and economic assumptions that are used when inflating and discounting values.

The provision for the remediation of Council's waste facility is calculated based on the forecast costs to rehabilitate the site. The provision was reduced by a further \$1.7M in 2022-2023 as a result of reductions to the forecast rehabilitation costs and changes to the discount rates applied.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE – INCOME & EXPENSES

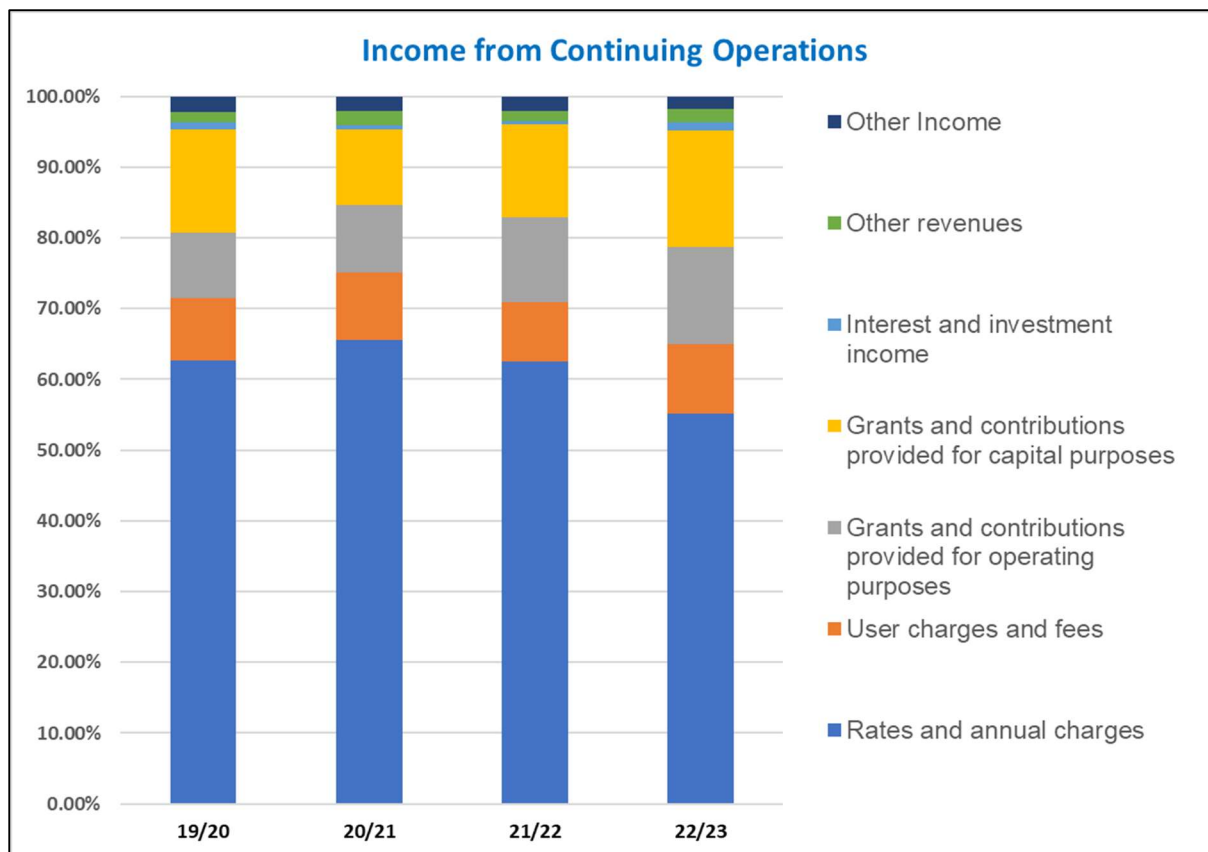
Council achieved a Net Operating Surplus from Continuing Operations of \$60.8M in 2022-2023 in comparison to a surplus of \$59.5M in 2022-2022. This result includes capital grants and contributions that were significantly higher in 2022-2023. Council's underlying measure of long-term operational performance, the Operational Result before Capital Grants and Contributions, reduced from a surplus of \$14.1M, to a deficit of \$6.0M in 2022-2023.

Material budget variations from the 2022-2023 year for income and expenditure items are detailed in Note B5-1 of the statements.

Income

Council's Income from Continuing Operations for 2022-2023 was \$403.3M compared to a prior year result of \$347.3M. A significant increase in the level of capital grants & contributions received in 2022-2023 compared to 2021-2022 has impacted on this result. Refer to B2-4 within the financial statements for more detailed information.

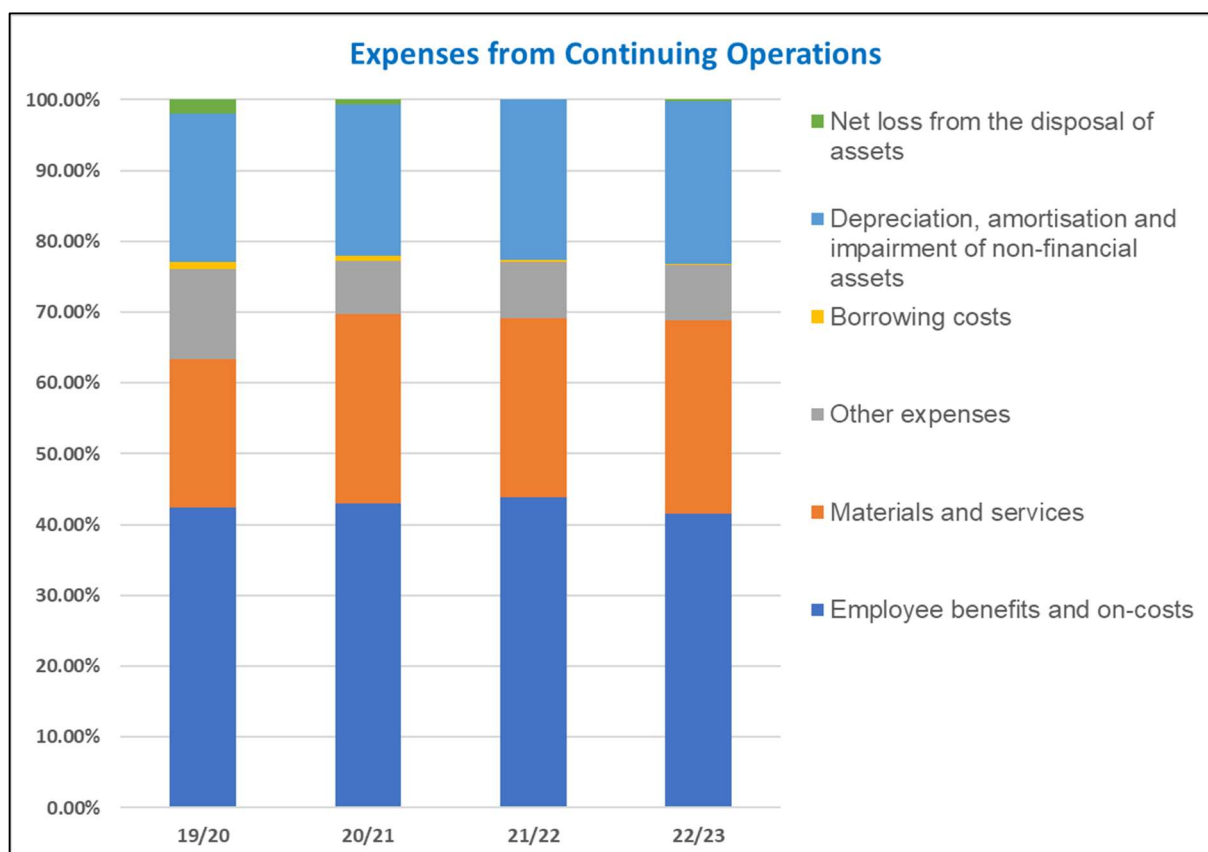
The composition of Council's revenue remained reasonably consistent compared to previous years as depicted in the following table.



Expenses

Expenses from Continuing Operations for 2022-2023 totaled \$342.5M, an increase on prior year expenditure of \$54.7M.

The composition of Council's expenses remained consistent compared to previous years as depicted in the following table.



Wollongong City Council

Historical Financial Data

Income Statement

		Actual 2019/20 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000	Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Actual 2022/23 \$'000
	Notes				
Income from Continuing Operations					
Revenue:					
Rates & Annual Charges	B2-1	205,118	211,126	216,919	222,072
User Charges & Fees	B2-2	28,695	30,864	29,230	39,777
Other Revenues	B2-3	4,794	6,444	5,167	7,467
Grants & Contributions provided for Operating Purposes	B2-4	30,727	30,782	41,841	55,030
Grants & Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	B2-4	47,472	34,478	45,402	66,775
Interest and Investment Revenue	B2-5	3,360	1,986	1,689	4,695
Other Income	B2-6	7,290	6,672	6,448	7,467
Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	-	-	563	-
Total Income from Continuing Operations		327,456	322,352	347,259	403,283
Expenses from Continuing Operations					
Employee Benefits & On-Costs					
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	B3-1	122,912	123,589	126,077	142,039
Materials & Services	B3-2	78,344	76,619	72,910	93,753
Borrowing Costs	B3-3	3,052	2,179	437	602
Depreciation & Amortisation	B3-4	60,845	61,203	65,329	78,339
Other Expenses	B3-5	21,085	21,755	23,054	26,781
Net Losses from the Disposal of Assets	B4-1	5,686	1,995	-	990
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations		291,924	287,340	287,807	342,504
Operating Result from Continuing Operations		35,532	35,012	59,452	60,779
NET OPERATING RESULT FOR THE YEAR		35,532	35,012	59,452	60,779
Less:					
Grants & Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	B2-4	47,472	34,478	45,402	66,775
Net Operating Result for the year before Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes		(11,940)	534	14,050	(5,996)

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Notes in the body of the financial statements.

Wollongong City Council

Historical Financial Data

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Actual 2019/20 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000	Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Actual 2022/23 \$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	C1-1	56,051	52,320	34,118	44,371
Investments	C1-2	97,423	103,334	88,185	99,424
Receivables	C1-4	21,667	21,859	24,674	33,100
Inventories	C1-5	381	463	461	6,486
Contract Assets	C1-6	5,669	4,707	9,711	3,795
Non-current Assets held for sale	C1-7	-	111	65	65
Other		10,572	6,682	6,881	6,351
Total current assets		191,763	189,476	164,095	193,592
Non-current assets					
Cash assets	C1-1	-	-	-	-
Investments	C1-2	4,000	15,199	39,730	33,312
Inventories	C1-5	5,972	5,972	5,972	-
Receivables	C1-4	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure, property, plant & equipment	C1-8	2,631,186	2,665,790	3,347,445	3,680,312
Investments accounted for using the equity method		3,484	-	-	-
Investment property	C1-9	5,000	4,600	5,600	5,050
Intangible assets	C1-10	254	152	76	-
Right of use assets	C2-1	1,790	1,471	1,094	718
Non-current assets classified as 'held for sale'		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		2,651,686	2,693,184	3,399,917	3,719,392
TOTAL ASSETS		2,843,449	2,882,660	3,564,012	3,912,984
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Payables	C3-1	30,592	26,621	27,376	22,272
Income received in advance		-	-	-	-
Contract Liabilities	C3-2	3,572	8,177	5,491	10,315
Lease Liabilities		341	377	403	129
Borrowings	C3-3	5,260	5,497	3,569	2,572
Employee benefits provisions	C3-4	58,204	56,768	51,705	58,175
Provisions	C3-5	2,880	2,621	3,891	3,262
Total current liabilities		100,849	100,061	92,435	96,725
Non-current liabilities					
Payables	C3-1	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	C2-1	1,519	1,194	788	655
Borrowings	C3-3	12,439	6,942	3,374	657
Employee benefits provisions	C3-4	905	957	792	832
Provisions	C3-5	38,871	38,357	27,879	27,539
Total non-current liabilities		53,734	47,450	32,833	29,683
TOTAL LIABILITIES		154,583	147,511	125,268	126,408
NET ASSETS	\$	2,688,866	2,735,149	3,438,744	3,786,576
EQUITY					
Retained earnings	C4-1	1,481,079	1,518,472	1,576,459	1,637,513
Revaluation reserves	C4-1	1,207,790	1,216,677	1,862,285	2,149,063
Council Equity Interest		2,688,869	2,735,149	3,438,744	3,786,576
Minority Equity Interest		-	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY	\$	2,688,869	2,735,149	3,438,744	3,786,576

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Notes in the body of the financial statements.

Wollongong City Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2023



Wollongong City Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2023



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Overview

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

41 Burelli Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Council's guiding principles are detailed in Chapter 3 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and include:

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

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

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

Wollongong City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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

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

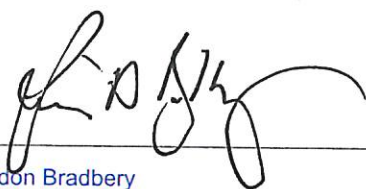
- the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board,
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.


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

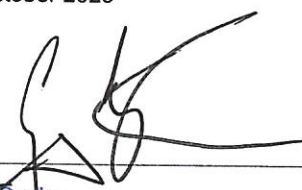
- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.


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 30 October 2023.



Gordon Bradbery
Lord Mayor
30 October 2023

Tania Brown
Deputy Lord Mayor
30 October 2023

Greg Doyle
General Manager
30 October 2023

Brian Jenkins
Responsible Accounting Officer
30 October 2023

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Income from continuing operations				
221,315	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	222,072	216,919
33,841	User charges and fees	B2-2	39,777	29,230
5,783	Other revenues	B2-3	7,467	5,167
13,818	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	55,030	41,841
40,442	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	66,775	45,402
2,333	Interest and investment income	B2-5	4,695	1,689
6,068	Other income	B2-6	7,467	6,448
–	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	–	563
323,600	Total income from continuing operations		403,283	347,259
Expenses from continuing operations				
125,924	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	142,039	126,077
87,001	Materials and services	B3-2	93,752	72,910
242	Borrowing costs	B3-3	602	437
75,642	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	78,339	65,329
19,155	Other expenses	B3-5	26,782	23,054
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	990	–
307,964	Total expenses from continuing operations		342,504	287,807
15,636	Operating result from continuing operations		60,779	59,452
15,636	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		60,779	59,452
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes				
(24,806)			(5,996)	14,050

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

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		60,779	59,452
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	287,053	643,351
Impairment (loss) reversal / (revaluation decrement) relating to infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	–	792
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		287,053	644,143
Total other comprehensive income for the year		287,053	644,143
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		347,832	703,595

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

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	44,371	34,118
Investments	C1-2	99,424	88,185
Receivables	C1-4	33,100	24,674
Inventories	C1-5	6,486	461
Contract assets	C1-6	3,795	9,711
Non-current assets classified as 'held for sale'	C1-7	65	65
Other		6,351	6,881
Total current assets		193,592	164,095
Non-current assets			
Investments	C1-2	33,312	39,730
Inventories	C1-5	–	5,972
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-8	3,680,312	3,347,445
Investment property	C1-9	5,050	5,600
Intangible assets	C1-10	–	76
Right of use assets	C2-1	718	1,094
Total non-current assets		3,719,392	3,399,917
Total assets		3,912,984	3,564,012
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	22,272	27,376
Contract liabilities	C3-2	10,315	5,491
Lease liabilities	C2-1	129	403
Borrowings	C3-3	2,572	3,569
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	58,175	51,705
Provisions	C3-5	3,262	3,891
Total current liabilities		96,725	92,435
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	C2-1	655	788
Borrowings	C3-3	657	3,374
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	832	792
Provisions	C3-5	27,539	27,879
Total non-current liabilities		29,683	32,833
Total liabilities		126,408	125,268
Net assets		3,786,576	3,438,744
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	1,637,513	1,576,459
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	2,149,063	1,862,285
Council equity interest		3,786,576	3,438,744
Total equity		3,786,576	3,438,744

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

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023			2022		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		1,576,459	1,862,285	3,438,744	1,518,472	1,216,677	2,735,149
Restated opening balance		1,576,459	1,862,285	3,438,744	1,518,472	1,216,677	2,735,149
Net operating result for the year		60,779	–	60,779	59,452	–	59,452
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	–	287,053	287,053	–	643,351	643,351
Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPPE	C1-8	–	–	–	–	792	792
Other comprehensive income		–	287,053	287,053	–	644,143	644,143
Total comprehensive income		60,779	287,053	347,832	59,452	644,143	703,595
Transfers between equity items		275	(275)	–	(1,465)	1,465	–
Closing balance at 30 June		1,637,513	2,149,063	3,786,576	1,576,459	1,862,285	3,438,744

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

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts:				
221,889	Rates and annual charges		218,108	215,632
33,841	User charges and fees		39,728	31,914
2,333	Interest received		3,685	1,549
44,204	Grants and contributions		93,816	64,618
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		464	1,201
11,568	Other		21,335	21,387
Payments:				
(123,002)	Payments to employees		(135,712)	(131,464)
(86,360)	Payments for materials and services		(108,385)	(86,914)
(226)	Borrowing costs		(217)	(442)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		(529)	(755)
(19,155)	Other		(18,284)	(28,808)
85,092	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	114,009	87,918
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts:				
1,903	Sale of investments		36,301	54,491
1,885	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		1,451	2,161
Payments:				
–	Purchase of investments		(34,248)	(59,990)
(101,916)	Payments for IPPE		(103,140)	(96,906)
(98,128)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(99,636)	(100,244)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payments:				
(3,702)	Repayment of borrowings		(3,714)	(5,496)
(389)	Principal component of lease payments		(406)	(380)
(4,091)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(4,120)	(5,876)
(17,127)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		10,253	(18,202)
138,654	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		34,118	52,320
121,527	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	44,371	34,118
13,503	Add: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	132,736	127,915
135,030	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		177,107	162,033

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

Wollongong City Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 30 October 2023. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the Office of Local Government (OLG) directs Council to amend the financial statements.

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

Basis of preparation

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 C1-9
- ii. fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-8
- iii. tip remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5
- iv. employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

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

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, 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 activities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- general purpose operations

The Trust Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, 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

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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 is supported by a range of volunteers for services including surf lifesaving, bush care, community transport and library programs. Volunteer services are required to be recognised in the financial statements if they can be measured reliably, are material, and would be purchased if not provided by the volunteers. In most instances, Council would not purchase the service if it was not provided by volunteers.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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

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

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

New accounting standards adopted during the year

During the year Council adopted the following accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board) which were mandatorily effective from 1 July 2022:

- AASB 2022-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities accompanying AASB 15*
- AASB 2020-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018 – 2020 and Other Amendments*

These newly adopted standards had no 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 Community Strategic Plan Goals – income, expenses and assets ¹

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

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Functions or activities										
Goal 1 - We value and protect our environment	82,489	73,639	105,575	86,221	(23,086)	(12,582)	18,837	17,012	1,107,873	1,047,140
Goal 2 - We have an innovative and sustainable economy	11,438	9,296	12,995	12,750	(1,557)	(3,454)	1	694	4,594	1,288
Goal 3 - Wollongong is a creative. vibrant city	1,095	382	13,409	11,557	(12,314)	(11,175)	872	197	1,105	1,151
Goal 4 - We are a connected and engaged community	12,123	12,536	29,169	25,859	(17,046)	(13,323)	5,679	5,350	807,513	705,336
Goal 5 - We have a healthy community in a liveable city	12,715	10,318	58,872	56,611	(46,157)	(46,293)	3,322	4,708	420,050	432,141
Goal 6 - We have affordable and accessible transport	25,894	20,209	62,096	46,636	(36,202)	(26,427)	24,301	19,906	1,347,879	1,173,197
Support Services	218,403	205,839	60,388	48,173	158,015	157,666	29,667	24,336	223,970	203,759
Contributed Assets	39,126	15,040	–	–	39,126	15,040	39,126	15,040	–	–
Total functions and activities	403,283	347,259	342,504	287,807	60,779	59,452	121,805	87,243	3,912,984	3,564,012

⁽¹⁾ The functions/activities reported above are different to what has been reported in the past. The Goals listed above and described on the following page, align with Council's Community Strategic Plan – Our Wollongong Our Future 2032.

B1-2 Components of Community Strategic Plan Goals

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

Goal 1 - We value and protect our environment

We will work together to reduce emissions and the effects of a changing climate. Our natural environments are protected, and our resources will be managed effectively. Development is well planned and sustainable and we protect our heritage.

Goal 2 - We have an innovative and sustainable economy

The region's industry base continues to diversify and local employment opportunities increase. Wollongong is established as the regional capital of the Illawarra-Shoalhaven. We are leaders in innovative and sustainable research and development of new industries.

Goal 3 - Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city

Creative, cultural industries are fostered and thriving. Community have access to the arts, and participation in events and festivals is increased. Strong diverse local cultures are supported.

Goal 4 - We are a connected and engaged community

Residents have easy and equitable access to information and play an active role in the decisions that affect our city. There is greater awareness and understanding of Local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture, heritage and histories. Our Council is accountable, financially sustainable and has the trust of the community.

Goal 5 - We have a healthy community in a livable city

There is an increase in the physical and mental health and wellbeing of our community. Our community participation in recreation and lifestyle activities increases. Residents have improved access to a range of affordable housing options. Suburbs and places are livable and safe.

Goal 6 - We have affordable and accessible transport

There is an increase in sustainable transport use including public transport, walking and cycling. Transport links and connection to Sydney, the South Coast and Southern Highlands are strengthened. The community have access to a safe, affordable and reliable transport network.

Support Services

Five services form an additional group called Support Services to demonstrate that these Services support the delivery of all Community Strategic Plan goals.

Support Services include: Employee Services; Financial Services; Governance & Administration; Infrastructure Strategy & Support and Information Management & Technology.

Contributed Assets

Contributed assets relate mainly to the handover of transport and stormwater assets from various subdivisions in the West Dapto area.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2023	2022
Ordinary rates		
Residential	129,291	126,497
Farmland	353	331
Mining	996	982
Business	51,546	50,787
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(2,561)	(2,761)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(299)	(272)
Abandonments ¹	(175)	(76)
Rates levied to ratepayers	179,151	175,488
Pensioner rate subsidies received	1,417	1,528
Total ordinary rates	180,568	177,016
Special rates		
City centre	451	436
Mall	1,272	1,218
Total special rates	1,723	1,654
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)		
Domestic waste management services	38,326	36,773
Stormwater management services	1,889	1,877
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(904)	(726)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	–	(67)
Abandonments – annual charges ¹	–	(9)
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
– Domestic waste management	470	401
Total annual charges	39,781	38,249
Total rates and annual charges	222,072	216,919

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 when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts which is 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 (mandatory) relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government area that are subsidised by the NSW Government. Pensioner rebates (Council policy) relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government 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 (mandatory) and are in substance a rates payment.

(1) Abandonments refer to amounts owed to Council that have been written off due to the property being exempted of rates, objections & ascertainties, postponed rates and voluntary conservation agreements as per the OLG Rating and Revenue Raising Manual 2007.

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	2023	2022
User charges		
Waste management services (non-domestic)	13,040	9,913
Total user charges	13,040	9,913
Fees		
Contestable building services	557	307
Inspection services ¹	335	86
Planning and building regulation	3,072	2,924
Registration fees	224	210
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	666	638
Section 603 certificate (rating certificate)	322	369
Section 611 charges (occupation of land)	468	325
Additional waste services	157	142
Art gallery	9	9
Car parking ¹	1,582	1,228
Cemeteries	1,916	1,895
Credit card payment processing fee	123	135
Design review meeting application fees	82	149
Golf course	816	624
Health inspections ¹	701	94
Library	38	17
Marketing	20	24
Outdoor dining ¹	7	—
Parking meters ¹	1,156	791
Pre-lodgement meeting fees	124	120
Recreation ¹	4,341	1,970
Road opening permits	274	300
Stallholder fees ¹	50	14
Tree management requests	87	98
Tourist parks ¹	9,450	6,764
Other	160	84
Total fees	26,737	19,317
Total other user charges and fees	26,737	19,317
Total user charges and fees	39,777	29,230
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees		
User charges and fees recognised over time	9,450	6,764
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time	30,327	22,466
Total user charges and fees	39,777	29,230

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 or in some cases the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

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

(1) These revenue streams were impacted by COVID restrictions as well as Council's COVID-19 Relief Measures during the 2022 financial year.

B2-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	2023	2022
Diesel rebate	169	220
Fines	620	390
Fines – parking	2,961	1,936
Insurance claims recoveries	39	12
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	–	195
Legal settlements	172	6
Outgoings reimbursements	79	64
Reimbursements	1,803	1,018
Sales – general	753	873
Sponsorship and promotional income	27	12
Other	844	441
Total other revenue	7,467	5,167

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time	–	–
Other revenue recognised at a point in time	7,467	5,167
Total other revenue	7,467	5,167

Accounting policy for other revenue

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

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

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

B2-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)				
Financial Assistance Grant				
Relating to current year	5,251	9,985	–	–
Payment received in advance for subsequent year	22,004	15,341	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year	27,255	25,326	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)				
Cash contributions				
Arts and culture	416	818	2,421	–
Community development and support	188	370	–	–
Community services and facilities	464	220	–	–
Emergency services	573	1,461	–	–
Environmental management and enhancement	404	203	–	–
Environmental programs	72	75	–	–
Floodplain and stormwater management	1,380	1,169	2	73
Home and Community Care (HACC) community transport	3,070	2,846	–	–
Heritage and cultural	21	12	–	–
Information technology	–	80	–	–
Library	692	647	–	–
Local Infrastructure Renewal Scheme (LIRS) subsidy	186	372	–	–
Local bus route subsidy	–	89	–	–
Natural area management	294	190	–	–
Parks, gardens and sports fields	247	996	1,791	4,133
People and learning	375	293	–	–
Pollution minimisation	285	93	–	–
Recreation and culture	313	–	700	300
Social support programs	1,387	1,338	–	–
Strategic city planning	656	310	–	–
Street lighting	728	714	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	11,971	337	5,664	11,511
Transport (roads to recovery)	–	–	1,859	1,229
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	3,403	3,051	–	–
Voluntary purchase scheme	–	–	–	(22)
Waste performance improvement	20	214	–	–
Total cash contributions	27,145	15,898	12,437	17,224
Non-cash contributions				
Bushfire services	–	–	215	270
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.4 and s7.11 – EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA)	–	–	38,911	13,680
Wollongong City Gallery collection	–	–	–	201
Volunteer Services	630	617	–	–
Total non-cash contributions	630	617	39,126	14,151
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)	27,775	16,515	51,563	31,375
Total grants and non-developer contributions	55,030	41,841	51,563	31,375
Comprising:				
– Commonwealth funding	31,410	29,382	2,229	8,293
– State funding	21,693	11,328	10,423	9,105
– Other funding	1,927	1,131	38,911	13,977
	55,030	41,841	51,563	31,375

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Developer contributions:					
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):					
Cash contributions					
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements		–	–	1,595	629
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		–	–	7,833	7,960
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		–	–	5,784	4,706
Total cash contributions		–	–	15,212	13,295
Non-cash contributions					
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		–	–	–	732
Total non-cash contributions		–	–	–	732
Total developer contributions		–	–	15,212	14,027
Total contributions		–	–	15,212	14,027
Total grants and contributions		55,030	41,841	66,775	45,402
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions					
Grants and contributions recognised over time		4,222	3,984	12,437	17,224
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time		50,808	37,857	54,338	28,178
Total grants and contributions		55,030	41,841	66,775	45,402

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Unspent grants and contributions

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

\$ '000	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Unspent grants				
Unspent funds at 1 July	6,966	4,335	1,412	5,352
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	10,892	—	7	—
Add: funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	3,044	4,190	1,429	565
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(2,535)	—	(101)	—
Less: funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(32)	(1,559)	(783)	(4,505)
Unspent funds at 30 June	18,335	6,966	1,964	1,412
Unspent contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	73	73	40,199	38,761
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	—	—	15,984	—
Add: contributions received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	1,911	—	54	14,001
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	—	—	(10,941)	—
Less: contributions received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	—	—	(12)	(12,563)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	1,984	73	45,284	40,199

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

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

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

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

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

Capital grants

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

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

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

Developer contributions

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

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

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

Other grants and contributions

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

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

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	663	557
– Cash and investments	4,032	1,132
Total interest and investment income (losses)	4,695	1,689

Accounting policy

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

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Fair value increment on investment properties			
Fair value increment on investment properties		–	1,000
Total fair value increment on investment properties	C1-9	–	1,000
Rental income			
Investment properties			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		491	454
Total Investment properties		491	454
Other lease income			
Room/Facility Hire		522	431
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		697	694
Other Council Properties		4,383	3,869
Total other lease income		5,602	4,994
Total rental income	C2-2	6,093	5,448
Fair value increment on investments			
Fair value increment on investments through profit and loss		1,042	–
Movement in interest in CivicRisk Mutual ¹		332	–
Total Fair value increment on investments		1,374	–
Total other income		7,467	6,448

(1) From 1st July 2020, the CivicRisk entities previously disclosed as joint ventures were reconstituted to form CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a company limited by guarantee. Council's interest in the entity is treated as a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (refer to Note C1-2 Investments).

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2023	2022
Employee leave entitlements (ELE) ¹	23,559	9,663
Salaries and wages	115,720	112,386
Superannuation	13,219	13,009
Change in workers compensation provision	1,021	2,567
Workers compensation – self insurance	2,866	2,565
Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT)	183	142
Payroll tax	23	15
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	822	627
Protective clothing	463	426
Labour hire	295	389
Other	308	292
Total employee costs	158,479	142,081
Less: capitalised costs	(16,440)	(16,004)
Total employee costs expensed	142,039	126,077

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.

(1) Employee leave entitlements reflect the current value of Council's future liability, and take into consideration future increases in salary that are then discounted back to current value using published long term government bond rates at 30 June 2023. The overall increase in the provision of \$6.5M can be attributed to several factors, including: impact of movement in leave balances (+\$3.4M), increase in the superannuation contribution from 10.5% to 11% (+\$0.6M), and a change in the government bond rates from 3.32% in June 2022 to 4.13% in June 2023 (+\$2.5M).

B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Advertising		299	355
Audit Fees	F2-1	310	221
Bank charges		636	598
Contractor costs ¹		70,823	59,373
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	692	536
Elections		–	1,195
Insurance		4,575	3,905
Internal audit		172	125
Light, electricity and heating		2,520	1,859
Membership fees		168	174
Other expenses		1,571	1,064
Postage		407	576
Prior year works in progress 'write offs' ²		4,063	672
Provision for asset remediation ³		(2,118)	(11,623)
Provision for self insurance claims		(257)	(147)
Raw materials and consumables ¹		38,572	38,287
Rental agreements		(24)	7
Royalty payments		355	327
Sewerage charges		344	271
Software maintenance and support contractor		3,368	3,049
Street lighting		3,414	2,975
Telephone and communications		383	718
Valuation fees		494	468
Volunteer reimbursements		188	109
Waste contractor		26,355	26,617
Water rates		917	822
Legal expenses:			
– Buildings - commercial		3,000	–
– Planning and development		620	546
– Other		336	619
Total materials and services		162,183	133,698
Less: capitalised costs		(68,431)	(60,788)
Total materials and services		93,752	72,910

Accounting policy

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

- (1) The Contractor & Consultancy Costs and Raw Materials & Consumables includes expenditure related to the capital program. The delivery of capital projects is dependent on the types and size of works that may be delivered through contracts or internally. There are significant variations year on year in this allocation process.
- (2) Capital expenditure previously included in Works in Progress was transferred to operating expenses during 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. This includes capital works to deliver assets not under the control of Council such as traffic facilities and street lighting.
- (3) Each financial year a provision for the remediation of Council's waste facility is calculated based on the forecast costs to rehabilitate the site. A further reduction in the forecast rehabilitation costs and changes to discount factors have resulted in a reduction in the provision in 2022-2023.

B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on leases		36	47
Interest on loans		181	395
Total interest bearing liability costs		217	442
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		217	442
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Discount adjustments relating to movements in provisions (other than ELE)			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	385	(5)
Total other borrowing costs		385	(5)
Total borrowing costs expensed		602	437

Accounting policy

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

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

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		4,547	4,620
Office equipment		1,789	1,919
Furniture and fittings		324	324
Infrastructure:	C1-8		
– Bridges		1,840	1,998
– Buildings – non-specialised		4,352	3,880
– Buildings – specialised		6,390	5,636
– Footpaths		4,788	4,307
– Other open space/recreational assets		5,983	4,941
– Other structures		720	708
– Roads		26,632	21,310
– Stormwater drainage		17,051	11,856
– Swimming pools		725	644
Right of use assets	C2-1	375	377
Other assets:			
– Library books		1,216	1,201
– Other		1,531	1,531
Intangible assets	C1-10	76	77
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		78,339	65,329
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPPE			
Community land		–	(582)
Infrastructure:	C1-8		
– Roads		–	(210)
Amounts taken through revaluation reserve	C1-8	–	792
Total IPPE impairment / revaluation decrement costs charged to Income Statement		–	–
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		78,339	65,329

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 C1-8 for IPPE assets, Note C1-10 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

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Impairment of receivables			
User charges and fees		2,107	141
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	2,107	141
Fair value decrement on investment properties			
Fair value decrement on investment properties		550	—
Total fair value decrement on investment properties	C1-9	550	—
Fair value decrement on investments			
Movement in interest in CivicRisk Mutual ¹		—	669
Fair value decrement on investments through profit and loss		—	1,398
Total Fair value decrement on investments	C1-2	—	2,067
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Emergency services levy		597	322
– NSW fire brigade levy		3,610	3,161
– NSW rural fire service levy		840	629
– Waste and environment levy		13,169	12,321
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)			
– City Centre management		5	5
– Illawarra Institute of Sport		40	39
– Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation		58	74
– Illawarra Performing Arts Centre ²		1,651	1,300
– Neighbourhood youth program		75	—
– Illawarra Surf Life Saving		61	57
– Sponsorship fund		48	33
– Tourism		1,519	1,496
– Wollongong Shuttle Service		369	353
– Wollongong 2022 - Union Cycliste Internationale		213	213
– Other		1,870	1,213
Total other		24,125	21,216
Less: capitalised costs		—	(370)
Total other expenses		26,782	23,054

Accounting policy

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

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

(1) From 1st July 2020, the CivicRisk entities previously disclosed as joint ventures were reconstituted to form CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a company limited by guarantee. Council's interest in the entity is treated as a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (refer to Note C1-2 Investments).

(2) The 2022-2023 contribution to the Illawarra Performing Arts Centre includes the contribution for the management of the Town Hall.

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

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)			
Proceeds from disposal – property		–	925
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		–	(47)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	878
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment			
	C1-8		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		1,451	1,236
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(631)	(602)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		820	634
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure			
	C1-8		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		–	–
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(1,810)	(949)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(1,810)	(949)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of investments			
	C1-2		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments		36,301	54,491
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(36,301)	(54,491)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	–
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(990)	563

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 27 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 -----	
Revenues				
Rates and annual charges	221,315	222,072	757	0% F
User charges and fees	33,841	39,777	5,936	18% F
User Fees & Charges have performed favourably against the original budget in Waste Management and Tourist Parks.				
Other revenues	5,783	7,467	1,684	29% F
Other Revenues includes a claim for funding through the NSW Government Natural Disaster Day Labour Co-Funding Arrangements to cover works associated with the February 2022 Storm Event.				
Operating grants and contributions	13,818	55,030	41,212	298% F
Operating grants has been affected by the early payment of \$22M of the 2023-2024 Financial Assistance Grant and the recognition of revenue relating to the \$11.3M Local & Regional Roads Repair Grant that will mostly be expended in 2023-2024. In addition, payments of grants not anticipated through the original budget has had a favourable impact on this result.				
Capital grants and contributions	40,442	66,775	26,333	65% F
Capital grants and contributions include assets contributed to Council through development. A greater value of assets have been contributed to Council than anticipated in the 2022-2023 financial year.				
Interest and investment revenue	2,333	4,695	2,362	101% F
Interest and investment revenue is favourable due to changes in interest rates experienced during the 2022-2023 financial year.				
Net gains from disposal of assets	-	-	-	- F
Other income	6,068	7,467	1,399	23% F
Other income is favourable due to the fair value increment on investments recognised through the profit and loss.				

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----	
Expenses				
Employee benefits and on-costs	125,924	142,039	(16,115)	(13)% U
Employee Benefits and On-Costs are impacted by annual net present value calculations which consider changes in inflation rates and Council's leave holdings (<i>refer to B3-1 Employee costs for more detail</i>).				
Other contributing factors include: Actuarial analysis leading to a greater number of outstanding Workers' Compensation claims being reduced; variations in Salary and Wages due to the requirement to deploy additional existing staff to carry out operational tasks (to respond to flood emergencies and major events); the introduction of external funding and delivery of planned projects through internal employee costs rather than through external material or contracts, as originally budgeted; and the increase of employee costs in response to an increased demand within Development Assessment and Compliance and Tourist Parks.				
Materials and services	87,001	93,752	(6,751)	(8)% U
Borrowing costs	242	602	(360)	(149)% U
Borrowing costs include the interest on the waste facility remediation. The original budget was set prior to receipt of the discount rates as at 30 June 2022 which are applied for the interest calculation in 2022-2023. The changes in the discount rates have resulted in a variance between the actuals and original budget.				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	75,642	78,339	(2,697)	(4)% U
Other expenses	19,155	26,782	(7,627)	(40)% U
Other expenses have been impacted by an increase in expenditure related to the Waste and Environment Levy.				
Net losses from disposal of assets	–	990	(990)	– U
Statement of cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	85,092	114,009	28,917	34% F
Early payment of \$22M of the 2023-2024 Financial Assistance Grant has created a favourable variance against budget.				
Cash flows from investing activities	(98,128)	(99,636)	(1,508)	2% U
Cash flows from financing activities	(4,091)	(4,120)	(29)	1% U

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2023	2022
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	1,487	416
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	42,884	33,702
Total cash and cash equivalents	44,371	34,118

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	44,371	34,118
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	44,371	34,118

Accounting policy

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

C1-2 Financial investments

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Managed funds	8,685	–	8,030	–
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits and Floating Rate Notes (FRN) with maturities > 3 months	43,088	–	44,720	–
Mortgage backed securities	1,651	–	1,685	–
CivicRisk Mutual Limited	–	2,862	–	2,530
Total	53,424	2,862	54,435	2,530
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	46,000	30,450	33,750	37,200
Total	46,000	30,450	33,750	37,200
Total financial investments	99,424	33,312	88,185	39,730

C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

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

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

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

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, 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.

Council's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise investments in FRNs, managed funds, mortgage backed securities and interest in CivicRisk Mutual in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	177,107	162,033
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(94,280)	(75,344)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	82,827	86,689

External restrictions

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

Developer contributions – general ^A	45,109	40,065
Transport for NSW contributions ^B	2,158	205
Specific purpose unexpended grants ^C	20,299	8,378
Stormwater management ^D	2,907	2,378
Unexpended loan ^E	–	907
Private contributions	6,848	5,708
Special rates levy – Wollongong mall	722	407
Special rates levy – city centre	94	88
Domestic waste management ^D	6,880	7,604
Housing Affordability	9,263	9,604
Total external restrictions	94,280	75,344

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.

(A) Development contributions which are not yet expended for the provision of services and amenities in accordance with contributions plans.

(B) Transport for NSW contributions which are not yet expended for the provision of services and amenities in accordance with those contributions.

(C) Grants which are not yet expended for the purposes for which the grants were obtained.

(D) Domestic Waste Management and other special rates/levies/charges are externally restricted assets and must be applied for the purposes for which they were raised.

(E) State Government interest free loan to be administered on infrastructure as part of the West Dapto development.

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
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(b) Internal allocations

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions **82,827** **86,689**

Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments **21,143** **23,803**

Internal allocations

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

Car parking strategy	1,348	1,189
Darcy Wentworth Park	18	171
Maccabe Park development	1,890	1,740
Sports Priority Program	893	671
Waste Disposal Facility	10,083	5,831
West Dapto Development	10,062	8,281
Strategic Projects	27,181	34,962
Property Investment Fund	9,531	9,388
Natural areas	173	173
Lake Illawarra Estuary Management Fund	505	480
Total internal allocations	61,684	62,886

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

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Rates and annual charges	16,867	–	12,802	–
Interest and extra charges	2,255	–	1,593	–
User charges and fees	6,826	–	4,862	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	536	–	188	–
– Other income accruals	3,990	–	2,190	–
Government grants and subsidies	740	–	496	–
Net GST receivable	4,415	–	2,965	–
Total	35,629	–	25,096	–
Less: provision for impairment				
User charges and fees	(2,529)	–	(422)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(2,529)	–	(422)	–
Total net receivables	33,100	–	24,674	–

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 estimating ECL, 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.

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

When considering the ECL for rates and annual charges 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.

Credit losses are measured at 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.

Council writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

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

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

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Inventories at cost				
Real estate for resale	5,972	–	–	5,972
Stores and materials	514	–	461	–
Total inventories at cost	6,486	–	461	5,972
Total inventories	6,486	–	461	5,972

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Details for real estate development				
Residential	5,972	–	–	5,972
Total real estate for resale	5,972	–	–	5,972

(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)

Represented by:

Acquisition costs	5,972	–	–	5,972
Total costs	5,972	–	–	5,972
Total real estate for resale	5,972	–	–	5,972

Movements:

Real estate assets at beginning of the year	–	5,972	–	5,972
– Re-classification of balances to current	5,972	(5,972)	–	–
Total real estate for resale	5,972	–	–	5,972

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.

Land held for resale

Land held for resale is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned by specific identification and includes the cost of acquisition, and development and borrowing costs during development. When development is completed, borrowing costs and other holding charges are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs included in the cost of land held for resale are those costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on the acquisition and development of the land had not been made. Borrowing costs incurred while active development is interrupted for extended periods are recognised as expenses.

C1-6 Contract assets

Contract assets

\$ '000	2023	2022
Work relating to capital grants & contributions	3,372	7,985
Work relating to operational grants & contributions	331	1,311
Other	92	415
Total contract assets	3,795	9,711

Accounting policy

Contract assets

Contract assets represent Councils right to payment in exchange for goods or services the Council has transferred to a customer when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

Contract assets arise when the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract and therefore the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. Once an invoice or payment claim is raised or the relevant milestone is reached, Council recognises a receivable.

Impairment of contract assets is assessed using the simplified expected credit loss model where lifetime credit losses are recognised on initial recognition.

C1-7 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Non-current assets held for sale				
Land	65	—	65	—
Total non-current assets held for sale	65	—	65	—

Details of assets

One parcel of land has been classified as 'held of sale' as it is in negotiation and expected to be sold during the 2023-2024 financial year.

Accounting policy

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use and are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2022			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Other movements- Transfer to Expense	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	86,590	–	86,590	59,187	25,684	–	–	(86,016)	–	(4,063)	–	81,382	–	81,382
Plant and equipment	47,008	(24,900)	22,108	3,361	–	(629)	(4,547)	–	–	–	–	46,506	(26,213)	20,293
Office equipment	10,967	(7,376)	3,591	1,109	–	(2)	(1,789)	–	–	–	–	11,947	(9,038)	2,909
Furniture and fittings	3,114	(1,707)	1,407	71	–	–	(324)	–	–	–	–	3,184	(2,030)	1,154
Land:														
– Operational land	275,103	–	275,103	–	474	–	–	–	–	–	31,009	306,586	–	306,586
– Community land	328,141	(760)	327,381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,055	367,196	(760)	366,436
– Crown land	109,447	–	109,447	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,459	120,906	–	120,906
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	7,898	–	7,898	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	671	8,579	–	8,579
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings – non-specialised	245,871	(93,507)	152,364	–	–	–	(4,352)	13,717	(10)	–	12,935	281,037	(106,383)	174,654
– Buildings – specialised	378,294	(198,051)	180,243	–	–	–	(6,390)	7,925	78	–	15,156	419,151	(222,139)	197,012
– Other structures	17,408	(8,198)	9,210	–	–	–	(720)	232	(284)	–	728	18,821	(9,655)	9,166
– Roads	1,869,502	(1,032,152)	837,350	–	10,835	(1,495)	(26,632)	29,441	130	–	69,325	2,061,164	(1,142,210)	918,954
– Bridges	138,910	(44,227)	94,683	–	99	–	(1,840)	355	–	–	7,901	151,182	(49,984)	101,198
– Footpaths	344,698	(165,784)	178,914	–	3,343	(256)	(4,788)	10,913	–	–	15,074	387,729	(184,529)	203,200
– Stormwater drainage	1,547,139	(705,375)	841,764	–	24,634	–	(17,051)	11,963	19	–	70,871	1,716,026	(783,826)	932,200
– Swimming pools	44,935	(31,147)	13,788	–	–	–	(725)	105	–	–	1,148	48,964	(34,648)	14,316
– Other open space/recreational assets	219,554	(78,845)	140,709	–	–	(59)	(5,983)	11,144	67	–	11,721	248,989	(91,390)	157,599
Other assets:														
– Heritage collections	15,912	–	15,912	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,991	–	15,991
– Library books	10,765	(5,969)	4,796	1,320	–	–	(1,216)	–	–	–	–	8,667	(3,767)	4,900
– Other	57,913	(13,726)	44,187	–	–	–	(1,531)	221	–	–	–	58,135	(15,258)	42,877
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):														
– Tip assets	9,410	(9,410)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,410	(9,410)	–
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5,768,579	(2,421,134)	3,347,445	65,048	65,158	(2,441)	(77,888)	–	–	(4,063)	287,053	6,371,552	(2,691,240)	3,680,312

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

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2021			Asset movements during the reporting period									At 30 June 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment reversal (recognised in equity)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Other movements- Transfer to Expense	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000															
Capital work in progress	55,467	–	55,467	36,820	40,342	–	–	–	(45,360)	–	(679)	–	86,590	–	86,590
Plant and equipment	44,890	(22,520)	22,370	4,842	–	(484)	(4,620)	–	–	–	–	–	47,008	(24,900)	22,108
Office equipment	10,244	(5,457)	4,787	723	–	–	(1,919)	–	–	–	–	–	10,967	(7,376)	3,591
Furniture and fittings	3,172	(1,418)	1,754	95	–	(118)	(324)	–	–	–	–	–	3,114	(1,707)	1,407
Land:															
– Operational land	249,869	–	249,869	–	5,490	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,744	275,103	–	275,103
– Community land	298,140	(760)	297,380	–	516	–	–	582	–	–	–	28,903	328,141	(760)	327,381
– Crown land	103,057	–	103,057	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,390	109,447	–	109,447
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	7,502	–	7,502	–	396	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,898	–	7,898
Infrastructure:															
– Buildings – non-specialised	216,743	(79,405)	137,338	–	–	(46)	(3,880)	–	2,988	(513)	–	16,477	245,871	(93,507)	152,364
– Buildings – specialised	333,783	(170,971)	162,812	–	–	–	(5,636)	–	3,694	(96)	–	19,469	378,294	(198,051)	180,243
– Other structures	17,009	(7,601)	9,408	–	–	(71)	(708)	–	612	(31)	–	–	17,408	(8,198)	9,210
– Roads	1,471,275	(869,787)	601,488	–	7,742	(683)	(21,310)	210	21,349	162	–	228,392	1,869,502	(1,032,152)	837,350
– Bridges	171,495	(56,848)	114,647	–	187	(115)	(1,998)	–	624	–	–	(18,662)	138,910	(44,227)	94,683
– Footpaths	316,844	(150,954)	165,890	–	5,832	–	(4,307)	–	7,751	121	–	3,627	344,698	(165,784)	178,914
– Stormwater drainage	963,258	(435,837)	527,421	–	–	(34)	(11,856)	–	2,404	835	–	322,994	1,547,139	(705,375)	841,764
– Swimming pools	39,847	(27,067)	12,780	–	–	–	(644)	–	131	–	–	1,521	44,935	(31,147)	13,788
– Other open space/recreational assets	191,213	(65,220)	125,993	–	–	–	(4,941)	–	5,639	(478)	–	14,496	219,554	(78,845)	140,709
Other assets:															
– Heritage collections	15,569	–	15,569	–	343	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,912	–	15,912
– Library books	9,476	(4,768)	4,708	1,289	–	–	(1,201)	–	–	–	–	–	10,765	(5,969)	4,796
– Other	57,745	(12,195)	45,550	–	–	–	(1,531)	–	168	–	–	–	57,913	(13,726)	44,187
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):															
– Tip assets	9,410	(9,410)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,410	(9,410)	–
Investment Property (refer to Note C1-9):															
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4,586,008	(1,920,218)	2,665,790	43,769	60,848	(1,551)	(64,875)	792	–	–	(679)	643,351	5,768,579	(2,421,134)	3,347,445

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

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy

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

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

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

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

Useful lives of IPPE

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

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	3 to 25	Playground equipment	10 to 15
Office furniture	5 to 34	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 20
Computer equipment	2 to 10		
Vehicles	3 to 20	Buildings	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	8 to 10	Buildings: masonry	50 to 196
Other plant and equipment	2 to 34	Buildings: other	2 to 50
Stormwater assets		Other infrastructure assets	
Drains	30 to 130	Bulk earthworks	Infinite
Culverts	30 to 130	Swimming pools	40 to 100
Flood control structures	30 to 130	Other open space/recreational assets	3 to 115
		Other infrastructure	10 to 100
Transportation assets			
Roads: seal	8 to 95		
Roads: base	15 to 145		
Roads: sub-base	15 to 145		
Bridge: concrete	80		
Bridge: other	20 to 80		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	20 to 104		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Income Statement.

Revaluation Model

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

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

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.

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

C1-9 Investment properties

Owned investment property

\$ '000	2023	2022
At fair value		
Opening balance at 1 July	5,600	4,600
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	(550)	1,000
Closing balance at 30 June	5,050	5,600

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.

C1-10 Intangible assets

\$ '000	2023	2022
Software		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,345	2,345
Accumulated amortisation	(2,269)	(2,193)
Net book value – opening balance	76	152
Movements for the year		
Amortisation charges	(76)	(77)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	2,345	2,345
Accumulated amortisation	(2,345)	(2,269)
Total intangible assets – net book value	–	76

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 land and buildings. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Land & Buildings

Council leases land and building for libraries and other operations; these leases are between 5 and 30 years and some include a renewal option to allow Council to renew the lease term. These leases contain an annual pricing mechanism based on either fixed increases or CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Extension options

Council includes extension options in some of their leases to provide flexibility and certainty to Council operations and reduce costs of moving premises. These extension options are at Council's discretion.

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

There are \$6.2M in potential future lease payments which are not included in lease liabilities as Council has assessed that the exercise of the option is not reasonably certain.

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Land & Buildings	Total
2023		
Opening balance at 1 July	1,094	1,094
Depreciation charge	(375)	(375)
Other movement	(1)	(1)
Balance at 30 June	718	718
2022		
Opening balance at 1 July	1,471	1,471
Depreciation charge	(377)	(377)
Balance at 30 June	1,094	1,094

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Lease liabilities	129	655	403	788
Total lease liabilities	129	655	403	788

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(c) The maturity analysis

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

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
2023					
Cash flows	129	628	31	788	784
2022					
Cash flows	403	617	171	1,191	1,191

(d) Income Statement

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on lease liabilities	36	47
Depreciation of right of use assets	375	377
	411	424

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	443	427
	443	427

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

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

- pedestrian crossings and bridges
- boat ramp

The leases are generally for an extended period of time and require payments of a maximum amount of \$1,000 per year. 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 received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

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

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

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; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

– investment property – where the asset is held predominantly for rental or capital growth purposes (refer note C1-9)

– property, plant and equipment – where the rental is incidental, or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-8).

\$ '000	2023	2022
(i) Assets held as investment property		
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)	491	454
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	491	454
Operating lease expenses		
Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	156	140
Total expenses relating to operating leases	156	140
(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	5,602	4,994
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	5,602	4,994
(iii) Maturity analysis of contractual lease income: investment property		
Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:		
< 1 year	136	265
1–2 years	21	136
2–3 years	–	21
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	157	422

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.

C2-2 Council as a lessor (continued)

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

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

The lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an operating lease and as finance income using amortised cost basis for finance leases.

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Prepaid rates	4,231	–	4,130	–
Goods and services – operating expenditure	927	–	1,479	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	656	–	313	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Other expenditure accruals	13,218	–	17,843	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	2,553	–	2,618	–
Agency Funds	48	–	–	–
Other	639	–	993	–
Total payables	22,272	–	27,376	–

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
Payables – security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,268	1,091
Total payables	1,268	1,091

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 and 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

\$ '000	Notes	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	4,164	—	1,355	—
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	1,172	—	282	—
Unexpended capital contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	114	—	114	—
Unexpended operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	996	—	149	—
Total grants received in advance		6,446	—	1,900	—
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Upfront fees	(iii)	3,869	—	3,591	—
Total user fees and charges received in advance		3,869	—	3,591	—
Total contract liabilities		10,315	—	5,491	—

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct 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 operating grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) Fees paid upfront for the delivery of specific Council services are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue when the performance obligations are met.

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	850	4,462
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	32	23
Capital contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	—	100
Operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	142	—
Upfront fees	1,651	2,121
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	2,675	6,706

Significant changes in contract liabilities

The contract liabilities are higher than the previous year due to the increased receipt of operating grants received prior to performance obligation being satisfied.

Accounting policy

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

C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	2,572	657	3,569	3,374
Total borrowings	2,572	657	3,569	3,374

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Council. Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note E1.

Borrowings relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Total borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	2,572	657	3,569	3,374
Total borrowings	2,572	657	3,569	3,374

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2022		Non-cash movements				2023
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	6,943	(3,714)	–	–	–	–	3,229
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	1,191	(443)	–	–	–	36	784
Total liabilities from financing activities	8,134	(4,157)	–	–	–	36	4,013

\$ '000	2021		Non-cash movements				2022
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	12,439	(5,496)	–	–	–	–	6,943
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	1,571	(427)	–	–	–	47	1,191
Total liabilities from financing activities	14,010	(5,923)	–	–	–	47	8,134

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2023	2022
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	600	300
Credit cards/purchase cards	1,035	835
Total financing arrangements	1,635	1,135
Drawn facilities		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	14	3
Total drawn financing arrangements	14	3
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	600	300
– Credit cards/purchase cards	1,021	832
Total undrawn financing arrangements	1,621	1,132

continued on next page ...

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

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

\$ '000	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Annual leave	15,425	–	13,119	–
Sick leave	63	–	94	–
Long service leave	40,699	832	36,862	792
Other leave	1,988	–	1,630	–
Total employee benefit provisions	58,175	832	51,705	792

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	44,689	39,591
	44,689	39,591

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 which will be payable upon the future payment of certain leave liabilities which employees are entitled to at the reporting period.

C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-Current	2022 Current	2022 Non-Current
Other provisions				
Self insurance – workers compensation	2,931	10,188	3,626	8,471
Self insurance – claims incurred	281	–	215	324
Sub-total – other provisions	3,212	10,188	3,841	8,795
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	50	17,351	50	19,084
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	50	17,351	50	19,084
Total provisions	3,262	27,539	3,891	27,879

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions			Total
	Self Insurance: Workers compen- sation	Self Insurance: Claims incurred	Asset remediation	
2023				
At beginning of year	12,097	539	19,134	31,770
Unwinding of discount	–	–	385	385
Additional provisions	3,669	–	–	3,669
Amounts used (payments)	(4,312)	–	–	(4,312)
Remeasurement effects	1,665	–	(2,118)	(453)
Unused amounts reversed	–	(258)	–	(258)
Expenditure incurred attributable to provisions	–	–	–	–
Total other provisions at end of year	13,119	281	17,401	30,801
2022				
At beginning of year	9,531	685	30,762	40,978
Unwinding of discount	–	–	(5)	(5)
Additional provisions	2,934	–	–	2,934
Amounts used (payments)	(3,527)	–	–	(3,527)
Remeasurement effects	3,159	–	(11,623)	(8,464)
Unused amounts reversed	–	(146)	–	(146)
Expenditure incurred attributable to provisions	–	–	–	–
Total other provisions at end of year	12,097	539	19,134	31,770

Nature and purpose of provisions

Asset remediation

Council has a legal/public obligation to make, restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the open Whytes Gully Waste Disposal Depot and closed Helensburgh Waste Depot.

Self-insurance - workers compensation

To recognise liabilities for outstanding claims (uninsured losses) arising from Council's decision to undertake self-insurance for excesses up to \$750,000 on any individual claim. Claims beyond this are supported by an external insurance policy.

Self-insurance - claims incurred

To recognise liabilities for both (i) claims expected to be incurred but not reported and (ii) claims reported and estimated as a result of Council being self insured up to an excess of \$100,000 on any individual claim.

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.

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

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/Restoration

Restoration

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 any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The costs are estimated on the basis of a closure plan. 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.

Rehabilitation

Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each reporting date, and the cost is charged to the Income Statement.

Provision is made for the estimated present value of the costs of environmental clean-up obligations outstanding at the reporting date. These costs are charged to the Income Statement. Movements in the environmental clean-up provisions are presented as an operating cost, except for the unwinding of the discount which is shown as a borrowing cost.

Remediation procedures generally commence soon after the time the damage, remediation process, and estimated remediation costs become known, but may continue for many years depending on the nature of the disturbance and the remediation techniques.

As noted above, 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 property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

Close-down and restoration costs are a normal consequence of tip and quarry operations, and the majority of close-down and restoration expenditure is incurred at the end of the life of the operations. Although the ultimate cost to be incurred is uncertain, Council estimates the respective costs based on feasibility and engineering studies using current restoration standards and techniques.

Self-insurance - workers compensation

Council holds a level of self-insurance in the form of an excess layer of \$750,000 on any individual claim for workers compensation. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims. Council also maintains a bank guarantee to meet expected future claims; refer to Note E3-1.

Self-insurance - claims incurred

Council holds a level of self-insurance in the form of an excess layer of \$100,000 on any individual claim for public liability and professional indemnity. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims.

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

IPPE Revaluation reserve

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

D Council structure

D1 Results by fund

Council utilises only a general fund for its operations.

D2 Interests in other entities

Subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates not recognised

The following subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates have not been recognised in this financial report.

Name of entity/operation	Principal activity/type of entity	2023	2023
		Net profit (\$'000s)	Net assets (\$'000s)
Illawarra Performing Arts Centre	Theatre & Town Hall Management Associate	231	1,459

Reasons for non-recognition

Council has assessed this operation as not material for recognition in these statements.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

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

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. Council's finance area manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors. Council has an investment policy which complies with s625 of the Act and the Ministerial Investment Order. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and its staff and an investment report is tabled before Council on a monthly basis setting out the portfolio breakup and its performance as required by Local Government regulations.

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

Financial risk management is carried out by 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.

The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether the 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. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers before placing any funds in cash equivalents and investments.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2023	2022
The following represents a summary of the sensitivity of Council's Income Statement and accumulated surplus (for the reporting period) due to a change in either the price of a financial asset or the interest rates applicable.		
It is assumed that the change in interest rates would have been constant throughout the reporting period.		
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	1,347	1,051
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
Possible impact of a 10% movement in price of investments	5,342	5,441

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

(b) Credit risk

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

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures.

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 the impairment of 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.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	overdue rates and annual charges < 5 years	≥ 5 years	Total
2023				
Gross carrying amount	–	17,802	1,320	19,122
2022				
Gross carrying amount	–	13,399	994	14,393

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

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

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

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	0 - 30 days	Overdue debts 31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	Total
2023						
Gross carrying amount	16,201	642	566	92	2,801	20,302
Expected loss rate (%)	0.31%	8.11%	5.76%	68.00%	83.23%	12.46%
ECL provision	50	52	33	63	2,331	2,529
2022						
Gross carrying amount	18,411	266	169	182	1,384	20,412
Expected loss rate (%)	0.03%	5.60%	4.50%	3.60%	28.00%	2.07%
ECL provision	6	15	8	7	386	422

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs and debt servicing requirements. Council manages this risk through diversification of borrowing types, maturities and interest rate structures. The finance team regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

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

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities (refer to Note C2-1(b) for lease liabilities) and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the Statement of Financial Position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Without defined maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2023							
Payables	0.00%	2,553	17,587	–	–	20,140	22,272
Borrowings	0.62%	–	2,650	663	–	3,313	3,229
Total financial liabilities		2,553	20,237	663	–	23,453	25,501
2022							
Payables	0.00%	2,618	24,760	–	–	27,378	27,376
Borrowings	1.50%	–	3,907	3,313	–	7,220	6,943
Total financial liabilities		2,618	28,667	3,313	–	34,598	34,319

E2-1 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurement hierarchy							
\$ '000	Notes	Date of latest valuation		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Recurring fair value measurements							
Financial assets							
Financial investments	C1-2						
At fair value through profit or loss – designated at fair value on initial recognition		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	56,286	56,965	56,286	56,965
Total financial assets				56,286	56,965	56,286	56,965
Investment property							
Commercial building	C1-9	30/06/23*	30/06/22~	5,050	5,600	5,050	5,600
Total investment property				5,050	5,600	5,050	5,600
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment							
Roads	C1-8	30/06/23*	30/06/22~	918,954	837,350	918,954	837,350
Bridges		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	101,198	94,683	101,198	94,683
Footpaths		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	203,200	178,914	203,200	178,914
Stormwater		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	932,200	841,764	932,200	841,764
Plant and equipment		N/A	N/A	20,293	22,108	20,293	22,108
Office equipment		N/A	N/A	2,909	3,591	2,909	3,591
Furniture and fittings		N/A	N/A	1,154	1,407	1,154	1,407
Operational land		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	306,586	275,103	306,586	275,103
Community land		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	366,436	327,381	366,436	327,381
Crown Land		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	120,906	109,447	120,906	109,447
Land under roads		30/06/19~	30/06/19~	8,579	7,898	8,579	7,898
Buildings		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	371,666	332,607	371,666	332,607
Other structures		30/06/23*	30/06/19~	9,166	9,210	9,166	9,210
Swimming pools		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	14,316	13,788	14,316	13,788
Library books		N/A	N/A	4,900	4,796	4,900	4,796
Other open space/recreational assets		30/06/23*	30/06/22~	157,599	140,709	157,599	140,709
Works in progress		N/A	N/A	81,382	86,590	81,382	86,590
Artworks		30/06/19~	30/06/19~	15,991	15,912	15,991	15,912
Other		30/06/21~	30/06/21~	42,877	44,187	42,877	44,187
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment				3,680,312	3,347,445	3,680,312	3,347,445

(*) Valuation via an indexation review

(~) Valuation via a comprehensive review

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair value using quoted market prices of identical assets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (Level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

Level 2 inputs include;

- quoted prices for similar assets in active markets,
- quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active,
- inputs other than quoted prices that are observable (e.g. interest rates, credit spreads etc.) and
- market corroborated inputs.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. If an observable input (Level 2) requires an adjustment using an unobservable input and that adjustment results in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, the resulting measurement is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Council uses unobservable inputs to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available. But the objective remains the same; i.e. an exit price from the perspective of market participants. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use when pricing, including assumptions about risk. Assumptions about risk include risk inherent in a particular valuation technique and risk inherent in inputs to the technique. Such an adjustment may be necessary if there is a significant measurement uncertainty.

Unobservable inputs have been developed using the best information available, which includes Council's own data. In some cases, Council adjusts its own data if reasonable available information indicates other market participants would use different data or if there is an entity specific synergy (i.e. not available to other market participants).

Level 3 inputs include;

- Unit Rates,
- Unit Price,
- Asset Condition,
- Remaining Useful Life,
- Future Demands,
- Borrowing Rates.

The Fair Valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising Level 2 and Level 3 inputs are as follows:

Financial assets

Valuation Technique – A portion of Council's investment portfolio is measured at fair value (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the current price in an active market for similar assets. Emerald Reverse Mortgage investment securities form part of this portion of Council's portfolio. The market for Australian mortgage backed securities, regardless of the robustness of the structure, is highly illiquid as a direct consequence of the global financial crisis. This has caused difficulties in valuing the security as there is limited "price discovery" in the market. As such the level of valuation input for Council's fair valued investments was considered a level 3.

Investment property

Valuation Technique – Council's Investment Property is measured using sales direct comparison based on a market selling approach (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy - the fair value has been derived from the sales prices of comparable properties after adjusting for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are rental yields and price per square metre. The level of evidence to support the critical assumptions of Council's investment property valuation was considered to be significant due to high levels of variability in the market for rental yields and future demands. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Infrastructure – Council's Infrastructure incorporates;

- Roads – Surface and bases, Car Parks, Kerb and Guttering and Traffic Facilities (speed humps, bollards and signs),
- Bridges – Road, Pedestrian and Jetties,
- Footpaths including shared pathways, and
- Stormwater Drainage.

Valuation Technique – Infrastructure assets are recognised using the cost method, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset. The cost to replace the asset is to equal the amount that a market participant buyer of that asset would pay to acquire it.

Fair Value Hierarchy - the general valuation approach to determine the fair value of Council's infrastructure inventory is to determine a unit rate based on square metres or an appropriate unit corroborated by market evidence (Level 2 input). A process is then undertaken to compare these rates with internal unit rates derived by Council as a result of specific projects that have been undertaken. Further to this other input such as asset condition and useful life require a significant level of professional judgement and can impact significantly on the fair value. As such the level of valuation input for these assets was considered level 3.

Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment & Furniture & Fittings incorporate:

- Plant & Equipment – Trucks, Tractors, Graders, Rollers, Buses, Vans, Passenger Vehicles, Mobile Equipment (i.e. generators, hand mowers, tools), Fluid storage units (i.e. septic tanks, water tanks),
- Office Equipment – Electronic Whiteboards, Printing Equipment, Safes and I.T. equipment such as computers, printers and scanners,
- Furniture & Fittings – Chairs, Tables, Filing Cabinets, Bookshelves, Compactuses,

Valuation Technique – These assets are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Operational Land

Valuation Technique – Council's Operational Land is measured using a comparative market selling approach (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the sales prices of comparable properties after adjusting for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach is price per square metre. The level of evidence to support the critical assumptions of Council's operational land valuation was considered to be significant due to high levels of variability in the market for similar properties and future demands. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

Community & Crown Land

Valuation Technique – Council's Community & Crown Land is measured using comparative Land Values (LV) provided by the Valuer General (VG) or an average unit rate based on a comparable LV for similar properties (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the LV's provided by the Valuer General or an average unit rate based on the LV for similar properties where the Valuer General did not provide a LV. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre. Valuations provided by the Valuer General are not in the public domain and the application of an average rate requires a level of professional judgement. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Land Under Roads

Valuation Technique – Land is generally valued using comparative Land Values (LV) provided by the Valuer General (VG) or an average unit rate based on a comparable LV for similar properties (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – The existing use fair value of land under roads is best expressed as undeveloped or englobo land (pre-subdivision). However, as sufficient sales evidence of englobo land with similar features to the land being valued is generally not available, it is appropriate to use a proxy to estimate the englobo value. Community land value is used as a reasonable proxy to value land under roads, as such land generally has no feasible alternative use, and it is undeveloped and is publicly accessible. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

Buildings – Non-Specialised and Specialised

Valuation Technique – Buildings are recognised using the cost method, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset. The cost to replace the asset is equal to the amount that a market participant buyer of that asset would pay to acquire it.

Fair Value Hierarchy – Specialised and Non-Specialised buildings are generally assessed at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to lack of market evidence. Key inputs are unit rates and remaining useful life. The exception is non-specialised residential properties which have been valued using sale prices of comparable properties (level 2). The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre. The level of evidence to support the critical assumptions of Council's residential property valuation was considered to be significant due to high levels of variability in the market for rental yields and future demands. As such the level of valuation input for all buildings was considered level 3.

Other Structures

Other Structures incorporates Bus Shelters, Shade Structures, Picnic Shelters and BBQ Shelters.

Valuation Technique – Other Structures are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Other Open Space / Recreational Assets

Other Open Space/Recreational Assets incorporate Park Assets including Playgrounds, Skateboard Facilities, Tennis Courts, Furniture and Landscaping and Power Poles.

Valuation Technique – Other Open Space/Recreational Assets are recognised using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy – while some elements of the cost method can be supported by market evidence (Level 2) other factors require professional judgement such as asset condition and useful life. As these inputs can have a significant impact on the fair value the valuation input all Other Open Space / Recreational Assets were considered level 3.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Swimming Pools – Structures

Valuation Technique – Swimming Pools and Rock Pools are valued using the cost approach, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset.

Fair Value Hierarchy - the general valuation approach to determine the fair value of Council's swimming pool inventory is to determine a unit rate based on square metres corroborated by market evidence (Level 2 input). A process is then undertaken to compare these rates with internal unit rates derived by Council as a result of specific work that has been undertaken. Further to this other input such as asset condition and useful life require a significant level of professional judgement and can impact significantly on the fair value. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

Artworks

Valuation Technique – Art Works are valued using the market approach, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset. The cost to replace the asset is to equal the amount that a market participant buyer of that asset would pay to acquire it.

Fair Value Hierarchy - the general valuation approach to determine the fair value of Council's Artworks is to use the market price or purchase price of the original transaction or if the work is in the form of a donation an external valuation is undertaken corroborated by market evidence (Level 2 input). It is noted that the valuation process requires a significant level of professional judgement and this can impact significantly on the fair value. As such the level of valuation input for artworks was considered level 3.

Library Books

Valuation Technique – These assets are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Other Assets

Other Assets is a catch all for the remaining assets held by Council and includes Waste Assets such as Cell Development and Liners, Public Art and Crematorium and Cemetery Beams and Walls.

Valuation Technique - Other Assets are recognised using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy – While some elements of the cost method can be supported by market evidence (Level 2) others factors require professional judgement such as asset condition and useful life. As these inputs can have a significant impact on the fair value the valuation input all Other Assets were considered level 3.

Tip Remediation Asset

Valuation Technique – Council's Tip Remediation Asset is measured using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy – Whytes Gully Waste Disposal Depot will require remediation and restoration works to be carried out during and at the end of its useful life. The cash outflows relating to these remediation and restoration works have been modelled and recognised as an asset in Note C1-8 of Council's statements. Key unobservable inputs were the discount rate, cost escalation rate, timing of costs and future environmental management requirements. As such the level of valuation input for Council's tip asset was considered Level 3.

The tip remediation asset was adjusted in line with changes to the remediation provision. During 2019-2020, the remediation provision was reduced to by an amount greater than the carrying value of the tip remediation and as a result this asset now has a carrying value of zero.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

A summary of the Fair Valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising Level 2 and Level 3 inputs are as follows:

Asset Category	Valuation Frequency	Description of Process	Valuer*	Responsibility
Financial Assets	Monthly	Monthly valuation using the current price in an active market for similar assets	External	Finance Division
Investment Properties	Annually	Assessed each year for material change and adjusted accordingly	External	Property Division
Infrastructure	5 years	Full valuation using current unit rates and comparable work. Assessed each year for material change and adjusted accordingly	Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division
Plant & Equipment	Annually	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Office Equipment & Furniture & Fittings	Annually	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Operational Land	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	External	Property Division
Community & Crown Land	5 Years	Valuer General Land Values or Average Unit Rate for similar properties if not available	Valuer General / Internal	Property / Finance Division
Land Under Roads	5 Years	Valuer General Land Values or Average Unit Rate used as proxy to derive en globo rate	Valuer General / Internal	Finance Division
Buildings – Non Specialised & Specialised	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	External / Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division / Property Division
Intangibles	5 Years	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Other Structures	5 Years	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Asset Category	Valuation Frequency	Description of Process	Valuer*	Responsibility
Other Open Space / Recreational Assets	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division
Swimming Pools - Structures	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	External / Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division
Library Books	Annually	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Other Assets	5 years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	Internal	Various
Tip Remediation Asset	Annually	Reassessment of discount rate and application to discounted cash flows if material	Internal	Finance Division

*Internal Valuation refers to the utilisation of in-house expertise to value Council's assets.

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:

\$ '000	Financial assets		Investment property		IPP&E		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Opening balance	56,965	53,533	5,600	4,600	3,347,445	2,665,790	3,410,010	2,723,923
Total gains or losses for the period								
Recognised in profit or loss – realised ¹	1,234	(2,282)	(550)	1,000	–	–	684	(1,282)
Recognised in other comprehensive income – revaluation surplus	–	–	–	–	287,053	644,143	287,053	644,143
Other movements								
Purchases (GBV)	7,500	15,750	–	–	130,206	104,617	137,706	120,367
Disposals (WDV)	(9,413)	(10,036)	–	–	(2,441)	(1,551)	(11,854)	(11,587)
Depreciation and impairment	–	–	–	–	(77,888)	(64,875)	(77,888)	(64,875)
Transfer to expense	–	–	–	–	(4,063)	(679)	(4,063)	(679)
Closing balance	56,286	56,965	5,050	5,600	3,680,312	3,347,445	3,741,648	3,410,010

(1) Fair value gains recognised in the Income Statement relating to assets still on hand at year end total

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.

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

1. 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.

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Bank Guarantees

Council has provided Bank Guarantees totalling \$2,379,030 as security over damages for work that may impact a third party.

Council has provided security to Work Cover for outstanding workers compensation claims liability in the form of a bank guarantee to the sum of \$7,711,000.

2. Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

Council is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme (Active Super), 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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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

However, there is no relief under the Fund's trust deed for employers to walk away from their defined benefit obligations. Under limited circumstances, an employer may withdraw from the plan when there are no active members, on full payment of outstanding past service 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.

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 \$1,707,236.19. The last formal valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2022.

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$1,701,350.40.

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

Employer reserves only *	\$'000	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,290.9	
Past Service Liabilities	2,236.1	102.4%
Vested Benefits	2,256.6	101.7%

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

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to Council is 4.91%

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.

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

3. Third party claims

The Council is involved from time to time in various third party claims incidental to the ordinary course of business including claims for damages relating to its functions and services. Council believes that it ordinarily holds adequate insurance coverage in relation to these third party claims and would not expect any material liabilities to eventuate. Council is aware of three particular third party claims where confirmation of insurance coverage is currently being sought from the relevant insurer/s. Investigations and enquires regarding this matter, our liability and its insurance coverage are ongoing and therefore the amount of the possible obligation cannot be measured reliably.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

4. Development Contributions

Council levies Development Contributions upon various development across the Council area through the required Contributions Plans. As part of these Plans, Council has received funds for which it will be required to expend the monies in accordance with those Plans.

As well, these Plans indicate proposed future expenditure to be undertaken by Council, which will be funded by making levies and receipting funds in future years or where a shortfall exists by the use of Council's General Funds.

These future expenses do not yet qualify as liabilities as of the Reporting Date, but represent Council's intention to spend funds in the manner and timing set out in those plans.

5. Greenhouse Park

Council owns and manages a former landfill site at Greenhouse Park. The landfill was constructed prior to contemporary environmental regulations and used as both a putrescible and builders waste landfill. Following the closure of the site as a landfill, remediation of the site has been progressively occurring to transform the site into a natural area.

Council is also working with the EPA and specialised consultants to manage the landfill waste which was placed on the site. Total remediation costs at this stage are unknown and will be dependent on the remediation strategies implemented. Council is currently working with the EPA and specialised consultants to determine the remediation actions required.

6. Helensburgh Landfill Site

Council manages a former landfill site at Helensburgh located off Halls Road/Nixon Place. The landfill was commenced prior to contemporary environmental regulations and was used at various times for both putrescible and builders construction waste. Following the closure of the site as a landfill, Council is required to remediate the site in accordance with EPA requirements and licence conditions. Council has a future budget allocation of \$6.4M and is currently working with EPA and specialised consultants to prepare the final design documentation and achieve regulatory approval for this project.

7. Native Title

In January 2018, the National Native Title Tribunal accepted registration of a native title claim that included the Wollongong LGA. The claim is now before the Federal Court, and Council is one of a number of defendants to those proceedings. Private freehold land, and certain other land owned by Council is not affected. The claim will take some time to determine before the Federal Court.

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. During the financial year 19 persons were identified as meeting the definition of a KMP.

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	2,578	2,342
Termination benefits	–	144
Total	2,578	2,486

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has assessed other transactions with KMP and their related parties as not material for recognition in these statements.

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2023	2022
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	104	102
Councillors' fees	490	391
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	98	43
Total	692	536

F1-3 Other related parties

\$ '000	Transactions during the year	Terms and conditions
2023		
Associates		
Marketing, events, business and investment in LGA	1,550	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Event sponsorship & support	3	Based on specific events.
Advertisement	9	
Performing Arts Centre management	1,053	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Town Hall management	512	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Asset Maintenance	74	
Community Subsidy	–	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Venue Hire	9	

F1-3 Other related parties (continued)

2022

Associates

Marketing, events, business and investment in LGA	1,508	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Event sponsorship & support	4	Based on specific events.
Advertisement	3	
Performing Arts Centre management	842	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Town Hall management	448	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Asset Maintenance	82	
Community Subsidy	30	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Venue Hire	7	

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2023	2022
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During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and review of financial statements

	300	211
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Remuneration for audit and other assurance services

	300	211
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Total Auditor-General remuneration

Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Other audit and assurance services

	10	10
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Remuneration for audit and other assurance services

	10	10
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Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

	310	221
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Total audit fees

G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

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

\$ '000	2023	2022
Net operating result from Income Statement	60,779	59,452
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	78,339	65,329
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	990	(563)
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(39,756)	(15,500)
Prior period WIP written off during year	4,063	679
IPP&E restoration write offs	–	–
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	(1,042)	2,067
– Investment property	550	(1,000)
– Fair value movement on CivicRisk Mutual	(332)	669
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	385	(5)
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	(10,533)	(2,811)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	2,107	(4)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(53)	2
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	530	(199)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	5,916	(5,004)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(552)	(1,253)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	2,908	1,307
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(270)	1,869
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	4,824	(2,686)
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	6,510	(5,228)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(1,354)	(9,203)
Net cash flows from operating activities	114,009	87,918

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Bushfire grants	215	270
Developer contributions 'in kind'	–	732
Other dedications	38,911	13,680
Contributed Art Works	–	201
Planning Agreement - Non-cash contribution	–	–
Total non-cash investing and financing activities	39,126	14,883

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2023	2022
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Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment

Infrastructure	23,339	19,237
Total commitments	23,339	19,237

Details of capital commitments

Infrastructure includes Beaton Park Tennis Court Upgrade, Bulli RFS - Roof Replacement and Associated Works, Debris Control Structures (Various Locations), Cringila Hills Shared Path Stage 2, Hooka Point Footbridge and Jetty Refurbishment, Grand Pacific Walk Clifton, Illawarra Performing Arts Centre (IPAC) - Building Works, Port Kembla Beach Access Ramp, Lake Heights Road Retaining Wall, Continental Pool Intake Pipeline Replacement, HGD Stabilisation and rockfall - PM services, Thomas Dalton Park Level 1 Construction, Bulli Seniors Centre and Childcare Refurbishment Works, Thomas Dalton Park Sports field Lighting Upgrade, Lower Crown St Endeavour Energy Pit Remediation Works

G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2023

G4-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
Drainage	11,063	1,071	—	—	209	—	—	12,343	—
Roads	(3,916)	6,039	—	—	(53)	(7,788)	—	(5,718)	—
Open space	4,361	605	—	—	84	(40)	—	5,010	—
Community facilities	1,370	14	—	—	25	—	—	1,409	—
Administration	(1,595)	104	—	—	(30)	(303)	—	(1,824)	—
Public transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	11,283	7,833	—	—	235	(8,131)	—	11,220	—
S7.12 levies – under a plan	25,770	5,784	—	—	472	(2,809)	—	29,217	—
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	37,053	13,617	—	—	707	(10,940)	—	40,437	—
S7.11 not under plans	356	—	—	—	6	—	—	362	—
S7.4 planning agreements	2,656	1,595	—	—	59	—	—	4,310	—
Total contributions	40,065	15,212	—	—	772	(10,940)	—	45,109	—

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.

G4-2 Developer contributions by plan ¹

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN – WEST DAPTO									
Drainage	11,063	1,071	–	–	209	–	–	12,343	–
Roads	(3,916)	6,039	–	–	(53)	(7,788)	–	(5,718)	–
Open space	4,361	605	–	–	84	(40)	–	5,010	–
Community facilities	1,370	14	–	–	25	–	–	1,409	–
Administration	(1,595)	104	–	–	(30)	(303)	–	(1,824)	–
Total	11,283	7,833	–	–	235	(8,131)	–	11,220	–

(1) The opening balances have been adjusted between categories to reflect the allocation of non-cash contributions

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

CONTRIBUTION PLAN – WOLLONGONG ^{A, B}

City Wide	21,809	5,227	–	–	395	(2,639)	–	–	24,792	–
City Centre	3,961	557	–	–	77	(170)	–	–	4,425	–
Total	25,770	5,784	–	–	472	(2,809)	–	–	29,217	–

(A) The Wollongong City-Wide Development Contributions Plan is a levy based plan that reflects development activity in the Local Government Area excluding areas covered by the West Dapto Development Contributions Plan.

(B) Figures provided include amounts collected under the Wollongong City-Wide Development Plan as well as contributions received from relevant development consents approved prior to 2006 that contained conditions for contributions to be made under now repealed Development Contribution plans. These are transferred and applied towards items within the Section 7.12 Plan works schedule as the Section 7.12 Plan is the replacement for the plans repealed in June 2006.

G4-3 Contributions not under plans

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022	Contributions received during the year		Non-cash Other	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash Land						
CONTRIBUTION PLAN – CALDERWOOD ^{A, B, C}									
Roads	356	–	–	–	6	–	–	362	–
Total	356	–	–	–	6	–	–	362	–

(A) The Calderwood Urban Release Area was historically in the Shellharbour City Local Government Area. However, the Urban Release Area was later expanded during the State Government's major project approval process to include land that straddles the local government boundary, which comprises 107 hectares of land in the Wollongong Local Government Area at Marshall Mount.

(B) In 2013, the Land and Environment Court imposed a development contribution condition on Stage 1 of the Calderwood development within Shellharbour City Council Local Government Area, requiring the payment of a contribution of \$1,320 per lot to Wollongong City Council to be used towards upgrades of Marshall Mount Road and Yallah Road. The payments reflected in the above relate to these court proceedings.

(C) Wollongong City Council and Lendlease Communities (Australia) Limited have entered into a Planning Agreement for the remainder of the contributions relating to the Calderwood development.

G4-4 S7.4 planning agreements

S7.4 planning agreements

Roads	2,656	1,595	–	–	59	–	–	4,310	–
Total	2,656	1,595	–	–	59	–	–	4,310	–

G5 Statement of performance measures

G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicators 20222021		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1, 2}	(3,723)	(1.11)%	4.89%	0.95%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	335,134				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	280,104	69.69%	74.76%	79.74%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	401,909				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions ³	132,624	2.61x	2.48x	2.15x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities ⁴	50,768				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	75,218	15.93x	12.75x	8.49x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	4,722				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	19,122	8.06%	6.27%	5.28%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	237,130				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	120,821	5.43 months	4.96 months	5.78 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	22,271				

(1) Excludes fair value adjustments, reversal of revaluation decrements, net gain/(loss) on sale of assets, reversal of impairment losses on receivables, and net loss of interests in joint ventures and associates.

(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements, net loss on sale of assets, and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates

(3) Refer to Notes C1-1 to C1-5 inclusive. Excludes any real estate and land for resale not expected to be sold in next 12 months.

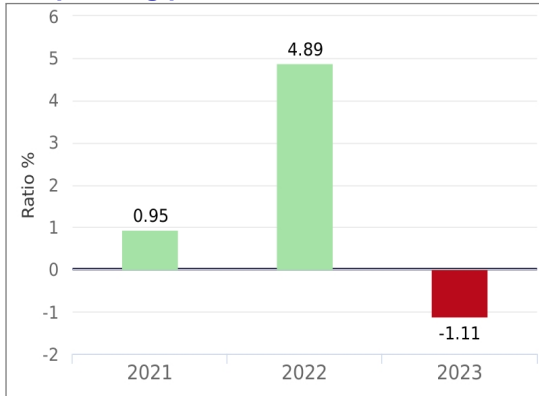
(4) Refer to Notes C3-1 to C3-5 inclusive. Excludes all payables and provisions not expected to be paid in the next 12 months (incl. ELE).

End of the audited financial statements

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

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

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which Council's operating revenues have exceeded the operating expenditure within the year. Council's ongoing financial sustainability requires positive operating performance over time.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio (1.11)%

The result has been impacted by significant non-cash year end adjustments resulting in a minor shortfall in Council's performance measure of operating revenues exceeding operating expenditures. The current year performance adjustments primarily impacting by non-cash year end adjustments included the increase in both the Expected Credit Loss provision (\$2.1M) and employee leave entitlement provision (\$6.5M).

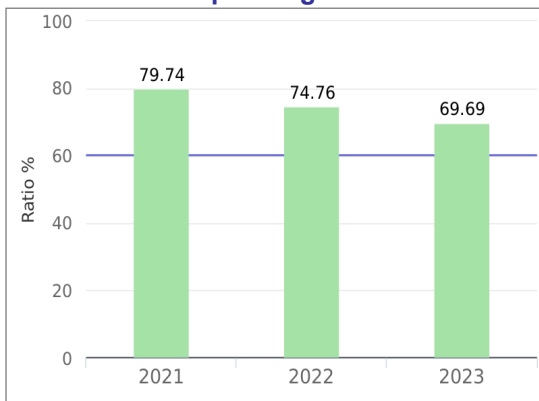
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

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 69.69%

This result is consistent with previous reporting periods with a significant portion of revenue being generated from Council's own sources. It is noted that the total revenue includes non-cash contributed assets which fluctuate from year to year and impact the result.

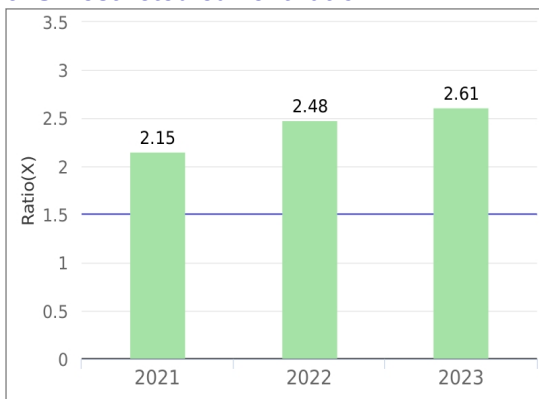
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

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 2.61x

This result remains above the benchmark however Council's strategy to maximise the use of available funds and target a lean unrestricted current ratio aims to bring the result closer to the benchmark.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

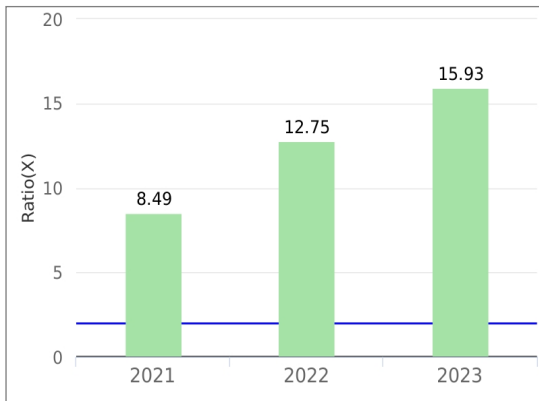
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

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 15.93x

This result indicates that Council can adequately service its outstanding debt. The result has improved in the current year as Council paid \$3.7M in principal debt repayments and has not taken on additional debt facilities.

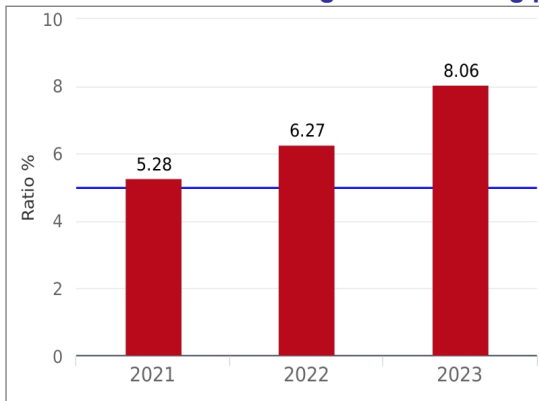
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

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 8.06%

The performance of this measure has increased from the prior year by 1.79%. Council will continue to work and support ratepayers as they recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and navigate the current high interest rate environment. This work will continue towards achieving an outstanding percentage below the industry benchmark of 5%.

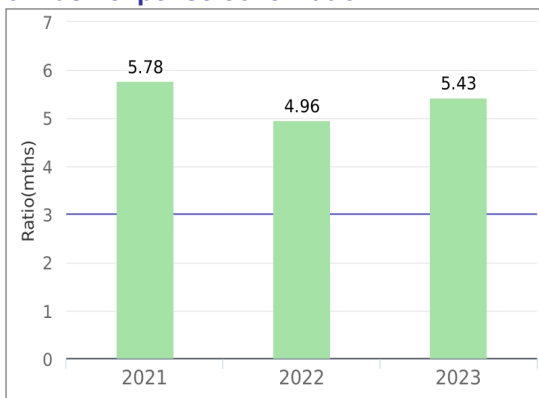
Benchmark: — < 5.00%

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 5.43 months

The result of this measure continues to reflect a high level of liquidity in Council's investment portfolio at the end of 2022/23.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

41 Burelli Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Contact details**Mailing Address:**

Locked Bag 8821
Wollongong NSW 2500

Telephone: (02) 4227 7111

Facsimile: (02) 4227 7277

Opening hours:

Administration Building: 8:30am - 5:00pm

Internet: www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@wollongong.nsw.gov.au

Officers**GENERAL MANAGER**

Greg Doyle

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Brian Jenkins

PUBLIC OFFICER

Todd Hopwood

AUDITORS

Audit Office of New South Wales
Level 19, Darling Park Tower 2, 201 Sussex Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000

Elected members**LORD MAYOR**

Gordon Bradbery

COUNCILLORS**Ward 1**

Mithra Cox
Janice Kershaw
Richard Martin
Cameron Walters

Ward 2

Cath Blakey
David Brown
Tania Brown
John Dorahy

Ward 3

Elisha Aitken
Linda Campbell
Dom Figliomeni
Ann Martin

Other information

ABN: 63 139 525 939



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Wollongong City Council

To the Councillors of the Wollongong City Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Wollongong 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 draft annual report, special purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

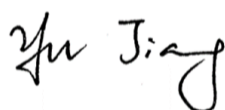
- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

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

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

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

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



Reiky Jiang
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

31 October 2023
SYDNEY



Councillor Gordon Bradbery AM
Lord Mayor
Wollongong City Council
Locked Bag 8821
WOLLONGONG DC NSW 2500

Contact: Reiky Jiang
Phone no: 02 9275 7281
Our ref: R008-16585809-47760

31 October 2023

Dear Lord Mayor

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

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Wollongong 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	222.1	216.9	↑ 2.4
Grants and contributions revenue	121.8	87.2	↑ 39.7
Operating result from continuing operations	60.8	59.5	↑ 2.2
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	(6.0)	14.1	↓ (143)

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$222.1 million) increased by \$5.2 million (2.4 per cent) in 2022–2023. This increase is attributable to the:

- rate peg percentage of 1.8 per cent for 2022–23 combined with a general increase in the number of rateable assessments for residential and business land types
- \$1.6 million increase in the annual charge for domestic waste management services because of an increase in the number of rateable land types requiring domestic waste management.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$121.8 million) increased by \$34.6 million (39.7 per cent) in 2022–23 due to an increase of:

- \$1.9 million for Financial Assistance Grants
- \$6.4 million for special purpose grants relating to other roads and bridges funding as well as roads to recovery funding
- \$25.2 million of capital non-cash contributions from dedications - subdivisions recognised which includes foot paths and road contributions to the Council.

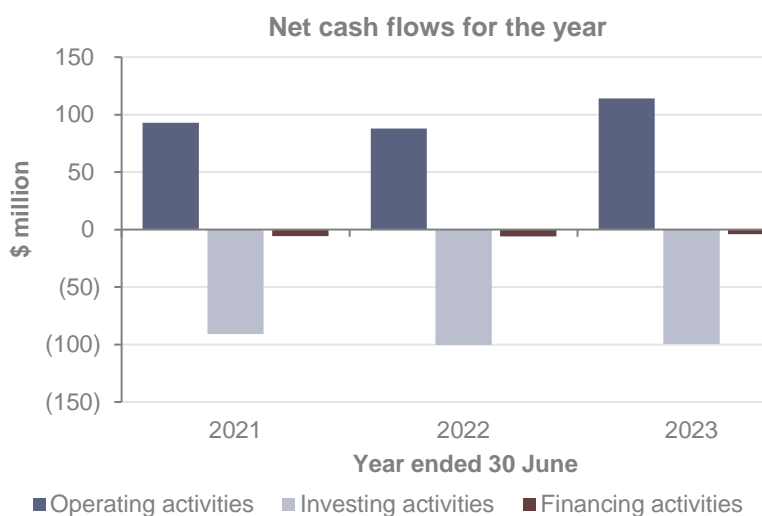
The Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$60.8 million including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$78.3 million) was \$1.3 million higher than the 2021–22 result.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (-\$6.0 million) was \$20.1 million lower than the 2021–22 result. This result was driven by the increase in grants and contributions for capital purposes of \$21.3 million.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash flows from operating activities increased by \$26.1 million. This was mainly due to higher cash flow from Grants and Contributions (\$29.2 million), an increase in User charges and fees (\$7.8 million) and a decrease in other payments (\$10.5 million). This was offset by an increase in payments to employees (\$4.2 million) and an increase in payments for materials and services (\$21.5 million)

Cash outflows from investing activities decreased by \$0.6 million, driven by a decrease in sale of investments (\$18.2 million) and increase in payments for Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment (\$6.2 million), offset by a decrease in purchases of investments (\$25.7 million).



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2023	2022	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	177.1	162.0	Council's cash, cash equivalents and investments at 30 June 2023 increased by \$15.1 million. This was mainly due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$10.3 million and an increase in current investments of \$11.2 million, offset by a decrease of non-current investments of \$6.4 million.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			
• External restrictions	94.3	75.3	Externally restricted balances primarily relate to developer contributions, specific purpose unexpended grants, housing affordability and domestic waste management.
• Internal allocations	61.7	62.9	Internal allocations primarily relate to strategic projects, Waste Disposal Facility and West Dapto development.

Debt

At 30 June 2023, Council had:

- \$3.2 million in external borrowings (\$6.9 million in 2021-22)
- utilised \$14,000 of its \$1.0 million credit card facility (2021-2022: \$3,000)
- access to a \$600,000 bank overdraft facility (2021-2022: \$300,000) which was undrawn at the reporting date.

PERFORMANCE

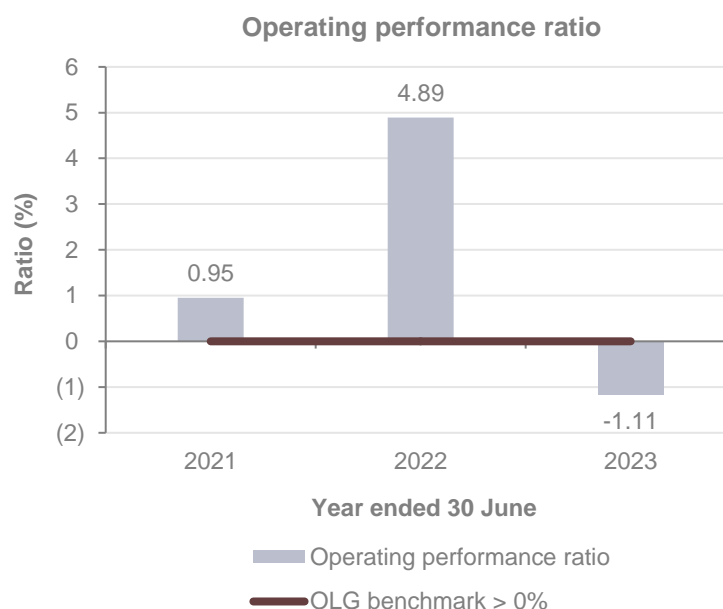
Performance measures

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

Operating performance ratio

The Council did not meet the benchmark in the current reporting period due to increase in capital grants, fair value increments in investments, and operating expenses.

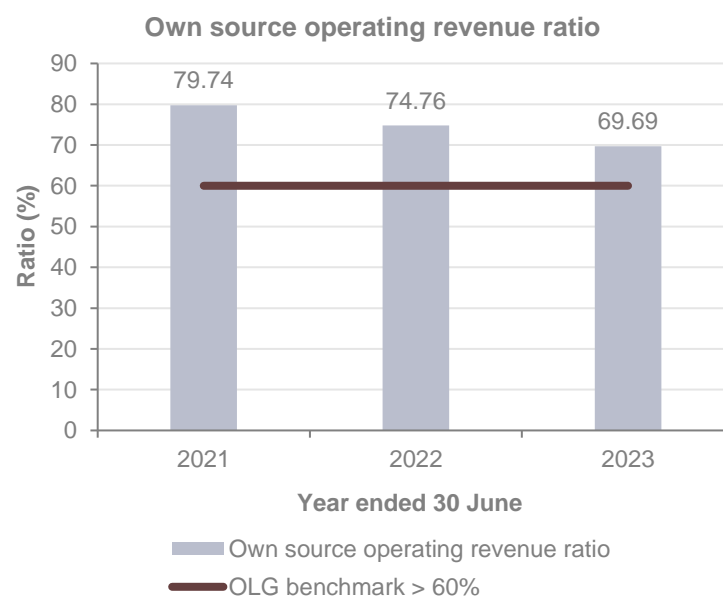
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



Own source operating revenue ratio

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

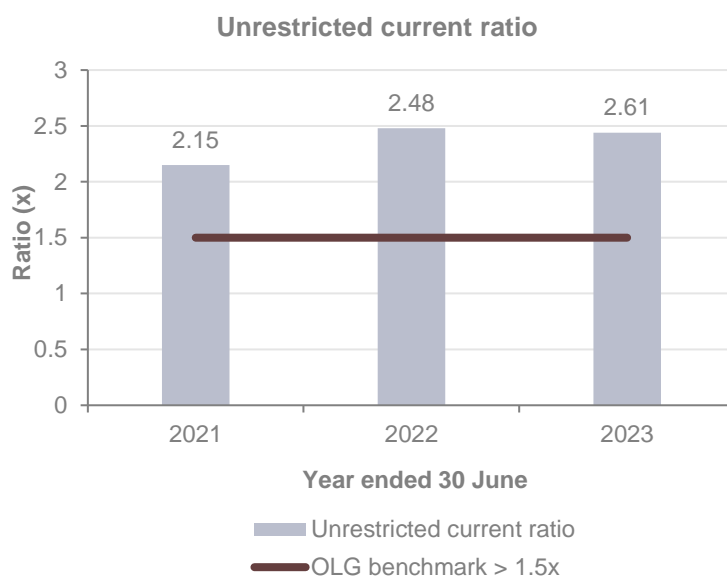
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures Council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



Unrestricted current ratio

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

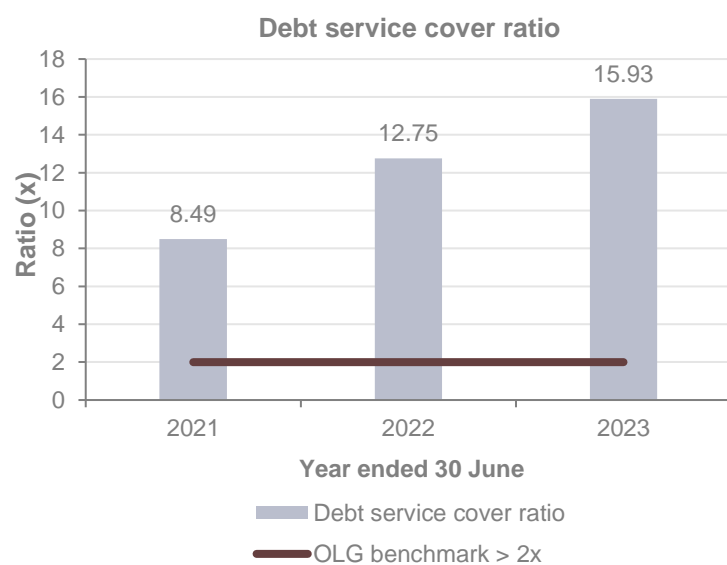
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

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

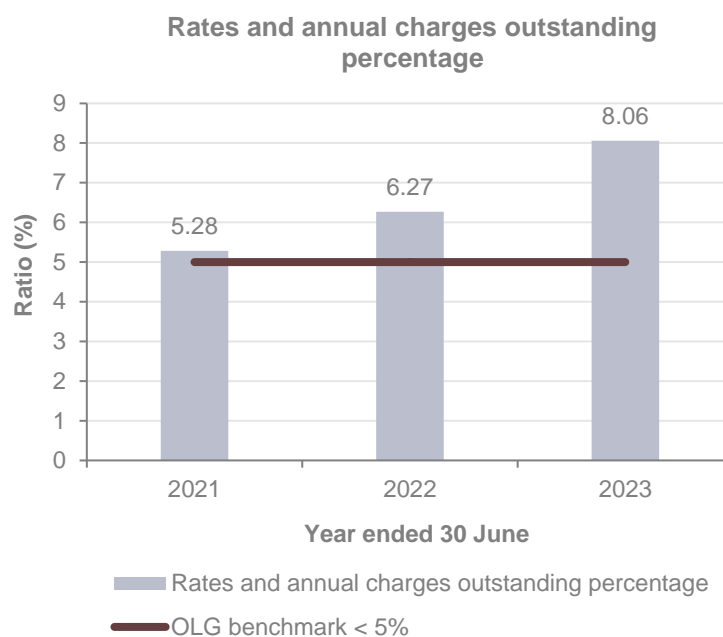
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council did not meet the OLG benchmark for the current reporting period. The significant increase from prior year is due to higher outstanding receivables as at 30 June 2023 and rates and annual charges revenue in 2023.

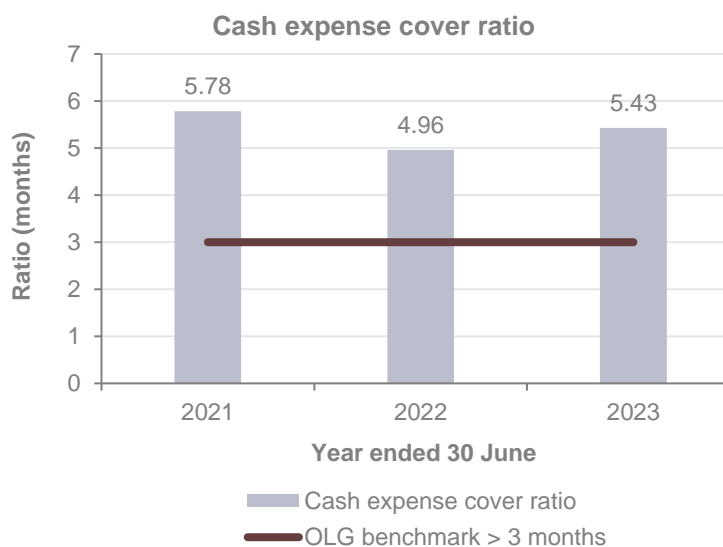
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 5 per cent for metropolitan councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

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

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



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council renewed \$65.0 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2022-23 financial year. This was mainly spent on capital work in progress, plant and equipment and office equipment. A further \$65.2 million was spent on new assets, including capital work in progress, operational land, infrastructures and other assets. The main capital works programs in 2022-23 include Illawarra Performing Arts Centre upgrade and West Dapto Road - Stage 1B.

Renewals in infrastructure, property, plant and equipment increased by \$21.3 million (48.6 per cent) in 2022-2023. The increase is mainly attributable to higher renewals for capital work in progress by \$22.4 million.

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.



Reiky Jiang
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

Wollongong City Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2023



Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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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).

Wollongong City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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

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

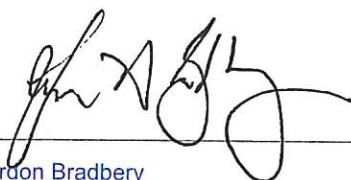
- the NSW Government Policy Statement '*Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*',
- the Division of Local Government Guidelines '*Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*',
- the Local Government *Code of Accounting Practice and Financial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

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

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

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 30 October 2023.



Gordon Bradbery

Lord Mayor

30 October 2023



Tania Brown

Deputy Lord Mayor

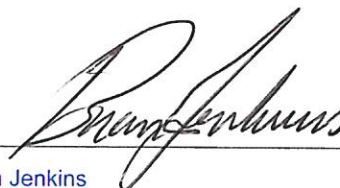
30 October 2023



Greg Boyle

General Manager

30 October 2023



Brian Jenkins

Responsible Accounting Officer

30 October 2023

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement of Waste Disposal

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	28,715	25,563
Rental Income	263	235
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	5	46
Other income	491	620
Total income from continuing operations	29,474	26,464
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,523	2,310
Borrowing costs	386	(5)
Materials and services ¹	4,899	(7,516)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,365	1,373
Calculated taxation equivalents	598	496
EPA levy	13,169	12,321
Total expenses from continuing operations	22,940	8,979
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	6,534	17,485
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	6,534	17,485
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	6,534	17,485
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(1,634)	(4,371)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	4,900	13,114
Plus accumulated surplus	25,865	13,308
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	598	496
– Corporate taxation equivalent	1,634	4,371
– Dividend paid	(2,382)	(5,424)
Closing accumulated surplus	30,615	25,865
Return on capital %	12.7%	32.5%

(1) Each financial year the provision for the remediation of Council's waste facility is calculated based on the forecast costs to rehabilitate the site. The movements in the provision are generally recognised against the value of the corresponding asset. During 2019-2020, a reduction in the forecast rehabilitation costs caused a reduction in the provision beyond the carrying value of the asset. The balance of this adjustment and all future adjustments to the provisions will be recognised through materials and services. A further reduction in the forecast rehabilitation costs and changes to discount factors have resulted in a reduction in the provision in 2022-2023.

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement of Tourist parks

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	9,492	6,782
Rental Income	168	136
Other income	7	16
Total income from continuing operations	9,667	6,934
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	3,585	3,054
Materials and services	2,711	2,124
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,234	1,141
Calculated taxation equivalents	577	502
Total expenses from continuing operations	8,107	6,821
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	1,560	113
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	1,560	113
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	1,560	113
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(390)	(28)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,170	85
Plus accumulated surplus	8,673	9,928
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	577	502
– Corporate taxation equivalent	390	28
– Dividend paid	(2,385)	(1,870)
Closing accumulated surplus	8,425	8,673
Return on capital %	5.0%	0.4%
Subsidy from Council	–	933

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement of Health & Fitness

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	2,869	1,299
Rental Income	3	1
Other income	103	58
Total income from continuing operations	2,975	1,358
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,647	2,338
Materials and services	1,097	1,081
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	90	90
Calculated taxation equivalents	200	161
Total expenses from continuing operations	4,034	3,670
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(1,059)	(2,312)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(1,059)	(2,312)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(1,059)	(2,312)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(1,059)	(2,312)
Plus accumulated surplus	1,333	1,315
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	200	161
– Subsidy paid/contribution to operations	781	2,169
Closing accumulated surplus	1,255	1,333
Return on capital %	(15.6)%	(37.6)%
Subsidy from Council	1,331	2,537

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position of Waste Disposal

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	10,083	5,831
Total current assets	10,083	5,831
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	54,426	53,843
Total non-current assets	54,426	53,843
Total assets	64,509	59,674
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	17,401	19,134
Total non-current liabilities	17,401	19,134
Total liabilities	17,401	19,134
Net assets	47,108	40,540
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	30,615	25,865
Revaluation reserves	16,493	14,675
Total equity	47,108	40,540

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position of Tourist parks

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	31,080	28,586
Total non-current assets	31,080	28,586
Total assets	31,080	28,586
Net assets	31,080	28,586
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	8,425	8,672
Revaluation reserves	22,655	19,914
Total equity	31,080	28,586

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position of Health & Fitness

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023 Category 1	2022 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	6,775	6,157
Total non-current assets	6,775	6,157
Total assets	6,775	6,157
Net assets	6,775	6,157
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	1,255	1,332
Revaluation reserves	5,520	4,825
Total equity	6,775	6,157

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.

The Council's declared business' do not operate separate stand-alone bank accounts. The declared business activities do not include any assets or liabilities that are collected/settled by the Council (primarily receivables, payables and employee benefits). The Council does not recharge the declared business for liabilities settled on their behalf nor does it pass on cash or other assets for income of the declared business it has collected. Any net asset/liability position at the end of the period is accounted for as a notional dividend declared/contribution to/from the Council through equity (accumulated surplus).

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. Waste Disposal:** Manages the disposal of solid waste generated within the city.
- b. Tourist Parks:** Operation, management & development of tourist parks at Bulli, Corrimal & Windang.
- c. Health & Fitness:** Responsible for the management and upkeep of Council's Leisure Centres.

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.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – **25%** (21/22 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 **\$100 + 1.6%**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$5,925,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

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

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities. 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% (2021/22 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.

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 activities reported in these financial statements are prepared notionally for external purposes only. Separate bank accounts are not held. The overall effect of subsidies received from Council is disclosed within individual income statements to reflect the net financial position of each business activity.

(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

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

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 3.66% at 30/06/23.

(iii) Dividends

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself (as owner of a range of businesses) or to any external entities. The activities reported in these financial statements are prepared notionally for external purposes only. Separate bank accounts are not held. The overall effect of dividends paid to Council is disclosed within individual income statements to reflect the net financial position of each business activity.

Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment

Buildings and other assets used in the operation of these business activities are owned and controlled by Council. A charge for their utilisation is included in the Income Statement and these assets have been excluded from the Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment in the Statement of Financial Position. The Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment figure consists operational equipment and land as these have not been captured through the Income Statement



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the special purpose financial statements

Wollongong City Council

To the Councillors of the Wollongong City Council

Opinion

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

The Declared Business Activities of the Council are:

- Waste Disposal
- Tourist Parks
- Health and Fitness.

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yu Jiang'.

Reiky Jiang
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

31 October 2023
SYDNEY

Wollongong City Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2023



Wollongong City Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Wollongong City Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2022/23	Calculation 2023/24
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	180,317	183,872
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	316	537
Notional general income	$c = a + b$	180,633	184,409
Permissible income calculation			
Or rate peg percentage	e	1.80%	3.70%
Or plus rate peg amount	$i = e \times (c + g)$	3,251	6,823
Sub-total	$k = (c + g + h + i + j)$	183,884	191,232
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	4	6
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	m	(54)	(44)
Sub-total	$n = (l + m)$	(50)	(38)
Total permissible income	$o = k + n$	183,834	191,194
Less notional general income yield	p	183,872	191,188
Catch-up or (excess) result	$q = o - p$	(38)	7
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	r	44	2
Carry forward to next year ⁶	$t = q + r + s$	6	9

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)*.
- (4) Valuation objections are unexpected changes in land values as a result of land owners successfully objecting to the land value issued by the Valuer General. Councils can claim the value of the income lost due to valuation objections in any single year.
- (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

Wollongong City Council

To the Councillors of the Wollongong City Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of the Wollongong 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. 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.



Reiky Jiang
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

31 October 2023
SYDNEY

Wollongong City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2022/23 Required maintenance ^a	2022/23 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings	8,230	21,239	11,511	10,729	371,666	700,188	9.0%	20.0%	62.5%	4.6%	3.9%
	Sub-total	8,230	21,239	11,511	10,729	371,666	700,188	9.0%	20.0%	62.5%	4.6%	3.9%
Other structures	Other structures	998	2,217	413	288	9,166	18,821	5.0%	19.8%	50.2%	8.1%	16.9%
	Sub-total	998	2,217	413	288	9,166	18,821	5.0%	19.8%	50.2%	8.1%	16.9%
Roads	Roads	56,171	167,631	20,991	16,766	918,954	2,061,164	35.7%	16.8%	39.0%	8.4%	0.1%
	Bridges	836	2,428	538	1,230	101,198	151,182	13.4%	35.3%	46.2%	4.8%	0.3%
	Footpaths	4,371	12,486	2,669	2,890	203,200	387,729	17.6%	19.0%	58.1%	5.1%	0.2%
	Sub-total	61,378	182,545	24,198	20,886	1,223,352	2,600,075	31.7%	18.2%	42.3%	7.7%	0.1%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	1,394	3,557	7,718	3,812	932,200	1,716,026	10.1%	28.0%	61.5%	0.3%	0.1%
	Sub-total	1,394	3,557	7,718	3,812	932,200	1,716,026	10.1%	28.0%	61.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools & Open Space/Recreation	13,153	36,963	20,602	17,169	171,915	297,953	32.3%	4.8%	32.1%	29.3%	1.5%
	Sub-total	13,153	36,963	20,602	17,169	171,915	297,953	32.3%	4.8%	32.1%	29.3%	1.5%
Total – all assets		85,153	246,521	64,442	52,884	2,708,299	5,333,063	21.7%	20.8%	50.6%	6.1%	0.8%

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

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

(1) Estimated Cost to Bring To Satisfactory Standard per Office of Local Government Requirements, reflects the estimated cost to restore all Council assets to condition '3'.

(2) Maintenance costs, per Office of Local Government Requirements, include both Maintenance and (appropriate) operational costs captured as Asset Operations in Council's financial system. Required maintenance reflects amounts calculated using benchmark data from other Group 5 Councils as % GRC.

(3) Cost to bring to agreed service level is defined as "The proportion of the GRC that have reached the intervention level based on condition." The outstanding renewal works compared to the total replacement cost of Councils assets. That is calculated as the cost of bringing condition 4 and 5 assets to condition 1.

Wollongong City Council

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

Asset Condition Definitions

Rating	Status
1	Excellent
2	Very Good
3	Good (Satisfactory)
4	Average
5	Poor

Wollongong City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2023

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicators 20222021		Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	59,187	86.43%	66.42%	97.11%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	68,481				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	85,153	3.05%	2.62%	3.40%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	2,789,681				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	52,884	82.06%	77.58%	93.43%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	64,442				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	246,521	4.62%	4.02%	2.92%	
Gross replacement cost	5,333,063				

(*) 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.