

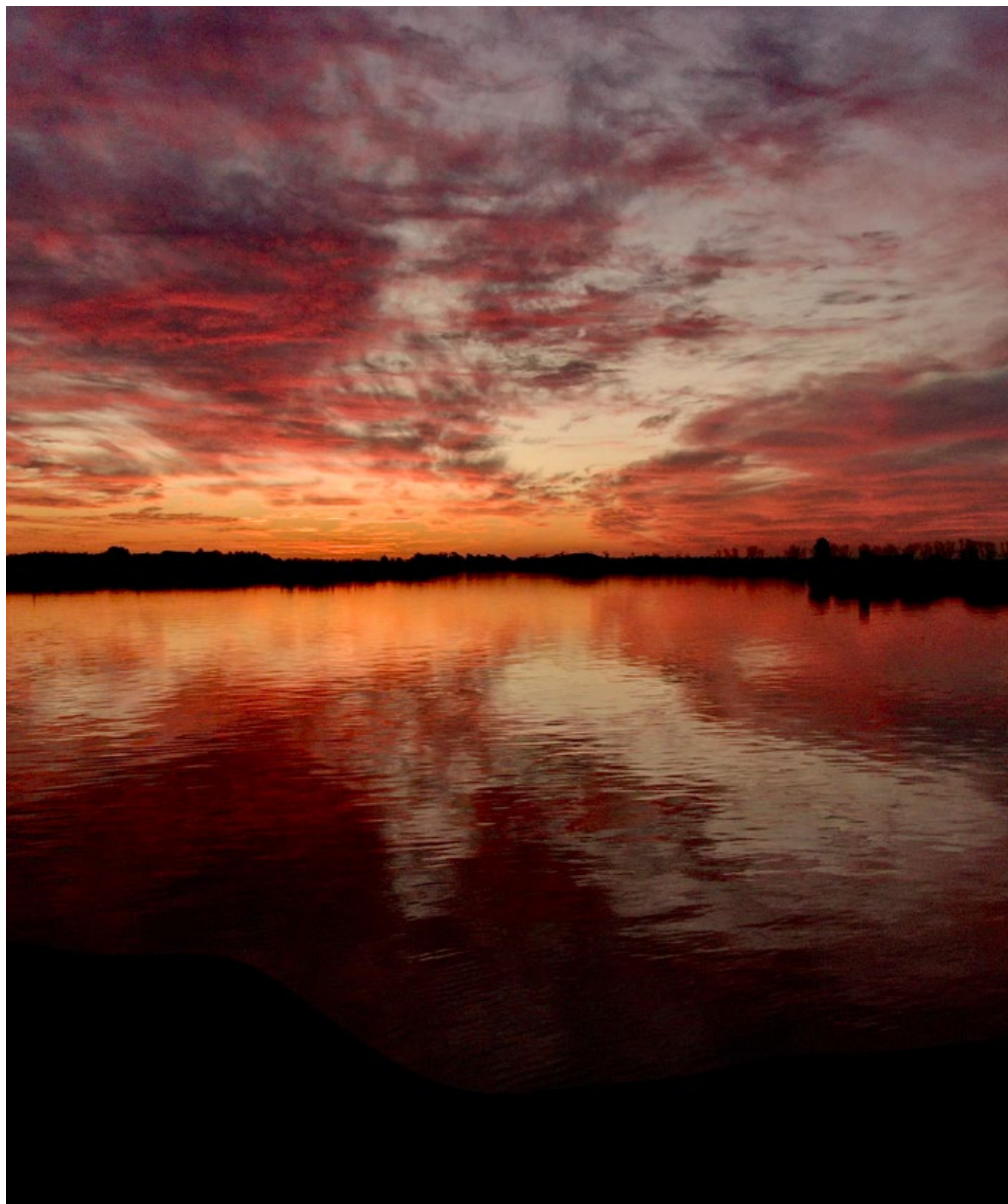
Annual Report

2023 to 2024

Volume 2



Financial **accounts.**



Port Stephens Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Port Stephens Council

General Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

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Overview

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

116 Adelaide Street
Raymond Terrace NSW 2324

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.portstephens.nsw.gov.au.

Port Stephens Council

General Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

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 22 October 2024.



Leah Anderson
Mayor
22 October 2024



Jason Wells
Councillor
22 October 2024



Tim Crosdale
General Manager
22 October 2024



Glen Peterkin
Responsible Accounting Officer
22 October 2024

Port Stephens Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Original unaudited budget 2024	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2024	Restated Actual 2023
	Income from continuing operations			
75,284	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	75,064	69,094
60,216	User charges and fees	B2-2	57,143	53,448
4,343	Other revenues	B2-3	5,384	5,535
13,458	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	17,992	20,661
30,294	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	40,780	32,342
2,263	Interest and investment income	B2-5	4,780	3,181
4,171	Other income	B2-6	5,347	4,169
190,029	Total income from continuing operations		206,490	188,430
	Expenses from continuing operations			
58,713	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	61,489	57,998
65,366	Materials and services	B3-2	62,802	58,592
3,574	Borrowing costs	B3-3	2,942	2,324
20,529	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	21,107	19,329
6,453	Other expenses	B3-5	7,343	7,360
(250)	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	3,879	1,715
154,385	Total expenses from continuing operations		159,562	147,318
35,644	Operating result from continuing operations		46,928	41,112
35,644	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		46,928	41,112
	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes			
5,351			6,148	8,770

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

Port Stephens Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024

\$ '000	Notes	2024	Restated 2023
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		46,928	41,112
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	73,764	107,083
Gain (loss) on revaluation of intangible assets		2,732	–
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		76,496	107,083
Amounts which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met			
Gain (loss) on hedging instruments	C1-2	(122)	996
Total items which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met		(122)	996
Total other comprehensive income for the year		76,374	108,079
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		123,302	149,191

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

Port Stephens Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2024

\$ '000	Notes	2024	Restated 2023	Restated 1 July 2022
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	24,980	16,798	30,221
Investments	C1-2	42,000	53,650	17,679
Receivables	C1-4	11,665	11,367	11,387
Inventories	C1-5	277	214	42
Contract assets and contract cost assets	C1-6	7,929	3,547	1,086
Non-current assets classified as 'held for sale'		—	—	851
Other		1,448	1,581	1,471
Total current assets		88,299	87,157	62,737
Non-current assets				
Investments and derivatives	C1-2	20,053	30,150	22,652
Receivables	C1-4	142	140	153
Inventories	C1-5	10,097	9,903	10,617
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-7	1,493,020	1,371,687	1,224,551
Investment property	C1-8	44,315	28,000	41,655
Intangible assets	C1-9	6,566	4,028	3,998
Right of use assets	C2-1	2,316	3,099	3,060
Other		5	33	17
Total non-current assets		1,576,514	1,447,040	1,306,703
Total assets		1,664,813	1,534,197	1,369,440
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	C3-1	18,890	19,855	19,130
Contract liabilities	C3-2	8,110	11,458	11,482
Lease liabilities	C2-1	958	916	753
Borrowings	C3-3	2,163	3,385	2,897
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	16,106	15,584	14,737
Total current liabilities		46,227	51,198	48,999
Non-current liabilities				
Payables	C3-1	1,571	2,036	165
Lease liabilities	C2-1	1,621	2,446	2,544
Borrowings	C3-3	61,607	48,108	36,515
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	970	894	893
Total non-current liabilities		65,769	53,484	40,117
Total liabilities		111,996	104,682	89,116
Net assets		1,552,817	1,429,515	1,280,324
EQUITY				
Accumulated surplus		808,758	759,907	715,162
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	743,185	668,612	565,162
Hedging reserve	C4-1	874	996	—
Total equity		1,552,817	1,429,515	1,280,324

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

Port Stephens Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024				2023			
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Hedging reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Hedging reserve	Total equity
\$ '000						Restated	Restated	Restated	Restated
Opening balance at 1 July		759,907	668,612	996	1,429,515	715,162	507,764	–	1,222,926
Correction of prior period errors	G4-1	–	–	–	–	–	57,398	–	57,398
Restated balance at 1 July		759,907	668,612	996	1,429,515	715,162	565,162	–	1,280,324
Net operating result for the year		46,928	–	–	46,928	40,877	–	–	40,877
Correction of prior period errors	G4-1	–	–	–	–	235	–	–	235
Restated net operating result for the period		46,928	–	–	46,928	41,112	–	–	41,112
Restated other comprehensive income									
Correction of prior period errors	G4-1	–	–	–	–	–	23,020	–	23,020
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	–	73,764	–	73,764	–	84,063	–	84,063
Gain (loss) on revaluation of intangible assets		–	2,732	–	2,732	–	–	–	–
Gain (loss) on hedging instruments	C1-2	–	–	(122)	(122)	–	–	996	996
Restated other comprehensive income		–	76,496	(122)	76,374	–	107,083	996	108,079
Total comprehensive income		46,928	76,496	(122)	123,302	41,112	107,083	996	149,191
Transfers between equity items		1,923	(1,923)	–	–	3,633	(3,633)	–	–
Closing balance at 30 June		808,758	743,185	874	1,552,817	759,907	668,612	996	1,429,515

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

Port Stephens Council

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024

Original unaudited budget 2024	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2024	Actual 2023
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
75,481	Rates and annual charges		74,740	68,907
60,216	User charges and fees		59,790	56,419
2,202	Interest received		4,079	2,225
43,752	Grants and contributions		48,459	43,209
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		–	698
7,702	Other		15,234	15,434
<i>Payments:</i>				
(59,682)	Payments to employees		(63,528)	(57,142)
(62,431)	Payments for materials and services		(69,852)	(65,344)
(3,574)	Borrowing costs		(2,942)	(2,324)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		(225)	–
(9,676)	Other		(8,320)	(7,553)
53,990	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	57,435	54,529
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
–	Sale of investments		115,379	70,031
–	Sale of investment property		–	15,371
250	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		626	5,233
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Purchase of investments		(93,725)	(112,504)
–	Purchase of investment property		(13,655)	–
(51,093)	Payments for IPPE		(69,059)	(56,981)
(1,000)	Purchase of real estate assets		(148)	(49)
(400)	Purchase of intangible assets		(10)	(258)
(52,243)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(60,592)	(79,157)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
15,950	Proceeds from borrowings		14,500	15,100
<i>Payments:</i>				
(2,327)	Repayment of borrowings		(2,223)	(3,019)
(648)	Principal component of lease payments		(938)	(876)
12,975	Net cash flows from financing activities		11,339	11,205
14,722	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		8,182	(13,423)
10,175	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		16,798	30,221
24,897	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	24,980	16,798
40,331	plus: Investments on hand (excl derivatives) at end of year	C1-2	61,160	82,804
65,228	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		86,140	99,602

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

Port Stephens Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 22 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 policy information related to these consolidated financial statements are set out below. Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993* (Act) and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2022* (Regulation), and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting. Council is a not-for-profit entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Historical cost convention

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

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

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

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

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW), all money and property received by Council is held in the Council's Consolidated Fund. Council does not have any money or property that is required to be held in a Trust Fund. The Consolidated Fund has been included in the financial statements of the Council. Cash and other assets relating to the following activities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- general purpose operations
- domestic waste service
- tourism facilities
- community halls

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- libraries

Volunteer services

Council has volunteers working in various areas. These volunteer services have not been recognised as income as per AASB 1058.18. This is because the fair value of such services cannot be reliably measured and it would not have been purchased if they were not donated.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 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 amends AASB 13, including adding authoritative implementation guidance and providing related illustrative examples, for application by not-for-profit public sector entities.

In particular, this standard provides guidance on:

- (a) highest and best use
- (b) financially feasible uses
- (c) use of assumptions
- (d) nature of costs to include in the replacement cost of a reference asset and on the identification of economic obsolescence when using the cost approach.

The amendment may result in changes to the fair value of non-financial assets. The impact is yet to be quantified.

New accounting standards adopted during the year

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**
- **Equivalent standard for JO's is AASB 2021-6 Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards**

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 reasonably 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.

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
				Restated		Restated				Restated
Functions or activities										
Our Community	8,194	7,539	12,608	11,480	(4,414)	(3,941)	855	758	249,870	238,807
Our Council	125,714	108,187	61,491	57,454	64,223	50,733	23,205	9,170	459,209	412,774
Our Environment	25,843	24,912	24,149	21,530	1,694	3,382	457	519	6,028	6,190
Our Place	46,739	47,792	61,314	56,854	(14,575)	(9,062)	34,255	42,556	949,706	876,426
Total functions and activities	206,490	188,430	159,562	147,318	46,928	41,112	58,772	53,003	1,664,813	1,534,197

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Our Community

Port Stephens is a thriving and strong community respecting diversity and heritage

Children's Services; Community Services; Contract and Services; Library Services.

Community Development and Engagement; Economic Development and Tourism; Strategic Planning; Volunteer Management; Delivery of Council's Financial Assistance Programs.

Management of Aboriginal Places in Port Stephens.

Our Place

Port Stephens is a liveable place supporting local economic growth

Asset Systems; Building and Developer Relations; Building Trades; Civil Assets Planning; Civil Contracts; Civil Projects; Community and Recreation; Community Development and Engagement; Construction; Contract and Services; Design; Emergency Management; Engineering Services; Environmental Health and Compliance; Mechanical and Maintenance Stores; Parks; Planning and Developer Relations; Roads; Roadside and Drainage; Strategic Planning; Survey and Land Information.

Economic Development and Tourism; Development, construction and maintenance of Koala Sanctuary, Hospital and Tourism Facility.

Our Environment

Port Stephens' environment is clean, green, protected and enhanced

Tree Assessment Services; Tree Permit System; Community and Recreation; Rehabilitate, monitor and manage decommissioned landfill sites; Waste Management.

Coastal Management; Community support and advocacy; Deliver Environmental Education and Grant Programs; Develop and implement projects to protect and enhance the local environment; Ecological and Environmental Planning Services; Management and Regulation of Biosecurity Risks; Strategic guidance, current knowledge and best practice advice.

Our Council

Port Stephens Council leads, manages and delivers valued community services in a responsible way

Business Excellence; Citizenship Ceremonies; Commercial Investments; Community Development and Engagement; Corporate Reporting; Corporate Systems and Business Improvement; Customer Relations; Digital and Website; Environmental Management; Facilities Management; Finance; Governance; Holiday Parks; Human Resources; Information and Communication Technologies; Information Services; Liason with other government agencies; Manage strategic and operational matters; Marketing and Promotions; Public Relations and Marketing; Risk Management; Statutory Property; Support commercial aviation services; Support services for the Mayor, Councillors and senior executive officers; Work Health and Safety.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	Timing	2024	2023
Ordinary rates			
Residential	2	41,282	37,639
Farmland	2	1,078	905
Business	2	10,258	9,185
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)		(973)	(939)
Rates levied to ratepayers		51,645	46,790
Pensioner rate subsidies received	2	586	563
Total ordinary rates		52,231	47,353
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)			
Domestic waste management services	2	17,911	17,062
Waste management services (non-domestic)	2	5,204	4,975
Section 611 charges	2	10	10
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)		(541)	(553)
Annual charges levied		22,584	21,494
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:			
– Domestic waste management	2	249	247
Total annual charges		22,833	21,741
Total rates and annual charges		75,064	69,094
Timing of revenue recognition for rates and annual charges			
Rates and annual charges recognised over time (1)		–	–
Rates and annual charges recognised at a point in time (2)		75,064	69,094
Total rates and annual charges		75,064	69,094

Council has used 1 July 2022 valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Material accounting policy information

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

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area.

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

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	Timing	2024	2023
Specific user charges (per s502 - specific 'actual use' charges)			
Waste management services (non-domestic)	2	1,691	1,799
Total specific user charges		1,691	1,799
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s608)			
Private works – section 67	2	62	97
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	2	214	187
Section 603 certificates	2	156	146
Building inspection fees	2	218	306
Building services	2	1,423	1,159
Shop inspection fees	2	301	297
Subdivision fees	2	457	233
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		2,831	2,425
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s608))			
Animal control	2	9	5
Cemeteries	2	229	261
Child care	1	3,738	3,487
Holiday parks	2	15,946	15,928
Leisure centre	2	2,596	2,492
Library	2	96	102
Newcastle Airport Partnership	2	20,805	18,520
Waste disposal tipping fees	2	426	423
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	2	4,371	4,188
Parking meters	2	1,326	903
Sewerage management fees	1	744	735
Other	2	1,707	1,636
Rental income - other Council properties	2	628	544
Total fees and charges – other		52,621	49,224
Total other user charges and fees		55,452	51,649
Total user charges and fees		57,143	53,448
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		4,482	4,221
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		52,661	49,227
Total user charges and fees		57,143	53,448

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

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

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

B2-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	Timing	2024	2023
Ex gratia rates	2	97	122
Fines – parking	2	549	373
Fines – other	2	194	181
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	2	106	86
Legal fees recovery – other	2	36	30
Commissions and agency fees	1	216	215
Wage subsidies and incentives	2	121	180
Insurance claims recoveries	2	263	197
Sales – general	1	285	246
Events and promotions	2	112	61
Private works	1	206	282
Royalties - sand extraction	2	2,576	2,704
Other revenue - Newcastle Airport Partnership	2	39	31
Other	2	584	827
Total other revenue		5,384	5,535

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time (1)	709	743
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)	4,675	4,792
Total other revenue	5,384	5,535

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.

B2-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Timing	Operating 2024	Operating 2023	Capital 2024	Capital 2023
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance	2	332	1,900	—	—
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance	2	6,995	7,917	—	—
Amount recognised as income during current year		7,327	9,817	—	—
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Bushfire and emergency services	2	1,303	1,038	—	58
Child care	1	493	404	—	—
Environmental programs	1	449	520	—	—
Floodplain management	2	105	60	—	—
Heritage and cultural	1	112	312	—	—
Library	2	280	275	14	54
LIRS subsidy	2	5	14	—	—
Recreation and culture	1	220	138	5,600	3,661
Newcastle Airport Partnership	1	—	—	16,737	1,133
Youth development	1	83	78	—	—
Street lighting	2	78	77	—	—
Transport (roads to recovery)	1	481	781	—	—
Transport (other roads, bridges and drainage funding)	1	3,099	3,056	7,218	10,311
Other specific grants	1	476	439	846	684
Kerb and gutter	2	—	—	36	—
Natural disaster funding contributions	2	1,000	947	1,542	—
Recreation and culture	2	—	—	52	310
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	2	1,134	1,095	—	—
Other contributions	2	80	110	25	—
Economic development and tourism	2	—	6	—	—
Risk management	2	78	108	—	—
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		9,476	9,458	32,070	16,211
Non-cash contributions					
Bushfire services	2	—	—	218	—
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.4 and s7.11 – EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA)	2	—	—	2,766	7,134
Total other contributions – non-cash		—	—	2,984	7,134
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		9,476	9,458	35,054	23,345
Total grants and non-developer contributions		16,803	19,275	35,054	23,345

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

\$ '000	Timing	Operating 2024	Operating 2023	Capital 2024	Capital 2023
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		9,165	12,203	17,382	7,353
– State funding		7,537	6,918	14,676	8,492
– Other funding		101	154	2,996	7,500
		16,803	19,275	35,054	23,345

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Timing	Operating 2024	Operating 2023	Capital 2024	Capital 2023
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):						
	G5					
Cash contributions						
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements		2	–	–	1,250	–
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	132	314	3,090	7,413
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		2	–	–	1,386	1,584
Haulage		2	1,032	1,072	–	–
Total developer contributions – cash			1,164	1,386	5,726	8,997
Non-cash contributions						
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		2	25	–	–	–
Total developer contributions non-cash			25	–	–	–
Total grants and contributions			17,992	20,661	40,780	32,342

Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions

Grants and contributions recognised over time (1)	5,411	5,691	30,501	15,733
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time (2)	12,581	14,970	10,279	16,609
Total grants and contributions	17,992	20,661	40,780	32,342

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)**Unspent grants and contributions**

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

\$ '000	Operating 2024	Operating 2023	Capital 2024	Capital 2023
Unspent grants and contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	2,839	1,504	7,860	8,658
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	1,304	1,186	–	–
Add: Capital grants received for the provision of goods and services in a future period	3,087	1,659	4,467	7,859
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(2,839)	(1,510)	(7,859)	(8,657)
Unspent funds at 30 June	4,391	2,839	4,468	7,860
Contributions				
Unspent contributions at 1 July	2,835	2,429	19,253	11,498
Add: Contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	1,164	1,387	4,476	8,997
Add: Contributions received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	13	17	5	551
Add: Interest	120	72	813	342
Less: Contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(2,420)	(1,070)	(4,841)	(2,135)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	1,712	2,835	19,706	19,253

Material accounting policy information**Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations**

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

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

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

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

Capital grants

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

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

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

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

Developer contributions

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

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

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

Other grants and contributions

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

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

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2024	2023
Interest on financial assets		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	270	162
– Cash and investments	4,002	2,561
– Newcastle Airport Partnership	508	458
Total interest and investment income (losses)	4,780	3,181
Interest and investment income is attributable to:		
Unrestricted investments/financial assets:		
General Council cash and investments	3,848	2,767
Restricted investments/funds – external:		
Developer contributions		
– Section 7.11	932	414
Total interest and investment income	4,780	3,181

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2024	2023
Fair value increment on investment properties			
Fair value increment on investment properties		2,660	1,220
Total fair value increment on investment properties	C1-8	2,660	1,220
Rental income			
Investment properties and PPE			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		2,513	2,685
Lease income relating to variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate		174	264
Total Investment properties		2,687	2,949
Total rental income	C2-2	2,687	2,949
Total other income		5,347	4,169

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	42,762	38,277
Salaries and wages – Newcastle Airport Partnership	5,696	5,644
Travel and other allowances	3,746	3,472
Employee Leave Entitlements (ELE)	9,933	9,955
Superannuation	5,868	5,236
Workers' compensation insurance	1,347	1,872
Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT)	14	15
Protective clothing	127	167
Corporate uniform	15	10
Employee medical assessments	21	8
Other	28	17
Total employee costs	69,557	64,673
Less: capitalised costs	(8,068)	(6,675)
Total employee costs expensed	61,489	57,998

Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2024	2023
Raw materials and consumables		9,354	9,014
Waste collection and disposal contract		5,506	4,868
Other contractor and consultancy costs		22,391	22,199
Audit fees	F2-1	260	296
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	414	386
Bank charges		534	543
Electricity and heating		1,456	1,287
Insurance		2,533	2,386
Street lighting		1,206	1,180
Telephone and communications		231	249
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)		429	350
Memberships		221	214
Newcastle Airport Partnership		8,646	8,000
Legal expenses		465	586
Expenses from short-term leases		10	14
Expenses from leases of low value assets		8	19
Expenses from peppercorn leases		1	1
Variable lease expense relating to usage		8,182	6,138
Other		955	862
Total materials and services		62,802	58,592

B3-3 Borrowing costs

(i) Interest bearing liability costs

Interest on leases	107	112
Interest on overdraft	4	4
Interest on loans	582	630
Interest - Newcastle Airport Partnership	3,533	2,046
Total interest bearing liability costs	4,226	2,792
Less: capitalised costs	—	(35)
Less: capitalised costs - Newcastle Airport Partnership	(1,284)	(433)
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed	2,942	2,324
Total borrowing costs expensed	2,942	2,324

Material accounting policy information

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

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

\$ '000	Notes	2024	2023 Restated
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		1,586	1,448
Office equipment		311	247
Furniture and fittings		30	34
Land improvements (depreciable)		95	95
Infrastructure:	C1-7		
– Buildings		3,649	4,474
– Other structures		582	574
– Roads		5,776	4,212
– Bridges		70	62
– Footpaths		492	423
– Car parks		143	135
– Stormwater drainage		759	802
– Swimming pools		113	111
– Other open space		1,905	1,755
– Other infrastructure		678	676
Right of use assets	C2-1	938	902
Other assets:			
– Heritage collections		2	2
– Library books		319	366
– Newcastle Airport Partnership		3,455	2,783
Intangible assets	C1-9	204	228
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		21,107	19,329

Material accounting policy information

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. For civil infrastructure assets depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life and then adjusted periodically by taking into consideration the condition and the level of remaining service potential of the individual asset.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are no longer required to be tested for impairment under AASB 136. This is because these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

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

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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

B3-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	Notes	2024	2023
Impairment of receivables			
Other		137	11
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	137	11
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Emergency services levy		1,299	1,104
– Lands department levy (holiday parks)		529	510
– Waste levy		4,553	4,905
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		825	830
Total other		7,206	7,349
Total other expenses		7,343	7,360

B4 Gains or losses

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

\$ '000	Notes	2024	2023
Disposal of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment (excl. investment property)			
Proceeds from disposal – property	C1-8	626	548
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		(1,663)	(6,252)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(1,037)	(5,704)
Newcastle Airport Partnership			
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure	C1-7	–	1
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(2,870)	(74)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(2,870)	(73)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of investment property			
Proceeds from disposal – investment property	C1-8	–	15,371
Less: carrying amount of investment property sold/written off		–	(14,875)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	496
Gain (or loss) on disposal of cash and investments			
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – cash and investments	C1-1,C1-2	115,379	70,031
Less: carrying amount of cash and investments sold/redeemed		(115,351)	(70,031)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		28	–
Gain (or loss) on disposal of non-current assets classified as 'held for sale'			
Proceeds from disposal – non-current assets 'held for sale'		–	4,684
Less: carrying amount of 'held for sale' assets sold/written off		–	(1,118)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	3,566
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(3,879)	(1,715)

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 27 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	75,284	75,064	(220)	0% U
User charges and fees	60,216	57,143	(3,073)	(5)% U
Other revenues	4,343	5,384	1,041	24% F

Other revenues exceeded the original budget due to royalties surpassing original forecasts.

Operating grants and contributions	13,458	17,992	4,534	34% F
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Council budgets for operating grants and contributions once they are confirmed. During the year Council received confirmation of new grants and contributions relating to roads and sporting facilities. The new grants and contributions are reflected in subsequent quarterly budget revisions.

Capital grants and contributions	30,294	40,780	10,486	35% F
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Capital grants and contributions exceeded the original budget due to increased contributions, and increased capital grant income recognised for the Newcastle Airport Partnership. Council only budgets for competitive grants and contributions when they are confirmed.

Interest and investment revenue	2,263	4,780	2,517	111% F
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Interest income exceeded the original budget due to successive increases in the official cash rate by the RBA as a result of inflationary pressures from economic recovery.

Other income	4,171	5,347	1,176	28% F
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Other income exceeded budget due to an increase in the fair value of investment properties.

Expenses

Employee benefits and on-costs	58,713	61,489	(2,776)	(5)% U
Materials and services	65,366	62,802	2,564	4% F
Borrowing costs	3,574	2,942	632	18% F

The draw down on loans was lower than forecasted due to delays in construction funded through external borrowings.

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2024 Budget	2024 Actual	2024 ----- Variance -----	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	20,529	21,107	(578)	(3)% U
Other expenses	6,453	7,343	(890)	(14)% U

Other expenses exceeded budget due to higher than expected waste levy contributions from domestic waste.

Net losses from disposal of assets	(250)	3,879	(4,129)	1,652% U
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Net loss on disposal is as a result of the rehabilitation of civil infrastructure assets such as roads from the capital works program. This is a non cash item and due to its unpredictability it is impracticable to budget.

Statement of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities	53,990	57,435	3,445	6% F
Cash flows from investing activities	(52,243)	(60,592)	(8,349)	16% U

Cash flows from investing activities exceeded budget due to infrastructure projects being added to the capital works program as a result of new capital grants and contributions.

Cash flows from financing activities	12,975	11,339	(1,636)	(13)% U
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Decrease in net cash inflows from financing is reflective of reduced proceeds from borrowings and increased principal payments on leases. The reduced proceeds from borrowings has arisen due to delays in capital works for the Newcastle Airport Partnership.

C Financial position**C1 Assets we manage****C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents**

\$ '000	2024	2023
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	10,575	7,552
Cash on hand and at bank - Newcastle Airport Partnership	14,405	8,720
Cash equivalent assets		
– Short-term deposits	–	526
Total cash and cash equivalents	24,980	16,798

C1-2 Financial investments & derivatives

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	42,000	19,160	53,650	29,154
Total	42,000	19,160	53,650	29,154
Derivatives				
Interest rate swap contract - cash flow hedge - Newcastle Airport Partnership	–	893	–	996
Total	–	893	–	996
Total financial investments and derivatives	42,000	20,053	53,650	30,150
Total cash assets, cash equivalents, investments and derivatives	66,980	20,053	70,448	30,150

Derivatives - instruments used

Newcastle Airport Partnership holds derivative financial instruments in the form of interest rate swaps. These interest rate swaps are designated to be in a 100% hedge relationship against Newcastle Airport Partnership's exposure to increases in interest rates for borrowings.

\$ '000	2024	2023
Hedge relationship	Cash flow hedges	Cash flow hedges
Instrument type	AUD IRS	AUD IRS
Notional amount	55,000	30,000
Weighted average hedged rate	3.799%	3.518%
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
At reporting date		
Carrying amount of hedging instruments – Assets	893	996
Balances deferred in OCI (Hedge Reserves)	(874)	(996)

C1-2 Financial investments & derivatives (continued)

\$ '000	2024	2023
Hedge relationship	Cash flow hedges	Cash flow hedges
During the period		
Change in fair value of hedging instruments	(103)	996
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	117	(1,106)
Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	(122)	996
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	(19)	-

Hedge accounting

On initial designation of a derivative as a hedging instrument, Newcastle Airport Partnership documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, including the risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each reporting date. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives, except those that qualify as effective hedges, are immediately recognised in profit or loss. When Newcastle Airport Partnership designates certain derivatives to be part of a hedging relationship, and they meet the criteria for hedge accounting, all hedges are classified as cash flow hedges.

The hedge ratio is one, due to the notional value of the hedged item equating to the notional value of the hedging instrument.

Cash flow hedges

Newcastle Airport Partnership's interest rate swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges. They are used to hedge exposure to variability in forecast cash flows where the transaction is committed or highly probable. Initial recognition of the derivative is at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the cash flow hedge reserve under equity. Any ineffective portion of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged cash flow affects profit or loss.

If the derivative no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, for example if it expires, is sold, terminated, exercised or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and the balance in equity is reclassified to profit or loss when the forecast transactions are not expected to occur anymore.

The amounts relating to items designated as hedging instruments and hedge ineffectiveness were as above.

Accounting policy - financial Investments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

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

C1-2 Financial investments & derivatives (continued)

Classification

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

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

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

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	87,033	100,598
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(44,250)	(46,053)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	42,783	54,545
External restrictions		
External restrictions – included in liabilities		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Deposits, retentions and bonds	1,204	1,429
Specific purpose unexpended grants - AASB 1058 (exception & AASB 15)	5,890	8,955
External restrictions – included in liabilities	7,094	10,384
External restrictions – other		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Developer contributions – general	22,610	22,089
Specific purpose unexpended grants (recognised as revenue) – general fund	2,969	1,744
Domestic waste management	6,450	5,905
Crown reserve	5,127	5,931
External restrictions – other	37,156	35,669
Total external restrictions	44,250	46,053

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
(b) Internal allocations		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	42,783	54,545
Less: Internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(42,783)	(54,545)
Internal allocations		
At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:		
Asset rehabilitation	1,624	2,002
Commercial properties	3,305	19,957
Federal Assistance Grant in advance	4,026	3,369
Fleet	1,168	2,304
Newcastle Airport Partnership	15,299	9,716
Other waste services reserve	–	156
Parking meters	621	398
Section 355C committees	647	658
IT Reserve	1,715	1,500
Emergency & Natural Disaster reserve	4,868	5,119
Repealed funds	1,783	2,455
Transport and Environment Reserve	221	587
Administration building reserve	172	550
Grants co-contribution	1,432	586

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
Ward funds	25	29
Resilience fund	3,000	3,000
Community halls	79	69
Drainage	1,072	490
Election	500	358
Employee leave entitlements	1,000	1,000
Sustainable energy and water	26	42
Community loans	200	200
Total internal allocations	42,783	54,545

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

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Rates and annual charges	3,147	—	2,823	—
Interest and extra charges	345	—	281	—
User charges and fees	497	—	305	—
Miscellaneous debtors	563	—	1,590	—
Contributions to works	33	—	19	—
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	1,760	—	1,123	—
– Other income accruals	2,320	—	1,899	—
Government grants and subsidies	52	—	28	—
Net GST receivable	770	—	908	—
Newcastle Airport Partnership	2,304	—	2,394	—
Other debtors	—	142	—	140
Total	11,791	142	11,370	140
Less: provision for impairment				
User charges and fees	(16)	—	(3)	—
Newcastle Airport Partnership debtors	(110)	—	—	—
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(126)	—	(3)	—
Total net receivables	11,665	142	11,367	140

C1-4 Receivables (continued)

\$ '000	2024	2023
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3	3
+ new provisions recognised during the year	137	3
– amounts already provided for and written off this year	–	(2)
– amounts provided for this year and written off this year	(14)	(1)
– amounts provided for but recovered during the year	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	126	3

Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

Impairment

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating ECL, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information. Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1.

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

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

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

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Council writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the receivables are deemed uncollectable, whichever occurs first. None of the receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activity.

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

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
At cost				
Real estate development - land held for resale	–	10,097	46	9,903
Stores and materials	277	–	168	–
Total inventories at cost	277	10,097	214	9,903
Total inventories	277	10,097	214	9,903

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Real estate development - land held for resale				
Residential	–	2,419	–	2,370
Industrial/commercial	–	7,678	46	7,533
Total real estate development - land held for resale	–	10,097	46	9,903

Material accounting policy information

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores are classified as inventories held for distribution and are stated at cost, adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land held for resale

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

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

C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Contract assets	7,929	–	3,547	–
Total contract assets and contract cost assets	7,929	–	3,547	–

Contract assets

Work relating to infrastructure grants	1,568	–	2,414	–
Work relating to infrastructure grants - Newcastle Airport Partnership	6,361	–	1,133	–
Total contract assets	7,929	–	3,547	–

C1-7 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 Restated	Accumulated depreciation and impairment Restated	Net carrying amount Restated	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Transfers	Reval increments/ (decrement) to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	
\$ '000													
Capital work in progress	31,025	–	31,025	15,684	2,010	(182)	–	(20,412)	–	28,126	–	28,126	
Plant and equipment	27,939	(18,434)	9,505	195	3,037	(456)	(1,586)	529	–	30,244	(19,020)	11,224	
Office equipment	3,959	(3,233)	726	1,115	118	–	(311)	–	–	5,192	(3,543)	1,649	
Furniture and fittings	1,712	(1,208)	504	53	–	–	(30)	–	–	1,764	(1,237)	527	
Land:													
– Operational land	77,170	(271)	76,899	3	1,061	(573)	–	–	–	77,661	(271)	77,390	
– Community land	48,498	–	48,498	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,498	–	48,498	
– Crown land	31,337	–	31,337	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,337	–	31,337	
– Land under roads (post 1/7/08)	4,810	–	4,810	–	207	–	–	–	40	5,057	–	5,057	
– Newcastle Airport Partnership	82,500	–	82,500	–	–	–	–	129	10,371	93,000	–	93,000	
Land improvements – depreciable	10,739	(2,753)	7,986	–	–	–	(95)	–	–	10,739	(2,848)	7,891	
Infrastructure:													
– Buildings	232,641	(65,743)	166,898	2,027	3,488	–	(3,649)	10,816	–	248,972	(69,392)	179,580	
– Other structures	14,553	(6,618)	7,935	357	193	–	(582)	2	–	15,105	(7,200)	7,905	
– Roads	518,131	(82,551)	435,580	6,380	5,595	(107)	(5,776)	7,825	4,365	562,289	(108,427)	453,862	
– Bridges	18,418	(2,570)	15,848	558	–	–	(70)	–	3,962	22,484	(2,186)	20,298	
– Footpaths	87,177	(13,400)	73,777	274	10	(21)	(492)	277	4,459	93,083	(14,798)	78,285	
– Car parks	19,860	(2,912)	16,948	21	–	–	(143)	–	861	20,925	(3,240)	17,685	
– Stormwater drainage	280,431	(33,260)	247,171	315	842	–	(759)	893	33,882	309,155	(26,811)	282,344	
– Swimming pools	4,949	(1,374)	3,575	–	23	–	(113)	–	–	4,972	(1,487)	3,485	
– Other open space	40,133	(17,412)	22,721	2,489	–	(322)	(1,905)	70	11,074	50,678	(16,551)	34,127	
– Other infrastructure	22,001	(8,526)	13,475	83	–	–	(678)	–	–	22,084	(9,204)	12,880	
Other assets:													
– Heritage collections	237	(84)	153	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	237	(86)	151	
– Library books	6,446	(4,685)	1,761	–	233	–	(319)	–	–	6,678	(5,003)	1,675	
– Newcastle Airport Partnership	90,802	(18,747)	72,055	–	25,688	(2,870)	(3,455)	(129)	4,750	118,132	(22,088)	96,044	
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,655,468	(283,781)	1,371,687	29,554	42,505	(4,531)	(19,965)	–	73,764	1,806,412	(313,392)	1,493,020	

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

C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2022										At 30 June 2023									
	Asset movements during the reporting period																			
	Gross carrying amount Restated	Accumulated depreciation and impairment Restated	Net carrying amount Restated	Additions renewals ⁽¹⁾	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense Restated	Transfers	Tfrs from/to 'held for sale' category	Tfrs from/to real estate assets (Note C1-5)	Revaluation increments / (decrements) to equity (ARR) Restated	Gross carrying amount Restated	Accumulated depreciation and impairment Restated	Net carrying amount Restated						
\$ '000																				
Capital work in progress	19,116	–	19,116	10,183	10,046	(135)	–	(8,184)	–	–	–	31,025	–	31,025						
Plant and equipment	27,209	(17,993)	9,216	352	1,622	(248)	(1,448)	8	–	–	–	27,939	(18,434)	9,505						
Office equipment	3,789	(2,985)	804	170	–	–	(247)	–	–	–	–	3,959	(3,233)	726						
Furniture and fittings	1,712	(1,173)	539	–	–	–	(34)	–	–	–	–	1,712	(1,208)	504						
Land:																				
– Operational land	74,699	(271)	74,428	2	–	–	–	–	–	730	1,740	77,170	(271)	76,899						
– Community land	48,178	–	48,178	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,498	–	48,498						
– Crown land	31,337	–	31,337	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,337	–	31,337						
– Land under roads (post 1/7/08)	2,533	–	2,533	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	2,157	4,810	–	4,810						
Land improvements – depreciable	10,719	(2,658)	8,061	20	–	–	(95)	–	–	–	–	10,739	(2,753)	7,986						
– Newcastle Airport Partnership	69,728	–	69,728	–	–	–	–	(7,228)	–	–	20,000	82,500	–	82,500						
Infrastructure:																				
– Buildings	224,570	(105,206)	119,364	2,642	174	(3,854)	(4,474)	385	–	–	52,660	232,641	(65,743)	166,898						
– Other structures	14,618	(6,129)	8,489	47	42	(136)	(574)	67	–	–	–	14,553	(6,618)	7,935						
– Roads	478,525	(60,067)	418,458	9,175	3,201	(1,796)	(4,212)	5,676	–	–	5,078	518,131	(82,551)	435,580						
– Bridges	17,376	(2,355)	15,021	15	–	–	(62)	–	–	–	874	18,418	(2,570)	15,848						
– Footpaths	77,553	(11,899)	65,654	609	991	(52)	(423)	1,072	–	–	5,927	87,177	(13,400)	73,777						
– Stormwater drainage	259,855	(30,153)	229,702	741	2,398	(31)	(802)	430	–	–	14,734	280,431	(33,260)	247,171						
– Swimming pools	4,946	(1,263)	3,683	3	–	–	(111)	–	–	–	–	4,949	(1,374)	3,575						
– Other open space	37,585	(15,629)	21,956	2,258	71	–	(1,755)	190	–	–	–	40,133	(17,412)	22,721						
– Other infrastructure	21,929	(7,850)	14,079	72	–	–	(676)	–	–	–	–	22,001	(8,526)	13,475						
– Car parks	18,415	(2,582)	15,833	–	–	–	(135)	356	–	–	893	19,860	(2,912)	16,948						
Other assets:																				
– Heritage collections	237	(82)	155	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	237	(84)	153						
– Library books	6,191	(4,318)	1,873	–	254	–	(366)	–	–	–	–	6,446	(4,685)	1,761						
– Newcastle Airport Partnership	62,085	(15,741)	46,344	–	18,563	(74)	(2,783)	7,228	(245)	–	3,021	90,802	(18,747)	72,055						
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,512,905	(288,354)	1,224,551	26,289	37,802	(6,326)	(18,199)	–	(245)	730	107,084	1,655,468	(283,781)	1,371,687						

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

C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Material accounting policy information

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

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

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

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

Useful lives of IPPE

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. For civil infrastructure assets depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life and then adjusted periodically by taking into consideration the condition and the level of remaining service potential of the individual asset. The useful lives are as follows:

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	5 to 10	Playground equipment	20
Office furniture	10 to 20	Benches, seats etc.	25
Computer equipment	4		
Vehicles	5 to 8	Buildings	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 8	Buildings	10 to 145
Other plant and equipment	5 to 15		
		Stormwater assets	
Transportation assets		Drains	80 to 100
Sealed roads		Culverts	50 to 80
- Base	50	Flood control structures	80 to 100
- Seal	15 to 25		
- Sub-base	100	Other infrastructure assets	
Unsealed roads	100	Bulk earthworks	20
Bridge concrete	100	Swimming pools	50
Bridge other	60 to 100	Other open space/recreational assets	20
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	80	Other infrastructure	20
		Airport apron	60

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

Revaluation model

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Comprehensive valuations are performed at least every five years, valuations include taking into consideration the physical condition of assets, 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 IPPE revaluation reserve. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognising profit or loss relating to that asset class, the increase is first recognised as profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of assets in the same class are first charged against IPPE revaluation reserve to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land under roads

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

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

Crown reserves

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

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

Rural Fire Service assets

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

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

C1-8 Investment properties

\$ '000	2024	2023
Owned investment property		
Investment property on hand at fair value	44,315	28,000
Total owned investment property	44,315	28,000
Owned investment property		
At fair value		
Opening balance at 1 July	28,000	41,655
Acquisitions	13,655	—
Disposals during year	—	(14,875)
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	2,660	1,220
Closing balance at 30 June	44,315	28,000

Material accounting policy information

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

C1-9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are as follows:

\$ '000	2024	2023
Software		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	3,778	3,765
Accumulated amortisation	(3,577)	(3,470)
Net book value – opening balance	201	295
Movements for the year		
Purchases	10	13
Amortisation charges	(88)	(107)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	3,788	3,778
Accumulated amortisation	(3,665)	(3,577)
Total Intangibles– net book value	123	201
Right to Operate		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,117	1,872
Accumulated amortisation	(533)	(412)
Net book value – opening balance	1,584	1,460
Movements for the year		
Transfers	–	245
Amortisation Charges	(115)	(121)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	2,117	2,117
Accumulated amortisation	(648)	(533)
Total Right to Operate – net book value	1,469	1,584
Bio Banking Credits		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,243	2,243
Net book value – opening balance	2,243	2,243
Movements for the year		
Revaluation	2,731	–
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	4,974	2,243
Total BioBanking Credits – net book value	4,974	2,243
Total intangible assets – net book value	6,566	4,028

C1-9 Intangible assets (continued)

Material accounting policy information

IT development and software

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

Right to Operate

Fit out costs incurred for the international processing area within the terminal required by the Department of Home Affairs for border security activities required for international flights represents Newcastle Airport Partnership's contractual / legal right to operate international airport services, and is recognised at cost as an intangible asset.

Bio Banking Credits

Bio banking credits are held at fair value. 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. 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.

Bio Banking credits are not depreciated as they are deemed to have indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Council. They will exist in perpetuity.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

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

Terms and conditions of leases:

Plant and equipment

Council leases vehicles and equipment with lease terms varying from 5 to 10 years and include a renewal option to allow Council to renew for another year at their discretion. The lease contains an annual pricing mechanism based on either fixed increases or CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally for low value assets, except for significant items such as photocopiers. The leases are for between 2 and 3 years with a renewal option of another 3 years, the payments are fixed, however some of the leases include variable payments based on usage.

Other assets - Other

Council leases car parks with lease term of 3 years and include an option to allow Council to renew for another two years at their discretion. The lease contains an annual pricing mechanism based on either fixed increases or CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Land

Council leases land for their holiday park, with a lease term of 40 years and no renewal option. The lease contains an annual pricing mechanism based on CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Newcastle Airport Partnership leases land with a lease term of 81 years and includes 3 renewal options to allow the Airport to renew for another 30 years at their discretion. There are fixed lease payments as well as variable lease payments, the fixed payments increase by CPI at each anniversary of the lease inception and the variable payment is based on a percentage of revenue.

Extension options

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

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

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Plant & Equipment	Newcastle Airport Partnership	Office equipment	Other assets - Other	Land - Operational Land	Total
2024						
Opening balance at 1 July	1,583	347	345	453	371	3,099
Adjustments to right-of-use assets due to re-measurement of lease liability	–	24	–	(30)	162	156
Depreciation charge	(529)	(4)	(191)	(119)	(95)	(938)
Balance at 30 June	1,054	366	154	304	438	2,316
2023						
Opening balance at 1 July	2,111	333	103	131	382	3,060
Additions to right-of-use assets	–	–	425	443	–	868
Adjustments to right-of-use assets due to re-measurement of lease liability	–	18	3	(4)	54	71
Depreciation charge	(528)	(4)	(187)	(117)	(65)	(901)
Balance at 30 June	1,583	347	345	453	371	3,099

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Lease liabilities	943	1,243	915	2,078
Lease liabilities - Newcastle Airport Partnership	15	378	1	368
Total lease liabilities	958	1,621	916	2,446

(c) (i) The maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows and therefore the amounts will not be the same as the recognised lease liability in the statement of Financial Position:

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
2024					
Cash flows	1,018	1,365	1,261	3,644	2,579
2023					
Cash flows	1,012	2,140	1,276	4,428	3,362

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(d) Income Statement

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	107	112
Variable lease payments based on usage not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	8,182	6,138
Depreciation of right of use assets	938	902
Expenses relating to short-term leases	10	14
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	8	19
Expenses relating to peppercorn leases	1	1
	9,247	7,187

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	9,245	7,158
	9,245	7,158

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

Council has a lease at significantly below market for land and buildings which is used to provide emergency facilities.

The lease is for 5 years that require payment of \$1,000 per year and include a renewal option to allow Council to renew for up to twice the non-cancellable lease term at their discretion. The lease contains an annual pricing mechanism based on CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception. 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 the lease in place is 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 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 to community groups; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

- investment property – where the asset is held predominantly for rental or capital growth purposes (refer note C1-9)
- property, plant and equipment – where the rental is incidental, or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-8).

\$ '000	2024	2023
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(i) Assets held as investment property

Investment property operating leases relate to the assets held predominately for rental purposes.

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)	2,135	2,331
Lease income relating to variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate	174	264
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	2,309	2,595

Operating lease expenses

Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	349	435
Total expenses relating to operating leases	349	435

Repairs and maintenance: investment property

Contractual obligations for future repairs and maintenance	143	81
Total repairs and maintenance: investment property	143	81

C2-2 Council as a lessor (continued)

\$ '000	2024	2023
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(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment

Council provides operating leases on Council buildings for the purpose of service delivery objectives, the table below relates to operating leases on assets disclosed in C1-8.

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)

	378	354
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	378	354

Amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases

Buildings	10,316	10,508
Furniture and Fittings	19	30
Land - Council Land	6,835	6,835
Open Space Other	241	156
Other Assets - Carparks	184	184
Other Structures	395	396
Total amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases	17,990	18,109

(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	1,873	1,993
1–2 years	1,381	831
2–3 years	1,056	547
3–4 years	873	465
4–5 years	769	440
> 5 years	2,874	2,056
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	8,826	6,332

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Goods and services	4,863	–	5,527	–
Goods and Services - Newcastle Airport Partnership	7,507	1,571	5,655	2,036
Accrued expenses:				
– Other expenditure accruals	3,270	–	5,257	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,204	–	1,429	–
Unclaimed monies	3	–	2	–
Rates in advance	1,910	–	1,860	–
Government departments and agencies	70	–	119	–
Other	63	–	6	–
Total payables	18,890	1,571	19,855	2,036

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
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	396	396
Total payables	396	396

Payables

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

C3-2 Contract Liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants and contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	4,467	—	7,859	—
Unexpended operating grants and contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	1,422	—	1,129	—
Total grants received in advance		5,889	—	8,988	—
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Fees - Holiday Park Deposits	(iii)	1,850	—	1,948	—
Fees - Newcastle Airport Partnership	(iii)	371	—	522	—
Fees - Children's Services		—	—	—	—
Total user fees and charges received in advance		2,221	—	2,470	—
Total contract liabilities		8,110	—	11,458	—

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including transport infrastructure, recreation and cultural facilities 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, mostly environmental protection and child care that were received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) Fees paid in advance do not meet the definition of a performance obligation and therefore the funds received in advance for holiday park fees and Newcastle Airport Partnership fees are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue once the service has been fully delivered.

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
Grants and contributions received in advance:		
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	4,533	4,154
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	738	439
User fees and charges received in advance:		
Fees - Holiday Park Deposits	1,948	1,969
Fees - Newcastle Airport Partnership	522	231
Fees - Children's Services	—	41
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	7,741	6,834

C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	2024 Current	2024 Non-current	2023 Current	2023 Non-current
Loans – secured	2,163	12,607	3,385	13,608
Loans – secured - Newcastle Airport Partnership	–	49,000	–	34,500
Total borrowings	2,163	61,607	3,385	48,108

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2023		2024
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Closing balance
Loans – secured	16,993	(2,223)	14,770
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	3,362	(783)	2,579
Loans – secured - Newcastle Airport Partnership	34,500	14,500	49,000
Total liabilities from financing activities	54,855	11,494	66,349

\$ '000	2022		2023
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Closing balance
Loans – secured	15,012	1,981	16,993
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	3,297	65	3,362
Loans – secured - Newcastle Airport Partnership	24,400	10,100	34,500
Total liabilities from financing activities	42,709	12,146	54,855

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2024	2023
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Total facilities

Total financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:

Bank overdraft facilities ¹	2,500	2,500
Credit cards/purchase cards	1,000	1,000
Bank loan facilities - Newcastle Airport Partnership	117,500	117,500
Total financing arrangements	121,000	121,000

Drawn facilities

Financing facilities drawn down at the reporting date are:

– Bank overdraft facilities	–	–
– Credit cards/purchase cards	425	3
– Bank loan facilities - Newcastle Airport Partnership	49,000	34,500
Total drawn financing arrangements	49,425	34,503

Undrawn facilities

Undrawn financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:

– Bank overdraft facilities	2,500	2,500
– Credit cards/purchase cards	575	997
– Bank loan facilities - Newcastle Airport Partnership	68,500	83,000
Total undrawn financing arrangements	71,575	86,497

Financial Covenants

Under the terms of the Newcastle Airport Partnership's bank loan facility, Newcastle Airport Partnership is required to comply with the following covenants:

- a. the Gearing Ratio is not greater than 75%; and
- b. the Interest Cover Ratio is greater than or equal to:
 - i. prior to and including the financial year ended 30 June 2024, 1.35:1; and
 - ii. from and including the Terminal Completion Step-up Date, 1.75:1.

Non-compliance with the loan covenants triggers a review event.

Breaches and defaults

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of Council or Newcastle Airport Partnership's loans.

Security over loans

Council loans are secured by the general rating income of Council.

Newcastle Airport Partnership loans are secured by the assets of Newcastle Airport Partnership. Council is a guarantor over the loan facility.

Lease liabilities are secured by the underlying leased assets.

⁽¹⁾ The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank if any events of default specified in the contract occur.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2024	2024	2023	2023
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Annual leave	4,803	–	4,516	–
Sick leave	1,816	–	2,153	–
Long service leave	8,955	970	8,432	894
Flexi time / RDO leave	532	–	483	–
Total employee benefit provisions	16,106	970	15,584	894

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employee benefits	9,046	8,859
	9,046	8,859

Material accounting policy information

Long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for annual leave, sick leave and long-service 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.

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.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts are recognised in profit and loss when the associated hedged transaction affects profit and loss.

D Council structure

D1 Interests in other entities

D1-1 Interests in joint arrangements

(i) Joint operations

(a) Council is involved in the following joint operations (JO's)

Name of joint operation	Principal activity	Place of business	Interest in ownership		Interest in voting	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
Newcastle Airport Partnership and Newcastle Airport Pty Ltd	Airport Operation	Williamstown	50%	50%	50%	50%
Greater Newcastle Aerotropolis Partnership & Greater Newcastle Aerotropolis Pty Ltd	Airport Operation	Williamstown	50%	50%	50%	50%

Council assets employed in the joint operations

\$ '000	2024	2023
Council's share of assets jointly owned with other partners		
Current assets	23,279	12,591
Current liabilities	(8,774)	(6,944)
Non current assets (2023 Restated)	191,783	157,518
Non-current liabilities	(51,040)	(36,969)
Total net assets employed – Council's share	155,248	126,196

Council has entered into joint arrangements under the Newcastle Airport Partnership, which includes the Greater Newcastle Aerotropolis Partnership. Under these arrangements, the partners hold rights to their share of assets and liabilities of the entities, and their unanimous consent is required for decisions regarding the relevant activities of the entities. Council has classified these arrangements as joint operations and has included its interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the partnerships in the appropriate line items of the Statement of Financial Position and Income Statement respectively. The percentage ownership interest is equivalent to the percentage voting rights for both arrangements, and both arrangements have the same year end as Council.

During the 2023 financial year, the Newcastle Airport Partnership entered into a new finance arrangement. The arrangement places restrictions on the payment of distributions to partners, including a clause preventing payment of distributions until the terminal expansion has reached practical completion.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

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 Council.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments while maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance team manage the cash and investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisers. Council has an investment policy which complies with s 625 of the Act and the Ministerial Investment Order. The policy is regularly reviewed by Council and a monthly investment report is provided to Council setting out the make-up and performance of the portfolio as required by local government regulations.

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

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

Fair value is determined as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables are estimated to be the carrying value that approximates market value.
- Borrowings and financial 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.

The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

- Interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns.
- 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 a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument resulting in a financial loss to Council.

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees. Council also seeks advice from its independent advisers before placing any cash and investments.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2024	2023
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates – Equity / Income Statement	996	706

Newcastle Airport Partnership's interest rate risk arises primarily from interest bearing liabilities with variable interest rates where interest rate movements can impact Newcastle Airport Partnership's cash flows.

Newcastle Airport Partnership uses interest rate swap contracts to mitigate interest rate risk. Newcastle Airport Partnership's policy is to maintain hedging arrangements in accordance with the bands below:

Year 1-3 50%-100%

Year 4-7 25%-75%

By entering into interest rate swap (IRS) contracts, Newcastle Airport Partnership agrees to exchange the net difference between fixed and floating interest rate amounts (based on Australian BBSY) calculated by reference to agreed notional principal amounts.

All floating for fixed IRS are designated as cash flow hedges. The IRS and the interest payments on the related loan occur simultaneously and the amount deferred in equity is recognised in profit or loss over the loan period.

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

The fair value of IRS contracts at reporting date are determined by discounting the related future cash flows using the cash and swap curves at the reporting date and credit risk inherent in the contract.

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)**(b) Credit risk**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Credit risk profile**Receivables - rates and annual charges**

Council's major receivables comprise rates, annual charges, user charges and fees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$ '000	Not yet overdue rates and annual charges			Total
	Not yet overdue	< 5 years	≥ 5 years	
2024				
Gross carrying amount	–	3,041	106	3,147
2023				
Gross carrying amount	–	2,701	122	2,823

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

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

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

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

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	Overdue debts				Total
		0 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	
2024						
Gross carrying amount	14,733	298	239	88	1,357	16,715
Expected loss rate (%)	0.01%	0.04%	0.14%	0.49%	0.26%	0.04%
ECL provision	1	—	—	—	4	5
2023						
Gross carrying amount	10,251	130	1,347	37	469	12,234
Expected loss rate (%)	0.01%	0.05%	0.30%	0.26%	0.63%	0.07%
ECL provision	1	—	4	—	3	8

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities (i.e. principal and interest) 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	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
\$ '000							
2024							
Payables	0.00%	1,204	17,686	1,571	–	20,461	20,461
Borrowings	6.17%	–	6,071	70,725	2,676	79,472	63,770
Lease liabilities	0.00%	–	1,018	1,365	1,261	3,644	2,579
Total financial liabilities		1,204	24,775	73,661	3,937	103,577	86,810

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

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	payable in:			Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
			≤ 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years		
2023							
Payables	0.00%	1,429	18,426	2,036	—	21,891	21,891
Borrowings	5.20%	—	6,029	20,598	37,942	64,569	51,493
Lease liabilities	0.00%	—	1,012	2,140	1,276	4,428	3,362
Total financial liabilities		<u>1,429</u>	<u>25,467</u>	<u>24,774</u>	<u>39,218</u>	<u>90,888</u>	<u>76,746</u>

E2-1 Fair value measurement

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

- Derivatives
- Investment property
- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Intangible assets - bio banking credits

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).

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy				
		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total
		2024	2023 Restated	2024	2023 Restated	
\$ '000						2023
Recurring fair value measurements						
Derivatives						
Interest rate swap contract - cash flow hedge - Newcastle Airport Partnership	C1-2	893	996	-	-	996
Total derivatives		893	996	-	-	996
Investment property						
Investment properties held	C1-8	44,315	28,000	-	-	28,000
Total investment property		44,315	28,000	-	-	28,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment						
Plant and equipment	C1-7	-	-	11,224	9,505	11,224
Office equipment		-	-	1,649	726	1,649
Furniture and fittings		-	-	527	504	527
Land - operational land		77,390	76,899	-	-	77,390
Land - community land		-	-	48,498	48,498	48,498
Land - crown land		-	-	31,337	31,337	31,337
Land - land under roads (post 1/07/2008)		-	-	5,057	4,810	5,057
Land - Newcastle Airport Partnership		93,000	82,500	-	-	93,000
Land - land improvements - depreciable		-	-	7,891	7,986	7,891
Infrastructure - buildings		-	-	179,580	166,898	179,580
Infrastructure - other structures		-	-	7,905	7,935	7,905
Infrastructure - roads		-	-	453,862	435,580	453,862
Infrastructure - bridges		-	-	20,298	15,848	20,298
Infrastructure - footpaths		-	-	78,285	73,777	78,285
Infrastructure - car parks		-	-	17,685	16,948	17,685
Infrastructure - stormwater drainage		-	-	282,344	247,171	282,344
Infrastructure - swimming pools		-	-	3,485	3,575	3,485
Infrastructure - other open space		-	-	34,127	22,721	34,127
Infrastructure - other infrastructure		-	-	12,880	13,475	12,880
Other assets		-	-	97,870	73,969	97,870
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		170,390	159,399	1,294,504	1,181,263	1,464,894
Intangible assets						
Bio banking credits		4,974	2,243	-	-	4,974
Total intangible assets		4,974	2,243	-	-	2,243

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques

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

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

Derivatives

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts at reporting date are determined by discounting the related future cash flows using the cash and swap curves at the reporting date and credit risk inherent in the contract, these are level 2 inputs.

Investment property

Council obtains valuations of its investment properties every year or when there are indicators of a change in the carrying value of the asset.

The best evidence of fair value is the current price in an active market for similar assets. The following information is used where necessary:

The investment property held by Council has been valued by the valuer using valuation techniques that are appropriate and for which sufficient data was available to measure fair value, maximising the use of observable inputs namely level 2 inputs (based on per square metres). The income approach is used to value the investment properties and has not changed from prior years.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Plant and Equipment, Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings

Plant and equipment, office equipment and furniture & fittings are valued at cost but are disclosed at fair value in the notes. The carrying amount of these assets is assumed to approximate fair value due to the nature of the items. Examples of assets within these classes are as follows:

- Plant and equipment - Graders, trucks, rollers, tractors and motor vehicles.
- Office equipment - Computers, photocopiers, calculators etc.
- Furniture and fittings - Chairs, desks and display boards.

Land

The main components of land include community land, operational land, Crown land, Newcastle Airport Partnership land and land under roads.

Community land is based on either the land value provided by the Valuer-General or an average unit rate based on the land value for similar properties where the Valuer-General did not provide a land value having regard to the highest and best use for the land.

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

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

Sale prices of comparable land parcels in close proximity were adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size and configuration. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are price per square metre. Since extensive professional judgements were required to determine the inputs these assets were classified as having been valued using level 2 valuation inputs. During the reporting period a valuation was completed for Newcastle Airport Partnership land, resulting in an adjustment to prior period land values (refer to note G4).

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Land under roads were valued in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standard AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting. Values were determined by applying the average rate per unit of land to the total size of Council's land under roads. This asset class is classified as level 3 asset as significant inputs used in this methodology are unobservable. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Between comprehensive valuations, Council reviews the carrying value of land assets and where necessary applies an appropriate index to align carrying values with approximate fair values.

Infrastructure

The main components of infrastructure include buildings, other structures, roads, bridges, footpaths, car parks, stormwater drainage, swimming pools, other open space and other infrastructure.

The valuation approach used for buildings and other structures estimated the replacement cost of each building by componentising of significant parts with different useful lives and taking into account a range of factors. The unit rates could be supported by market evidence (level 2 inputs), other inputs (such as estimates of residual value, useful life and asset condition) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, these assets have been valued using level 3 inputs. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Roads, bridges, footpaths and car parks are valued using the cost replacement approach. Valuations for these asset classes were undertaken in-house based on actual costs and assumptions from Council's engineering department. No market based evidence (level 2) inputs are available therefore level 3 valuation inputs were used for this asset class. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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

Council's swimming pools, other open space, and other infrastructure have been valued in house by experienced engineering and asset management staff using the cost approach. The approach estimates the replacement cost for each pool by componentising its significant parts.

Between comprehensive valuations, Council reviews the carrying value of infrastructure assets and where necessary applies an appropriate index to align carrying values with approximate fair values.

Other Assets

Other assets include heritage collections, library books, and Newcastle Airport Partnership infrastructure, plant and equipment. All other asset classes have also been recorded at replacement cost. While some elements of gross replacement values could be supported from market evidence (level 2 input) other inputs (such as estimates of pattern of consumption, residual value, asset condition and useful life) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. Therefore, level 3 is best suited. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Intangible assets

Council obtains valuations of its bio banking credits every year or when there are indicators of a change in the carrying value of the asset.

The best evidence of fair value is the current price in an active market for similar assets. The bio banking credits held by Council has been valued by the valuer using valuation techniques that are appropriate and for which sufficient data was available to measure fair value, maximising the use of observable inputs namely level 2 inputs (based on trading of similar ecosystem and species credits).

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

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

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

	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		
Plant & Office Equipment	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value.
Furniture & Fittings	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value.
Land & Land Improvements	Market approach: land values obtained from the NSW Valuer General.	Land value, land area, level of restriction (for example zoning restrictions).
Buildings	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value.
Other Structures	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition and useful life.
Infrastructure	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition and useful life.
Other Assets	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition and useful life.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

	Plant and office equipment		Furniture and fittings		Land and land improvements		Buildings	
\$ '000	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening balance	10,231	10,021	504	539	92,631	90,109	166,898	119,365
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	529	8	-	-	-	-	10,816	385
Purchases	4,466	2,144	53	-	207	460	5,515	2,816
Disposals	(456)	(248)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,854)
Depreciation and impairment	(1,897)	(1,694)	(30)	(35)	(95)	(95)	(3,649)	(4,474)
Revaluation increments/decrements	-	-	-	-	40	2,157	-	52,660
Transfers from/(to) Note C1-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	12,873	10,231	527	504	92,783	92,631	179,580	166,898

	Other structures		Infrastructure		Other assets		Total	
\$ '000	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening balance	7,935	8,489	829,095	784,388	73,969	48,372	1,181,263	1,061,283
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	2	67	9,064	7,724	(129)	7,228	20,282	15,412
Purchases	550	89	16,590	19,534	25,922	18,817	53,303	43,860
Disposals	-	(136)	(450)	(1,879)	(2,870)	(74)	(3,776)	(6,191)
Depreciation and impairment	(582)	(574)	(9,936)	(8,178)	(3,772)	(3,150)	(19,961)	(18,200)
Revaluation increments/decrements	-	-	58,603	27,506	4,750	3,021	63,393	85,344
Transfers from/(to) Note C1-9	-	-	-	-	-	(245)	-	(245)
Closing balance	7,905	7,935	902,966	829,095	97,870	73,969	1,294,504	1,181,263

Highest and best use

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

E3-1 Contingencies

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

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) 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 AASB 119 *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 formula 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 9.0% in line with the increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

members, on full payment of outstanding additional contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

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

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

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 \$272,836.96. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2023.

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$198,626.65.

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 0.82%.

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 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) Statewide Limited

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

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

The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30 June 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.

(iii) StateCover Limited

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

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

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.

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

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

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

\$ '000	2024	2023
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	3,882	3,660
Post-employment benefits	372	363
Termination benefits	–	221
Total	4,254	4,244

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

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

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments
\$ '000			
2024			
Director remuneration	1	107	–
Director remuneration	2	46	–
Payment of contributions, annual membership and advertising	3	453	–
Legal services	4	136	14
Tourism services and annual subscription	5	99	–
Development fees & contributions	6	91	–
Development fees & contributions	7	297	30
Operating subsidy	8	199	–
2023			
Director remuneration	1	93	–
Director remuneration	2	40	–
Payment of contributions, annual membership and advertising	3	453	–
Legal services	4	212	–
Tourism services and annual subscription	5	93	–

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP) (continued)

Nature of the transaction			Outstanding balances including commitments
\$ '000	Ref	Transactions during the year	
Development fees & contributions	6	133	—
Development fees & contributions	7	862	—
Operating subsidy	8	212	—
1	Members of Council's KMP is remunerated for the provision of board member services by Newcastle Airport Pty Ltd which Port Stephens Council has a 50% shareholding in.		
2	Members of Council's KMP is remunerated for the provision of board member services by Greater Newcastle Aerotropolis Pty Ltd which Port Stephens Council has a 50% shareholding in.		
3	A member of Council's KMP is a board member of Destination Port Stephens (a non profit organisation) which receives an annual contribution from Council towards generating economic activity within the LGA, payments were also made for annual membership and advertising services. The KMP member is not remunerated by Destination Port Stephens for their Directorship.		
4	Port Stephens Council paid for legal services from Local Government Legal (a division of Arrow Collaborative Services Ltd) which is a joint operation between 11 Hunter Councils. A member of Council's KMP is a Director of Arrow Collaborative Services Ltd and is not remunerated for their Directorship.		
5	Port Stephens Council paid for tourism promotion services from Screen Hunter (a division of Arrow Collaborative Services Ltd) which is a joint operation between 11 Hunter Councils and an annual subscription to core funding. A member of Council's KMP is a Director of Arrow Collaborative Services Ltd and is not remunerated for their Directorship.		
6	Port Stephens Council received development fees and contributions from Newcastle Airport Pty Limited in relation to the terminal expansion. Council has members of its KMP which are directors of Newcastle Airport Pty Limited. The amounts received were under normal terms and conditions.		
7	Port Stephens Council received development fees, development contributions and rates from Greater Newcastle Aerotropolis Pty Limited in relation to Aero Astra lab expansion. Council has members of its KMP which are directors of Greater Newcastle Aerotropolis Pty Limited. The amounts received were under normal terms and conditions.		
8	Port Stephens Council paid a contribution towards the operating costs of Port Stephens Koala and Wildlife Preservation Society Limited which has 2 members of Council's KMP as a director.		

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2024	2023
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	90	85
Councillors' fees	260	255
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	64	46
Total	414	386

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2024	2023
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During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and review of financial statements

	106	101
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Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	106	101
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Total Auditor-General remuneration	106	101
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Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Internal audit services - PKF

	67	72
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Internal audit services - Newcastle Airport Partnership

	16	76
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Audit and review of financial statements - Newcastle Airport Partnership

	71	47
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Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	154	195
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Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms	154	195
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Total audit fees	260	296
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G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

(a) Reconciliation of Operating Result

\$ '000	2024	2023
Net operating result from Income Statement	46,928	41,112
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	21,107	19,329
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	3,879	1,715
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(3,009)	(7,134)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investment property	(2,660)	(1,220)
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	(423)	33
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	123	–
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(109)	(168)
(Increase) / decrease of other assets	161	(126)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	(4,382)	(2,461)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(664)	1,261
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	(1,987)	3
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	1,221	1,353
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	(3,348)	(24)
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	598	856
Net cash flows from operating activities	57,435	54,529

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Non cash developer contributions	25	–
Dedicated subdivisions	2,766	7,134
RFS assets	218	–
Total non-cash investing and financing activities	3,009	7,134

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2024	2023
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Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment

Road and Civil Infrastructure	2,019	3,333
Buildings	1,173	2,261
Plant and equipment	1,410	3,322
Newcastle Airport Partnership	31,972	9,158
Open Space Infrastructure	96	472
Other	99	87
Total commitments	36,769	18,633

These expenditures are payable as follows:

Within the next year	36,769	18,601
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	—	32
Total payable	36,769	18,633

Details of capital commitments

The majority of Councils capital commitments relate to Newcastle Airport Partnership upgrades, the acquisition of new fleet and town centre upgrades.

G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

G4 Changes from prior year statements

G4-1 Correction of errors

In prior years, IPPE owned by Newcastle Airport Partnership has been measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. During the year ended 30 June 2024, Council undertook a valuation of Newcastle Airport Partnership's IPPE. The valuation identified a significant increase in the value of IPPE. A correction of prior period errors has been performed to increase the value of IPPE, with a corresponding increase to Revaluation Reserves.

The errors identified above have been corrected by restating the balances at the beginning of the earliest period presented (1 July 2022) and taking the adjustment through to equity at that date.

Comparatives have been changed to reflect the correction of errors. The impact on each line item is shown in the tables below.

Changes to the opening Statement of Financial Position at 1 July 2022

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original Balance 1 July, 2022	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 1 July, 2022
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,167,153	57,398	1,224,551
Total assets	1,312,042	57,398	1,369,440
Net assets	1,222,926	57,398	1,280,324
IPPE revaluation reserves	507,764	57,398	565,162
Total equity	1,222,926	57,398	1,280,324

Adjustments to the comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2023

Statement of Financial Position

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2023	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2023
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,291,034	80,653	1,371,687
Total assets	1,453,544	80,653	1,534,197
Net assets	1,348,862	80,653	1,429,515
Accumulated Surplus	759,672	235	759,907
IPPE revaluation reserve	588,194	80,418	668,612
Total equity	1,348,862	80,653	1,429,515

Income Statement

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2023	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2023
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	19,564	(235)	19,329
Total expenses from continuing operations	147,553	(235)	147,318
Net operating result for the year	40,877	235	41,112

G4-1 Correction of errors (continued)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

\$ '000	Original Balance 30 June, 2023	Impact Increase/ (decrease)	Restated Balance 30 June, 2023
Net operating result for the year	40,877	235	41,112
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	84,063	23,020	107,083
Other comprehensive income	85,059	23,020	108,079
Total comprehensive income for the year	125,936	23,255	149,191

G5 Statement of developer contributions

G5-1 Summary of developer contributions ¹

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2023	Contributions received during the year		Non-cash Other	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land						
Civic Administration	171	132	-	1	7	(335)	-	(25)	-
Civic Administration - Works									
Depot	85	144	-	1	4	(220)	-	13	-
Town Centre Upgrades	774	326	-	-	32	(531)	-	601	-
Public Open Space, Parks and Reserves	1,810	362	-	4	77	(286)	(166)	1,797	(43)
Sports and Leisure Facilities	8,133	843	-	12	342	(888)	166	8,596	43
Community and Cultural Facilities									
Road Works	2,146	199	-	4	91	(188)	-	2,248	-
Medowie, Traffic and Transport	2,163	506	-	3	91	(711)	-	2,049	-
Shared Paths	1,493	190	-	-	63	-	10	1,756	5
Bus Facilities	358	313	-	-	16	(324)	(10)	353	(5)
Fire and Emergency	25	10	-	-	2	-	-	37	-
Flood and Drainage Works	152	11	-	-	6	-	-	169	-
Haulage	602	138	-	-	25	(22)	-	743	-
Kings Hill Urban Release Area	2,664	1,045	-	-	112	(2,084)	-	1,737	-
	68	47	-	-	3	-	-	118	-
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	20,644	4,266	-	25	871	(5,589)	-	20,192	-
S7.12 levies – under a plan	1,445	1,391	-	-	61	(1,669)	-	1,228	-
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	22,089	5,657	-	25	932	(7,258)	-	21,420	-
S7.4 planning agreements	-	1,250	-	-	-	(60)	-	1,190	-
Total contributions	22,089	6,907	-	25	932	(7,318)	-	22,610	-

(1) Interest is earned according to the opening balance for the year

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

G5-2 Developer contributions by plan

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2023	Contributions received during the year		Non-cash Other	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land						
CATCHMENT DISTRICT – RAYMOND TERRACE - RURAL									
Town Centre Upgrades	170	143	-	-	7	(175)	-	145	-
Public Open Space, Parks and Reserves	534	46	-	-	23	(8)	-	595	-
Sports and Leisure Facilities	1,598	113	-	-	67	(95)	-	1,683	-
Community and Cultural Facilities	151	21	-	-	6	(62)	-	116	-
Road Works	338	236	-	-	14	-	-	588	-
Shared Paths	44	166	-	-	2	-	-	212	-
Bus Facilities	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Fire and Emergency	51	3	-	-	2	-	-	56	-
Flood and Drainage Works	41	30	-	-	2	-	-	73	-
Kings Hill Urban Release Area	27	32	-	-	1	-	-	60	-
Total	2,954	791	-	-	125	(340)	-	3,530	-
CATCHMENT DISTRICT – CENTRAL GROWTH CORRIDOR									
Town Centre Upgrades	286	74	-	-	12	(175)	-	197	-
Public Open Space, Parks and Reserves	432	178	-	4	18	(229)	(166)	233	(43)
Sports and Leisure Facilities	4,250	407	-	12	179	(729)	166	4,273	43
Community and Cultural Facilities	1,079	135	-	4	46	(62)	-	1,198	-
Road Works	1,055	152	-	3	44	(515)	-	736	-
Medowlie, Traffic and Transport	1,493	190	-	-	63	-	10	1,756	5
Shared Paths	-	10	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(5)
Bus Facilities	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Flood and Drainage Works	336	50	-	-	14	(5)	-	395	-
Kings Hill Urban Release Area	20	6	-	-	1	-	-	27	-
Total	8,954	1,203	-	23	377	(1,715)	-	8,819	-
CATCHMENT DISTRICT – TOMAREE									
Town Centre Upgrades	310	106	-	-	13	(175)	-	254	-
Public Open Space, Parks and Reserves	785	67	-	-	33	(41)	-	844	-
Sports and Leisure Facilities	2,135	70	-	-	90	(16)	-	2,279	-
Community and Cultural Facilities	915	42	-	-	39	(64)	-	932	-
Road Works	752	114	-	-	32	(196)	-	702	-

G5-2 Developer contributions by plan (continued)

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2023	Contributions received during the year		Non-cash Other	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land						
Shared Paths	228	102	-	-	10	(236)	-	104	-
Bus Facilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fire and Emergency	101	8	-	-	4	-	-	113	-
Flood and Drainage Works	225	58	-	-	9	(17)	-	275	-
Kings Hill Urban Release Area	19	9	-	-	1	-	-	29	-
Total	5,471	576	-	-	231	(745)	-	5,533	-
CATCHMENT DISTRICT – FERN BAY									
Town Centre Upgrades	8	3	-	-	-	(6)	-	5	-
Public Open Space, Parks and Reserves	59	71	-	-	3	(8)	-	125	-
Sports and Leisure Facilities	150	253	-	-	6	(48)	-	361	-
Community and Cultural Facilities	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Shared Paths	86	35	-	-	4	(38)	-	37	-
Road Works	18	4	-	-	1	-	-	23	-
Bus Facilities	21	8	-	-	1	-	-	30	-
Kings Hill Urban Release Area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	345	375	-	-	15	(150)	-	585	-
CATCHMENT DISTRICT – SHIRE WIDE									
Haulage	2,664	1,045	-	-	112	(2,084)	-	1,737	-
Civic Administration	171	132	-	1	7	(335)	-	(25)	-
Civic Administration - Works									
Depot	85	144	-	1	4	(220)	-	13	-
Total	2,920	1,321	-	2	123	(2,639)	-	1,725	-
S7.12 Levies – under a plan									
S7.12 LEVIES – UNDER A PLAN									
Section 7.12	1,445	1,391	-	-	61	(1,669)	-	1,228	-
Total	1,445	1,391	-	-	61	(1,669)	-	1,228	-
G5-3 S7.4 planning agreements									
Brandy Hill Shared Pathway	-	1,250	-	-	-	(60)	-	1,190	-
Total	-	1,250	-	-	-	(60)	-	1,190	-

G6 Statement of performance measures

G6-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2024	Indicator 2024	Indicator 2023	Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1, 2}	7,504	4.60%	5.99%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	163,050			
2. Own source operating revenue ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	145,058	71.17%	71.69%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	203,830			
3. Unrestricted current ratio				
Current assets less all external restrictions	62,534	2.18x	2.20x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	28,694			
4. Debt service cover ratio				
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	31,553	5.17x	4.97x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	6,103			
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage				
Rates and annual charges outstanding	1,582	2.01%	1.72%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	78,544			
6. Cash expense cover ratio				
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	86,140	6.98 months	8.77 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	12,336			

(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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the general purpose financial statements

Port Stephens Council

To the Councillors of Port Stephens Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Port Stephens 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 Schedules (the Schedules) and Holiday Parks and Investment Property Report.

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 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.



Nicky Rajani
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

25 October 2024
SYDNEY



Cr Leah Anderson
Mayor
Port Stephens Council
PO Box 42
RAYMOND TERRACE NSW 2324

Contact: Nicky Rajani
Phone no: 0403 743 080
Our ref: R008-2124742775-7089 / 1779

25 October 2024

Dear Mayor

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit
for the year ended 30 June 2024
Port Stephens Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of the Port Stephens 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	75.1	69.1	8.6
Grants and contributions revenue	58.8	53.0	10.9
Operating result from continuing operations	46.9	41.1	14.1

	2024	2023*	Variance
	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	6.1	8.8	29.9

* The 2023 comparatives have been restated to correct a prior period error, Note G4-1 of the financial statements provides details of the prior period error.

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$75.1 million) increased by \$6.0 million (8.6 per cent) in 2023–24, mainly due to rate peg increase of 9.5 per cent.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$58.8 million) increased by \$5.8 million (10.9 per cent) in 2023–24 largely due to an increase of \$15.6 million of capital grants recognised for the Newcastle Airport Partnership. This increase was partially offset by the following decreases:

- \$3.5 million of developer contributions recognised during the year
- \$4.4 million of non-cash dedications of assets related to subdivisions
- \$2.5 million of the financial assistance grants primarily due to receiving 85 per cent for 2024-25 in advance (100 per cent in 2022-23).

Council's operating result from continuing operations (\$46.9 million including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$21.1 million) was \$5.8 million higher than the 2022–23 result primarily due to the increase in revenue from rates and annual charges (\$6.0 million), user charges and fees (\$3.7 million) and grants and contributions (\$5.8 million). The increase in revenue was partially offset by the increases in expenses including materials and services (\$4.2 million), employee benefits (\$3.5 million) and net loss from disposal of assets (\$2.2 million).

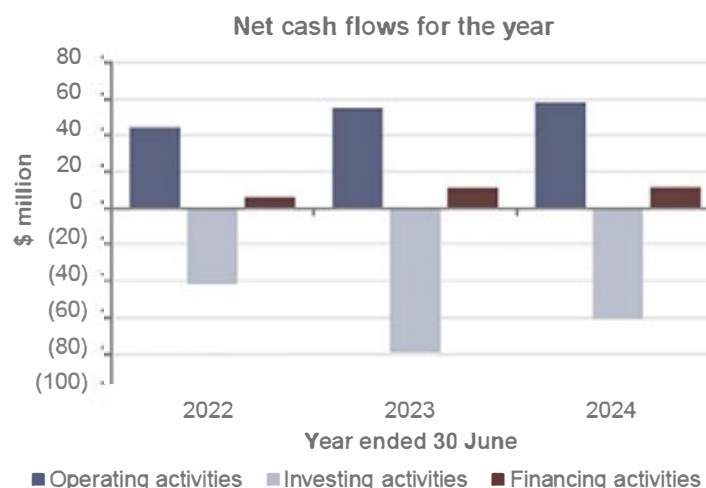
The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$6.1 million) was \$2.7 million lower than the 2022–23 result due to the higher proportion of revenue derived for capital purposes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash inflows from operating activities increased by \$2.9 million, as revenue growth was higher than growth in payments.

Net cash outflows from investing activities decreased by \$18.6 million primarily due to the increase in the net proceeds from sale of investments.

Net cash inflows from financing activities marginally increased from the previous year primarily due to a reduction in repayments for borrowings.



FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2024	2023	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	87.0	100.6	External restrictions include unspent specific purpose grants, developer contributions, domestic waste levies and crown reserve proceeds.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			Internal allocations are determined by council policies or decisions, which are subject to change.
• External restrictions	44.2	46.0	
• Internal allocations	42.8	54.6	

Debt

At 30 June 2024, Council had \$63.8 million in secured loans (\$51.5 million in 2022-23), of which \$49.0 million (\$34.5 million in 2022-23) is attributable to the Council's joint operation, Newcastle Airport Partnership.

PERFORMANCE

Performance measures

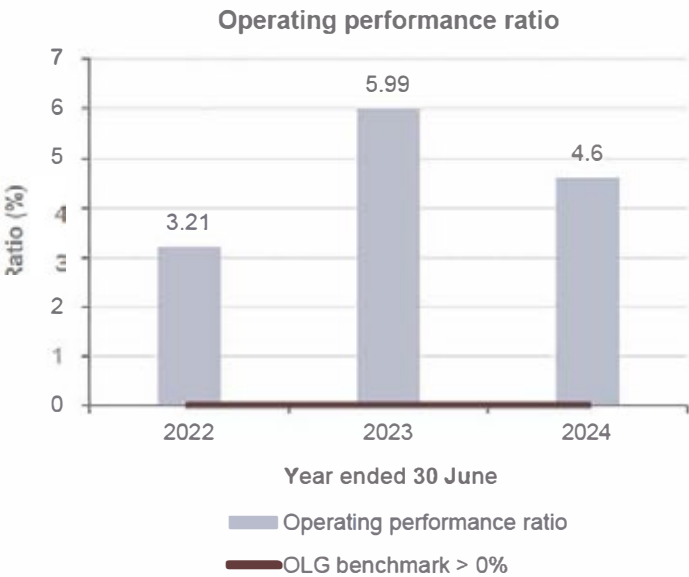
The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

Operating performance ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

The 2023 ratio was restated to correct a prior period error.

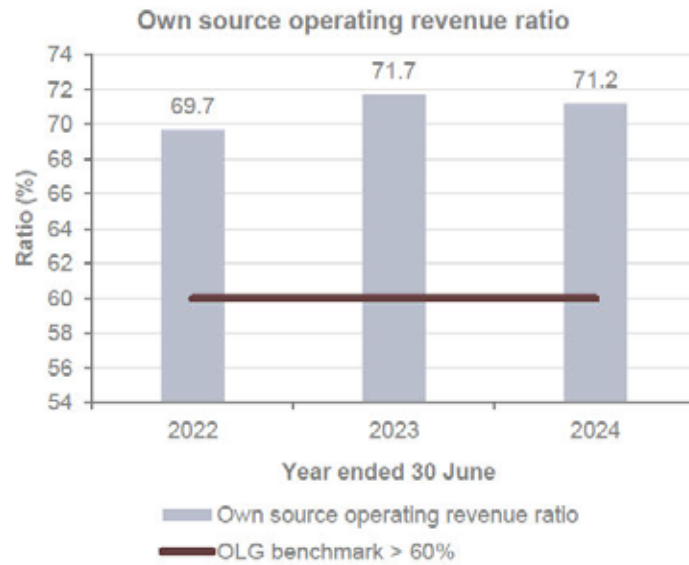
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



Own source operating revenue ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

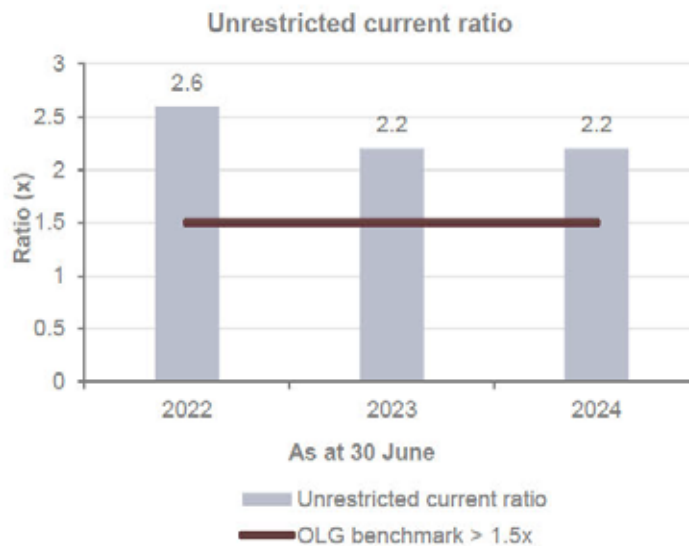
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



Unrestricted current ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

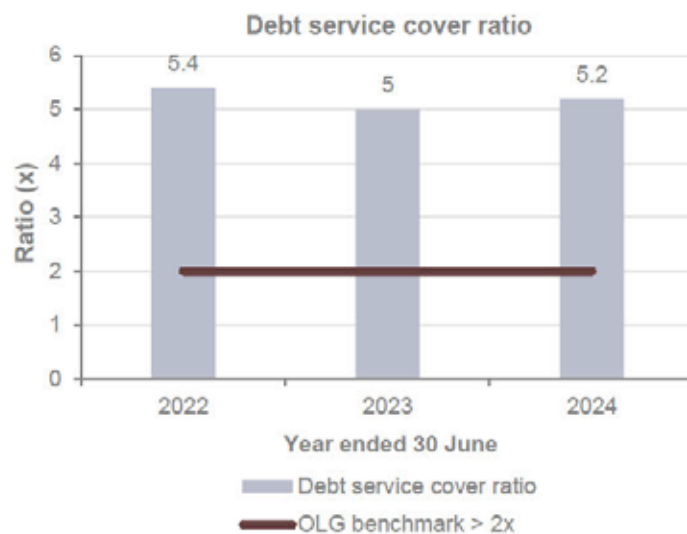
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



Debt service cover ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

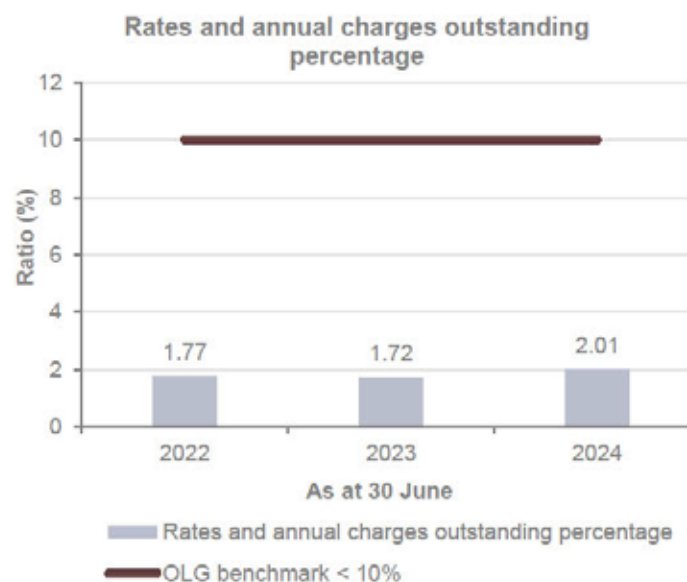
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

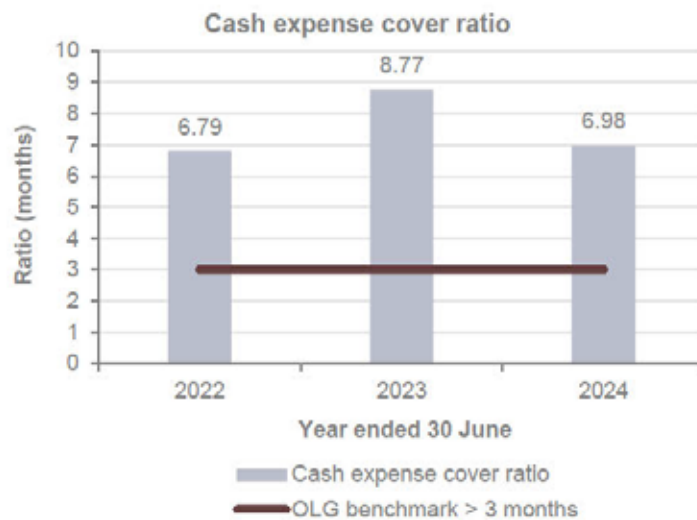
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 10 per cent for regional and rural councils.



Cash expense cover ratio

The Council exceeded the benchmark for the current reporting period.

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



Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals

Council renewed \$29.6 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2023-24 financial year (\$26.3 million in 2022-23). This was mainly spent on capital work in progress, roads, other open space and buildings. A further \$42.5 million was spent on new assets (\$37.8 million in 2022-23) across variety of asset classes including \$25.7 million on the Council's joint operation, Newcastle Airport Partnership.

OTHER MATTERS

Legislative compliance

My audit procedures did not identify any instances of material non-compliance with the financial reporting requirements in Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 of the LG Act and the associated regulation 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.



Nicky Rajani
Director - Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales



Port Stephens Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Port Stephens Council

Special Schedules for the year ended 30 June 2024

Contents	Page
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Port Stephens Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2023/24	Calculation 2024/25
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	47,913	52,917
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	403	191
Notional general income	c = a + b	48,316	53,108
Permissible income calculation			
Percentage increase	d	9.50%	9.50%
Plus percentage increase amount ³	f = d x (c + e)	4,590	5,045
Sub-total	g = (c + e + f)	52,906	58,153
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	h	60	49
Sub-total	j = (h + i)	60	49
Total permissible income	k = g + j	52,966	58,202
Less notional general income yield	l	52,917	58,071
Catch-up or (excess) result	m = k - l	49	131
Carry forward to next year ⁴	p = m + n + o	49	131

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) 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

Port Stephens Council

To the Councillors of Port Stephens Council

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Port Stephens 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 Schedule 'Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024' and Holiday Parks and Investment Property Report.

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.

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.

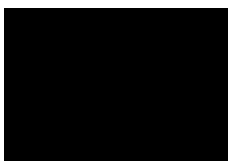
Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements.

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.



Nicky Rajani
Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

25 October 2024
SYDNEY

Port Stephens Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost			2023/24 Actual maintenance \$ '000	2023/24 Required maintenance ^a \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Gross replacement cost (GRC) \$ '000	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard \$ '000	to bring the assets agreed level of service set by Council \$ '000	to the					1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Other	888	2,389		2,997	2,827	179,580	248,972	21.1%	32.4%	39.5%	6.3%	0.7%
	Sub-total	888	2,389		2,997	2,827	179,580	248,972	21.1%	32.4%	39.5%	6.3%	0.7%
Other structures	Other structures	–	–		294	320	7,905	21,558	4.7%	52.9%	41.8%	0.5%	0.1%
	Sub-total	–	–		294	320	7,905	21,558	4.7%	52.9%	41.8%	0.5%	0.1%
Roads	Sealed roads	27,262	37,839		7,134	6,430	369,573	461,359	48.0%	21.3%	14.9%	10.4%	5.4%
	Unsealed roads	–	–		904	780	10,530	11,845	6.6%	44.3%	42.3%	6.8%	0.0%
	Bridges	–	–		1	1	20,298	22,484	51.9%	48.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Footpaths	1,273	4,731		332	248	78,232	93,030	26.2%	20.7%	46.9%	6.0%	0.2%
	Other road assets	1,275	1,699		3,097	2,974	91,498	107,571	27.0%	53.5%	16.5%	2.7%	0.3%
	Sub-total	29,810	44,269		11,468	10,433	570,131	696,289	41.3%	27.5%	19.4%	8.2%	3.6%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	53	815		1,520	1,733	282,344	308,487	23.2%	66.3%	9.3%	1.1%	0.1%
	Sub-total	53	815		1,520	1,733	282,344	308,487	23.2%	66.3%	9.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	–	–		326	326	3,485	10,887	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Open space	193	1,182		3,803	3,709	34,127	40,913	7.0%	42.5%	42.8%	7.6%	0.1%
	Sub-total	193	1,182		4,129	4,035	37,612	51,800	5.5%	33.6%	54.8%	6.0%	0.1%
Other infrastructure assets	Other	910	1,980		414	395	12,880	18,020	3.0%	53.0%	31.0%	13.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	910	1,980		414	395	12,880	18,020	3.0%	53.0%	31.0%	13.0%	0.0%
	Total – all assets	31,854	50,635		20,822	19,743	1,090,452	1,345,126	30.9%	38.3%	22.7%	6.1%	2.0%

(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

Port Stephens Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024 (continued)

3	Satisfactory	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

Port Stephens Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2024	Indicator 2024	Indicator 2023	Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio				
Asset renewals ¹	28,191	199.00%	198.80%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	14,166			
Infrastructure backlog ratio				
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	31,854	2.85%	2.28%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	1,118,577			
Asset maintenance ratio				
Actual asset maintenance	20,822	105.47%	105.58%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	19,743			
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level				
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	50,635	3.76%	3.66%	
Gross replacement cost	1,345,126			

(*) 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.

Port Stephens Council Holiday Parks and Investment Property Report Financial Year 2023/2024						
Holiday Parks		Operating Income	Operating Expenditure	EBITDA (2)	Net Yield % (1)	Notes
Fingal Bay	Crown	5,660,133	4,379,340	1,280,793	8%	
Halifax	Crown	3,662,357	2,852,280	810,076	7%	
Shoal Bay	Crown	1,345,078	921,551	423,527	7%	
	Council	2,498,002	1,711,453	786,550		
		3,843,080	2,633,004	1,210,076		
Thou Walla	Council	885,821	923,546	(37,725)	(0%)	
Koala Sanctuary	Council	2,234,691	2,787,810	(553,119)	(4%)	
Investment Property		Operating Income	Operating Expenditure	EBITDA	Net Yield % (1)	Notes
	Total	2,296,285	371,107	1,925,178	6%	
Newcastle Airport		Operating Income	Operating Expenditure	EBITDA	Net Yield % (3)	Notes
	Total	38,088,121	24,403,290	13,684,830	7%	4
Notes	1 Net Yield = EBITDA/Capital 2 EBITDA used as the numerator for Return on Investment calculation in accordance with Crown Lands reporting 3 Net Yield = Net Profit/Capital 4 Due to the capital expansion, no dividend was paid by the Newcastle Airport Partnership to Council.					



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