

Annual Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2024



Executive Summary



This summary provides an overview of Council’s financial performance and position for the year ending 30 June 2024. The summary also provides an overview of Council’s financial outlook, the challenges that come with being one of the fastest growing Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Australia and the strategies that need to be employed to ensure Council’s financial sustainability.

This summary should be read in conjunction with the General-Purpose Financial Statements, Special Purpose Financial Statements and Special Schedules prepared for the year ending 30 June 2024.

Changes to Financial Accounting & Reporting Environment

There was one significant change in relation to Council’s financial reporting requirements outlined in the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting released in December 2023.

The change resulted from *AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates*. This standard has removed the requirement for Council to disclose significant accounting policies and instead, requires the disclosure of material accounting policy information.

Council has adjusted its financial reports where required for the 2023/24 financial year. Further information regarding accounting standards mandated during this period can be found in Note A1-1 of the General-Purpose Financial Statements.

Our Current Financial Performance and Position

The following table highlights Council’s financial performance between the 2023/24 and 2022/23 financial years:

Income Statement ('000)	2023/24	2022/23
Total Income from Continuing Operations	\$306,045	\$261,628
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	\$171,496	\$155,938
Operating Result from Continuing Operations	\$134,549	\$105,690
Capital Grants and Contributions	\$154,158	\$112,294
Net Operating Result before Capital Grants and Contributions	(\$19,609)	(\$6,604)

It is important to note that the net operating result (including capital grants and contributions) shown in the Income Statement is not the same as Council’s budget or cash position.

The Income Statement is prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and is required to be reported on an accrual basis, it considers non-cash disclosures (such as depreciation) and the timing of the receipt or payment of money.



The net operating surplus (including capital items) of \$134.5 million does not mean Council has additional funds of \$134.5 million to spend. The following table is a summary of Council's financial performance from a cash budget perspective,

Cash Budget Reconciliation ('000)	Original Budget 2023/24	Actual 2023/24
Operating Revenue	\$143,023	\$151,887
Operating Expenses	\$158,205	\$171,496
Operating Result (Before Capital Income)	(\$15,182)	(\$19,609)
Capital Grants and Contributions	\$162,512	\$154,158
Operating Result (After Capital Income)	\$147,330	\$134,549
Balance Sheet Movements		
Capital Expenditure (Including Dedications)	(\$221,380)	(\$207,306)
Principal Repaid on Loans	(\$3,376)	(\$3,390)
Net Movement – Cash Reserves	\$28,336	\$27,065
Loan Borrowings	\$16,450	\$7,184
Funds from the Sale of Assets	\$465	\$6,180
Non-Cash Items (Added Back)		
Depreciation	\$32,175	\$33,847
Establish Biodiversity Agreement Provision	-	\$4,312
Other non-cash Movements	-	\$1,801
Cash Budget Result – Surplus / (Deficit)	Balanced	\$4,242

Council continues to balance its cash budget position annually and its liquidity position is strong as demonstrated by the financial indicators in Note F5-1 of the General-Purpose Financial Statements.



Operating Result (after capital items)

The 2023/24 operating result after accounting for capital income is a surplus of \$134.5 million (\$105.7 million 2022/23). This surplus is primarily due to non-cash contributions made by developers for infrastructure such as roads, drainage, and open space. The value of non-cash dedications for the 2023/24 financial year was \$110.0 million (\$64.9 million 2022/23).

Accounting standards require the dedication of infrastructure assets delivered by developers (non-cash) to be brought to account as capital income. With the level of growth occurring across the Camden LGA, this represents a significant amount and continues to distort the operating result (\$134.5 million surplus) reported by Council.

Operating Result (before capital items)

Council's net operating result before capital items is a deficit of \$19.6 million. This result excludes capital income of \$154.2 million. The movement from last year's result (a deficit of \$6.6 million 2022/23) of \$13.0 million is due to a combination of factors which are outlined below.

There was an increase in materials and services of **\$6.5 million**. This includes a one-off non-cash provision expense of \$4.3 million for long term management actions required by Council at Gundungurra Reserve in line with the approved Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement. There were further increases in waste management disposal fees and an increase in open space maintenance which both relate to continued growth.

Maintenance of public infrastructure returned to normal levels of expenditure, with the 2022/23 financial year impacted by a range of flood events and the subsequent clean-up costs incurred by Council.

Salaries and wages increased by **\$3.2 million** which was primarily driven by a mandatory award increase of 4.5%. Council also allowed for an additional 21 new positions to meet continued population growth and the demand for essential services. There was a further increase in employee overheads such as superannuation, leave entitlements and workers compensation which led to an increase of **\$3.4 million**.

Depreciation expense has increased by **\$3.3 million**, which reflects Council's growing asset base and the level of public infrastructure dedicated to Council during the 2023/24 financial year.



Other Expenses increased by **\$1.9 million** which was due to an increase in Council's Emergency Services Levy statutory contribution of \$1.0 million and a non-cash decrease in investment properties following annual valuation of \$0.9 million.

There was a minor increase in borrowing costs of **\$0.4 million** when compared to the 2022/23 financial year.

There were a number of significant movements in operating income which includes an increase in investment income of **\$7.0 million** due to improving market conditions and a greater pool of funds available for investment, an increase in rate income of **\$6.7 million** (growth and allowable rate peg) and an increase in annual charges of **\$1.8 million** primarily due to additional domestic waste services income.

These movements were offset by a decrease in user charges and fees of **\$1.1 million** which primarily related to declining level of development and planning fees, a minor reduction in other revenue of **\$0.2 million** and a reduction in other income of **\$6.9 million** which related to the non-cash increase in investment properties which occurred in the 2022/23 financial year.

Operating grants and contributions decreased by **\$6.3 million** which was in part due to a reduction in funding for flood recovery as these works were completed in the 2022/23 financial year, this also included funding levels for other infrastructure grants returning to normal levels after the 2022 flood events.

There was an improvement (net gain) in the disposal of assets when compared to the 2022/23 financial year of **\$4.7 million**. This primarily related to the net gain on the sale of biodiversity credits which were approved over the course of the 2023/24 financial year.

It should be noted that the operating performance is in line with Council's projected result as adopted in its Long-term Financial plan.

Statement of Financial Position

The net value of assets owned by our community is \$3.1 billion (\$2.9 billion in 2022/23). The majority of this equity relates to the ownership of land and infrastructure assets such as roads, stormwater drainage, footpaths, and bridges.



Council's increase in equity is predominately due to the revaluation of existing infrastructure and the dedication of infrastructure assets (non-cash) as part of continued urban development.

Infrastructure Revaluations

During the 2023/24 financial year, Council undertook a comprehensive revaluation of its public space – recreation and other assets (increment \$12.2 million), land improvements (increment of \$4.4 million), land under roads, community land and crown land (increment of \$1.6 million).

Council also applied fair value indexation of \$85.9 million (increment) across all infrastructure asset classes. There were further adjustments processed through the revaluation reserve for land under roads and drainage (decrement of \$6.9 million) The net increase in the asset base through revaluation was \$97.2 million.

Biodiversity Credits

Council sold a significant number of biodiversity credits during the 2023/24 financial year which related to the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement entered into for Gundungurra Reserve, Mount Annan. The net gain on the disposal of these credits (which were held as Inventory) was \$4.5 million. The remaining balance of credits held by Council continue to be reported in Note C1-5 and total \$0.1 million.

In accordance with the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement, Council has recognised a \$4.3 million provision during the 2023/24 financial year. These are conservation actions / improvements Council needs to undertake on the land. This provision will be funded over a 20-year period through payments from the Biodiversity Conservation Trust referred to as PART A biodiversity credit payments. A final perpetuity payment will be made in the 21st year which will ensure the ongoing maintenance of the site.

Developer Contributions Plans

In October 2023, Council formally adopted a restructure of its Developer Contributions Plans which resulted in the retirement of a number of plans and the creation of a Section 7.12 Contributions Plan. The adjusted balances for each plan were approved by Council in February 2024. These adjustments are disclosed in note F4-1 – Statement of Development Contributions.



In addition to the restructure of its Developer Contributions Plans, Council at the same time revised its suite of contributions planning policies, including its Works-In-Kind Policy. A significant change in Council's Policy position was to no longer retain developer credits, referred to in the Policy as surplus credits. These amounts will now be repaid at the completion of the works or dedications of land. This process is consistent with most councils across NSW.

In June 2024, Council repaid \$9.9 million in surplus credits which had been disclosed in note F4-1 – Statement of Development Contributions and Note C3-1 Payables.

Strategic Loan Borrowings

Council's loan debt is \$50.3 million which is an increase of \$3.8 million when compared to the 2022/23 financial year. This is primarily a result of a new loan for \$7.2 million to part fund the Community Support Package Stage 3 (\$3.7 million) and road renewal program (\$3.5 million) and principal repayments of \$3.4 million made during the 2023/24 financial year.

Financial Performance Measures

Council utilises a range of industry agreed benchmarks (performance measures) to measure its overall financial performance and position.





The financial performance measures for the 2023/24 financial year can be found in Note F5-1 of the General-Purpose Financial Statements and the Special Schedule – Report on Infrastructure Assets. This section of the financial statements provides an explanation of each indicator and any unique circumstances which need to be considered when assessing Council’s financial performance.

In summary, the financial performance measures demonstrate that Council is in a sound financial position, with the majority of indicators meeting or exceeding industry benchmarks.

Council’s operating performance ratio for the 2023/24 financial year was negative 13.63%. This has declined when compared to the operating performance ratio for the 2022/23 financial year of negative 7.63%. The key factors which have led to this decline are explained in detail in the previous section of this Executive Summary – Operating Result (Before Capital Items).

The unrestricted current ratio and cash expense ratio demonstrate Council’s sound financial position. The unrestricted current ratio shows that for every \$1 of current liabilities, Council has \$2.57 (benchmark more than \$1.50) in current assets to meet these obligations, while the cash expense cover ratio shows that Council can continue to meet its current obligations for a period of 22 months (benchmark more than 3 months) without additional revenue.

While the rates and annual charges outstanding ratio remains outside industry benchmark (benchmark less than 5%) at 6.86%, Council continues to work with residents who are experiencing financial hardship due to continued cost of living pressures. Many of these residents have entered into payment arrangements, so the ratio is expected to improve over the next 12-18 months.

Council’s own source operating revenue continues to be distorted by the high volume of non-cash dedications, which is driven through the development process and can be difficult to predict. While the ratio is disclosed in the financial statements as 46.23%, when non-cash dedications are removed, this ratio improves to 72% which exceeds the industry benchmark of 60%.

Council’s debt service cover ratio has reduced from 3.50% to 2.29%, however this remains above the industry benchmark of 2.0%. This ratio has been impacted by a reduction in operating revenue such as development income, which is expected to return to previous levels in the short to medium term.

Another measure which can be used to determine if Council is borrowing prudently, is the debt service ratio. The ratio measures Council’s ability to service its annual loan repayments from operating revenue (excluding grants and contributions). The industry benchmark for a growth Council is less than 20% of operating income. For the period ending 30 June 2024,



Council’s debt service ratio was 3.67% well below the industry benchmark and consistent with forecasts contained in the long-term financial plan. This additional ratio demonstrates that Council continues to use loan borrowings prudently and that Council has a strong capacity for debt.

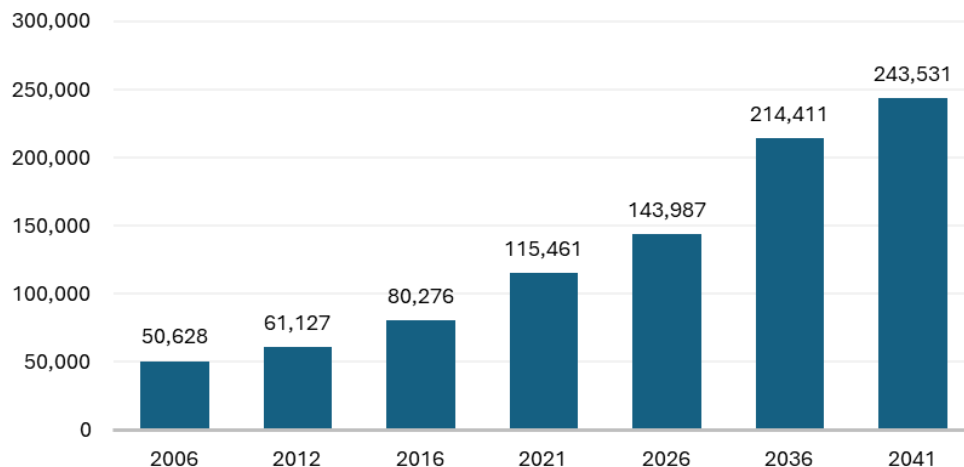
Financial Sustainability Outlook - Population Growth

Camden continues to be one of the fastest growing areas in the Country. This growth places substantial pressure on Council’s finances and resources. The cost of planning for growth is an upfront cost that is required before additional rate income is realised through growth.

The recent introduction of a population growth factor into the rate peg will assist Council in meeting these challenges into the future, however the magnitude of infrastructure that Council is constructing or is dedicated by developers (and the associated depreciation) is significant and will continue to place pressure on Council’s ability to meet some industry benchmarks in the short-medium term.

The continued adoption of the rate peg (in full) is fundamental to Council’s long term financial sustainability, as it will ensure that the organisation has the revenue base to continue to provide the breadth and quality of infrastructure/services our community has come to expect now and into the future. The expected population growth for the Camden LGA is shown below:

Population Growth (2006 to 2041)



Source: [Forecast.id.com.au/camden](https://forecast.id.com.au/camden)



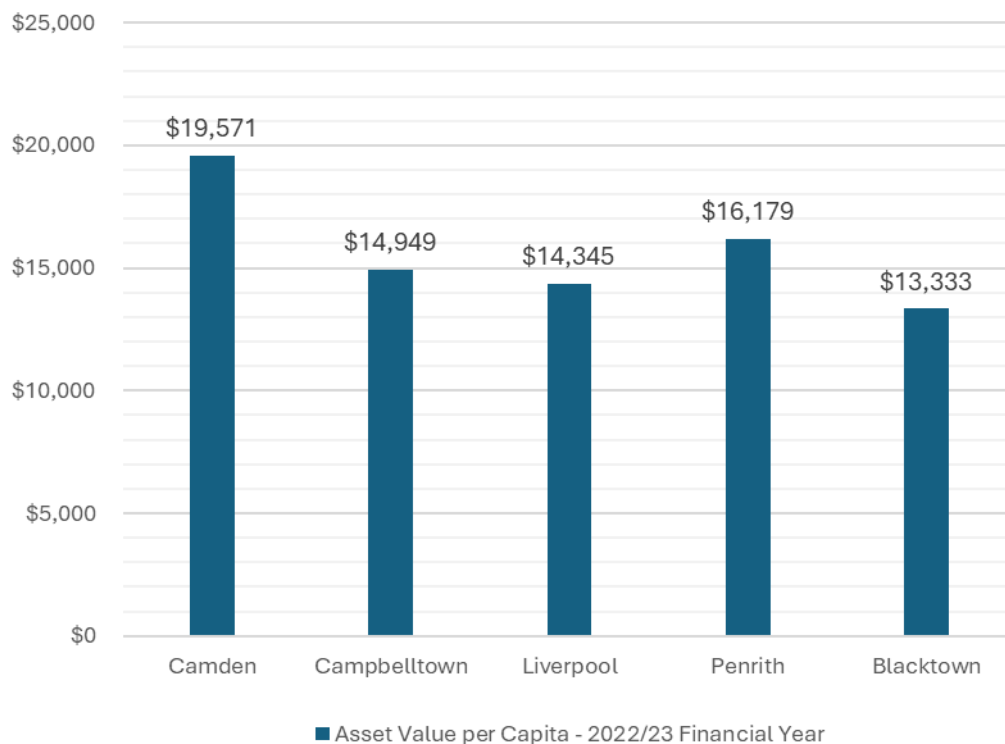
Infrastructure Delivery and the Impact of Depreciation

As a growth Council, Council's operating performance is significantly impacted by depreciation.

Council is currently constructing or receiving dedicated assets that provides for a population in the future. The straight-line method of calculating depreciation expense does not consider growth or the current population, meaning the expense is representative of a higher capacity to pay or greater economies of scale.

There is also a timing issue to consider, Council must provide local infrastructure up-front, this cannot be deferred until the population (and additional rating revenue) arrives.

This is illustrated in the chart below (based on 2022/23 financial statements), which shows the per capita value of assets compared to other surrounding Councils.





These assets represent sportsfields, aquatic centres, buildings, roads, and drainage. In a lot of cases, these assets have been built for an expected increase in population.

There is a delicate balance between what the current population is responsible for and those who are not yet part of our community. It is not a simple matter of increasing revenue through a Special Rate Variation to offset the expense or decreasing expenditure through service level reductions. Savings through operational efficiencies are embedded into Council's procedures and operational reviews.

Council's strategy for managing these issues is a long-term position of maintaining strong liquidity, utilising long-term debt (inter-generational equity) and prudent asset management planning that monitors and addresses the condition of community assets aligned to long-term financial planning.

Council's immediate response to the cost of growth is through a natural increase in its economies of scale over time through the adoption of the Rate Peg (in full) annually, it remains the fairest and most equitable approach to financial sustainability in the context of a rapidly growing environment.

This approach means that Council will continue to report operating deficits (Operating Performance Ratio) in its long-term financial plan for the short to medium term. Council reviews its long-term financial position quarterly, to ensure it remains on track with its reported long-term financial projections.

Long Term Financial Planning

Additional strategies that Council has adopted to ensure its long-term financial outlook remains sustainable include:



Balanced Budget

Council annually adopts and maintains a balanced cash budget and does not spend beyond its means.



Strategic Loan Borrowings Program

Council has a strong capacity to borrow for capital projects (one-off) upon the appropriate financial assessment being completed. Council also considers low-interest loan programs offered by the State Government. Council has entered into low interest loan arrangements in recent years which will result in over \$1 million in savings in loan interest repayments.



Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP)

Council has a 10-year LTFP which is reviewed on a quarterly basis. The LTFP is critical to Council's planning and monitoring of its immediate and future financial sustainability. It allows Council to make informed decisions about sustainable levels of debt and reserves (liquidity). It also forms part of a suite of resourcing plans that support Council's Integrated Planning and Reporting Package.

Through the LTFP, Council continues to monitor its financial performance and while Council's liquidity and debt position is strong, Council recognises that longer term, operating deficits are not sustainable and will ultimately reduce Council's ability to maintain or replace its asset base over time.

Council expects that this position will improve in the long-term, through increased income associated with growth and continued prudent long-term financial management of expenditure budgets, that consider future maintenance and the asset renewal requirements.

It is important to note that 40% of Council's asset base is less than 5 years old, which means the planning for renewal is important, but not the immediate demand for Council's finances, which are managed on a priority basis to first maintain existing assets/services and meet the cost of growth.

Council recently adopted the revised 2024-2034 Long Term Financial Plan in June 2024. A copy of this plan can be found on Council's website.



Asset Management Planning

Sound asset management and the correct allocation of resources are central to Council's sustainability. Council has a dedicated asset management section which continues to monitor Council's asset maintenance and renewal programs now and into the future.

Council's Infrastructure Backlog Ratio is 1.20% and remains better than the industry benchmark of not more than 2%. This is despite a number of recent natural disasters (floods) which have been addressed through programs such as the Regional and Local Road Repair Program (RLRRP).



Design and use of new Infrastructure Assets

Council continues to consider financial and environmental sustainability in the design, construction, and maintenance of facilities, including the economies of scale and cost savings achieved through shared/centralised facilities.



Strategic Land Acquisitions and Development

Council continues to consider strategic land acquisitions, the development of existing land holdings and the acquisition of assets that result in a recurrent income source for Council, to reduce the reliance on rate income as the primary revenue source.



Cash Position and Cash Reserves

Council has established reserves for capital improvement, asset replacement and technology improvements. Council's unrestricted current ratio is 2.57 which exceeds the industry benchmark of more than 1.50. Council's cash expense cover ratio is 22 months and is well above the industry benchmark of more than 3 months.



Community Infrastructure Renewal Program

Council endorsed the continuation of the Community Infrastructure Renewal Program as part of its 2024/25 Budget. This is four-year program with \$5 million allocated towards the renewal of community buildings, playgrounds, open space, and sportsgrounds.



Building Partnerships

Council continues to actively pursue both State and Federal funding opportunities to fund infrastructure and service requirements when made available. Examples include accessing the low interest loans under Local Infrastructure Renewal Schemes.



Long-term Financial Risks

Council continues to monitor its financial risks to ensure it achieves its longer-term financial position and remains financially sustainable.

Over the next 10-20 years Council is required to coordinate and acquire significant amounts of land in Leppington and future precinct releases in the south-west growth area. This includes the delivery of supporting infrastructure.

There is a significant financial risk to Council when it comes to land acquisition in greenfield areas. The funding of Contribution Plans (Section 7.11) requires development activity, which results in the payment of Section 7.11 developer contributions, if there is no funding to purchase the land, there is reduced development. To be successful, greenfield developments require forward funding to ensure the timely delivery of infrastructure to support development.

The other significant issue is the heavily fragmented (meaning multiple landowners) growth areas in the northerly portions of the LGA which makes it difficult without State Government intervention to forward fund the acquisition of land to stimulate external investment. The fragmentation also reduces the likelihood that a single landowner or developer will take the lead development role.

To date the development activity in Leppington has been slow. The Camden Growth Areas (Leppington) Contributions Plan is required to deliver \$2 billion in land and associated works, it is beyond most councils including Camden to forward fund, nor should it be the responsibility of Camden and its community to forward fund this development. Camden's current rate revenue is only \$78 million per year.

As at 30 June 2024 Council's cash balance in the Growth Areas Contributions Plan was \$15.4 million (restricted funds), this represents less than 1% of what is required.

To ensure Council remains financially sustainable, Council does not use its general fund to forward fund the acquisition of land or build infrastructure in greenfield areas, this funding is aligned to State Government Grants or Developer Contributions received and/or pooled from other Contribution Plans (as allowed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*).

The pooling of funds is only considered where there is no impact on existing Section 7.11 Capital Works Programs. Council's current budget and/or economy of scale cannot fund large scale borrowing programs to fund development, without impacting current service levels or the delivery of capital works that are currently funded through general fund.

It should not be the responsibility of existing residents to forward fund growth, through increases in rates or a reduction in service levels to indirectly forward fund growth.

Conclusion

Council continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to sound financial management. The Annual Financial Statements for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024 continues to highlight the impact of population growth and urban development on Council's financial performance and position.

As a significant growth area, Camden will continue to find it challenging to meet all industry benchmarks in relation to financial performance, primarily until it reaches the economies of scale representative of a large metropolitan council. Council's strong cash position and prudent budget management will ensure it continues to provide a high level of service and support to its community now and into the future.

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2024



Camden Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Contents	Page
Understanding Council's Financial Statements	3
Statement by Councillors and Management	4
Primary Financial Statements:	
Income Statement	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements	10
Independent Auditor's Reports:	
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])	89
On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [3])	92

Overview

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

70 Central Avenue
Oran Park NSW 2570

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

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

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in 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.camden.nsw.gov.au.

Camden Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

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

What you will find in the Statements

The financial statements set out the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

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

About the Councillor/Management Statement

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

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

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

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

3. The Statement of Financial Position

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

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

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

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

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

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

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

About the Auditor's Reports

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

In NSW the auditor provides 2 audit reports:

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

Who uses the Financial Statements?

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

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

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

Camden Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement by Councillors and Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 15 October 2024.



Ashleigh Cagney
Mayor
15 October 2024



Therese Fedeli
Deputy Mayor
15 October 2024



Andrew Carfield
General Manager
15 October 2024



Paul Rofe
Responsible Accounting Officer
15 October 2024

Camden Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Original unaudited budget 2024 \$ '000		Notes	Actual 2024 \$ '000	Actual 2023 \$ '000
	Income from continuing operations			
100,287	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	100,035	91,497
19,878	User charges and fees	B2-2	16,993	18,083
1,251	Other revenues	B2-3	5,285	5,488
8,581	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	9,446	15,836
162,512	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	154,158	112,294
10,374	Interest and investment income	B2-5	15,684	8,688
2,652	Other income	B2-6	2,807	9,742
–	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	1,637	–
305,535	Total income from continuing operations		306,045	261,628
	Expenses from continuing operations			
63,763	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	70,933	64,360
58,676	Materials and services	B3-2	58,664	52,191
1,839	Borrowing costs	B3-3	1,925	1,547
32,175	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	36,246	32,923
1,752	Other expenses	B3-5	3,728	1,830
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	–	3,087
158,205	Total expenses from continuing operations		171,496	155,938
147,330	Operating result from continuing operations		134,549	105,690
147,330	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		134,549	105,690
(15,182)	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		(19,609)	(6,604)

Camden Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Actual 2024 \$ '000	Actual 2023 \$ '000
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		134,549	105,690
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-6	<u>97,159</u>	249,697
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		97,159	249,697
Total other comprehensive income for the year		97,159	249,697
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		231,708	355,387

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

Camden Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	Actual 2024 \$ '000	Actual 2023 \$ '000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	26,915	26,017
Investments	C1-2	265,000	272,200
Receivables	C1-4	21,072	45,194
Inventories	C1-5	430	3,457
Other	C1-9	3,168	1,976
Total current assets		316,585	348,844
Non-current assets			
Investments	C1-2	391	731
Receivables	C1-4	5,586	4,298
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-6	2,904,889	2,638,435
Investment property	C1-7	45,020	45,960
Intangible assets	C1-8	1,700	748
Right of use assets	C2-1	3,592	2,431
Total non-current assets		2,961,178	2,692,603
Total assets		3,277,763	3,041,447
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	49,328	61,028
Contract liabilities	C3-2	62,264	57,369
Lease liabilities	C2-1	1,956	1,520
Borrowings	C3-3	3,527	3,390
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	16,629	14,762
Provisions	C3-5	132	–
Total current liabilities		133,836	138,069
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	29	11
Lease liabilities	C2-1	1,656	946
Borrowings	C3-3	46,817	43,160
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	569	293
Provisions	C3-5	4,180	–
Total non-current liabilities		53,251	44,410
Total liabilities		187,087	182,479
Net assets		3,090,676	2,858,968
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		1,910,895	1,776,346
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	1,179,781	1,082,622
Council equity interest		3,090,676	2,858,968
Total equity		3,090,676	2,858,968

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

Camden Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024			2023		
	Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000	Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000
Notes						
Opening balance at 1 July	1,776,346	1,082,622	2,858,968	1,658,727	803,521	2,462,248
Correction of prior period errors	-	-	-	11,929	29,404	41,333
Restated opening balance	1,776,346	1,082,622	2,858,968	1,670,656	832,925	2,503,581
Net operating result for the year	134,549	-	134,549	105,690	-	105,690
Net operating result for the period	134,549	-	134,549	105,690	-	105,690
Other comprehensive income						
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	-	97,159	97,159	-	249,697	249,697
Other comprehensive income	-	97,159	97,159	-	249,697	249,697
Total comprehensive income	134,549	97,159	231,708	105,690	249,697	355,387
Closing balance at 30 June	1,910,895	1,179,781	3,090,676	1,776,346	1,082,622	2,858,968

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

Camden Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Original unaudited budget 2024 \$ '000		Notes	Actual 2024 \$ '000	Actual 2023 \$ '000
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
100,287	Rates and annual charges		99,715	91,345
19,878	User charges and fees		18,330	19,681
10,374	Interest received		13,823	5,226
87,881	Grants and contributions		82,959	95,366
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		9,410	6,310
8,255	Other		23,731	16,964
<i>Payments:</i>				
(63,763)	Payments to employees		(69,320)	(64,135)
(58,676)	Payments for materials and services		(64,374)	(60,539)
(1,839)	Borrowing costs		(1,919)	(1,542)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		(6,053)	(4,581)
(6,556)	Other		(15,017)	(2,350)
95,841	Net cash flows from operating activities	F1-1	91,285	101,745
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
115,855	Sale of investments		344,700	215,000
465	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		363	189
–	Proceeds from sale of Biodiversity credits		7,454	728
<i>Payments:</i>				
(115,855)	Purchase of investments		(337,000)	(242,000)
(88,168)	Payments for IPPE		(106,084)	(66,047)
–	Purchase of intangible assets		(1,200)	(269)
(87,703)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(91,767)	(92,399)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
16,450	Proceeds from borrowings		7,184	8,550
<i>Payments:</i>				
(3,376)	Repayment of borrowings		(3,390)	(3,070)
–	Principal component of lease payments		(2,414)	(2,125)
13,074	Net cash flows from financing activities		1,380	3,355
21,212	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		898	12,701
645	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		26,017	13,316
21,857	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	26,915	26,017
150,000	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	265,391	272,931
171,857	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		292,306	298,948

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

Camden Council

Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

A About Council and these financial statements	12
A1-1 Basis of preparation	12
B Financial Performance	15
B1 Functions or activities	15
B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets	15
B1-2 Components of functions or activities	16
B2 Sources of income	17
B2-1 Rates and annual charges	17
B2-2 User charges and fees	18
B2-3 Other revenues	19
B2-4 Grants and contributions	20
B2-5 Interest and investment income	25
B2-6 Other income	26
B3 Costs of providing services	27
B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs	27
B3-2 Materials and services	28
B3-3 Borrowing costs	29
B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	30
B3-5 Other expenses	31
B4 Gains or losses	32
B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets	32
B5 Performance against budget	33
B5-1 Material budget variations	33
C Financial position	35
C1 Assets we manage	35
C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents	35
C1-2 Financial investments	36
C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	38
C1-4 Receivables	40
C1-5 Inventories	42
C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	43
C1-7 Investment properties	47
C1-8 Intangible assets	48
C1-9 Other	49
C2 Leasing activities	50
C2-1 Council as a lessee	50
C2-2 Council as a lessor	53
C3 Liabilities of Council	54
C3-1 Payables	54
C3-2 Contract Liabilities	55
C3-3 Borrowings	57
C3-4 Employee benefit provisions	59
C3-5 Provisions	60

Camden Council

Contents for the notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

C4 Reserves	61
C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves	61
D Risks and accounting uncertainties	62
D1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held	62
D2-1 Fair value measurement	65
D3-1 Contingencies	71
E People and relationships	74
E1 Related party disclosures	74
E1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)	74
E1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	75
E2 Other relationships	76
E2-1 Audit fees	76
F Other matters	77
F1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information	77
F2-1 Commitments	78
F3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date	79
F4 Statement of developer contributions	80
F4-1 Summary of developer contributions	80
F4-2 Developer contributions by plan	81
F4-3 Contributions not under plans	84
F4-4 S7.4 planning agreements	84
F5 Statement of performance measures	85
F5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results	85
G Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)	86
G1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)	86
G1-2 Council information and contact details	88

A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 15 October 2024. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG directs Council to amend the financial statements.

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

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

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and Regulations, 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.

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts disclosed in the financial statements are actual amounts. Specific budgetary amounts have been included for comparative analysis (to actuals) in the following reports and notes and are clearly marked:

- Income statement
- Statement of cash flows
- Note B5-1 Material budget variations

Historical cost convention

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

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

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

- (i) estimated fair values of investment properties – refer Note C1-7
- (ii) estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-6 and Note D2-1
- (iii) employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4
- (iv) biodiversity future management action plan - refer Note C3-5

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

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

(ii) Council has made a significant judgement about the 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) Council has made a significant judgement about the 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

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The Consolidated Fund

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

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

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 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.

Council does not hold any monies or property that are not under control of the Council.

Macaria Gallery Ltd

Macaria Gallery Ltd is an independent company run by a board of seven directors which includes four Councillors, the General Manager and one representative each of the Tegel & Baker families. The company is the trustee of the Alan Baker Art Gallery Trust with the primary objective of collecting, promoting, preserving and exhibiting the arts. The company directs the activities of the Alan Baker Art Gallery, which occupies the historic Macaria building in Camden and displays the Alan Baker art collection.

Council is the sole member of the company.

Volunteer services

Council dependence on Volunteer workers is not significant and these services have not been recognised in the financial statements.

Volunteers are engaged in Council's services and programs who undertake such activities of their own free will and without monetary reward. The activities undertaken are of benefit to Camden Council and the local community and complement, but do not replace the services and programs provided by paid staff.

Volunteers will work no more than 18 hours each week except for one off event based activities.

Although volunteer opportunities are open to people of all ages, there are different insurance provisions, based on age, as well as other additional checks that may be required as a volunteer.

All children under 18 years of age must have parental care permission to participate in the activity. All activities must be low risk and be included in the volunteers management system or be insured through the participating organisation.

Council has categorised their volunteers into 4 groups:

1. Regular Volunteers
2. Casual Volunteers
3. Social Volunteers
4. Advisory Committee Volunteers

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2024 reporting period.

Council has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2023.

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

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

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

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

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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

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

The standard applies prospectively to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, i.e. Council's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 ,with earlier application not permitted.

New accounting standards adopted during the year

During the year Council adopted all accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board) which were mandatorily effective from the first time at 30 June 2024. The following new standard is effective for the first time at 30 June 2024:

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

The most significant change introduced by this standard is to remove the requirement to disclose significant accounting policies and instead require disclosure of material accounting policy information.

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

In applying the new requirements, Council has after taking into account the various specific facts and circumstances applied professional judgement to ensure it discloses only material accounting policies as opposed to significant accounting policies throughout these financial statements.

B Financial Performance

B1 Functions or activities

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

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

	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$ '000	Restated \$ '000	\$ '000	Restated \$ '000	\$ '000	Restated \$ '000	\$ '000	Restated \$ '000	\$ '000	Restated \$ '000
Functions or activities										
Managing Camden's Growth	15,184	14,175	11,383	10,738	3,801	3,437	727	2,335	292	15,035
Urban and Natural Environments	30,534	24,366	41,190	36,506	(10,656)	(12,140)	1,862	2,776	7,250	9,696
Prosperous Economy	1,252	8,324	2,375	1,444	(1,123)	6,880	3	–	45,023	46,245
Sustainable Transport	123,933	97,592	33,675	35,165	90,258	62,427	122,665	94,718	2,147,527	1,989,981
Enriched and Connected Community	39,998	29,333	32,134	27,147	7,864	2,186	31,354	19,992	385,740	339,810
Strong Local Leadership (Governance)	95,144	87,838	50,739	44,938	44,405	42,900	6,993	8,309	691,931	640,680
Total functions and activities	306,045	261,628	171,496	155,938	134,549	105,690	163,604	128,130	3,277,763	3,041,447

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Managing Camden's Growth

Managing growth determined under the State Government's Metropolitan Strategy while retaining Camden's rural setting, country town feel and the lifestyle of the community.

Resources relating to the delivery of this strategic outcome include: Development Control, Heritage Protection and Urban and Rural Planning.

Urban and Natural Environments

A Camden in which its unique natural systems have been protected and enhanced and are enjoyed and valued by the community.

Resources relating to the delivery of this strategic outcome include: Regulating the Use of Public Areas, Public Health, Protecting Natural Environment, Parks and Playgrounds, Environmental Activities, Enforcement of Legislation and Policies and Appearance of Public Areas.

Prosperous Economy

A Camden which is characterised by vibrant town and commercial centres, thriving local businesses, stable and diverse employment opportunities, skilled local residents and a thriving tourist/visitor market.

Resources relating to the delivery of this strategic outcome include: Economic Development, Tourism and The Management of Significant Places.

Sustainable Transport

A Camden that provides an affordable, convenient and integrated public transport system for equitable access to services, facilities and places for all members of the community.

Resources relating to the delivery of this strategic outcome include: Transport Options, Road Safety, Local Traffic Management, Construction and Maintenance of Local Roads, Footpath and Kerbing.

Enriched and Connected Community

A Camden which has achieved a broad range of opportunities for a prosperous and complete lifestyle.

Resources relating to the delivery of this strategic outcome include: Recreational Services and Facilities, Community and Cultural Development & Planning, Community Support Facilities and Services, Community Safety, Community Events and Library Services.

Stong Local Leadership (Governance)

A Camden which has strong leadership who are responsible to the community and who are working together to achieve the community's vision for the future.

Resources relating to the delivery of this strategic outcome include: Strong Local Democracy, Stewardship of Community Resources, Community Engagement, Community Information, Management of Emergency Events, and Support Services.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

	Timing	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Ordinary rates			
Residential	1058 (1)	62,306	59,444
Farmland	1058 (1)	1,365	886
Business	1058 (1)	14,782	11,413
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	1058 (1)	(698)	(665)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	1058 (1)	(182)	(164)
Rates levied to ratepayers		77,573	70,914
Pensioner rate subsidies received	1058 (1)	384	366
Total ordinary rates		77,957	71,280
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)			
Domestic waste management services	1058 (1)	21,129	19,295
Section 611 charges	1058 (1)	70	87
Stormwater management levy	1058 (1)	1,064	1,007
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	1058 (1)	(231)	(211)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	1058 (1)	(81)	(77)
Annual charges levied		21,951	20,101
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:			
– Domestic waste management	1058 (1)	127	116
Total annual charges		22,078	20,217
Total rates and annual charges		100,035	91,497

The AASB notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council revenue:

- 15(1) income recognised under AASB15 “at a point in time”
- 15(2) income recognised under AASB15 “over time”
- 1058 (1) income recognised under AASB1058 “at a point in time”
- 1058 (2) income recognised under AASB1058 “over time”

Council has used 2022 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Material accounting policy information

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when 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 relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area.

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

B2-2 User charges and fees

	Timing	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Specific user charges (per s502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Domestic waste management services (additional services)	15 (1)	137	114
On site sewerage inspection	15 (1)	22	19
Commercial waste management	15 (1)	842	770
On site sewerage annual charges	15 (1)	200	202
Total specific user charges		1,201	1,105
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s608)			
Building services – other	15 (1)	2,907	2,916
Restoration works	15 (1)	74	754
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	15 (1)	452	406
Section 603 certificates	15 (1)	272	221
Town planning	15 (1)	2,103	2,848
Other	15 (1)	612	735
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		6,420	7,880
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s608))			
Cemeteries	15 (1)	423	484
Child care	15 (1)	396	447
Parks and leisure centres	15 (2)	6,582	6,566
Public halls	15 (1)	1,644	1,350
Other	1058 (1)	327	251
Total fees and charges – other		9,372	9,098
Total other user charges and fees		15,792	16,978
Total user charges and fees		16,993	18,083
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
15(1) income recognised under AASB15 “at a point in time”		10,084	11,173
15(2) income recognised under AASB15 “over time”		6,582	6,659
1058 (1) income recognised under AASB1058 “at a point in time”		327	251
Total user charges and fees		16,993	18,083

Material accounting policy information

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 such as leisure centre, the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

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

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

B2-3 Other revenues

	Timing	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Fines	1058 (1)	63	58
Fines – parking	1058 (1)	131	122
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	1058 (1)	159	291
Legal fees recovery – other	1058 (1)	222	42
Commissions and agency fees	15 (1)	122	120
Diesel rebate	15 (1)	123	77
Insurance claims recoveries ¹	1058 (1)	3,010	1,674
Sales – general	15 (1)	40	31
Employee relations	1058 (1)	124	122
Rental income – council properties	15 (1)	48	46
Risk mgmt. performance incentive rebates	1058 (1)	130	130
Contributions to long service leave – other councils	15 (1)	169	367
Energy savings certificates	15 (1)	–	1,056
Container Deposit Scheme	15 (1)	533	575
Other	1058 (1)	411	777
Total other revenue		5,285	5,488
Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue			
15(1) income recognised under AASB15 “at a point in time”		1,035	2,272
1058 (1) income recognised under AASB1058 “at a point in time”		4,250	3,216
Total other revenue		5,285	5,488

Material accounting policy information for other revenue

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

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

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

(1) In 2023/2024 Council has recovered Insurance claims of \$1,291K for Little Sandy Bridge Repairs, \$799K for Camden Town Farm Building Repairs, \$394K for Onslow Park Grandstand and Kiosk and \$526k relates to other insurance claims.

B2-4 Grants and contributions

		Operating 2024 Actual \$ '000	Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2024 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000
	Timing				
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
General purpose (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	1058 (1)	475	707	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	1058 (1)	178	558	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance – general component	1058 (1)	2,921	2,829	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	1058 (1)	1,976	2,086	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year					
		5,550	6,180	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Bushfire and emergency services	1058 (1)	179	175	–	–
Community centres	1058 (2)	–	–	1,218	739
Community services	15 (2)	293	158	–	–
Economic development	15 (1)	3	–	–	–
Employment and training programs	1058 (1)	–	171	–	–
Floodplain management	15 (2)	136	43	–	–
Library – per capita	1058 (1)	364	326	–	–
Low interest loan scheme subsidy	1058 (1)	283	35	–	–
Library – special projects	1058 (1)	59	56	–	–
Noxious weeds	15 (2)	117	43	–	–
Planning Studies	15 (2)	297	122	–	–
Recreation and culture	1058 (2)	607	706	6,328	2,737
Storm/flood damage	1058 (1)	284	1,692	397	2,041
Street lighting	1058 (1)	139	136	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	1058 (2)	86	3,177	13,233	11,226
Transport (roads to recovery)	1058 (1)	–	–	995	793
Other specific grants	1058 (1)	55	109	31	235
Previously contributions:					
Bushfire services	1058 (1)	–	–	58	–
Other councils – joint works/services	1058 (1)	12	62	–	–
Maintenance contributions	1058 (1)	118	17	–	–
Recreation and culture	1058 (1)	–	–	349	663
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	1058 (1)	157	153	173	470
Other contributions	1058 (1)	278	267	12	–
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash					
		3,467	7,448	22,794	18,904

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

		Operating 2024 Actual \$ '000	Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2024 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000
	Timing				
Non-cash contributions					
Dedicated bushfire services	1058 (1)	–	–	756	494
Dedicated land under roads	1058 (1)	–	–	6,875	1,168
Dedicated drainage	1058 (1)	–	–	24,934	13,284
Dedicated open space assets	1058 (1)	–	–	970	168
Dedicated Roads	1058 (1)	–	–	39,464	17,608
Dedications - RMS	1058 (1)	–	–	–	15,134
Other	1058 (1)	–	–	1,923	575
Total other contributions – non-cash		–	–	74,922	48,431
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		3,467	7,448	97,716	67,335
Total grants and non-developer contributions		9,017	13,628	97,716	67,335
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		5,550	6,181	9,089	3,015
– State funding		3,059	7,104	13,287	15,226
– Other funding		408	343	75,340	49,094
		9,017	13,628	97,716	67,335

The AASB notation (above) identifies the revenue recognition pattern for material items of Council revenue:

- 15(1) income recognised under AASB15 “at a point in time”
- 15(2) income recognised under AASB15 “over time”
- 1058 (1) income recognised under AASB1058 “at a point in time”
- 1058 (2) income recognised under AASB1058 “over time”

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

	Notes	Timing	Operating 2024 Actual \$ '000	Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2024 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act):						
Cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services						
		1058 (1)	4	70	–	–
Other section 7.11 developer contributions						
		1058 (1)	425	2,131	–	5
Open space						
		1058 (1)	–	–	9,992	11,502
Traffic facilities						
		1058 (1)	–	7	25	27
Drainage						
		1058 (1)	–	–	4,939	7,438
Roadworks						
		1058 (1)	–	–	4,316	7,271
Community facilities						
		1058 (1)	–	–	2,111	2,199
Total developer contributions – cash			429	2,208	21,383	28,442
Non-cash contributions						
VPA – dedicated drainage						
		1058 (1)	–	–	12,928	3,586
VPA – dedicated roads						
		1058 (1)	–	–	2,034	2,640
VPA – dedicated land						
		1058 (1)	–	–	10,499	5,422
VPA – dedicated buildings						
		1058 (1)	–	–	–	–
VPA – dedicated open space						
		1058 (1)	–	–	8,419	2,452
WIKA – dedicated roadworks						
		1058 (1)	–	–	661	867
WIKA – dedicated drainage						
		1058 (1)	–	–	518	950
WIKA – dedicated land						
		1058 (1)	–	–	–	600
Total developer contributions non-cash			–	–	35,059	16,517
Total developer contributions			429	2,208	56,442	44,959
Total contributions			429	2,208	56,442	44,959
Total grants and contributions			9,446	15,836	154,158	112,294
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions						
15(1) income recognised under AASB15 “at a point in time”						
			3	–	–	–
15(2) income recognised under AASB15 “over time”						
			843	366	–	–
1058 (1) income recognised under AASB1058 “at a point in time”						
			7,907	11,587	133,379	97,592
1058 (2) income recognised under AASB1058 “over time”						
			693	3,883	20,779	14,702
Total grants and contributions			9,446	15,836	154,158	112,294

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:

	Operating 2024 Actual \$ '000	Operating 2023 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2024 Actual \$ '000	Capital 2023 Actual \$ '000
Unspent grants and contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	5,349	3,134	58,688	38,657
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	2,359	2,765	6	3,815
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	641	778	20,365	22,332
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(1,346)	(356)	(4,871)	(1,608)
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(1,058)	(972)	(15,191)	(4,508)
Unspent funds at 30 June	5,945	5,349	58,997	58,688

Unexpended and held as externally restricted assets (operating grants)

\$5.945 million of operating grants were not expended as of 30 June 2024 being mainly the Interest Income on Restricted Grants, the Greening our City Grant plus some smaller operating grants for example the Open streets program - Camden Christmas Festival. These amounts represent a timing issue between receiving the grant and actual expenditure incurred.

Unexpended and held as externally restricted assets (capital grants)

\$58.997 million of capital grants were not expended as of 30 June 2024, these include the Accelerated Infrastructure Fund Woolgen Park Road Upgrade Dickson Road and Town Centre Entry Road. The Western Sydney Infrastructure Grants Program: Camden Town Centre Enhancements John Street Public Domain Upgrade and Activation, Narellan Town Centre improvements, Cut Hill Reserve Sports Field, Ultimate Nature Challenge - Wild and Free, Scalabrini East - Pat Kontista Active Open Space and Community Facilities and Scalabrini North - Leppington Town Centre Open Space Riparian Corridor funding and the Ad-hoc & One off Grant Female Friendly Amenity Buildings Harrington Park funding received in FY 2023/24. These amounts represent a timing issue between receiving the grant and actual expenditure incurred.

Developer contributions

Unspent funds at 1 July	-	-	193,463	193,610
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	-	-	11,462	31,299
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	-	-	(57,795)	(31,446)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	-	-	147,130	193,463

Unexpended and held as externally restricted assets (developer contributions)

This section includes the section 7.11 funds received towards the provision, extension or augmentation of local infrastructure only where development is likely to require the provision of or increase the demand for local infrastructure in new release areas; and the recoupment of the cost of providing existing local infrastructure. Refer to note F4 Developer Contributions for further details.

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Material accounting policy information

Grant income under AASB 15

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

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but include the provision of concept design, strategic business case, detailed design and final business case and delivery of events. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

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

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

Grant income Under AASB 1058

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 is recognised at the asset's 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 unless they are capital grants.

Capital grants

Capital grants received to enable Council to acquire or construct an item of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control and which is enforceable are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin.

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

Developer Contributions

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

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

Developer contributions may only be expended for the purposes for which the contributions were required, but 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

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges	541	359
– Restricted funds	8,486	5,316
– General fund	6,360	3,013
– Biodiversity fund	297	–
Total interest and investment income (losses)	15,684	8,688
Interest and investment income is attributable to:		
Unrestricted investments/financial assets:		
General Council cash and investments	6,264	3,372
Restricted investments/funds – external:		
Developer contributions		
– Section 7.11	5,781	2,878
– Other developer contributions	2,706	2,082
Domestic waste management operations	636	356
Biodiversity fund	297	–
Total interest and investment income	15,684	8,688

B2-6 Other income

	Notes	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Reversal of impairment losses on receivables			
Other		–	73
Total reversal of impairment losses on receivables	C1-4	–	73
Fair value increment on investment properties			
Fair value increment on investment properties		–	7,140
Total fair value increment on investment properties	C1-7	–	7,140
Rental income			
Investment properties			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		1,194	1,135
Total Investment properties		1,194	1,135
Other lease income			
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		1,453	1,284
Total other lease income		1,453	1,284
Total rental income	C2-2	2,647	2,419
Fair value increment on investments			
– Movements in investments at fair value through profit and loss (CivicRisk)		160	110
Total Fair value increment on investments		160	110
Total other income		2,807	9,742

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Salaries and wages	54,630	49,555
Travel expenses	3,419	3,177
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	7,406	6,007
Superannuation	6,441	5,573
Workers' compensation insurance	3,161	2,042
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	464	429
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	661	562
Protective clothing	50	47
Other	319	367
Total employee costs	76,551	67,759
Less: capitalised costs	(5,618)	(3,399)
Total employee costs expensed	70,933	64,360

B3-2 Materials and services

	Notes	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Advertising		69	61
Advertising – recruitment related		116	97
Agency agreements		1,743	1,199
Audit Fees	E2-1	298	260
Bank charges		166	220
Biodiversity Future Management Actions Plan		4,327	–
Building maintenance		1,826	1,747
Community support programs		1,384	1,443
Companion animal control		199	190
Contractor costs		1,669	1,676
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	E1-2	417	326
Emergency services		33	60
Electricity and heating		1,034	904
Information technology		3,125	2,751
Infrastructure maintenance and repairs		2,412	4,636
Insurance		2,149	1,823
Leisure centre and pools		6,357	6,085
Noxious weeds control		107	50
Parks and garden maintenance		6,182	5,427
Postage		348	209
Printing and stationery		391	395
Rates collection charges		9	–
Raw materials and consumables		5,562	5,651
Sec 7.11 administration – operating expenses		95	112
Street lighting		2,616	2,436
Subscriptions and publications		465	428
Telephone and communications		977	955
Tourism expenses (excluding employee costs)		16	18
Town Planning		508	249
Valuation fees		376	294
Waste management		10,417	9,272
Water charges		668	371
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: planning and development		470	460
– Legal expenses: debt recovery		177	290
– Legal expenses: other		696	622
– Legal expenses: penalties and fines		–	–
Other expenses		1,696	1,828
Total materials and services		59,100	52,545
Less: capitalised costs		(436)	(354)
Total materials and services		58,664	52,191

B3-3 Borrowing costs

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
(i) Interest bearing liability costs		
Interest on leases	151	69
Interest on loans	1,774	1,478
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed	1,925	1,547
Total borrowing costs expensed	1,925	1,547

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

	Notes	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		2,497	2,015
Office equipment		161	246
Furniture and fittings		304	416
Land improvements (depreciable)		1,323	1,114
Infrastructure:			
	C1-6		
– Buildings and other structures		8,291	7,499
– Roads		10,285	9,512
– Bridges		803	723
– Footpaths		2,571	2,304
– Stormwater drainage		5,929	5,379
– Other open space/recreational assets		663	630
Other assets:			
– Library books		260	248
– Other		512	519
Intangible assets	C1-8	248	301
Right of use assets	C2-1	2,399	2,017
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		36,246	32,923
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		36,246	32,923
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		36,246	32,923

Material accounting policy information

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note C1-6 for IPPE assets and Note C1-8 for intangible assets and Note C2-1 for Right of Use Assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

B3-5 Other expenses

	Notes	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Impairment of receivables			
Other		10	–
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	10	–
Fair value decrement on investment properties			
Fair value decrement on investment properties		940	–
Total fair value decrement on investment properties	C1-7	940	–
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Department of planning levy		80	75
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		2,179	1,175
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		457	382
Write-down of inventories held for sale or distribution		62	198
Total other		2,778	1,830
Total other expenses		3,728	1,830

B4 Gains or losses

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

	Notes	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	C1-6		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		363	189
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(170)	(205)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		193	(16)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure	C1-6		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		–	–
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets written off		(3,045)	(3,479)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(3,045)	(3,479)
Gain (or loss) on Biodiversity Credits	C1-5		
Proceeds from disposal – Biodiversity Credits		7,454	728
Less: carrying amount of Biodiversity Credits		(2,965)	(320)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		4,489	408
Gain (or loss) on disposal of investments	C1-2		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments		344,700	215,000
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(344,700)	(215,000)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	–
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		1,637	(3,087)

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 20 June 2023 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	2024 Budget	2024 Actual	2024 ----- Variance -----	
Revenues				
Rates and annual charges	100,287	100,035	(252)	0% U
User charges and fees	19,878	16,993	(2,885)	(15)% U
Income from User Fees and Charges were below budget expectations by \$2.885M. This is primarily a result of a shortfall in income from Development Assessments of \$3.080M due to the level of development activity being lower than budgeted. This has been partly offset by a net increase in community and sporting facilities usage fees throughout the year.				
Other revenues	1,251	5,285	4,034	322% F
Income from Other Revenues exceeded budget expectations by \$4.034M. This is primarily a result of additional revenue from insurance recoveries of \$3.010M in relation to the July 2022 floods. There was also an increase in income when compared to budget from planning proposal agreements, recovery of legal fees in relation to debt recovery and contributions from other councils for the transfer of leave entitlements.				
Operating grants and contributions	8,581	9,446	865	10% F
Income from Operating Grants and Contributions exceeded budget expectations by \$0.865M. This increase primarily relates to the timing of the receipt of the Financial Assistance Grant and a number of smaller operational grants Council secured over the course of the 2023/24 financial year.				
Capital grants and contributions	162,512	154,158	(8,354)	(5)% U
Interest and investment revenue	10,374	15,684	5,310	51% F
Income from Interest and Investment revenue exceeded budget expectations by \$5.310M. This is due to a combination of the level of investment funds held throughout the year and higher than expected interest rates when compared to original budget forecasts. The level of funds held for investment was higher than anticipated due to the advance payment of a number of infrastructure grants from other tiers of government and a reduction in expected program expenditure to be funded through developer contributions.				
Net gains from disposal of assets	-	1,637	1,637	∞ F
This variance primarily relates to the net gains Council has realised on the sale of Biodiversity Credits during the 2023/24 financial year. The net gain can only be realised at the time of the sale of these credits. The remaining variance is primarily due to non-cash adjustments which are not included in Council's original budget forecasts.				
Other income	2,652	2,807	155	6% F

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2024 Budget	2024 Actual	2024 ----- Variance -----	
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Expenses

Employee benefits and on-costs	63,763	70,933	(7,170)	(11)%	U
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Employee Benefits and On-Costs exceeded budget by \$7.170M. It is important to note that the majority of these costs have been funded throughout the year as part of Council's budget review process. The increase relates primarily to a higher proportion of staffing costs applied against capital expenditure allocations (\$2.5M), and an increase in the 2023 NSW Local State Award which was funded as part of the September 2023 Quarterly Review (\$1.5M). There have also been increases in Council's worker compensation premium, and a higher than expected non-cash movement in ELE liability recorded for the period ending 30 June 2024.

Materials and services	58,676	58,664	12	0%	F
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Borrowing costs	1,839	1,925	(86)	(5)%	U
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Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	32,175	36,246	(4,071)	(13)%	U
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Depreciation, amortisation and impairment costs have exceeded budget by \$4.071M. This is in part due to a higher than expected level of dedicated assets (developer delivered infrastructure) during the 2023/24 financial year. This is also impacted by the re-classification of depreciation costs (right of use assets) for leasing where the total leasing cost is disclosed under Materials and Services for budgeting purposes.

Other expenses	1,752	3,728	(1,976)	(113)%	U
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Other expenses were above budget expectation for the 2023/24 financial year by \$1.976M. This is primarily due to non-cash adjustment for the Decrement of Investment property fair value of \$0.940M and a range of minor variations in relation to operational expenditure during the financial year.

Net losses from disposal of assets	-	-	-	∞	F
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Statement of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities	95,841	91,285	(4,556)	(5)%	U
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Cash flows from investing activities	(87,703)	(91,767)	(4,064)	5%	U
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Cash flows from financing activities	13,074	1,380	(11,694)	(89)%	U
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Cashflow from financing activities were below budget expectations by \$11.694M. This variance primarily relates to a deferment (reduction) in loan funding of \$9.266M, in line with a revised program of capital expenditure adopted by Council as part of the December 2023 Quarterly Budget Review. There was also an increase in lease payments of \$2.414M which is disclosed as operating activities for budgeting purposes.

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Cash on hand and at bank	10,215	1,767
Deposits at call	16,700	14,250
Term Deposit <90 Days	-	10,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	26,915	26,017

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	26,915	26,017
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	26,915	26,017

C1-2 Financial investments

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Civic Risk	–	391	–	231
Total	–	391	–	231
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Term deposits	265,000	–	272,200	500
Total	265,000	–	272,200	500
Total financial investments	265,000	391	272,200	731
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	291,915	391	298,217	731

Material accounting policy information

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

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

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Amortised cost

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

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

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

Financial assets through profit or loss

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

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

Interest in insurance mutuals

Council is member of CivicRisk Mutual Ltd (CRM Ltd) which is a company limited by guarantee owned and operated by its member Councils in NSW. CRM Ltd provides members protection which includes mutual self-insurance, group insurance arrangements and risk management support for general insurance lines of cover (excluding workers compensation). The member designed Constitution and Membership Rules ensures members are provided with a right to the surplus or deficit in protection years in which they were members.

The interest in CRM Ltd is accounted for as a financial asset in accordance with AASB 9 and held at fair value. Council's interest in its share of the surplus is calculated by CRM Ltd's Actuary, and changes in fair value recognized, as an increase or

C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

decrease through its income statement at each reporting period. Fair value is calculated using the income approach whereby expected future cash flows are discounted to present value. Expected cash flows include investment income.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation		
Opening Balance	231	121
Write down to fair value 1 July	(39)	(15)
Fair Value at 1 July	192	106
Fair Value of CRM Ltd operations for the year	199	125
Fair Value at end of year	391	231

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

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	292,306	298,948
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(222,308)</u>	<u>(240,780)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	69,998	58,168
External restrictions		
External restrictions – included in liabilities		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	<u>57,509</u>	45,121
External restrictions – included in liabilities	57,509	45,121
External restrictions – other		
Developer contributions – general	147,088	176,816
Domestic waste management	12,681	10,118
Stormwater management levy	645	716
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	4,156	8,009
Biodiversity Part A - Management Action Plan	229	–
External restrictions – other	164,799	195,659
Total external restrictions	222,308	240,780

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.

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
(b) Internal allocations		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	69,998	58,168
Less: Internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(66,272)</u>	<u>(57,044)</u>
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	3,726	1,124

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

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Internal allocations		
Employees leave entitlement reserve	2,590	1,858
Revote/carry forward reserve	2,910	1,253
Asset renewal reserve	1,600	565
Camden parking reserve	121	121
Capital works reserve	3,151	716
Cemetery improvements reserve	2,607	2,424
Camden Regional Economic Taskforce reserve	22	50
Commercial waste services reserve	2,297	1,813
CSP 3 Loan Reserve	3,938	3,793
Information technology reserve	853	932
Elections reserve	455	309
Deposits, retentions and bonds	28,466	25,526
Plant and vehicle replacement	2,602	2,998
Engineering services deposits reserve	198	194
Family day care trust reserve	–	73
Technology improvement reserve	1,136	1,920
Public appeals reserve	14	14
Risk management reserve	115	126
BEP & Town Farm reserve	293	368
Stormwater management (general fund) reserve	106	113
Water savings action plan reserve	174	166
Working funds reserve	1,255	2,034
Unexpended grants reserve	5,609	5,627
Unexpended loans reserve	1,477	2,314
Work Health & Safety reserve	453	412
Central Administration Building reserve	422	302
Contributions Reserve	1,162	1,023
Biodiversity Credits reserve	2,246	–
Total internal allocations	66,272	57,044

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

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
(c) Unrestricted and unallocated		
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	3,726	1,124

C1-4 Receivables

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Rates and annual charges	6,877	–	6,199	–
Interest and extra charges	480	–	339	–
User charges and fees	98	–	208	–
Restoration and private works	3	–	285	–
Accrued revenues				
– Oran Park Leisure Centre VPA	–	–	16,612	–
– Grant income accruals	2,183	–	6,488	–
– Interest on investments	5,650	–	4,227	–
– Other income accruals	947	–	861	–
Government grants and subsidies	1,094	–	4,419	–
Health and environment inspections	22	–	18	–
Leisure centre contracts	583	–	218	–
Net GST receivable	929	–	1,566	–
Section 7.11 contributions	42	–	35	–
Insurance recoveries	16	–	1,582	–
Air Bridge Lease Receivable	59	2,511	60	2,571
Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT)	132	3,075	–	1,727
Other debtors	2,033	–	2,159	–
Total	21,148	5,586	45,276	4,298
Less: provision for impairment				
Other debtors	(76)	–	(82)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(76)	–	(82)	–
Total net receivables	21,072	5,586	45,194	4,298
Externally restricted receivables				
Domestic waste management	1,508	–	1,346	–
Stormwater management	64	–	57	–
Other				
Oran Park Leisure Centre VPA	–	–	16,612	–
Government Grants	3,277	–	10,907	–
Section 7.11 contributions	42	–	35	–
Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT)	132	3,075	–	1,727
Total external restrictions	5,023	3,075	28,957	1,727
Internally restricted receivables				
Revote Reserve	2,712	–	5,012	–
Capital Works Reserve	2,938	–	1,642	–
Commercial Waste Reserve	17	–	16	–
Internally restricted receivables	5,667	–	6,670	–
Unrestricted receivables	10,382	2,511	9,567	2,571
Total net receivables	21,072	5,586	45,194	4,298

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year	82	174
+ new provisions recognised during the year	41	45
– amounts already provided for and written off or reversed this year	(47)	(137)
Balance at the end of the year	76	82

Material accounting policy information

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

C1-5 Inventories

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
(i) Inventories at cost				
Stores and materials	299	-	349	-
Trading stock	14	-	26	-
Biodiversity Credits	117	-	3,082	-
Total inventories at cost	430	-	3,457	-
Total inventories	430	-	3,457	-
Total externally restricted assets				
	-	-	-	-
Total unrestricted assets	430	-	3,457	-
Total inventories	430	-	3,457	-

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2023			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation-decrements to equity (ARR)	Revaluation-increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Capital work in progress	73,838	–	73,838	–	68,545	–	–	(25,115)	(1,034)	–	–	116,234	–	116,234
Plant and equipment	28,222	(12,972)	15,250	–	2,883	(170)	(2,497)	102	–	–	–	30,706	(15,137)	15,569
Office equipment	6,244	(5,567)	677	–	33	–	(161)	–	–	–	–	6,277	(5,728)	549
Furniture and fittings	4,553	(3,694)	859	–	65	–	(304)	–	–	–	–	4,618	(3,998)	620
Land:														
– Land	323,921	–	323,921	–	27,276	–	–	8	–	–	77	351,282	–	351,282
– Land under roads	306,251	–	306,251	–	6,982	–	–	–	–	–	7,798	321,032	–	321,032
Land improvements – non-depreciable	7,494	–	7,494	–	396	(121)	–	–	–	(1,190)	–	6,581	–	6,581
Land improvements – depreciable	42,196	(11,666)	30,530	1,554	1,102	(163)	(1,323)	–	–	–	7,493	46,268	(7,075)	39,193
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings and other structures	325,284	(93,420)	231,864	7,940	876	(983)	(8,291)	15,452	–	–	24,684	374,890	(103,347)	271,543
– Roads	928,786	(235,134)	693,652	10,468	24,480	(1,177)	(10,285)	4,284	–	–	36,100	1,014,626	(257,105)	757,521
– Bridges	85,596	(18,656)	66,940	589	1,136	(103)	(803)	154	–	–	3,491	91,826	(20,422)	71,404
– Footpaths	221,486	(49,002)	172,484	932	8,672	(99)	(2,571)	1,457	–	–	8,862	243,955	(54,219)	189,736
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	88,327	–	88,327	238	4,241	(183)	–	627	–	–	2,856	96,105	–	96,105
– Stormwater drainage	704,962	(92,915)	612,047	620	37,316	(144)	(5,929)	2,304	–	–	6,228	749,415	(96,972)	652,443
– Other open space/recreational assets	16,889	(5,632)	11,257	40	5	(72)	(663)	727	–	–	760	19,069	(7,015)	12,054
Other assets:														
– Library books	5,268	(3,762)	1,506	–	286	–	(260)	–	–	–	–	5,554	(4,022)	1,532
– Other	8,552	(7,014)	1,538	–	465	–	(512)	–	–	–	–	9,017	(7,526)	1,491
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	3,177,869	(539,434)	2,638,435	22,381	184,759	(3,215)	(33,599)	–	(1,034)	(1,190)	98,349	3,487,455	(582,566)	2,904,889

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

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

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2022			Asset movements during the reporting period							At 30 June 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Capital work in progress	49,523	–	49,523	–	50,126	–	–	(24,526)	(1,285)	–	73,838	–	73,838
Plant and equipment	25,566	(11,333)	14,233	–	3,135	(205)	(2,015)	102	–	–	28,222	(12,972)	15,250
Office equipment	6,192	(5,321)	871	–	48	–	(246)	–	–	–	6,244	(5,567)	677
Furniture and fittings	4,490	(3,279)	1,211	–	67	–	(416)	–	–	–	4,553	(3,694)	859
Land:													
– Land	280,591	–	280,591	–	20,068	–	–	–	–	23,262	323,921	–	323,921
– Land under roads	209,435	–	209,435	–	1,507	(9)	–	–	–	95,319	306,251	–	306,251
Land improvements – non-depreciable	6,535	–	6,535	–	9	(68)	–	367	–	651	7,494	–	7,494
Land improvements – depreciable	34,473	(9,623)	24,850	49	167	(111)	(1,114)	4,436	–	2,252	42,196	(11,666)	30,530
Infrastructure:													
– Buildings and other structures	298,890	(83,076)	215,814	1,586	3,300	(218)	(7,499)	6,891	–	11,993	325,284	(93,420)	231,864
– Roads	881,206	(220,770)	660,436	5,018	16,543	(1,304)	(9,512)	5,354	–	17,116	928,786	(235,134)	693,652
– Bridges	71,660	(16,790)	54,870	1,213	1,362	(160)	(723)	1,971	–	8,406	85,596	(18,656)	66,940
– Footpaths	195,534	(44,321)	151,213	1,157	12,638	(468)	(2,304)	2,426	–	7,822	221,486	(49,002)	172,484
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	63,999	–	63,999	32	2,812	(24)	–	518	–	20,990	88,327	–	88,327
– Stormwater drainage	617,413	(82,272)	535,141	247	20,169	(879)	(5,379)	1,738	–	61,011	704,962	(92,915)	612,047
– Other open space/recreational assets	15,012	(4,699)	10,313	121	93	(239)	(630)	723	–	875	16,889	(5,632)	11,257
Other assets:													
– Library books	4,977	(3,515)	1,462	–	291	–	(248)	–	–	–	5,268	(3,762)	1,506
– Other	8,075	(6,495)	1,580	–	477	–	(519)	–	–	–	8,552	(7,014)	1,538
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,773,571	(491,494)	2,282,077	9,423	132,812	(3,685)	(30,605)	–	(1,285)	249,697	3,177,869	(539,434)	2,638,435

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

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

Material accounting policy information

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Independent comprehensive valuations are performed at least every three 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.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are 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).

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

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

Land is not depreciated. 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:

Asset descriptions	Useful lives
Plant and equipment	3-15
Office equipment	3-10
Furniture and fittings	3-10
Land improvements - depreciable	20-50
Infrastructure:	
– Buildings and other structures	15-150
– Roads	20-100
– Bridges	50-100
– Footpaths	20-80
– Stormwater drainage	10-150
– Open space / recreational assets	10-50
Other assets:	
– Library books	5-10
– Other	5-10

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

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 to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008 in accordance with AASB 1051 Land Under Roads.

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

Crown reserves

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

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

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

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.

C1-7 Investment properties

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
Owned investment property		
Investment property on hand at fair value	45,020	45,960
Total owned investment property	45,020	45,960

Owned investment property

At fair value

Opening balance at 1 July	45,960	38,820
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	(940)	7,140
Closing balance at 30 June	45,020	45,960

Material accounting policy information

Investment property, principally comprising freehold office buildings, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by Council.

C1-8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are as follows:

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Software		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,847	2,578
Accumulated amortisation	(2,099)	(1,798)
Net book value – opening balance	748	780
Movements for the year		
Purchases	1,200	269
Amortisation charges	(248)	(301)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	4,047	2,847
Accumulated amortisation	(2,347)	(2,099)
Total software – net book value	1,700	748
Total intangible assets – net book value	1,700	748

Material accounting policy information

Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over periods generally ranging from three to five years.

C1-9 Other

Other assets

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Prepayments	2,005	-	1,283	-
Information technology holding account	23	-	15	-
Refundable Bonds	1,134	-	545	-
Telecommunication Special Redemption Fund (SRF)	6	-	133	-
Total other assets	3,168	-	1,976	-

Current other assets not anticipated to be settled within the next 12 months

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

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Total unrestricted assets	3,168	-	1,976	-
Total other assets	3,168	-	1,976	-

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

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

Vehicles

Council leases vehicles and equipment with lease terms varying from 1 to 4 years; the lease payments are fixed during the lease term and there is generally no renewal option exercised.

Each car has a separate lease and can vary in terms based of estimated distance travelled each year.

Some running costs are part of the costs charged from the leasing company but are treated as a separate cost to leasing and are expensed as materials in the year incurred.

Gym equipment

Council leases gym equipment on fixed term lease for approximately 5 years with option to further renewal. The lease payments are fixed during the term of the lease.

Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally items such as photocopiers. The leases are for approximately 5 years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed, however some of the leases include payments based on usage, which are included as expenses in Materials and Services Note B3-2.

Extension options

Council's lease for vehicles and gym equipment have an extension option but Council does not normally exercise this provision, however there have been times where this option has been taken up due to the plant & equipment availability.

There has been no inclusion for extension options for the future other than known extensions which have been included in the current lease liability.

(a) Right of use assets

	Plant & Equipment Actual \$ '000	Office Equipment Actual \$ '000	Total Actual \$ '000
2024			
Opening balance at 1 July	2,156	275	2,431
Additions to right-of-use assets	3,087	473	3,560
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(2,235)	(164)	(2,399)
Balance at 30 June	3,008	584	3,592
2023			
Opening balance at 1 July	1,562	289	1,851
Additions to right-of-use assets	2,468	130	2,598
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(1,874)	(144)	(2,018)
Balance at 30 June	2,156	275	2,431

(b) Lease liabilities

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Lease liabilities	1,956	1,656	1,520	946
Total lease liabilities	1,956	1,656	1,520	946

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(c) (i) The maturity analysis

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

	< 1 year Actual \$ '000	1 – 5 years Actual \$ '000	> 5 years Actual \$ '000	Total Actual \$ '000	Total per Statement of Financial Position Actual \$ '000
2024					
Cash flows	1,956	1,656	–	3,612	3,612
2023					
Cash flows	1,520	946	–	2,466	2,466

(ii) Lease liabilities relating to unrestricted assets

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Total lease liabilities relating to unrestricted assets	1,956	1,656	1,520	946
Total lease liabilities	1,956	1,656	1,520	946

(d) Income Statement

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

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Interest on lease liabilities	151	69
Depreciation of right of use assets	2,399	2,018
Lease Modifications (ordinary leases)	–	(3)
Lease payments made prior to or on lease commencement (ordinary leases)	8	–
	2,558	2,084

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Interest Payments	142	70
Lease payments made prior to or on lease commencement	8	–
Lease Payments	2,406	2,125
Total Cash outflow for Leases	2,556	2,195

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

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

Council has a number of leases at significantly below market for office space which are used for general office operations.

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

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

Material accounting policy information

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.

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.

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 as investment property (refer Note C1-7) and property, plant and equipment (refer to Note C1-6) in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
--	---------------------------	---------------------------

(i) Assets held as investment property

Council has 7 Investment Properties in which 5 were leased during the 2023/2024 Financial Year.

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)	1,194	1,135
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	1,194	1,135

Operating lease expenses

Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	45	48
Total expenses relating to operating leases	45	48

Repairs and maintenance: investment property

Contractual obligations for future repairs and maintenance	21	21
Total repairs and maintenance: investment property	21	21

(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment

This comprises of Council's Employee contributions towards the leasing of its motor vehicle fleet.

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	1,453	1,284
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	1,453	1,284

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

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

< 1 year	1,231	1,175
1–2 years	1,201	1,212
2–3 years	1,195	1,184
3–4 years	585	1,181
4–5 years	568	585
> 5 years	1,605	2,172
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	6,385	7,509

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
Prepaid rates	2,442	–	2,084	–
Goods and services – operating expenditure	13,602	29	9,652	11
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	536	–	539	–
– Salaries and wages	1,038	–	1,197	–
– Interest on leases	12	–	3	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	28,108	–	24,751	–
Section 7.11 – works in kind agreements	3,491	–	12,722	–
Section 7.11 - Land Purchase	–	–	9,956	–
Other	99	–	124	–
Total payables	49,328	29	61,028	11

Payables relating to restricted assets

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
Externally restricted assets				
Section 7.11 - Works in kind agreements	3,491	–	12,722	–
Section 7.11 - Land purchase	–	–	9,956	–
Payables relating to externally restricted assets	3,491	–	22,678	–
Total payables relating to restricted assets	3,491	–	22,678	–
Total payables relating to unrestricted assets	45,837	29	38,350	11
Total payables	49,328	29	61,028	11

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

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
The following liabilities, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Payables – security bonds, deposits and retentions	23,376	21,107
Total payables	23,376	21,107

Material accounting policy information

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

C3-2 Contract Liabilities

		2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
	Notes				
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	59,778	-	54,504	-
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	1,007	-	1,524	-
Total grants received in advance		60,785	-	56,028	-
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Leisure centre	(iii)	214	-	165	-
Statutory and regulatory fees	(iv)	525	-	566	-
Other		740	-	610	-
Total user fees and charges received in advance		1,479	-	1,341	-
Total contract liabilities		62,264	-	57,369	-

Notes

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

(ii) The contract liability relates to grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) Upfront membership fees for the leisure centre do not meet the definition of a performance obligation and therefore the funds received are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue over the expected average membership life.

(iv) Statutory and regulatory fees (development application income) is recognised as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue when performance obligation is satisfied.

Contract liabilities relating to restricted assets

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Externally restricted assets				
Unspent grants held as contract liabilities	60,785	-	56,028	-
Contract liabilities relating to externally restricted assets	60,785	-	56,028	-
Total contract liabilities relating to restricted assets	60,785	-	56,028	-
Total contract liabilities relating to unrestricted assets	1,479	-	1,341	-
Total contract liabilities	62,264	-	57,369	-

C3-2 Contract Liabilities (continued)

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

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	15,191	4,508
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	1,058	972
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	16,249	5,480

Significant changes in contract liabilities

The contract liabilities have arisen on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058. Previously income received in advance was recognised for reciprocal contracts. The increase in contract liabilities for 2023/2024 is primarily due to additional grant funding secured in relation to new growth precincts.

C3-3 Borrowings

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Loans – secured ¹	3,527	46,817	3,390	43,160
Total borrowings	3,527	46,817	3,390	43,160

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

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

Borrowings relating to restricted assets

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Total borrowings relating to restricted assets	–	–	–	–
Total borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	3,527	46,817	3,390	43,160
Total borrowings	3,527	46,817	3,390	43,160

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

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Total borrowings	–	–

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

Total borrowings	–	–
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(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2023		Non-cash movements				2024
	Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	Acquisition \$ '000	Fair value changes \$ '000	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy \$ '000	Other non-cash movement \$ '000	Closing balance \$ '000
Loans – secured	46,550	3,794	–	–	–	–	50,344
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	2,467	(2,415)	3,560	–	–	–	3,612
Total liabilities from financing activities	49,017	1,379	3,560	–	–	–	53,956

	2022		Non-cash movements				2023
	Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	Acquisition \$ '000	Fair value changes \$ '000	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy \$ '000	Other non-cash movement \$ '000	Closing balance \$ '000
Loans – secured	41,070	5,480	–	–	–	–	46,550
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	1,994	(2,125)	2,598	–	–	–	2,467
Total liabilities from financing activities	43,064	3,355	2,598	–	–	–	49,017

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

(b) Financing arrangements

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Total facilities		
Total financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	150	150
Credit cards/purchase cards	450	450
Master lease facilities ²	2,500	500
Total financing arrangements	3,100	1,100
Drawn facilities		
Financing facilities drawn down at the reporting date are:		
Undrawn facilities		
Undrawn financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:		
– Bank overdraft facilities	150	150
– Credit cards/purchase cards	450	450
– Lease facilities	1,384	500
Total undrawn financing arrangements	1,984	1,100

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

(2) Council entered into a master lease facility during 2023 for ICT equipment which can be used for future capital replacement programs.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-current Actual \$ '000
Annual leave	5,370	–	4,903	–
Long service leave	11,259	569	9,859	293
Total employee benefit provisions	16,629	569	14,762	293

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

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Provisions – employees benefits	11,129	9,869
	11,129	9,869

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

Provisions – employees benefits	11,129	9,869
	11,129	9,869

Description of and movements in provisions

	ELE provisions		
	Annual leave \$ '000	Long service leave \$ '000	Total \$ '000
2024			
At beginning of year	4,903	10,152	15,055
Additional provisions	4,587	2,941	7,528
Amounts used (payments)	(4,120)	(1,265)	(5,385)
Total ELE provisions at end of year	5,370	11,828	17,198
2023			
At beginning of year	5,090	9,766	14,856
Additional provisions	4,036	2,049	6,085
Amounts used (payments)	(4,223)	(1,663)	(5,886)
Total ELE provisions at end of year	4,903	10,152	15,055

Material accounting policy information

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.

C3-5 Provisions

	2024 Current Actual \$ '000	2024 Non-Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Current Actual \$ '000	2023 Non-Current Actual \$ '000
Other provisions				
Biodiversity Future Management Action Plan	132	4,180	–	–
Sub-total – other provisions	132	4,180	–	–
Total provisions	132	4,180	–	–
Total provisions relating to restricted assets	132	4,180	–	–
Total provisions relating to unrestricted assets	–	–	–	–
Total provisions	132	4,180	–	–

Description of and movements in provisions

	Biodiversity Future Management Actions Plan \$ '000	Other provisions Total \$ '000
2024		
Additional provisions	4,312	4,312
Total other provisions at end of year	4,312	4,312

Nature and purpose of provisions

Biobanking Future Management Action Plan

This provision is to recognise the liability in respect of the environmental obligations to maintain the biodiversity site in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Biobanking Agreement.

Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

IPPE Revaluation reserve

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

D Risks and accounting uncertainties

D1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including **(1)** price risk, **(2)** credit risk, **(3)** liquidity risk and **(4)** interest rate risk. Council's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Council.

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk. Financial risk management is carried out by Council's finance section under policies approved by the Council. A comparison by category of the carrying amounts and fair values of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements is presented below.

	Carrying value 2024 \$ '000	Carrying value 2023 \$ '000	Fair value 2024 \$ '000	Fair value 2023 \$ '000
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	26,915	26,017	26,915	26,017
Receivables	26,658	49,492	26,658	49,492
Investments				
– Debt securities at amortised cost	265,000	272,700	265,000	272,700
Fair value through profit and loss				
Investments				
– Held for trading	391	231	391	231
Total financial assets	318,964	348,440	318,964	348,440
Financial liabilities				
Payables	49,357	61,039	49,357	61,039
Loans/advances	50,344	46,550	50,344	46,550
Lease liabilities	3,612	2,466	3,612	2,466
Total financial liabilities	103,313	110,055	103,313	110,055

Fair value is determined as follows:

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

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. Council's finance area manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of an independent advisor.

Council has an investment policy which complies with the Local Government Act 1993 and Minister's investment order 625. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and an investment report is tabled before Council on a monthly basis setting out the portfolio breakup and its performance as required by Local Government regulations. The risks associated with the instruments held are:

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

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

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

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.		
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	2,650	2,727

(b) Credit risk

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

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

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Council makes suitable provision for expected credit losses as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors. There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

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

	Not yet overdue \$ '000	overdue rates and annual charges < 5 years \$ '000	≥ 5 years \$ '000	Total \$ '000
2024				
Gross carrying amount	–	6,877	–	6,877
2023				
Gross carrying amount	–	6,199	–	6,199

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

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

	Not yet overdue \$ '000	0 - 30 days \$ '000	Overdue debts			Total \$ '000
			31 - 60 days \$ '000	61 - 90 days \$ '000	> 91 days \$ '000	
2024						
Gross carrying amount	3,781	8,856	6,291	–	–	18,928
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	1.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%
ECL provision	–	–	76	–	–	76

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

2023						
Gross carrying amount	9,595	27,447	4,767	–	–	41,809
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
ECL provision	–	–	82	–	–	82

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels, and by maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can be extended, and overdraft facilities drawn upon in extenuating circumstances.

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

The finance team regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

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

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

	Weighted average interest rate %	Subject to no maturity \$ '000	payable in:			Total cash outflows \$ '000	Actual carrying values \$ '000
			≤ 1 Year \$ '000	1 - 5 Years \$ '000	> 5 Years \$ '000		
2024							
Borrowings	4.62%	–	3,527	18,148	28,669	50,344	50,344
Payables	0.00%	28,108	17,729	3,520	–	49,357	49,357
Total financial liabilities		28,108	21,256	21,668	28,669	99,701	99,701
2023							
Borrowings	4.64%	–	3,390	15,693	27,467	46,550	46,550
Payables	0.00%	24,751	23,555	12,733	–	61,039	61,039
Total financial liabilities		24,751	26,945	28,426	27,467	107,589	107,589

D2-1 Fair value measurement

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

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Investment property

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

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

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

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

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

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy					
		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Recurring fair value measurements							
Investment property C1-7							
Properties		45,020	45,960	–	–	45,020	45,960
Total investment property		45,020	45,960	–	–	45,020	45,960
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment C1-6							
Land		157,540	157,540	193,742	166,381	351,282	323,921
Land under Roads		–	–	321,032	306,251	321,032	306,251
Land Improvements		–	–	45,774	38,024	45,774	38,024
Buildings and Other Structures		–	–	271,543	231,864	271,543	231,864
Roads		–	–	757,521	693,652	757,521	693,652
Bridges		–	–	71,404	66,940	71,404	66,940
Footpaths		–	–	189,736	172,484	189,736	172,484
Bulk Earthworks		–	–	96,105	88,327	96,105	88,327
Stormwater Drainage		–	–	652,443	612,047	652,443	612,047
Other Open Space / Recreational Assets		–	–	12,054	11,257	12,054	11,257
Other Assets		–	–	3,023	3,044	3,023	3,044
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		157,540	157,540	2,614,377	2,390,271	2,771,917	2,547,811

Valuation techniques

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

Investment property

Council obtains independent valuations of its investment property on an annual basis to ensure the financial statements reflect the most up to date valuation.

Civiciand Property Consultants and Valuers undertook the valuation for the year ended 30 June 2024. The following method was used to determine the fair value measurements.

Land - Level 2 valuation inputs were used to value land held in freehold title as well as land used for special purposes which is restricted in use under current zoning rules. Sales proceeds of comparable land sites in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as characteristics of the land, such as size, zoning, topography, configuration. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are price per square metre.

Buildings - Level 2 valuations inputs were used to determine the fair value of a range of properties. These have been generally derived from a sales direct comparison approach and a capitalisation of income approach. Fair value has been derived from 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 metre. There has been no change in the valuation process during the reporting period.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Land - Operational Land

This asset class contains land defined as operational land in accordance with the NSW Local Government Act 1993. Council comprehensively valued operational land at fair value in June 2022. Council also performed desktop valuation of operational land as at 30 June 2024. Operational land values were provided by an external valuer (Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd).

Generally fair value is the most advantageous price reasonably obtainable by the seller and the most advantageous price reasonably obtained by the buyer. This is not necessarily the market selling price of the asset, rather, it is regarded as the maximum value that agency management would rationally pay to acquire the asset if it did not hold it, taking into account;

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

quoted market price in an active and liquid market, the current market price of the same or similar asset, the cost of replacing the asset, if management intend to replace the asset, the remaining useful life and condition of the asset and cash flows from the future use and disposal.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Land - Community Land

This asset class contains land defined as community land in accordance with the NSW Local Government Act 1993. Community land is land intended for public access and use or where other restrictions applying to the land create some obligation to maintain public access. Therefore there is a number of restrictions on community land including that; it cannot be sold, cannot be leased for more than 21 years, and must have a plan of management.

Councils are permitted to use the NSW Valuer General's valuations to represent fair valuation for the revaluation of community land. Camden Council has adopted this approach for the valuation of its community land assets. Community land was comprehensively valued as at 31 March 2024 using the NSW Valuer General's valuations. Council further assessed community land value as at 30 June 2024 and there was no material movement observed since last comprehensive revaluation.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Land under Roads

Land under roads is land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips. All land under roads has been recognised on an Englobo valuation basis, based upon a municipal rate. The Englobo basis of valuation is based on the concept of developing a raw land value for land under roads.

Land under roads were revalued as at 31 March 2024, the value being calculated according to the revised municipal rate. Council uses the Englobo basis for valuation and as per the methodology a discount rate of 90% is applied for Land under roads. Council further assessed land under roads value as at 30 June 2024 and there was no material movement observed since last comprehensive revaluation.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Land Improvements

This asset class contains all works carried out on land to improve its utility, service potential or make it ready for an identified use. It includes items such as but not limited to playing courts and fields, irrigation and landscaping. In 2023-24, valuations were undertaken for this Asset Category and were completed by Council staff using the current replacement cost. To estimate the replacement cost rates for this Asset Category, the following sources were accessed:

- Cordell Cost Guide 2024
- Rawlinsons Australian Construction Cost Guide 2024
- Actual supplied project cost rates for unique items.

The inputs used to value these assets, including patterns of consumption, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which has had a significant impact on the final determination of fair value. Council comprehensively valued land improvements as at 31 March 2024. Since the comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this class of asset during the reporting period.

Buildings and Other Structures - Buildings (Specialised & Non Specialised)

Council's buildings (specialised and non-specialised) were valued by an external valuer in June 2022. Council also perform desktop valuation of buildings to reflect indicative movements in market value and replacement cost as at 30 June 2024. The valuations were provided by Scott Fullarton Valuations Pty Ltd(SFV).

Non- specialised buildings were valued as per market approach and specialised buildings were valued at cost approach.

SFV's schedule provides the gross replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset for each building which is obtained by applying a unit rate to a structure or a square metre rate to a building, based on its current replacement cost, which is the lowest cost of replacing the economic benefits of the existing asset using modern technology. Gross replacement cost rates have been determined utilising local projects/data, where available, local knowledge and SFV's database which analyses "new" builds by other Councils and is verified by first principle calculations. Data sources, also, included current published reference rates from Rawlinsons Construction Handbook. Whilst each building was physically inspected, the inputs used to

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

value these assets, including estimates of residual value, patterns of consumption, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which has had a significant impact on the final determination of fair value.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Buildings and Other Structures - Other Structures

This asset class contains all other structures not included in the category of buildings that are controlled by Council and have been constructed for a variety of purposes.

- Other Structures - In 2023-24, valuations were undertaken for this Asset Category and were completed by Council staff using the current replacement cost and condition assessments. To estimate the replacement cost rates for this Asset Category, the following sources were accessed:
 - Cordell Cost Guide 2024
 - Rawlinsons Australian Construction Cost Guide 2024 and/or
 - Actual supplied project cost rates for unique items.
- Other Structures (Artworks) - In 2023-24, valuations were undertaken for this category and were completed by Glenn Barkley where the Valuer nominated Market Value was utilised as the Current Replacement Cost of an Asset.

The inputs used to value these assets patterns of consumption, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which has had a significant impact on the final determination of fair value. Council comprehensively valued other structures as at 31 March 2024. Since the comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Roads

This asset class comprises of the road structure (carriageway), kerb and gutter, road structures (such as roundabouts and medians). The valuation of roads and road structures was undertaken as at 31 March 2023 using the current replacement cost (unit rate) and condition assessments. The construction cost estimation was undertaken using 2023 Rawlinsons – Australian Construction Handbook standard rates.

The condition assessment for all Asset Classes under Roads Asset category was conducted using several methodologies:

1. External data collection by external road consultant
2. Internal asset data collection by Camden Council – LGA wide sample testing the level of componentisation adopted by Council is in accordance with AASB116, OLG Circular 09-09 and the Institute of Public Works Engineers International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM).

Condition assessments were conducted through In-house level visual inspection and sample testing. Council also engaged external contractor for condition assessments where applicable.

The written down value of each asset was determined based on asset remaining useful life and asset depreciation was calculated using straight-line depreciation methodology as described in AASB116. The component standard useful lives have been identified using suggested lives in IPWEA IIMM or as part of professional judgement after noting the asset depreciation and consumption pattern within Camden or in comparison with other Councils.

Since the last comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Bridges

Council has three main types of bridges which are road bridges, foot bridges and major culverts. The comprehensive revaluation of bridges was undertaken as at 31 March 2023 using the current replacement cost (unit rate) and condition assessments. The construction cost estimation was based on actual project cost rates for footbridges and road bridges. The construction cost rate estimation for culverts was undertaken using 2023 Rawlinsons Australian Construction Handbook standard rates.

The inputs used to value these assets, including ; patterns of consumption, asset condition and useful life have been identified using suggested lives in IPWEA IIMM or as part of professional judgement after noting the asset depreciation pattern in the Council and comparing the information with other Councils.

Condition assessments were conducted through

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

1. In-house level visual inspection and sample testing.
2. External data collection by external bridge consultant

Condition assessments were based on four key components: superstructure, abutment, sub-structure and general/miscellaneous.

The written down value of each asset was determined based on asset remaining useful life and asset depreciation was calculated using straight-line depreciation methodology as described in AASB116. The component standard useful lives have been identified using suggested lives in IPWEA IIMM or as part of professional judgement after noting the asset depreciation and consumption pattern within Camden or in comparison with other Councils.

Since the last comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Footpaths

This asset class comprises footpaths and cycle ways. The comprehensive revaluation of footpaths were undertaken as at 31 March 2023 using the current replacement cost (unit rate) and condition assessments. The construction cost estimation was undertaken using 2023 Rawlinsons – Australian Construction Handbook standard rates.

The condition assessment for all asset classes under footpath asset class was conducted in house as well as external footpath service provider as part of Council wide sample data collection in 2022 and 2023. The internal data collection was undertaken to provide comprehensive condition assessment for footpath and cycleway assets.

The written down value of each asset was determined based on asset remaining useful life and asset depreciation was calculated using straight-line depreciation methodology as described in AASB116. The component standard useful lives have been identified using suggested lives in IPWEA IIMM or as part of professional judgement after noting the asset depreciation and consumption pattern within Camden or in comparison with other Councils.

Since the last comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Stormwater Drainage

Council has grouped its stormwater assets into four main types which are pits, pipes, headwalls and stormwater quality improvement devices. The comprehensive revaluation of stormwater drainage was as at 31 March 2023 using the current replacement cost (unit rate) and condition assessments. The construction cost estimation was undertaken using 2023 Rawlinsons – Australian Construction Handbook standard rates.

The inputs used to value these assets, including estimates of pattern of consumption; asset condition and useful life have been identified using suggested lives in IPWEA IIMM or as part of professional judgement after noting the asset depreciation pattern in the Council and comparing the information with other Councils.

Condition assessments were conducted through in-house as well as external service provider sample data collection over 2021, 2022 and 2023 by conducting visual inspections including collecting photographic evidence of sample assets.

The written down value of each asset was determined based on asset remaining useful life and asset depreciation was calculated using straight-line depreciation methodology as described in AASB116. The component standard useful lives have been identified using suggested lives in IPWEA IIMM or as part of professional judgement after noting the asset depreciation within Camden or in comparison with other Councils.

Since the last comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period.

Open Space / Recreational Assets & Other Assets

This asset class includes all of the Council's Playgrounds and associated Playground Components such as fitness equipment, play equipment, playground Softfall and edging assets.

D2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

The comprehensive revaluation of recreational assets was undertaken as at 31 March 2024 using the current replacement cost (unit rate) and condition assessments. To estimate the replacement cost rates for this Asset Category, the following sources were accessed:

- APV Valuer and Asset Management
- Cordell Cost Guide 2024
- Rawlinsons Australian Construction Handbook 2024 and/or
- Actual supplied project cost rates for unique items.

External contractor and Council staff also performed detailed conditions assessments. The inputs used to value the assets in this Asset Category, including estimates of residual value, patterns of consumption, asset condition and useful life required extensive professional judgement which has had a significant impact on the final determination of fair value.

Since the last comprehensive revaluation, interim valuation adjustments(indexations) have been made to reflect indicative movements in current replacement cost as at 30 June 2024.

There has been no change to the valuation process for this asset class during this reporting period and the written down value of each asset was determined based on asset remaining useful life and asset depreciation was calculated using straight-line depreciation methodology as described in AASB116.

Highest and best use

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

D3-1 Contingencies

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

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

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

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

Given the factors above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers, and hence shares in the associated gains and losses (to the extent that they are not borne by members).

Description of the funding arrangements.

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

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

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

* For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 8.5% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2024 (increasing to 9% 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 \$40.0 million for 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2021 and \$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 2023. 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, the next of which is due effective 30 June 2024 and monitored annually between triennials.

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

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

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

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

D3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2024 was \$195,824.72. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2023.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$122,541.48. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$136,965.97.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2024 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,237.5	
Past Service Liabilities	2,141.9	104.5%
Vested Benefits	2,159.8	103.6%

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

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to Council is 0.60%

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	3.5% for FY 23/24 2.5% per annum thereafter

* Plus promotional increases

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

Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position above is a preliminary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Funds Actuary, the final end of year review, which will be a triennial actuarial investigation will be completed by December 2024.

(ii) StateCover Limited

Council is a member of StateCover Mutual Limited and holds a partly paid share in the entity.

StateCover is a company providing workers compensation insurance cover to the NSW local government industry and specifically Council.

Council has a contingent liability to contribute further equity in the event of the erosion of the company's capital base as a result of the company's past performance and/or claims experience or as a result of any increased prudential requirements from APRA.

These future equity contributions would be required to maintain the company's minimum level of net assets in accordance with its licence requirements.

(iii) Other guarantees

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

2. Other liabilities

(i) Third party claims

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

D3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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

(ii) CivicRisk Mutual

Council is a member of CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a mutual self-insurance scheme providing general insurance to local government. CivicRisk Mutual Ltd membership includes the potential to share in either the net surplus or deficit of protection years depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net surplus or deficit reflects Council's contributions to the pool and the result of insurance claims within each of the fund years. The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30/6/2024 this year may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Infringement notices/fines

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

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

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

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

E People and relationships

E1 Related party disclosures

E1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel (KMP) of the council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly comprising the Mayor, Councillors, General Manager, Directors and Chief Financial Officer.

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

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	2,947	2,606
Post-employment benefits	202	167
Other long-term benefits	103	34
Total	3,252	2,807

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Transactions during the year \$ '000	Outstanding balances including commitments \$ '000	Terms and conditions	Impairment provision on outstanding balances \$ '000	Impairment expense \$ '000
2024						
Traineeship Program	1	972	-		-	-
2023						
Traineeship Program	1	750	-		-	-

1 Camden Council uses a training company to source trainees that are offered apprenticeships at Camden Council. The funding of this program is endorsed by the Council upon adoption of the budget each year, which includes a public exhibition period of 28 days. A KMP of the training company is a close family member of a KMP of Camden Council.

The KMP of Camden Council has no influence or control over the transactions between the two entities. AASB124 Related Party Disclosures does not allow the exclusion of transactions between related parties for reporting purposes.

E1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	73	59
Councillors' fees	249	200
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	95	67
Total	417	326

E2 Other relationships

E2-1 Audit fees

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$ '000	\$ '000
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	162	154
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	162	154
Total Auditor-General remuneration	162	154
Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms		
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Other audit and assurance services – Internal Audit	136	106
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	136	106
Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms	136	106
Total audit fees	298	260

F Other matters

F1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

(a) Reconciliation of Operating Result

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Net operating result from Income Statement	134,549	105,690
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	36,246	32,923
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	(1,637)	3,087
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(109,981)	(64,948)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	(160)	(110)
– Investment property	940	(7,140)
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	22,840	8,980
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(6)	(92)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	62	103
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	(1,192)	(168)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	3,968	2,920
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	6	5
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	(159)	294
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(5,541)	1,559
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	4,895	18,443
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	2,143	199
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	4,312	–
Net cash flows from operating activities	91,285	101,745

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Other dedications	109,981	64,948
Total non-cash investing and financing activities	109,981	64,948

F2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

	2024 Actual \$ '000	2023 Actual \$ '000
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	5,639	33,655
Plant and equipment	1,519	1,397
Infrastructure assets	17,300	10,709
Other	240	234
Total commitments	24,698	45,995
These expenditures are payable as follows:		
Within the next year	24,698	45,995
Total payable	24,698	45,995
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	327	264
Externally restricted reserves	18,111	42,077
Internally restricted reserves	6,260	3,654
Total sources of funding	24,698	45,995

Details of capital commitments

The above capital commitments relate to signed contracts entered into and operative as at 30 June 2024.

F3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

F4 Statement of developer contributions

F4-1 Summary of developer contributions

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Adjustments (Repealed Plans and Transfers) \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
Open space	28,981	7,446	–	–	2,021	(25,140)	9,145	22,453	–
Drainage	31,718	4,939	–	–	1,137	(1,111)	(17,655)	19,028	–
Roads	19,298	3,704	–	–	1,234	(3,876)	14,389	34,749	–
Community facilities	25,905	650	–	–	929	(3)	(7,501)	19,980	–
Parking	90	–	–	–	(40)	–	(50)	–	–
Traffic facilities	129	25	–	–	(8)	–	(146)	–	–
Other	1,193	274	–	–	(113)	(1,035)	(2,809)	(2,490)	–
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	107,314	17,038	–	–	5,160	(31,165)	(4,627)	93,720	–
S7.12 levies – under a plan	–	302	–	–	620	(69)	16,327	17,180	–
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	107,314	17,340	–	–	5,780	(31,234)	11,700	110,900	–
S7.11 not under plans	143	–	–	–	1	–	(144)	–	–
S7.4 planning agreements	86,006	4,472	10,499	24,560	2,705	(70,545)	(21,467)	36,230	–
Total contributions	193,463	21,812	10,499	24,560	8,486	(101,779)	(9,911)	147,130	–

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.

At its meeting held on the 10 October 2023, Council formally adopted the amended Camden Contributions Plan 2011, Heavy Haulage Contributions Plan and the introduction of the new Camden Section 7.12 Contributions Plan. At the same meeting the following Contributions Plans were retired; Catherine Field (Part) Precinct Contribution Plan, Contribution Plan No. 3 Upper Narellan Creek Trunk Drainage, Contribution Plan No. 5 Catherine Field Precinct Trunk Drainage, Contribution Plan No. 11 Smeaton Grange Roadworks, Contribution Plan No. 16 Ellis Lane and Grasmere, Contribution Plan No. 17 Narellan Town Centre and Contribution Plan No. 18 Harrington Park.

The schedules included in this disclosure reflect the Contributions Plans Restructure and the adjusted balances approved by Council on the 13 February 2024.

During the 2023/24 financial year, Council also amended its suite of contributions planning policies, which included the Works in Kind Policy. These Policies were formally adopted by the Council on the 10 October 2023. Adoption of the revised Works-In-Kind Policy meant that developer credits, referred to in the policy as surplus credits, would now be repaid at completion of works or the land dedication process subject to available funds. This process is now consistent with most councils in NSW. In June 2024, Council repaid \$9.911 million in surplus credits. As these amounts are not considered works, the reduction in cash contributions held by Council is shown in the adjustments column in this disclosure.

F4-2 Developer contributions by plan

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Adjustments (Repealed Plans and Transfers) \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN - MANAGEMENT & PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN LGA									
Drainage	11,599	391	-	-	271	(47)	(11,339)	875	-
Roads	1,779	459	-	-	473	(2,432)	17,233	17,512	-
Traffic facilities	-	25	-	-	(9)	-	(16)	-	-
Parking	90	-	-	-	(40)	-	(50)	-	-
Open space	1,946	1,261	-	-	909	(8,735)	12,298	7,679	-
Community facilities	5,142	205	-	-	(22)	(3)	(5,281)	41	-
Other	799	104	-	-	19	(226)	(283)	413	-
Total	21,355	2,445	-	-	1,601	(11,443)	12,562	26,520	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NO 3 - UPPER NARELLAN CREEK (TRUNK DRAINAGE & WATER QUALITY FACILITIES)									
Drainage	4,687	-	-	-	54	-	(4,741)	-	-
Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,687	-	-	-	54	-	(4,741)	-	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NO 5 - TRUNK DRAINAGE CATHERINE FIELD									
Drainage	183	-	-	-	2	-	(185)	-	-
Open space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	183	-	-	-	2	-	(185)	-	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NO 7 - ROAD MAINTENANCE - EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES									
Roads	371	29	-	-	19	-	-	419	-
Community facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	371	29	-	-	19	-	-	419	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NO 11 - SMEATON GRANGE ROADWORKS									
Roads	2,673	-	-	-	31	-	(2,704)	-	-
Open space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,673	-	-	-	31	-	(2,704)	-	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 16 - ELLIS LANE / GRASMERE DEVELOPMENT									
Roads	943	-	-	-	11	-	(954)	-	-
Traffic facilities	129	-	-	-	1	-	(130)	-	-
Community facilities	138	-	-	-	2	-	(140)	-	-
Other	34	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	-	-
Total	1,244	-	-	-	14	-	(1,258)	-	-

F4-2 Developer contributions by plan (continued)

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Adjustments (Repealed Plans and Transfers) \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NO 17 - NARELLAN TOWN CENTRE									
Traffic facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open space	288	-	-	-	7	-	(295)	-	-
Other	356	-	-	-	-	-	(356)	-	-
Total	644	-	-	-	7	-	(651)	-	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NO 18 - HARRINGTON PARK RELEASE AREA (COMMUNITY & RECREATION FACILITIES)									
Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open space	56	-	-	-	10	-	(66)	-	-
Community facilities	2	42	-	-	(9)	-	(35)	-	-
Other	4	10	-	-	1	-	(15)	-	-
Total	62	52	-	-	2	-	(116)	-	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN - ORAN PARK AND TURNER ROAD PRECINCTS									
Drainage	2,306	-	-	-	308	-	3,794	6,408	-
Roads	3,303	-	-	-	174	-	223	3,700	-
Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open space	20,545	582	-	-	1,052	(106)	478	22,551	-
Community facilities	18,139	194	-	-	920	-	86	19,339	-
Other	-	4	-	-	(29)	(377)	(251)	(653)	-
Total	44,293	780	-	-	2,425	(483)	4,330	51,345	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN - CATHERINE FIELD (PART) PRECINCT									
Drainage	518	-	-	-	6	-	(524)	-	-
Roads	238	-	-	-	2	-	(240)	-	-
Open space	2,621	62	-	-	44	-	(2,727)	-	-
Community facilities	2,078	23	-	-	16	-	(2,117)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	(5)	(30)	35	-	-
Total	5,455	85	-	-	63	(30)	(5,573)	-	-
CAMDEN GROWTH AREA CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN									
Drainage	12,425	4,548	-	-	496	(1,064)	(4,660)	11,745	-
Roads	9,991	3,216	-	-	524	(1,444)	831	13,118	-
Traffic facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open space	3,526	5,541	-	-	(1)	(16,299)	(543)	(7,776)	-
Community facilities	406	186	-	-	22	-	(14)	600	-
Other	-	156	-	-	(99)	(402)	(1,905)	(2,250)	-
Total	26,348	13,647	-	-	942	(19,209)	(6,291)	15,437	-

F4-2 Developer contributions by plan (continued)

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Adjustments (Repealed Plans and Transfers) \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

CAMDEN SECTION 7.12 CONTRIBUTION PLAN

Other	–	302	–	–	620	(69)	16,327	17,180	–
Total	–	302	–	–	620	(69)	16,327	17,180	–

F4-3 Contributions not under plans

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Adjustments (Repealed Plans and Transfers) \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
S7.11 CONTRIBUTIONS – NOT UNDER A PLAN									
Drainage	24	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	-
Open space	69	-	-	-	1	-	(70)	-	-
Community facilities	50	-	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	-
Total	143	-	-	-	1	-	(144)	-	-

F4-4 S7.4 planning agreements

S7.4 planning agreements									
Drainage	4,949	-	-	13,446	47	(13,446)	(4,996)	-	-
Roads	2,692	-	-	2,695	30	(2,695)	(2,722)	-	-
Traffic facilities	194	-	-	-	2	-	(196)	-	-
Open space	13,847	126	10,499	8,419	161	(18,918)	(1,746)	12,388	-
Community facilities	60,697	4,192	-	-	2,330	(35,012)	(10,857)	21,350	-
Other	3,627	154	-	-	136	(474)	(951)	2,492	-
Total	86,006	4,472	10,499	24,560	2,706	(70,545)	(21,468)	36,230	-

F5 Statement of performance measures

F5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2024	Indicator 2024	Indicators 2023 2022		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(20,456)	(13.63)%	(7.63)%	(10.33)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	150,090				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	140,644	46.23%	49.62%	37.45%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	304,248				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	89,645	2.57x	2.81x	3.16x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	34,923				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	17,715	2.29x	3.50x	3.42x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	7,729				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	7,357	6.86%	6.64%	6.98%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	107,273				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	291,915	21.56	25.91	25.56	> 3.00
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	13,541	months	months	months	months

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

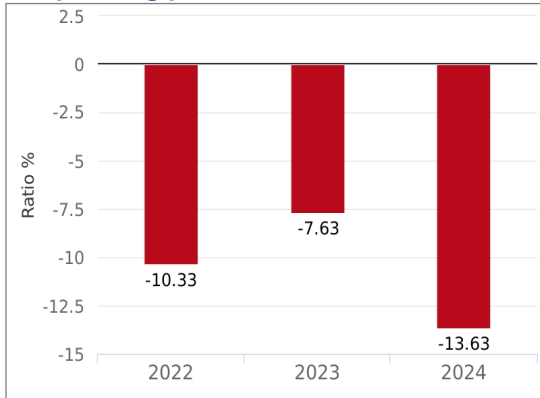
(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements of IPPE, fair value decrements on investment properties, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

End of the audited financial statements

G Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

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

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

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

Commentary on 2023/24 result

2023/24 ratio (13.63)%

Council's operating performance ratio for the 2023/24 financial year is -13.63%. This is a decline on the operating performance ratio reported for the 2022/23 financial year of -7.63%. Further information in relation this ratio can be found in the Executive Summary section of Council's Annual Financial statements.

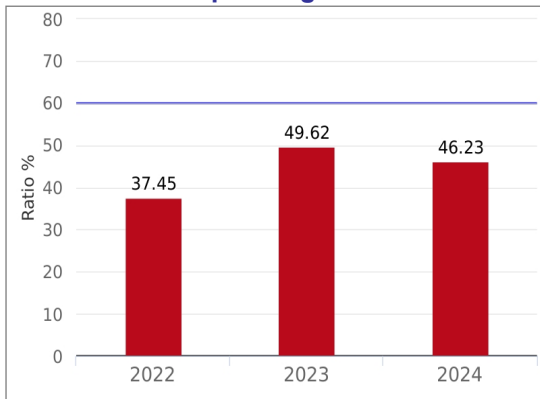
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

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 2023/24 result

2023/24 ratio 46.23%

Council's own source operating revenue ratio for the 2023/24 financial year is 46.23%, which is below the industry benchmark of 60%. The decline in the ratio when compared to the previous financial year is primarily due to an increase in non-cash capital dedications received during the 2023/24 financial year. The timing and receipt of dedicated infrastructure is driven through the development process and can be difficult to predict.

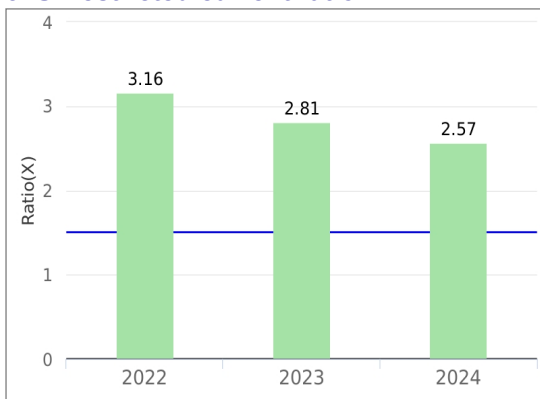
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

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 2023/24 result

2023/24 ratio 2.57x

Council's unrestricted current ratio continues to exceed benchmark at 2.57 as at 30th June 2024. This means that for every \$1 of current liabilities, council has \$2.57 of current assets to meet these obligations. The decrease in this ratio when compared to the unrestricted current ratio for the 2022/23 financial year is primarily due to high levels of contract liabilities associated with grant funding. Despite this minor decrease, Council remains in a strong financial position to meet its future liabilities.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

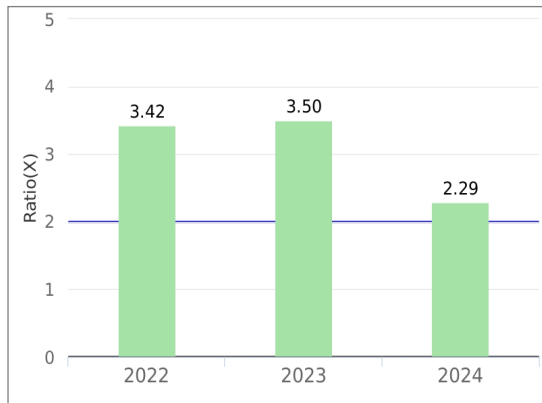
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

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

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2023/24 result

2023/24 ratio 2.29x

Council's debt service ratio for the 2023/24 financial year is 2.29X which is above the industry benchmark of 2.00X. While this measure has declined when compared to previous years, Council has not taken any loans above what has been included in the Long Term Financial Plan. The driver behind this decline is a reduction in certain operating revenue items (e.g. development income) which is expected to return to normal levels in the short term. Council continues to use loan borrowings prudently and has adequate capacity to meet its current loan obligations.

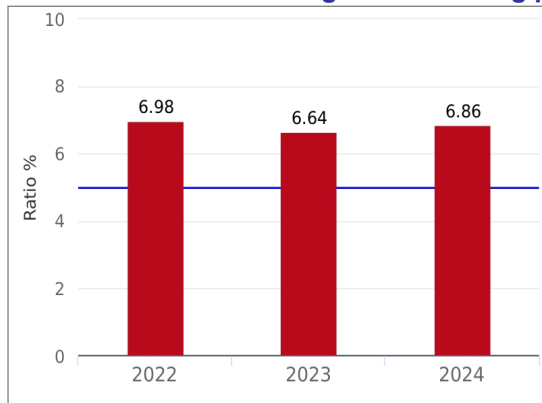
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

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 2023/24 result

2023/24 ratio 6.86%

Council's rates and annual charges outstanding ratio remains outside industry benchmark at 6.86%. Council reintroduced debt recovery action in late 2022 and is continuing to work with residents who are experiencing financial hardship either as a result of COVID-19 or cost of living pressures. Council does not take debt recovery action against residents who communicate their personal circumstances to Council. This ratio is expected to improve over the next 12-18 months.

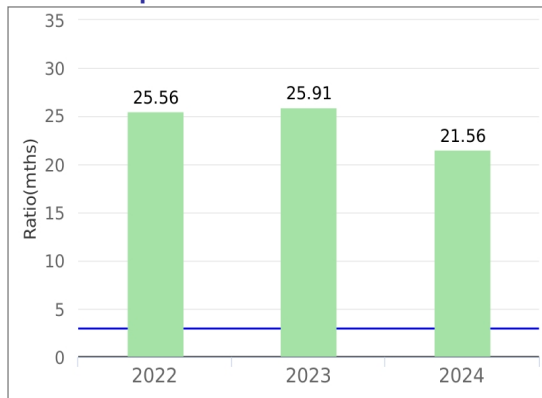
Benchmark: — < 5.00%

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 2023/24 result

2023/24 ratio 21.56 months

Council's cash expense ratio reflects its strong cash position at 21.56 months. This is significantly better than the industry benchmark of greater than 3 months. This ratio essentially demonstrates that Council could continue to meet its current obligations for a period of 22 months without additional revenue.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

G1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

70 Central Ave
Oran Park NSW 2570

Contact details

Mailing Address:

PO Box 183
Camden NSW 2570

Telephone: 13 CAMDEN

Facsimile: (02) 4654 7829

Opening hours:

8:30am - 5:00pm
Monday to Friday

Internet: www.camden.nsw.gov.au

Email: camden@council.nsw.gov.au

Officers

Andrew Carfield

General Manager

Paul Rofe

Responsible Accounting Officer

Auditors

Audit Office of New South Wales
GPO box 12
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Elected members

Mayor

Ashleigh Cagney

Deputy Mayor

Therese Fedeli

Councillors

Abha Suri
Damien Quinnell
Eliza Rahman
Eva Campbell
Peter McLean
Rose Sicari
Vince Ferreri

Other information

ABN: 31 117 341 764



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Camden Council

To the Councillors of Camden Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Camden 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 2024, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 2024, 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 2024 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the special purpose financial statements, Special Schedules (the Schedules) and the Executive Summary.

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.



Mary Yuen
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

25 October 2024
SYDNEY



Ashleigh Cagney
 Mayor
 Camden Council
 70 Central Ave
 ORAN PARK NSW 2570

Contact: Mary Yuen
 Phone no: 02 9275 7215
 Our ref: R008-2124742775-7419

25 October 2024

Dear Mayor

Report on the Conduct of the Audit for the year ended 30 June 2024 Camden Council

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Camden Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2024 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 2024 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

	2024	2023*	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Rates and annual charges revenue	100.0	91.5	↑ 9.3
Grants and contributions revenue	163.6	128.1	↑ 27.7
Operating result from continuing operations	134.5	105.7	↑ 27.3
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	(19.6)	(6.6)	↓ 197.1

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$100.0 million) increased by \$8.5 million (9.3%) in 2023–24 mainly due to rate peg increase of 6.8%.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$163.6 million) increased by \$35.5 million (27.7%) in 2023–24 due to:

- increase of \$9.7 million of developer contributions recognised during the year
- increase of \$26.5 million of other non-cash contributions (dedicated assets) received during the year.

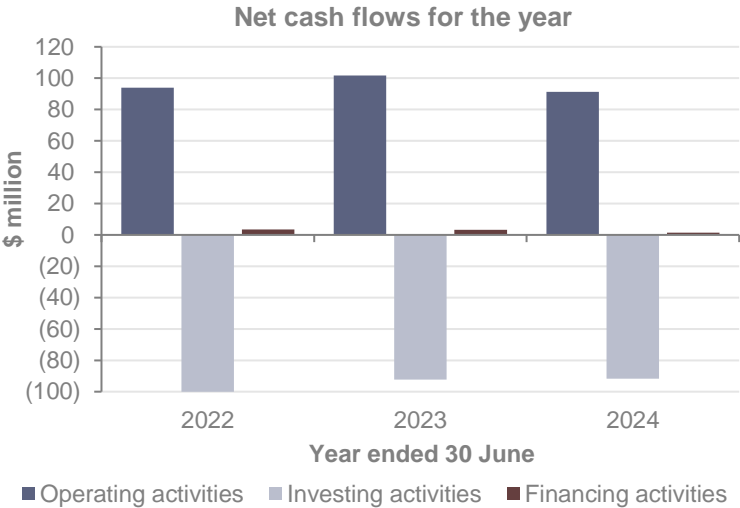
Council’s operating result from continuing operations was a surplus of \$134.5 million (including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$36.2 million) was \$28.8 million higher than the 2022–23 result. This is mainly due to the \$41.9 million increase in the grants and contribution for capital purposes which is offset by \$6.6 million increase in employee related expenses and \$6.5 million increase in material and services expenses.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions was a deficit of \$19.6 million which was \$13.0 million lower than the 2022–23 result. This is mainly due to expenses exceeding income once grants and contributions for capital purposes is excluded. In 2023–24, there was a \$6.6 million increase in employee related expenses and \$6.5 million increase in material and services.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Council's cash and cash equivalents was \$26.9 million (\$26.0 million for year ended 30 June 2023). Council's cash and cash equivalents balance at 30 June 2024 remained relatively consistent with prior year with a net increase of \$0.9 million.

- Net cash flows from operating activities decreased by \$10.5 million mainly due to a reduction in grants and contributions of \$12.4 million whilst payment outflow has increased overall.
- Net cash flows from investing activities remained steady compared to prior year
- Net cash flows used in financing activities decreased by \$2.0 million, mainly due to a reduction in proceeds from borrowings.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2024	2023	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	292.3	298.9	Externally restricted cash and investments are restricted in their use by externally imposed requirements. The Council's externally restricted cash and investments have decreased by \$18.5 million this is due to increase in amount expended during the year which is partially offset by increase in developer contribution. Additionally, the Council has refunded \$9.9 million of surplus developer credits.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			
• External restrictions	222.3	240.8	Internally restricted cash and investments have been restricted in their use by resolution or policy of Council to reflect identified programs of works and any forward plans identified by Council. Council's internally restricted cash and investments have increased by \$9.3 million.
• Internal allocations	66.3	57.0	

Debt

At 30 June 2024, Council had:

- \$50.3 million of secured borrowings (2023: \$46.6 million)
- \$150,000 in an approved overdraft facility with \$0 drawn down
- \$450,000 in credit card facility with \$0 used.

PERFORMANCE

Performance measures

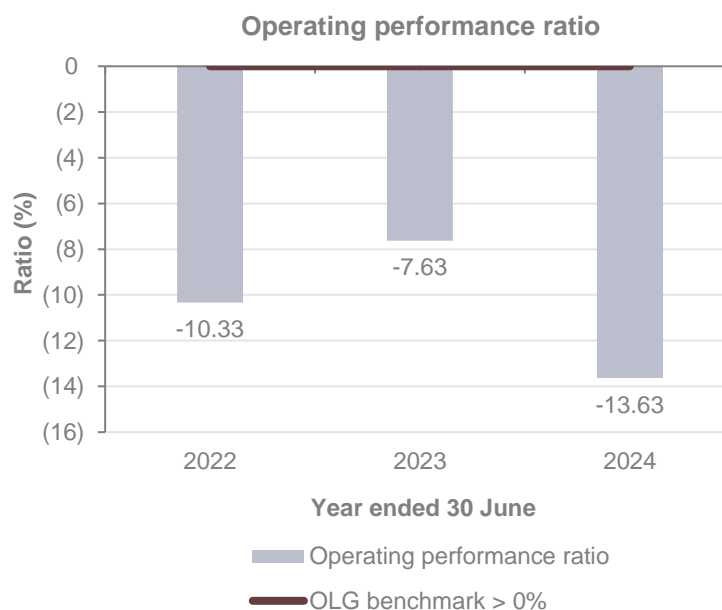
The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

Operating performance ratio

The Council's operating performance ratio of -13.63 percent did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The operating performance ratio has decreased mainly due to an increase of \$6.6 million in employee related expenses, a \$6.5 million increase in materials and services expenses, and the increasing impact of depreciation as more infrastructure assets are built and/or dedicated to Council.

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



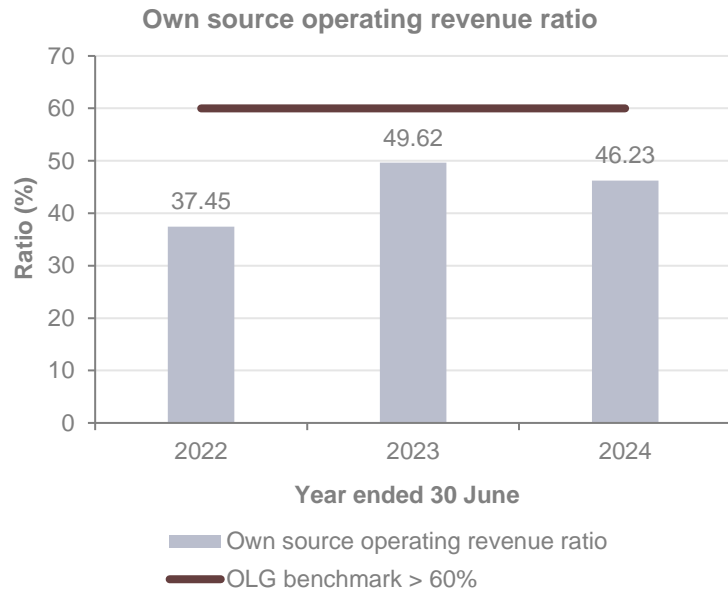
benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.

Own source operating revenue ratio

The Council's own source operating revenue ratio of 46.23% did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The Council's own source operating revenue ratio has declined compared to 2023 primarily due to increase in non-cash capital dedications received during the year.

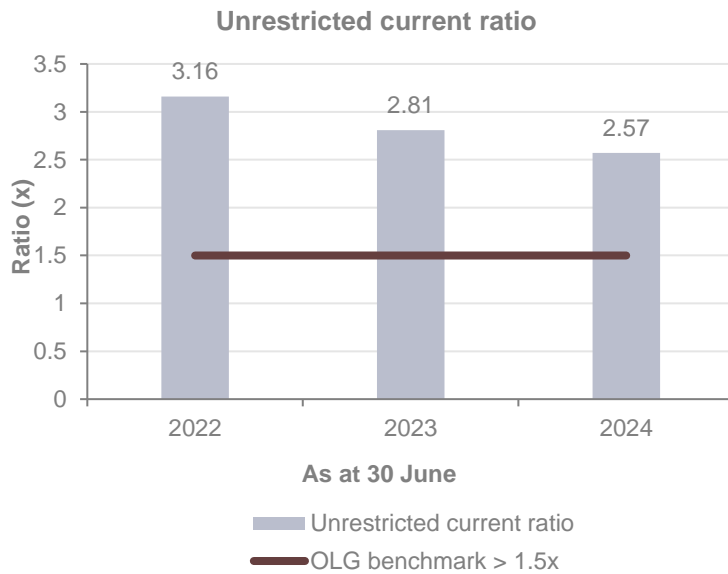
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60%.



Unrestricted current ratio

The Council's unrestricted current ratio of 2.57 times exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

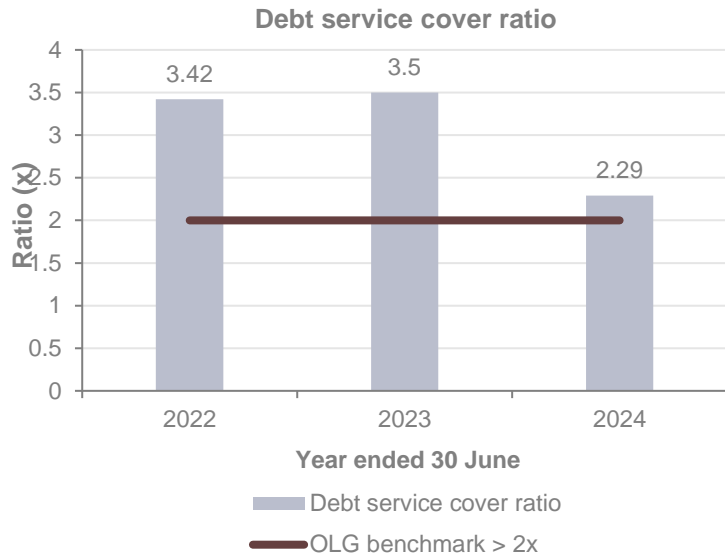
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

The Council's debt service cover ratio of 2.29 times met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

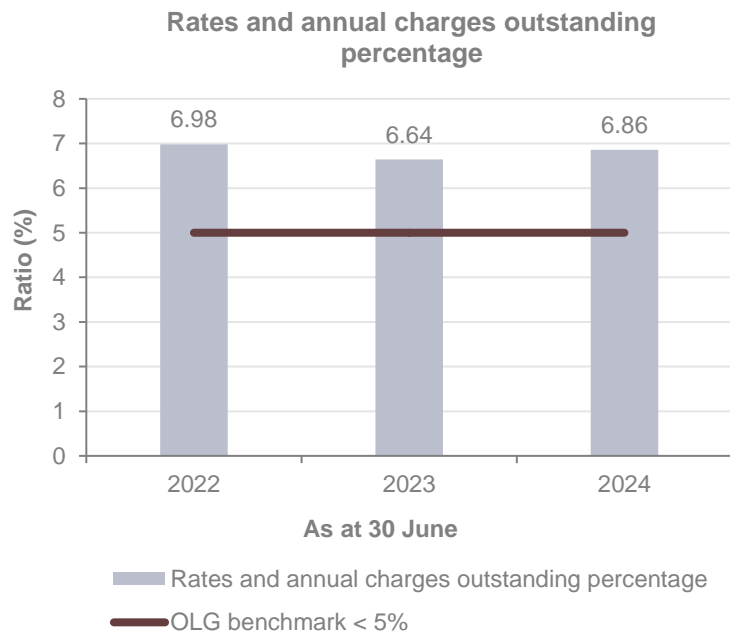
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council's rates and annual charges outstanding percentage of 6.86% did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.

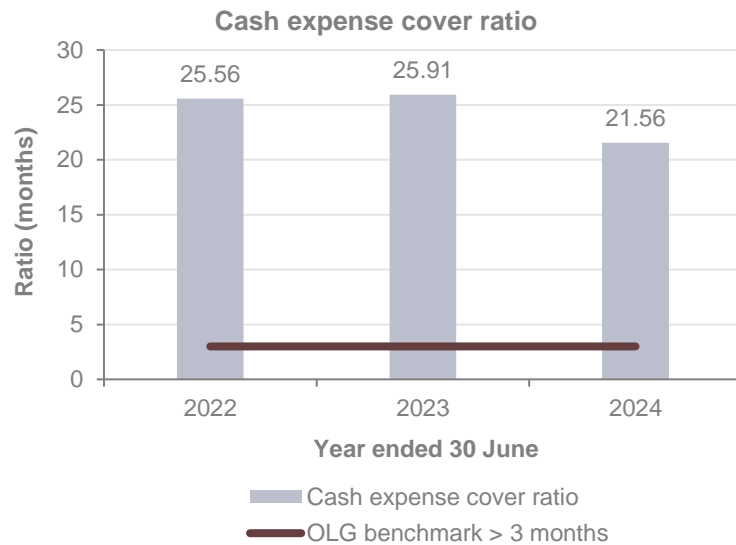
Council has reintroduced debt recovery action in late 2022 since pausing action during COVID-19. The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 5% for metropolitan councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

The Council's cash expense ratio of 21.56 months exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

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



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council renewed \$22.4 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2023-24 financial year. This was mainly spent on roads, building and other structures. A further \$184.8 million of new assets were recognised for the first time by Council, mainly relating to land, roads and stormwater drainage.

OTHER MATTERS

Legislative compliance

My audit procedures did not identify any instances of non-compliance legislative requirement 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.

Mary Yuen
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

cc: Mr Andrew Carfield, General Manager
Ms Elizabeth Gavey, Chair of Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee
Ms Kiersten Fishburn, Secretary of the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2024



Contents	Page
Statement by Councillors and Management	3
Special Purpose Financial Statements:	
Income Statement of Commercial Waste	4
Statement of Financial Position of Commercial Waste	5
Note – Material accounting policy information	6
Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements	8

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).

Camden Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement by Councillors and Management

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

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

- 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 15 October 2024.



Ashleigh Cagney
Mayor
15 October 2024



Therese Fedeli
Deputy Mayor
15 October 2024



Andrew Carfield
General Manager
15 October 2024



Paul Rofe
Responsible Accounting Officer
15 October 2024

Camden Council

Income Statement of Commercial Waste

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024 Category 2 Actual \$ '000	2023 Category 2 Actual \$ '000
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	1,668	1,443
Total income from continuing operations	1,668	1,443
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	386	316
Materials and services	191	196
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	64	60
Other expenses	175	170
Total expenses from continuing operations	816	742
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	852	701
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	852	701
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	852	701
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(213)	(175)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	639	526
Plus accumulated surplus	2,219	1,833
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	213	175
Less:		
– Dividend paid	(414)	(315)
Closing accumulated surplus	2,657	2,219
Return on capital %	248.4%	179.7%

Camden Council

Statement of Financial Position of Commercial Waste

as at 30 June 2024

	2024 Category 2 Actual \$ '000	2023 Category 2 Actual \$ '000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,297	1,813
Receivables	17	16
Total current assets	2,314	1,829
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	343	390
Total non-current assets	343	390
Total assets	2,657	2,219
Net assets	2,657	2,219
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	2,657	2,219
Total equity	2,657	2,219

Note – Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Competition Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Declared business activities

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

Category 1

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

Nil

Category 2

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

Camden Commercial Waste Activity

Provide a diversified range of waste removal services to business operations in the Camden local government area

Taxation equivalent charges

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

Note – Material accounting policy information (continued)

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – 25% (22/23 25%)

Land tax – the first \$1,075,000 of combined land values attracts 0%. For the combined land values in excess of \$1,075,000 up to \$6,571,000 the rate is \$100 + 1.6%. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$6,571,000, a premium threshold is applied at \$88,036 plus 2% of land value above the threshold.

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% (22/23 25%).

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

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

Local government rates and charges

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

Loan and debt guarantee fees

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

(i) Subsidies

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

(ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

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

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

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 4.30% at 30/6/24.

(iii) Dividends

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the special purpose financial statements

Camden Council

To the Councillors of Camden Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) of Camden Council's (the Council) Declared Business Activity, Commercial Waste, which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement of the Declared Business Activity for the year ended 30 June 2024, the Statement of Financial Position of the Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2024 and the Material accounting policy information note.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards described in the Material accounting policy information note and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2023–24 (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 Material accounting policy information 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 2024 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 Material accounting policy information 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.



Mary Yuen
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

25 October 2024
SYDNEY

Special Schedules

for the Year Ended 30 June 2024



Camden Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Contents

Page

Special Schedules:

Permissible income for general rates 3

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024 7

Camden Council

Permissible income for general rates

	Notes	Calculation 2023/24 \$ '000	Calculation 2024/25 \$ '000
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	71,113	77,648
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	1,598	2,022
Notional general income	c = a + b	72,711	79,670
Permissible income calculation			
Percentage increase	d	6.80%	8.20%
Plus percentage increase amount ³	f = d x (c + e)	4,944	6,533
Sub-total	g = (c + e + f)	77,655	86,203
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	i	(7)	–
Sub-total	j = (h + i)	(7)	–
Total permissible income	k = g + j	77,648	86,203
Less notional general income yield	l	77,648	86,284
Catch-up or (excess) result	m = k – l	–	(81)
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	n	–	81
Less unused catch-up greater than 10 years ⁵	o	–	–
Carry forward to next year ⁶	p = m + n + o	–	–

Notes

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called 'supplementary valuations' as defined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1916 (NSW)*.
- (3) The 'percentage increase' is inclusive of the rate-peg percentage, and/or special variation and/or Crown land adjustment (where applicable).
- (4) Valuation objections are unexpected changes in land values as a result of land owners successfully objecting to the land value issued by the Valuer General. Councils can claim the value of the income lost due to valuation objections in any single year.
- (5) Unused catch-up amounts or the rate peg balance amounts will be deducted if they are not caught up within ten years. Usually councils will have a nominal carry forward figure. These amounts can be adjusted for when setting the rates in a future 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

Camden Council

To the Councillors of Camden Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Camden Council (the Council) for the year ending 30 June 2025.

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 2023–24 (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 2024 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 2024.

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.



Mary Yuen
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

25 October 2024
SYDNEY

Camden Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost		2023/24 Required maintenance ^a	2023/24 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council					1	2	3	4	5
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000					
Buildings	Buildings	3,249	3,249	5,175	5,175	181,616	251,303	46.0%	45.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	3,249	3,249	5,175	5,175	181,616	251,303	46.0%	45.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other structures	Other structures / Open space recreational assets	9,330	9,330	10,351	10,352	147,755	195,505	46.0%	40.0%	11.0%	2.0%	1.0%
	Sub-total	9,330	9,330	10,351	10,352	147,755	195,505	46.0%	40.0%	11.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Roads	Roads	11,593	11,593	5,492	5,492	1,114,766	1,446,512	65.0%	25.0%	9.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	11,593	11,593	5,492	5,492	1,114,766	1,446,512	65.0%	25.0%	9.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	984	984	699	699	652,443	749,415	69.0%	30.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	984	984	699	699	652,443	749,415	69.0%	30.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total – all assets		25,156	25,156	21,717	21,718	2,096,580	2,642,735	62.9%	29.4%	6.9%	0.7%	0.1%

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

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

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

Camden Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2024	Indicator 2024	Indicators		Benchmark
			2023	2022	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	22,381	78.41%	36.18%	25.56%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	28,542				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	25,156	1.20%	1.19%	0.76%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	2,096,580				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	21,718	100.00%	110.89%	101.69%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	21,717				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	25,156	0.95%	0.94%	0.97%	
Gross replacement cost	2,642,735				

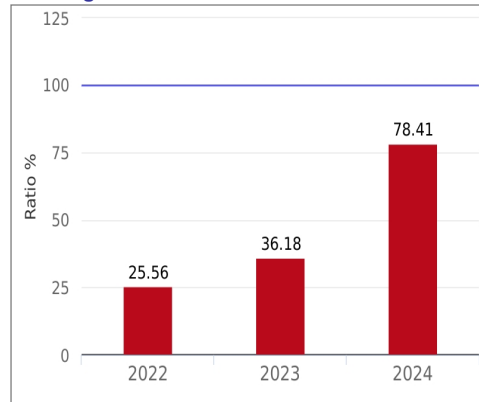
(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(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.

Camden Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio

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

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 78.41%

It is difficult to justify a ratio of more than 100% for Camden Council when Council has a high proportion of new assets that at this point of their life cycle do not require renewal. Depreciation expense also continues to increase annually due to the acquisition/dedication of new assets through growth. Council continues to put into place renewal programs that address any assets in poor condition.

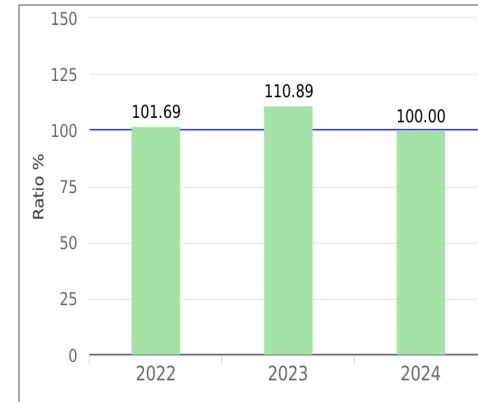
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

Asset maintenance ratio



Asset maintenance ratio

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

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 100.00%

Council's asset maintenance ratio for the 2023/2024 financial year is 100%. This meets the benchmark of 100% with a high portion of maintenance programs completed throughout the year. This continues to ensure Council's asset base remains in a good condition.

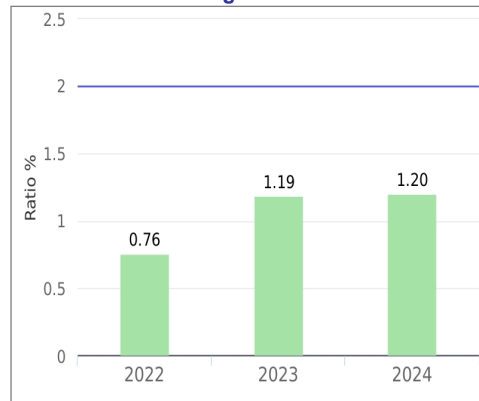
Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

Infrastructure backlog ratio



Infrastructure backlog ratio

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

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 1.20%

Council's infrastructure backlog ratio for the 2023/2024 financial year is 1.20% which is well below the industry benchmark of less than 2%. Council continues to adequately fund its asset renewal requirements through programs such as the Community Infrastructure Renewal Program.

Benchmark: — < 2.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio is outside benchmark

Cost to bring assets to agreed service level



Cost to bring assets to agreed service level

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

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 0.95%

Council continues to implement renewal programs based on the condition of assets to ensure Council's asset base remains in a good condition. Examples of such programs include the Community Infrastructure Renewal Program which is targeted as specific works under Council's care and stewardship.